



Doc ID: EPR-04184

2 September 2026

Ms. Barbara Duggan,
Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd,
Level 2, 50 Kings Park Road,
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Dear Ms. Duggan,

email: bduggan@indianaresources.com.au

Dear Ms. Duggan

Notification of Approved Exploration Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (EPEPR) Review

In reference to your final submission dated 4 August 2026, the EPEPR has been approved pursuant to section 70C(5) of the Mining Act 1971 (the Mining Act).

The approved EPEPR will be made publicly available on the Mining Register and the Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) website. Details of the approved EPEPR are listed below.

Approval Granted to	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Tenement Type & Number	Exploration License: EL 6571; EL 6810; EL 6629; EL 6570; EL 6576; EL 5779; EL 6184; EL 6600; EL 6575; EL 6587; EL 6256; EL 5992; EL 6586; EL 5716; EL 6185; EL 6601
Program Number	EPR-04184 Review
EPEPR Description	To increase drill pad and sump dimensions, revisions to drill line density as well as the inclusion of camps on the Tarcoola, Lake Labyrinth Project area.

You are reminded that you must always implement and comply with this approved EPEPR.

This approval does not constitute endorsement of the systems that you have in place to manage the mining operations in compliance with the Mining Act. Whilst your capability to undertake this activity has been considered in this approval, the responsibility for compliance with the Mining Act always remains with the tenement holder.

The legislative requirements associated with the EPEPR are outlined below, and certain requirements must be actioned prior to commencement of operations authorised by the EPEPR.

REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

11 Waymouth Street, Adelaide SA 5000 | GPO Box 618 Adelaide SA 5001
Tel (+61) 8 463 3000 | ABN 83 768 683 934



1	PEPR Conditions In accordance with section 70B(7a)(b) of the Mining Act, the approved EPEPR is subject to the conditions listed in the Notice of Approval Conditions – EPR-04184 (Appendix 1)
2	Public Liability Insurance Pursuant to Regulation 81 of the Mining Regulations 2020 (the Mining Regulations), you are required to provide a copy of a certificate evidencing the insurance coverage over the tenements.
3	Compliance Reporting You are required to submit an annual exploration compliance report. The report is required to be submitted within 2 months after the anniversary of the date the licence/ease was granted, or in accordance with joint reporting requirements agreed to with the Minister. Please refer to the DEM website for more information on the reporting requirements. You are reminded that a separate compliance report is required 2 months after the expiry or surrender of the EL.
4	Water Licence Under the requirements of the <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> a water affecting activity permit will be required for water wells. You are advised to consult with the Department for Environment and Water, Water Licensing Branch to seek further information regarding licensing requirements.
5	Work, Health and Safety Compliance In accordance with Chapter 10 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012</i> (SA), you must meet the requirements for mine operators in South Australia, which include a notification for mining operations, the establishment of a Safety Management System, the identification of Principal Mining Hazards and development of a Principal Mining Hazard Management Plan. Further information on your responsibilities, including a guide to Chapter 10, and the Mine Operator Notification Form, is available on the SafeWork SA website .
6	EPEPR Timeframe The EPEPR is approved for the term of Exploration Licence: EL 6571; EL 6810; EL 6629; EL 6570; EL 6576; EL 5779; EL 6184; EL 6600; EL 6575; EL 6587; EL 6256; EL 5992; EL 6586; EL 5716; EL 6185; EL 6601. A further 3 months after expiry of the program notification is provided to complete all rehabilitation.

Please note, 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 exploration PEPR review is required can be found in Departmental guideline [MG22 Conducting mineral exploration](#).

In addition to the requirements under the Mining Act, you are reminded that your operation will have other legislative requirements that you will need to comply with.

REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE



If you have any further queries, please contact DEM staff as below:

General enquiries	Sybille McPhail Team Leader, Exploration Regulation DEM.exploration@sa.gov.au
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Yours sincerely

Simon Constable

DIRECTOR, MINERALS EXPLORATION

In accordance with delegated powers and functions

Att.:

1. EPEPR Appendix 1

CC: DEW Hydrogeologist miningwatersciencereferrals@sa.gov.au

CC: Access Liaison Officer - Woomera Test Range Woomera.Enquiries@defence.gov.au

The Department's Regulatory Guidelines, Ministerial Determinations and Information Sheets are available at:
<https://energymining.sa.gov.au/industry/minerals-and-mining/forms-legislation-and-guidance/regulatory-guidelines>



Appendix 1

Notice of Approval Conditions – EPR - 04184

In accordance with section 70B(7a)(b) of the *Mining Act 1971*, EPR-04184 is approved subject to the following conditions:

Notice of Approval Conditions – EPR - 04184	
1	Prior to conducting exploration operations an EPEPR Program Notification must be submitted to the Department for Energy and Mining in accordance with the approved EPEPR, 21 days prior to commencement of operations. Please lodge Program Notifications through the MERS online portal.

Exploration PEPR - EPEPR | Ongoing PEPR Review

Reference Number: EPR-04184 • Status: Submitted

Begin

PEPR Type

Ongoing PEPR Review

Region

Request for Information

Select Applicable PEPR

Previous MERS EPEPR?

☒ No ☐ Yes

Previous PEPR ID

EPEPR2024-006

Search PEPRs

Applicant and General Details

Applicant Details

Contact Person for Enquiries

Allison Bavor

Contact Details

Contact Details

Full Name *

Allison Bavor

Business Phone

0458701269

Mobile Phone

0458701269

Email *

allison@amets.com.au (<mailto:allison@amets.com.au>)

Project Supervisor

Barbara Duggan
Indiana Resources Limited
Mobile: 0417 965 759 Email: bduggan@indianaresources.com.au
Level 2, 50 Kings Park Road, West Perth WA 6005
PO Box 83, 1195 Hay Street, West Perth, WA 6005

General Details**Tenement Details**

Tenement Type	Tenement Name	Tenement Holder
Exploration Licence	EL 6571	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6810	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6629	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6570	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6576	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 5779	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6184	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6600	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6575	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6587	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6256	Earea Dam Mining Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 5992	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6586	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 5716	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6185	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration Licence	EL 6601	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd

Operating Company

Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd

If there is another Operating Company, please provide

Account Name	Entity Type	Registered Address	Registered Email
There are no records to display.			

Project/prospect name

Tarcoola, Lake Labyrinth

Mineral Model

Shear and vein hosted gold mineralisation along Lake Labyrinth Shear zone, and within adjacent structures identified by wide spaced calcrete sampling and historic drilling. Clay hosted Rare Earths have also been identified within the tenement package over broad zones, both North and South of the Minos prospect. In the North, tenements are adjacent to recent gold and rare earth discoveries. In the South, tenements are adjacent to the historic gold mining centre of Earea Dam, and historic drilling has identified clay hosted Rare Earths near Hicks Well.

Primary Commodities

Commodity Name ↑	Commodity Group
Gold	Exploration
Rare Earths	Exploration

Secondary Commodities

Commodity Name ↑	Commodity Group
Base & Precious Metals	Exploration
Base Metals	Exploration

Project Description

Proposed exploration operations include Auger, Seismic drilling RAB, AC, RC and Diamond drilling, and may include ground geophysical surveys such as ground magnetics, IP, EM, and Gravity. All these methods are aimed at identifying and delineating potential gold resources as well as other commodities of interest. The scope of this EPEPR relates to the activities outlined in this document being carried out on tenements wholly or parts thereof which are within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyjtajara Aboriginal Corporation (AMYAC) Native Title Determination area. See Figure 1, Tenements Locations & Native Title.

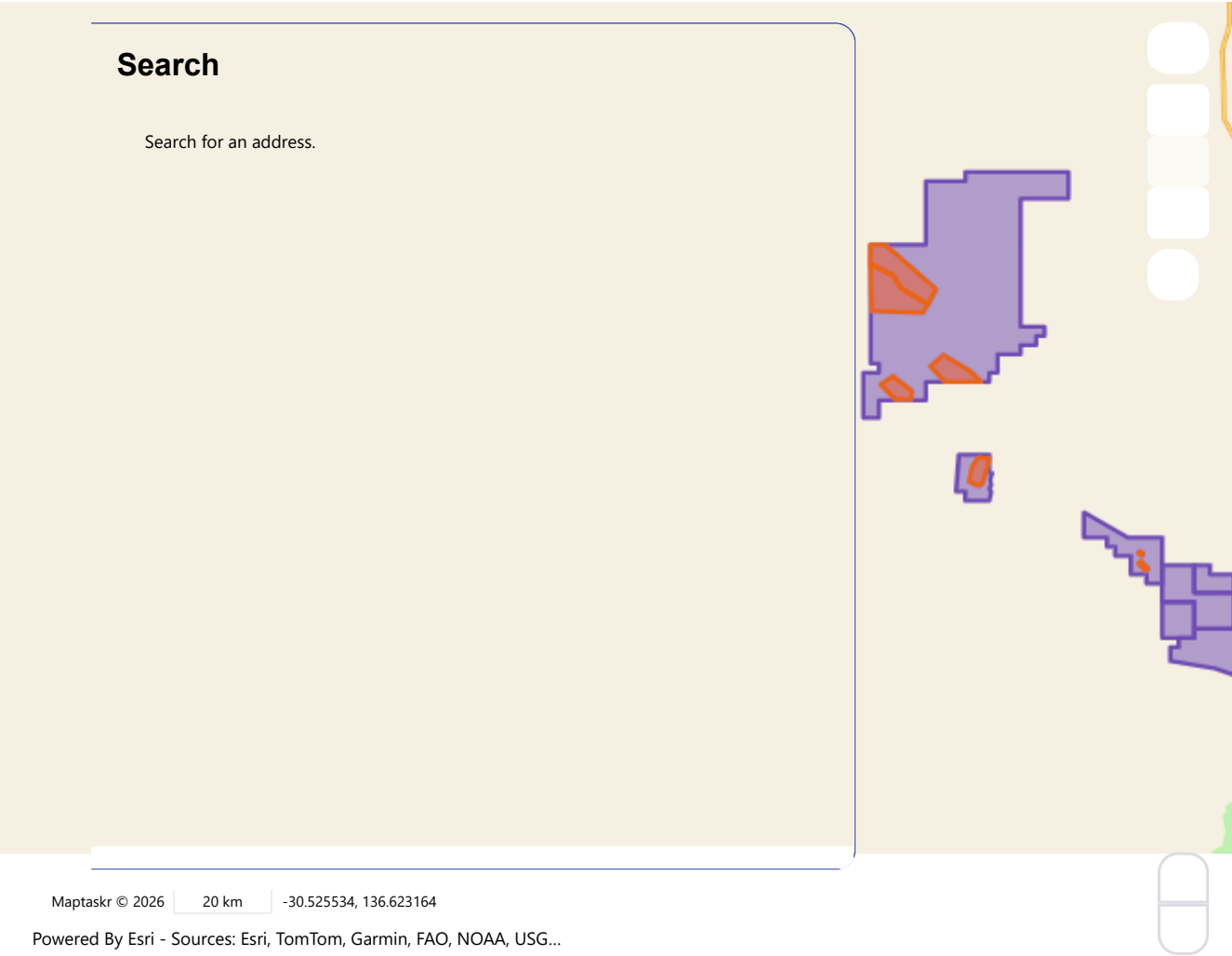
Clearly describe why a PEPR review is required, summarise all content changes made to the approved PEPR, and provide appropriate justification where a time extension is required.

A revision to the PEPR is required to amend the currently approved disturbance parameters. Specifically, the proposed changes include an increase in drill pad and sump size dimensions, revisions to drill line density and drill hole spacing ranges, and provision for establishment of temporary exploration camps.

Several upcoming exploration programs are located within a large and remote tenement package, and the use of on-site accommodation is considered appropriate from both a logistical and safety perspective.

The increase in drill pad dimensions is required to safely accommodate drilling equipment, support infrastructure, and sumps within the designated work area. The revised drill line density and spacing ranges will allow greater operational flexibility in targeting prospective geological features. These amendments will support safe, efficient, and effective exploration operations.

Identify Application Area



Map Layer Intersects

Application Area Details

Location Description

35km Northwest of Kingoonya, South Australia

Spatial Data Intersects - Summary Table

Show10▼entries

Search:

Spatial Layer Name	Category	Referral	Intersect Count
1:250K mapsheets	Other		23
Areas reserved from the Mining Act, 1971 and Opal Act, 1995	No-Go Area		6
Cadastral Parcels	Other		45
Determinations of Native Title	Other		21
Exploration licences (mineral/opal)	No-Go Area		51
Pastoral Lease Boundaries	Other		31
Prescribed Wells Area (Far North GAB)	Other		1
Prescribed Wells Areas	Other	Yes - Advice	1
Registered and Notified ILUAs	Other		52
Schedule of Native Title Claims	Other		21

Showing 1 to 10 of 12 entries

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Spatial Data Intersects - Details Table

Show10▼entries

Search:

Spatial Layer Name	Shape	Primary Attribute	All Attributes	Category
1:250K mapsheets	Gravity areas	KINGOONYA	View attributes	Other
1:250K mapsheets	Gravity areas	KINGOONYA	View attributes	Other
1:250K mapsheets	Gravity areas	KINGOONYA	View attributes	Other
1:250K mapsheets	Gravity areas	KINGOONYA	View attributes	Other
1:250K mapsheets	Groundwork areas	TARCOOLA	View attributes	Other
1:250K mapsheets	Groundwork areas	TARCOOLA	View attributes	Other
1:250K mapsheets	Groundwork areas	TARCOOLA	View attributes	Other
1:250K mapsheets	Groundwork areas	TARCOOLA	View attributes	Other
1:250K mapsheets	Groundwork areas	TARCOOLA	View attributes	Other
1:250K mapsheets	Groundwork areas	TARCOOLA	View attributes	Other

Showing 1 to 10 of 547 entries

Previous12345...55Next

Program Preparation

Work Undertaken in Preparing the Proposal

Desktop reviews of all publicly available data and reports
Desktop review of previous exploration activities
Consultation with landowners
Consultation with Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation - AMYAC
Aboriginal Heritage clearance
Consultation with contractors

Operator Capability

Indiana has an Environmental Health & Safety Policy document which is reviewed annually or updated if situations alter. Field staff, visitors and contractors are inducted on site. The induction includes emergency contacts (sheet provided for each vehicle and one kept at camp); code of conduct for exploration programs which includes safety, communication; possible landowner issues, native title and heritage issues and compliance issues including hazard identification, reporting of hazards and incidents. All staff. Visitors and contractors are required to sign a form they have been inducted and understand the issues and have the opportunity to ask questions. Indiana has a suite of procedures to cover field work and these form the basis of the Company's Induction Presentation. Indiana has Incident reporting forms available at camp. Indiana generally conducts daily pre-start meetings which may be held weekly if the same personnel are on site for extended periods. At these meetings a discussion of any safety issues including hazard identification and reporting of hazards is the main focus. The drilling contractors camp at the Wilgena Shearers quarters with Indiana personnel and they have regular contact and discussion about any issues which are generally resolved. The senior person on site (usually a geologist) will inspect sites at the completion of drilling etc to ensure there has been no hydrocarbon spills and the hole is capped and the site is tidy with no safety issues. Indiana has constant contact with landowners (especially at Wilgena) where Indiana and contractors stay in the Wilgena Shearers Quarters. When working on North Well Pastoral Lease Indiana will have regular contact with the Manager to keep him updated on work areas and travel routes to make sure he knows where people may be and to make sure Indiana is not interrupting the running of his business (i.e making sure the Company does not work in paddocks which are being mustered without approval).

Lease Conditions

N/A

Land Access

Identify the Owners of Land and authority to access land

Land Title Reference	Plan Parcel Reference	Type of Land	Owner of Land ↑	Land Access Authorisation Method	Date of Form 21 or Agreement Signed	Instrument or Uploaded Document Id	Uncheck land not applicable to your application ar
CR 6142/32	F21962 2QP47						Unchecked
CT 6058/94	H83370 0SE170						Unchecked
CR 6142/32	F21962 2QP48						Unchecked
CL 6190/393	F25213 9QP202						Unchecked
CL 6304/473	F26027 1QP100						Unchecked
CT 6136/25	H83360 0SE124 7						Unchecked
CT 6136/25	H83360 0SE124 5						Unchecked
CL 6299/452	F25968 7QP10						Unchecked
CT 5789/544	H83360 0SE124 6						Unchecked
CT 6136/25	F21727 7AL50						Unchecked
CL 6304/473	F26027 1QP101						Unchecked
CL 6190/393	F25213 9QP201	Leasee	AJ & PA MCBRIDE LTD	Service of Notice of Entry	22/06/2021	50243	Checked
CL 6211/148	D28563 QP1	Leasee	Mobella Station, North Well, Commonwealth Hill Station, Bulgunnia Station	Service of Notice of Entry	16/03/2023	50246	Checked
CT 6136/25	H83360 0SE124 4	Leasee	Mulgathing Ltd	Service of Notice of Entry	23/12/2021		Checked

Land Title Reference	Plan Parcel Reference	Type of Land	Owner of Land ↑	Land Access Authorisation Method	Date of Form 21 or Agreement Signed	Instrument or Uploaded Document Id	Uncheck land not applicable to your application ar
CL 6299/452	F25968 7QP11	Leasee	The Twins Station, McDouall Peak Station	Service of Notice of Entry	23/12/2021		Checked
CL 6190/393	F25213 9QP205	Crown	Wilgena Station	Service of Notice of Entry	21/12/2023	53918	Checked

Regulation 4 Consent – Exercise a right over a road, street or highway

No

Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA)

Will activities be conducted within the WPA?

Yes

In which zone will activities be conducted?

Name	Are you intending to undertake work?	Closure start date	Closure end date
Defence infrequent zone	Yes	12/06/2026	18/06/2026
Defence periodic use zone 2	Yes	10/06/2026	30/06/2026

Do you have a resource exploration permit in place?

Yes

Permit No.

REX022-15-8

What is the expiry date of the exploration permit?

10/01/2029

Does the Exploration Permit allow the operator to conduct exploration operations in the WPA?

Yes

Other Land Owned or Controlled by the Commonwealth Department of Defence

Indicate if you are intending to undertake exploration operations within the identified defence land?

No

Other Commonwealth Defence Land

Defence Land	Applicable
There are no records to display.	

Do you have a Deed of Access with Defence?

—

Expiry date of the Deed of Access

—

Enter the date the Range Control Officer granted permission to conduct the proposed exploration operations

—

Describe the results of consultation and how any concerns raised were addressed

Native Title

Does 'Native Title land' exist within the application area?

Yes

Using the table below, describe how you have complied with the requirements of Part 9B of the Mining Act for each tenement.

Name of Determined / Claimant Group	Agreement Type	Instrument Number	Applicable
Gawler Ranges Mineral Exploration ILUA			No
Wilgena Pastoral ILUA (AJ & PA McBride Pty Ltd)			No
Gawler Ranges Native Title Claim Settlement ILUA			No
Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara	Native Title	54913	Yes
Wilgena Pastoral ILUA			No
Antakirinja Area Minerals Exploration ILUA			No
Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Native Title	54913	Yes
Bulgunnia Pastoral ILUA			No
Part McDouall Peak (PE2159) Pastoral ILUA			No
McDouall Peak Pastoral ILUA			No

Provide any additional relevant information

Indiana Resources has engaged the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation (AMYAC) and successfully negotiated an active Native Title Mining Agreement (NTMA) which has been registered and endorsed by DEM 16/06/2022. Two Cultural Heritage Surveys have been completed in 2013 and 2021 respectively; the 2013 survey remains valid, as per notation in the NTMA. Indiana intend to engage the AMYAC during the planning phase of any on-ground exploration activities, to address Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, as required in the NTMA. Indiana will act accordingly as per the outcomes of the Surveys, and through continued engagement with the AMYAC.

Exempt Land

Has Exempt land been identified?

No

Land Title	Plan Parcel	Owner of Land that has benefit of exemption ↑	Why is the land exempt land?	Waiver of exemption(s) been negotiated	Instrument Number or Uploaded Document Id
CL 6190/393	F252139 QP201				
CL 6211/148	D28563 QP1				
CT 6136/25	H833600 SE1244				
CL 6299/452	F259687 QP11				
CL 6190/393	F252139 QP205				

Consultation

Stakeholder ↑	Land Use	Matters raised	Stakeholder concerns raised and how addressed
	Grazing	No concerns raised.	Various phone calls and emails- IDA has developed a good relationship with Station Manager over the many years of operations. ██████ is in regular contact with Station ██████. Restricted property access to ██████ Station and use thereof shearers quarters around shearing times- late February through all of March. Indiana to plan field activities to avoid interfering with shearing time frames. Consultation with ██████ and ██████ has been ongoing for several years via the company headquarters and the station ██████. Indiana company staff members are accommodated in the shearers quarters on ██████ Station. Station ██████ are contacted prior to any visit to the station.
	Grazing	No concerns raised.	██████████ called ██████ to confirm receipt of NOE's. Asked if any on-ground activities have been undertaken on either ██████ or ██████ Stations. ██████ confirmed that no on-ground activities had been undertaken and informed ██████ that contact would be made prior to accessing the property.
	Grazing	No concerns raised.	18/06/2021 - Email sent to ██████ to inform them of pending aerial survey. No response from ██████. 25/05/2024 – called ██████ to discuss NOE. No answer.
	Grazing	No concerns raised.	Email received from ██████ confirming receipt of NOE. Provided Indiana with updated contact information.
	Grazing	Same as see above	Same as . See above

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

Describe any council policies (or out of council) or development plans that may impact the program area and a description of any known plans for future land use changes by other parties.

Investment Road and Rail Program - Stages One and Two of Implementation of the Advanced Train Management System – in the Tarcoola Region. Investment Road and Rail Program Regional Road Network Package – in the Wilgena Region.

Provide any additional relevant information.

Indiana Resources has engaged the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation (AMYAC) and successfully negotiated an active Native Title Mining Agreement (NTMA) which has been registered and endorsed by DEM 16/06/2022. Two Cultural Heritage Surveys have been completed in 2013 and 2021 respectively; the 2013 survey remains valid, as per notation in the NTMA. Indiana intend to engage the AMYAC during the planning phase of any on-ground exploration activities, to address Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, as required in the NTMA. Indiana will act accordingly as per the outcomes of the Surveys, and through continued engagement with the AMYAC.

Description of Environment

Proximity to Infrastructure and Housing

Proximity to infrastructure and housing

Tarcoola township is located 45km Northwest. Tarcoola is deemed to be abandoned. Kingoonya township is located 40km to the East, and Wilgena Station homestead is located 28km Northwest. Port Augusta – WA Border railway line runs East-West along the southern border of this EPEPR application area. The Darwin Line runs North from Tarcoola. See Figure 2 and 3, Imagery, Pastoral Stations.

Landform, Topography, Soil and Surface Cover

Describe the topography and soil and surface cover (e.g. gibber) of the general area affected by the exploration program. Include details on the susceptibility to compaction, erosion, dust, runoff and visual attributes (steep or undulating slopes, plains, rocky outcrops, dunes, salt pans, clay pans etc) any other characteristics (e.g. acid sulphate soils) that may require control strategies to reduce environmental impacts during operations or rehabilitation.

The topography is relatively flat, featuring some small low angled hills less than 20m. Landforms within the general area include sandplains, sand dunes, woodlands, gibber flats, drainage systems, salt lakes and uplands. As the topography is relatively flat there is limited potential for erosion due to exploration activities. See Figure 6, Elevation Contours, and Figure 7, Elevation Model.

Soil and regolith regimes across the area range from outcropping basement rocks on the topographic highs through to areas of relatively shallow transported cover. Soil development is minimal (<100mm) to non-existent with windblown sand/silt dominating the near surface environment. Sub-surface calcrete is common in the area. Exploration and rehabilitation procedures employed on other tenements in the local area, including scarification of compacted or rutted tracks, separation of near-surface material versus calcrete, has enabled successful rehabilitation outcomes. The Geoscience Australia Portal using the Australian Soil classification identifies the region Calcarosols dominant. Limited areas of Hydrosols

identified to lake features, such as Lake Labyrinth. On-ground exploration activities are not intended to be undertaken on lakes or lake margins reflecting the cultural sensitivity of such places. Calcarosols will be explored and as such need controls. These controls include:

- utilise existing station tracks wherever possible,
 - tracks to follow the contours of the land wherever possible rather than directly over hills,
 - minimise the number of sharp corners on tracks
 - ensure runoff from track surface is able to occur and the track does not become the drainage line during heavy rainfall
- All these controls will assist to minimise erosion. See Figure 4 and 5, Vegetation Cover and Soil Classification

Surface Water

Will the proposed program interfere with surface water bodies and natural drainage (e.g. drainage lines, creeks, floodplains, wetlands)?

No

Describe the potential interference and surface water bodies and natural drainage on maps

—

Indicate how you will avoid disturbance

Proposed exploration activities will not interfere with the surface hydrology regime of the area. No exploration activities will be conducted within 50m of a creek, as outlined within the AMYAC Heritage Clearance Reports, and there is a 200m buffer zone around significant salt lakes.

Is the program area located within water protection areas defined under the River Murray Act 2003?

No

Select the name(s) of protected water areas

Is the program area located within any prescribed watercourses or prescribed surface water areas under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019?

No

Select the name(s) of the prescribed watercourses or prescribed surface water areas under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019.

Name	Applicable
There are no records to display.	

Groundwater

Is groundwater likely to be intersected when conducting the exploration program?

Yes

Provide evidence or any supporting information why groundwater is unlikely to be intersected.

Description of the localities/area where different groundwater conditions may be encountered

A review of groundwater data from SARIG indicates shallow groundwater depths predominantly between 10-20m SWL across the tenements. To the West of Tarcoola, EL's 6810, and 6586 (most Westerly segment) exist in an area with where groundwater is much deeper; between 20- 500m SWL. Shallower groundwater is indicated in the Northwest section of EL 6184, and North of Tarcoola on EL's 6571, and 6587 (West of the Darwin Rail line) where groundwater is expected to be between 5-10m SWL. EL6587 (West of the Darwin Rail line) also includes an area where groundwater is expected to be between 2-5m. Data collected from more than 60 recorded wells at Water Connect SA indicates SWL's across the tenements being between 10-25m, remaining relatively consistent with SARIG data. Shallowest SWL records exist on EL 6810 (Unit No. 5837-2 and 5837-55) both having 5m SWL. The deepest SWL's recorded exist on EL6586 (Unit No. 5636-19, 5636-21, and 5636-22) with 31m SWL, EL 6629 (Unit No. 5837-590) with 34m SWL, and EL 6810 (Unit No. 5837-14) with a SWL of 37m. Salinity levels vary across the tenements with the majority recorded between 2000-10,000TDS. Lower salinity levels have been recorded in three bore holes on EL 6586 with records indicating salinity between 200-1000TDS (Unit No. 5537-1, 5537-29, 5537-9) and four bore holes on EL 6587 (Unit No. 5837-4, 5837-89, 5837-160, and 5837-161). Some hypersaline levels have been recorded on EL 6629 (Unit No. 5837-60; 18,846TDS, 5837-64; 17,338TDS), and EL 6810 North of Tarcoola (Unit No. 5837-78; 18,364TDS, 5838-12; 18,735TDS, and 5838-77; 25737TDS). Yield records remain consistently low across the tenements, between 0-0.5L/sec. There are a number of recorded water bores used for stock purposes, including Company Well (5836-16) which has a SWL 22.5m, and TDS 12,411mg/l, measured in 2010. See Figure 13-16, Water wells with full analysis & Shallow Groundwater Depth, Shallow Groundwater Salinity, and Shallow Groundwater Yield.

Add the different groundwater conditions for each localities/areas to the table below.

Name ↑	Formation age and/or stratigraphic unit	Stratigraphic intervals (depth range) (m)	Aquifer formation name	Aquifer Interval/thinknes s (from-to) (m)	Aquife r Type	Aquifer salinity (TDS)	Depth to groundwat er (m)	Com ment s
EL5779	Gawler Ranges Volcanics- Mesoproterozoic	300	Unknown	Unknown	Unkno wn	-9999	10	Infor matio n obtain ed from SARI G DH numb er 9503 within EL57 79, TDS must be unkno wn hence -9999 value.
EL6575	Gawler Ranges Volcanics- Mesoproterozoic	300	Unknown	Unknown	Unkno wn	14025	17	Infor matio n obtain ed from SARI G DH numb er 9504 within EL65 75.
EL6587	Gawler Ranges Volcanics- Mesoproterozoic	300	N/A	Unknown	Uncon fined	3309	37	Infor matio n obtain ed from SARI G Nelso ns Bore No.11 3 SP within EL65 87.

Name ↑	Formation age and/or stratigraphic unit	Stratigraphic intervals (depth range) (m)	Aquifer formation name	Aquifer Interval/thickness (from-to) (m)	Aquifer Type	Aquifer salinity (TDS)	Depth to groundwater (m)	Comments
EL6810	Gawler Ranges Volcanics- Mesoproterozoic	300	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	4054	18	Information obtained from SARI G DH number 4687 within EL6810

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

Primary Industries- Irrigation and general water uses
Primary Industries- Livestock drinking water
Primary Industries- Aquaculture and human consumption of aquatic foods

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

Lake Labyrinth is classified as High Potential GDE (National Assessment) for Aquatic GDE and is described as a wetland ecosystem. There are numerous smaller salt lakes within EL's 6570, 6571, 6600 GDE's noted from BoM Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas are:

Aquatic GDE

- Lacustrine Wetland ecosystem of Lake Labyrinth – High Potential GDE (National Assessment)
- Lacustrine Wetland ecosystem – Low Potential GDE (National Assessment)

Terrestrial GDE

- Shrublands >1m – High Potential GDE (National Assessment)
- Acacia Woodlands – Low Potential GDE (National Assessment)
- Chenopod Shrublands – Moderate Potential GDE (National Assessment)

See Figure 8 and 9, Aquatic GDE, and Terrestrial GDE

Is the proposed program located within a prescribed wells area?

Yes

Select the prescribed wells

Far North Prescribed Wells Area

Is the proposed program located within a prescribed water resource area?

No

Select the prescribed water resource areas

Provide any additional information

The northern area of the proposed exploration activities is located within the Far North Prescribed Wells Area. Activities within the prescribed area are limited to ground gravity surveying and are not expected to require water extraction or result in impacts to groundwater resources. Should the scope or nature of activities within the prescribed area change, Endeavour Copper Gold will request a review of the EPEPR and seek advice from the Department for Environment and Water (Water Licensing Branch) to determine any applicable licensing, approval, or regulatory requirements, including where access to water resources or activities with the potential to impact water resources are proposed.

Native Vegetation

Will you be working within areas of native vegetation?

Yes

Provide the following information:

The vegetation within the general area varies with the landform as detailed below:

- Sand plains with woodlands: mulga, woollybutt, bandicoot grass, pearl bluebush, bladder saltbush
- Sand dunes: mulga, bullock bush, tar bush, bandicoot grass, woollybutt, red mallee, northern cypress pine, umbrella bush, blackoak, western myall, saltbush bluebush, grasses, spear grass, wattle, pigface, turkey bush, emu bush, fuschia bush, neverfail, lovegrass
- Drainage with claypans, salt lakes & dunes: cypress pine, mulga, speargrass, lignum, bluebush, pigface, deadfinish, bullockbush, broombush, saltbush, woollybutt, samphire, canegrass, glassworts, hopbush, nitrebush
- Drainage with floodplains & creeks: saltbush, bluebush, cottonbush, swamp canegrass, coolibah, boree tea tree, umbrella bush, hopbush, deadfinish, broughton willow, nitre bush, glassworts
- Plains: bluebush, saltbush, mulga, grasses, western myall, mulga, blackoak, spiny goosefoot, Australian boxthorn, kerosene grass, canegrass, samphire, Mitchell grass, neverfail
- Uplands with scrubland & shrublands: saltbush, samphire, seaheath, neverfail, Mitchell grass, daisies, mulga, turkey bush, emu bush, cassias, western myall, cottonbush, goosefoot, poverty bush

A long history of stock grazing has significantly altered the basic structure of the vegetation.

Location plans for significant habitats and flora listed below have been included in Figure 4: Vegetation

Indicate why you will not be working within areas of native vegetation?

—

Fauna

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

Data obtained from BDBSA indicates the presence of a variety of birds, mammals, and reptiles, both native and introduced. Feral species observed and recorded include red foxes, feral cats, camels, house mouse, and European rabbit. See Figures 18-33 for rare species location maps.

Significant Habitats, Flora and Fauna

Are there any significant habitats, flora and fauna within the project area?

Yes

Use the table below to list any significant habitats and any rare or endangered flora and 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 name/habitat	Common name	NPW Act Rating	EBPC Act Rating
<i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i>	Slender-billed Thornbill (western)	Rare (RA)	Not applicable
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	Least concern (LC)	Not applicable
<i>Climacteris affinis</i>	White-browed Treecreeper	Rare (RA)	Not applicable
<i>Aphelocephala pectoralis</i>	Chestnut-breasted Whiteface	Rare (RA)	Not applicable
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	Vulnerable (VU)	Not applicable
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Rare (RA)	Critically endangered
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	Rare (RA)	Not applicable
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner	Least concern (LC)	Not applicable
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	Endangered (EN)	Endangered
<i>Northiella haematogaster</i> (NC)	Bluebonnet (Eastern and Naretha)	Not applicable	Not applicable
<i>Santalum spicatum</i>	Sandalwood	Vulnerable (VU)	Not applicable
<i>Sclerolaena symoniana</i>	Symon's Bindyi	Vulnerable (VU)	Not applicable
<i>Swainsona microcalyx</i>	Wild Violet	Rare (RA)	Not applicable
<i>Bulbostylis pyriformis</i>	Dwarf Nutgrass	Rare (RA)	Not applicable
<i>Eleocharis papillosa</i>	Dwarf Desert Spike-rush	Rare (RA)	Not applicable
<i>Swainsona dictyocarpa</i>	Swainsona dictyocarpa	Vulnerable (VU)	Not applicable
<i>Gilesia biniflora</i>	Western Tar-vine	Rare (RA)	Not applicable
<i>Austrostipa vickeryana</i>	Vickery's Spear-grass	Rare (RA)	Not applicable

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*).

There are several locations with noted species of Weeds of National Significance. These are predominantly restricted to roadways in the area and the townships of Tarcoola and Kingoonya. Species include *Prosopis juliflora* (Mesquite), *Tamarix aphylla* (Athe Pine), *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel Grass), *Cylindropuntia imbricata* (Devil's Rope Pear), *Opuntia stricta* (Erect Prickly Pear) and *Opuntia monacantha* (Drooping Prickly Pear). *Cylindropuntia imbricata* (Devil's Rope Pear) is recorded on Neighbouring EL 6301.

Opuntia sp (Prickly Pear) and *Parkinsonia aculeata* (Jerusalem Thorn) are recorded at one site on EL 5786. It is noted that occurrences of Buffel grass are recorded in the district, but none has been observed within the proposed area of activities. The operational area falls within PIRSA's Buffel Grass Management Zone 2 and the requirements of the SA Buffel Grass Strategic Plan; "To prevent the ongoing spread of buffel grass into clean or priority areas within or beyond zone 2, aiming for a significant reduction in all infestations" are observed in Indiana's existing controls for addressing the spread of weeds.

See Figure 24, Weeds of Significance

Aboriginal Heritage

Describe the steps taken to identify Aboriginal heritage sites within the proposed area of exploration. Include a statement advising if an Aboriginal heritage survey has been conducted by the proponent and if so, the results of the survey.

Two Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Surveys have been undertaken by representatives of AMYAC in September 2013 and 2021. Archaeological and Mythological heritage sites were identified during both programs and are subject to specific conditions outlined in the survey reports.

Conditions include:

- No exploration activities within:
 - o 50m of all drainage lines, creeks and waterways
 - o 50m of granite outcrops that contain rock holes
 - o 50m around the base of isolated granite outcrops, tors and boulder stacks
 - o 100m around granite aggregations systems (hills)
 - o 50m of the edges of claypans with diameters of 20-50m
 - o 200m of the edges of claypans with diameters over 200m
 - o 100m of small ephemeral lakes; and
 - o 200m of large ephemeral lakes

Vegetation disturbance must be kept to a minimum and Black-oaks must not be damaged or removed. There should be no exploration activities within creeks and waterways, and around claypans or in dune fields. EL 6571 has been partially cleared; a "Restricted Activity" zone was identified within the southern sector of the tenement. On-ground exploration activities i.e. sampling work, geological mapping, may be undertaken within this area but requires a male AMYAC representative to be present. A "No-Go" zone was established contiguous with the "Restricted Activity" zone within EL 6571; located to the Southeast of the tenement. See Figure 11 and 12, Heritage Exclusions & Lake and Clay Pan Buffers. As a requirement of the NTMA, if proposed exploration activities fall outside the scope of the current survey Indiana will engage the AMYAC to undertake the relevant procedures and commission a survey. This will be addressed and documented at the Program Notification stage.

Environmentally Sensitive Locations

Indicate if you are intending to undertake exploration operations within the environmentally sensitive locations listed.

No

Name	Applicable
There are no records to display.	

Are you likely to impact on the environmentally sensitive area?

No

Detail the likely effects the proposed program may have.

Exploration Operations

Exploration Scope

Describe all exploration methods to be covered by the PEPR

Exploration activities may include geological mapping, auger drilling, vacuum drilling, geochemical sampling, ground geophysical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys and drilling programs.

Drilling methods may include rotary air blast (RAB), aircore, reverse circulation (RC), diamond drilling, slimline RC drilling and seismic drilling.

Airborne geophysical surveys may comprise magnetic, gravity and electromagnetic techniques. Ground geophysical surveys may include magnetic, gravity, induced polarisation (IP) and electromagnetic (EM) methods.

Exploration activities will be undertaken progressively from reconnaissance-scale target generation through to advanced resource definition, metallurgical and geotechnical drilling where warranted by exploration results.

Describe the extent of exploration operations – e.g. drillhole spacing and drill line density.

The Range of Exploration Activities within this EPEPR Include:

Advanced Exploration Areas (includes Minos, Ariadne and Company Well Prospects)

- These are areas that Indiana considers highly prospective and are at a more advanced stage of exploration due to previous drilling or anomalies generated from geochemical sampling.
- Drilling may include all types of drilling (seismic, RAB, Aircore, RC and Diamond).
- Drill spacing in these areas will be variable; with drilling initially on lines 50-200m apart with holes 20-75m apart.
- As the Prospects become more advanced, then the drilling density will tighten. Should the Prospects progress to resource stage drilling then the spacing will be on lines up to 10m apart with holes up to 10m apart.
- In the case of the Prospects becoming advanced, then a small number of drillholes will be completed in close proximity to each other (<5m) for twinning of holes or for metallurgical samples

Early-Stage Exploration Areas

- Area of medium intensity drilling along areas of Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone (outside of areas described above).
- Auger drilling utilised to test areas for anomalous results, spacing commences at 200-500m, progressing to 20-50m where anomalies are defined.
- Drilling to include all types of drilling (seismic, RAB, Aircore, RC and Diamond).
- Initially reconnaissance drilling (RAB, Aircore, slimline-RC) will be completed generally on a line spacing of 200-500m, with drillholes spaced 50-150m.
- Should results be encouraging then drill spacing may tighten to a line spacing of 50m -150m with holes spaced at 20-75m.

Reconnaissance Stage Exploration Areas - Remainder of tenements

- Auger / vacuum drilling and geological mapping to be completed to assess potential of area and identify targets
- Drilling to include all types of drilling (RAB, Aircore, RC and Diamond).
- Reconnaissance drilling (RAB, Aircore, slimline-RC) will be completed generally on a line spacing of 200-500m, with drillholes spaced 50-75m.
- Aerial work may be undertaken over the tenements and may comprise aeromagnetics, gravity or electromagnetic techniques at variable line spacing
- Ground geophysical surveys may also be undertaken including magnetics, gravity, IP and EM methods

Describe the geographic extent of the area covered by the PEPR, including a general locality plan with tenement details, landowner boundaries and areas with environmental classifications or sensitivities.

This PEPR applies to exploration activities undertaken within and any associated tenements covered by this application.

The program includes advanced, early-stage and reconnaissance exploration target areas throughout the tenement package, including the Minos, Ariadne and Company Well prospects and the broader Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone.

Exploration activities may be undertaken throughout the tenement areas, subject to regulatory approvals, land access arrangements, heritage protection requirements and environmental exclusion zones.

Environmental and heritage constraints identified through heritage surveys and environmental assessments will be adhered to throughout the exploration program. A general locality plan and tenement maps showing licence boundaries, access tracks, environmental sensitivities and exclusion areas are provided within the supporting PEPR documentation.

Describe the specific environments where exploration operations will not be conducted – e.g. parks, reserves, salt lakes etc.

No exploration activities will be undertaken within Lake Labyrinth or within the established exclusion buffer around the lake.

Lake Labyrinth is located near the eastern boundary of EL 6185 and the western boundary of EL 6184. A 200 m exclusion zone around the lake margin was established through a heritage survey undertaken with AMYAC in 2013.

Exploration activities will also not be conducted within heritage exclusion areas identified through approved heritage surveys, including within 50 m of creek lines and clay pans where specified by heritage conditions.

All exploration activities will comply with heritage agreements, environmental protection requirements and exclusion zones identified in Figure 10 and 11– Heritage Exclusions and Lake and Clay Pan Buffers.

Equipment and Personnel Requirements

Describe the maximum composition of field crews (operator, contractors, and geologists) and proposed working hours/days for each type of activity.

Field crews for drilling programs will consist of up to two geologists, two field assistants, up to six contract drilling personnel and an earthmoving contractor engaged for site preparation and rehabilitation. Operations will be undertaken on a campaign basis, operating seven days per week on a single twelve-hour day shift for the duration of each program. Field crews for auger programs will consist of an operator and a geologist and/or field assistant

Using the table below, describe the equipment (size, number and contractor details) required to conduct the proposed operations.

Name	Owner/Operator	Description/capacity	Activity/purpose
Multipurpose Drill Rig	Bullion	RC/Diamond	Exploration Drilling
Slimline RC/AC Drill Rig	Bullion	Small footprint rig	Exploration drilling
Rod Truck	Bullion	Support truck for drilling	Drill rods
Support Truck	Bullion	Support truck for drilling	Service and spares
Booster Truck	Bullion	Air compressor booster	Exploration drilling
Diamond Drill rig	Bullion	Diamond core drilling	Exploration drilling
Water truck	Bullion	Diamond drill rig support	Exploration drilling
RAB drill rig	Bullion	Small footprint rig	Exploration drilling
Backhoe	DRM equipment	-	Drillsite preparation and rehabilitation
Light vehicle	Various	4WD utility vehicle	Site access
Auger drill rig	Jim McLeod	Light vehicle mounted auger	Shallow sampling

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)?

No

Describe each type of low impact operations proposed.

Drilling Operations

Will exploration drilling operations be conducted?

Yes

Identify all the drilling methods that will be used.

Aircore, Rotary Air Blast, Reverse Circulation, Diamond Drilling, Aircore with Diamond Tails, Rotary Air Blast with Diamond Trials, R...

Where 'Other' drilling method is selected, provide a description of the drilling method.

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 hole locations will be sited to minimise disturbance to existing vegetation and landforms. Avoidance of vegetation where practicable, will be the primary focus during drill program planning. Pruning of existing vegetation, vegetation rolling and moving fallen branches are all strategies which will be undertaken in preference to clearing of vegetation. Where clearing of vegetation is required, common species will be cleared in preference to less common species. Clearing, using a backhoe or bobcat, will be conducted "blade up" to preserve vegetation root stock.

Drill pad sizes will vary dependent on the drill type; the following are maximum pad sizes:

- Diamond drilling 30m x 35m
- RC drilling 30m x 35m
- Slimline-RC 20m x 20m
- Aircore and RAB drilling 15m x 15m

Note that the pad sizes refer to the area of workspace required, not the area required to be cleared (ie. can be naturally clear area). Indiana adopts a minimal disturbance approach; however sufficient room is required to provide a safe working environment. Drill pads must be level and stable to minimise inadvertent vehicle movements and remove any trip hazards.

Earthmoving activities for the digging of drill hole sumps, will follow a protocol of separating and stockpiling any topsoil and subsoil layers to allow for reinstatement of the original soil profile during site rehabilitation. Soil profiles will be reinstated on a last-out, first in basis when rehabilitated. Earthmoving activities for the digging of drill hole sumps, will follow a protocol of separating and stockpiling any topsoil and subsoil layers to allow for reinstatement of the original soil profile during site rehabilitation. Soil profiles will be reinstated on a last-out, first in basis when rehabilitated. Where sumps are required, a maximum of three sumps with maximum dimensions of 5m x 3m x 1.5m will be constructed on the drill pad. Sumps will ensure proper containment of hypersaline water. Drill sumps required for diamond drilling will be plastic lined to restrict water loss during drilling. Plastic will be removed and disposed of at an EPA authorised waste facility. Drill sumps will be dug for RC and AC drilling on a needs-only basis, that is only when groundwater is likely to be intersected. Where required, sumps will remain unlined and rehabilitated as per the protocol outlined above.

Sites for AC, RAB or slimline RC drilling require minimal preparation, primarily being the clearing of any bushes or shrubs around the immediate working area for the drilling personnel – clearing is generally done by hand using a rake/shovel, and the preparation of a sample laydown area. The total area of disturbance will be in the order of 5m wide by 5m long. Sites for auger drilling require no preparation. These vehicles use a GPS to locate and approach the drill site as close as is practicable without clearing any vegetation. If dense vegetation is present at the designated site the vehicle will travel to a more suitable site nearby that is less densely vegetated and does not require vegetation clearing.

Drillhole Construction and Decommissioning

Drillhole construction and decommissioning

Diamond and RC drill holes will be constructed by establishing a PVC collar at the commencement of drilling, set in place using expandable foam. PVC collar casing generally does not exceed 12m. AC and Slimline RC drilling may require the placement of a short length of PVC in the collar which is removed at the completion of drilling.

Backfilling and decommissioning would involve downhole grouting to separate artesian or multiple aquifers in accordance with M21, if artesian and or multiple aquifers are encountered. Drillers will have read and understood the M21 guidelines outlining different requirements based on groundwater conditions encountered. No regulated drilling qualifications are required for the proposed drilling methods.

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

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.

Diamond and RC drill holes will be constructed by establishing a PVC collar at the commencement of drilling, set in place using expandable foam. PVC collar casing generally does not exceed 12m. AC and Slimline RC drilling may require the placement of a short length of PVC in the collar which is removed at the completion of drilling (i.e. not cemented or set in place with expandable foam). No regulated drilling qualifications are required for the proposed drilling methods.

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.

Immediately upon finishing a drillhole the following will be undertaken:

- Drillholes will be back filled immediately with drill spoils and/ or temporarily plugged using an appropriately sized concrete or plastic hole plug to protect native fauna and prevent contamination of the ground water resource. The plug must fit snugly in the hole and not be too small as to fall down. All drillholes to be rehabilitated in accordance with M21 Guideline, attached below.
- Ensure that all hydrocarbon spills are removed from the drill site. Contaminated soil must be bagged and removed to an appropriate waste disposal facility. Hydrocarbon spills should be cleaned up immediately after they occur.
- Ensure site rubbish is removed before moving on to another drill pad. This includes used and broken drilling equipment.
- Perform a 'post drill site check' using Indiana's check sheets and procedures to keep a record.

Full rehabilitation of drillholes includes the following:

Permanent capping of drill collars:

- If the hole has a PVC collar, using a collar cutter cut the PVC collar to a minimum of 40cm below the surface. (Ensure removed PVC is disposed of appropriately);
- Insert a correct sized concrete hole plug so that it has a tight fit with the PVC collar. Tap it into place;
- Backfill the hole with a low permeability material, such as clay from any drill sample on site;
- Down-hole cementing or grouting to separate stratigraphic intervals will be undertaken if artesian and/or multiple aquifers are encountered. Drillers will read and follow M21 guideline.
- Mound over the back filled hole with low permeability material to direct drainage away from the drill hole. The dimensions of the mound should be 25cm high by 80cm wide;
- Cover the mound with topsoil to aid regeneration, or if a whole site is being rehabilitated, cover the site with topsoil.
- When finished, the profile should not allow water to pond near the drill hole and develop subsidence and erosion.
- Permanent capping to be completed within 3 months of drilling, unless additional approval granted in Program Notification. All drill samples will be disposed of and rehabilitated.
- If the sample is non-hazardous, the green plastic and calico sample bags must be split and their contents dumped into sumps, down

drill holes or other excavations (eg sample pit);

- If the sample contains hazardous materials, such as asbestiform minerals, all rehabilitation and sample handling must follow the appropriate procedure, e.g., Fibrous Materials

Guideline:

- o All contaminated material must be returned to the drillhole or sump, including the samples. If available, a binding material may be sprayed onto the affected area. Dust suppression must be used to minimise airborne particles.
- o The drillhole should be backfilled at least one metre with appropriate, uncontaminated material and the hole plugged as soon as possible. A binding agent may be used on the hole collar prior to plugging the hole.
- o As soon as practicable after completion of drilling, the sump must be backfilled and signage erected indicating the presence of buried asbestiform or other hazardous material.
- The sump or excavations backfilled with sub soil and topsoil.
- Sample bags must be removed from site and disposed of appropriately.
- Samples to be rehabilitated within 3 months of drilling, unless additional approval granted in Program Notification

All sumps and excavations must be backfilled as part of rehabilitation:

- Prior to backfilling sumps and excavations ensure the following:
 - o Drill fluids must be allowed to completely evaporate;
 - o Plastic liners are removed (if applicable).
- Backfill the sump as soon as possible using the material that was removed from the site in the reverse order to which material was extracted. That is:
 - o Subsoil;
 - o Topsoil;
 - o Vegetation.
- When filled, scarify and contour the ground surface.
- Sumps to be rehabilitated within 3 months of drilling, unless additional approval granted in Program Notification

Rehabilitation of Cleared Areas:

Cleared areas include drill pads and laydown areas. Upon the completion of drilling it is best practice to rehabilitate disturbed areas (if possible), leaving vehicle access to the plugged collar. This form of progressive rehabilitation provides more successful outcomes and faster rehabilitation results and has the added bonus of avoiding re-mobilisation costs of machinery.

Rehabilitation steps are:

- Ground should be gently scarified; this helps to reintegrate topsoil, promote seed recruitment and reduce water assisted soil erosion;
- In areas that have been significantly compacted, deeper ripping may be necessary but being careful not to disturb any buried and rehabilitated holes.

Rehabilitation of Tracks

Tracks that were created for access, such as access to a drilling program must be rehabilitated, unless an extension on the rehabilitation time is approved prior to the Program Notification expiry. Track rehabilitation requires:

- Respreading topsoil if it was stripped during construction;
- Gently scarifying the ground; this helps to reintegrate topsoil, promote seed recruitment and reduce water assisted soil erosion.
- Deep ripping in areas that have been significantly compacted, taking care not to disturb any buried drillholes.
- Restricting access to rehabilitated sites by erecting signage and physical barriers. This may include fencing or the replacing of cleared vegetation.

Ongoing monitoring:

Monitoring will be required to ensure rehabilitated sites are progressing and further remedial work is not required. The nature of each site and rehabilitation conducted will dictate the frequency of inspections. Indiana has the following monitoring guidelines:

- Implement a program of rehabilitation checks sufficient to cover the type and extent of rehabilitation works carried out for each project. For example, sites located on a hill may require longer monitoring and additional monitoring criteria to ensure success than flat sites;
- Ensure inspections are carried out to check on the progress and quality of rehabilitation;
- Ensure inspections are of an appropriate regular interval, such as annually;
- Maintain a record of all checks, preferably in electronic format; Any problems or shortfalls noted are to be rectified as soon as possible.

Costeans and Bulk Sample Disposal Pits

Will costeans/bulk sample disposal pits be required for the proposed program?

Yes

Indicate the maximum dimensions and size of pits and costeans.

45.00

Describe site preparation methods, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements

Bulk sample disposal pits will only be excavated where required to maximum dimensions of 10m x 3m x 1.5m ; if samples cannot be completely disposed of down the drill hole from which they were derived or buried in drill pad sump. Sample disposal pits will be sited to minimise impact on vegetation, generally within existing drill pads. Separate stockpiling of topsoil and subsoil layers will be observed during the excavation to allow for reinstatement of the original soil profile during site rehabilitation. Soil profiles will be reinstated on a last-out, first in basis when rehabilitated. Sample disposal pits are not excavated in advance and will be closed upon completion of disposal of bulk samples.

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).

Auger Drilling

Material up to 2m depth is collected alongside the drill hole - topsoil. At the calcrete horizon (or horizon of interest) a sample tray is placed alongside the drill hole for material to collect in, with samples taken from this at various depths. At the termination of the hole the material is returned back down the hole on a last out - first in basis, finished by backfilling with the separated topsoil.

AC, RAB, Slimline RC and RC

RC samples are collected in calico bags and/or large plastic bags directly from the cyclone and splitter, with samples for analysis collected simultaneously as one-metre sub-splits from the sample splitter. The one-metre samples typically weigh approximately 2 kg.

During drilling, bulk drill spoils may be collected in buckets beneath the cyclone and temporarily placed on the ground within the approved disturbance area. Drill spoil and excess material will be rehabilitated following completion of drilling activities. Drill spoils to be disposed of within an approved bulk sample disposal pit, sump or other approved location. Where progressive rehabilitation is not practicable, bulk samples weighing approximately 20-40 kg may be collected and retained either in green plastic bags at the drill site or stored directly on the ground within the approved disturbance area for the duration of the drilling program. One-metre samples are retained in calico bags and stored at the field camp in bulk bags within existing disturbed areas until dispatched for assay or disposed of in accordance with the protocols outlined in this PEPR.

Disposal of bulk sample residues will generally occur as part of drill site rehabilitation following completion of the drilling program. Green bags and drill sites will be rehabilitated within three months of completion of the drilling program, unless otherwise approved in the Program Notification.

Diamond core

Diamond drill core is collected and stored in core trays. Drill core is temporarily stored at the field laydown area prior to permanent storage offsite. Drill core is marked up and logged either at the drill site, at the field camp or at Wilgena Shearers Quarters. Cutting and sampling of drill core will be undertaken either on-site at Wilgena Shearers Quarters or off-site. In the instance cutting is undertaken on site, the following practises are employed:

- Water used during core cutting is recirculated and recycled where possible, with cutting sludge disposed of either in an existing sample disposal pit, or in a shallow pit excavated for this purpose. Pits will be up to 1m deep and approximately 1m long and will be fenced off with orange bunting. The pits will be backfilled once the pit is dry.
- Only stock-grade water (i.e. low salinity) is used for core cutting where the water will be disposed of in a shallow soakage sump – same as outlined above.

Access Routes to Work Areas

Will existing tracks require upgrading and/or maintenance?

Yes

Detail the work required to upgrade/maintain existing tracks.

Access to the project area is obtained by using existing station and exploration tracks. Maintenance of tracks will be completed to ensure tracks are left good condition for pastoralists. Maintenance work has been discussed with the managers of pastoral leases as per current practice. Pastoral Stations are equipped to maintain their station tracks. Indiana have negotiated any maintenance works required to access tracks will be offered to the pastoralist, with all costs being the responsibility of Indiana.

Will access off existing tracks be required?

Yes

Detail the method(s) for gaining access and if vegetation clearance is required. Details of 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) must be provided in the program notification.

Where clearing of vegetation is required for new access tracks, the protocols described in DEM information sheet M33 will be observed, together with the protocols outlined in "drill site preparation" section of this PEPR. Protocols include: minimising vegetation disturbance, "blade up" line clearing, construction of "dog legs" at track starts and avoidance of thicker areas of vegetation where possible. Prior reconnaissance (aerial imagery review &/or ground reconnaissance) will be undertaken to plan the most effective route. Significant species will also be avoided should they be identified in a work area. New tracks to be 2m width and total disturbance will be provided in each Program Notification.

Campsites and Equipment Laydown Areas

Indicate where staff and contractors will be accommodated during the exploration program.

Staff and contractors will be accommodated at various locations on the exploration licence. Efforts will be made to accommodate staff at the Wilgena Shearers Quarters or Kingoonya Hotel/ caravan park, however small exploration camps may be utilised to reduce the time travelling to and from the location of field activities.

What is the maximum number of personnel requiring accommodation?

15

Is a campsite required to be established?

Yes

Provide a description and justification of the camp location (e.g. previously cleared areas etc.), and any other relevant information.

Temporary exploration camps may be established to support field activities across the tenement package. Camps will have a maximum footprint of approximately 30m by 50 m and will, where practicable, be located within previously disturbed areas (e.g. existing drill pads or tracks) or naturally occurring areas with minimal or no vegetation, to reduce environmental impact. Camp location details will be provided in Program Notifications closer to activity commencement and be located upon consent of the landholder. Given the broad spatial extent of the tenements and the limited availability of existing infrastructure, camp locations will be selected based on operational requirements and safety considerations, including proximity to active work areas, access, terrain suitability and communication capabilities. Site selection will aim to minimise disturbance, avoid sensitive environmental or cultural features, and limit the need for vegetation clearing. Where clearing is required, it will be kept to the minimum extent necessary for safe camp establishment and operation. All camp areas will be progressively rehabilitated following completion of activities, including removal of all infrastructure and waste, and reinstatement of the site to a stable condition consistent with surrounding landforms and vegetation.

What will be the total area (ha) of the campsite(s)?

0.15

Will native vegetation clearance required?

No

What will be the total area (ha) of vegetation clearance for the campsite?

0.00

Describe the methods used to prepare the campsite including vegetation requirements and site levelling.

No native vegetation clearing will be undertaken. Exploration camps will be located within areas of existing disturbance (e.g. previously utilised drill pads or access tracks) or in naturally occurring open areas characterised by level ground and no to very sparse vegetation. Selection of camp locations would be based upon consent of landowner and will prioritise areas where disturbance has already occurred or where vegetation density is minimal, thereby avoiding the need for clearing. Camp infrastructure will be positioned to utilise available open spaces and natural clearings, ensuring that all activities can be accommodated without impacting native vegetation. In addition, camps will be sited away from waterways, drainage lines and other sensitive environmental features to avoid indirect impacts and maintain environmental integrity. Given the temporary nature of exploration camps and the flexibility in their placement across the tenement package, locations can be readily adjusted to avoid vegetation and minimise environmental disturbance. As such, no vegetation removal is required to safely establish and operate exploration camps.

Will any excavations be required?

No

Describe the purpose of the excavation

-

Describe the maximum volume (m3) of material to be excavated.

0.00

Provide confirmation that the proposed ablation facilities have been endorsed for use by the Department of Health or local council, where applicable.

No

Indicate why endorsement approval is not required by the Department of Health or local council.

No permanent ablation facility infrastructure is required. Depending on the scale and duration of the exploration program, a self-contained toilet may be used. It will be serviced by a licensed contractor with all waste disposed at a registered waste facility. If required, endorsement approval from the Department of Health or local council will be obtained.

Proposed Infrastructure (includes caravans, tents, offices, hydrocarbon and water storage requirements etc)

Proposed infrastructure	Quantity	Description / capacity
Caravan	2	25ft caravan, 4 bed capacity
Portable toilet	1	Coates Hire tow behind portable toilet
Diesel fuel tanker	1	17,000L capacity
water tank	1	2000L
Hydrocarbon storage	1	800 litre bunded pallet for storage of oils,on self-bunded mobile fuel/service truck

Will laydown areas be required?

Yes

Will the laydown area(s) be located at the same location as the campsite?

Yes

Provide a description and justification of the laydown area location (e.g. previously cleared areas etc.), and any other relevant information.

A temporary exploration camp and associated laydown area will be established to support exploration activities. The camp will occupy a maximum area of 0.15 ha and the laydown area will occupy a maximum area of 0.5 ha, resulting in a combined maximum disturbance footprint of 0.65 ha.

A temporary laydown area of approximately 0.5 hectares (5,000 m²) will be established to facilitate the safe storage and management of drilling equipment, consumables, casing, ancillary infrastructure and waste management facilities. The laydown location will be located upon consent of the landholder.

The proposed area has been selected based on the following suitability criteria:

- Sufficient area to accommodate drilling materials, plant and equipment while maintaining safe operational access and vehicle circulation.
- Capacity to maintain required separation distances between hazardous substances, fuel storage, chemical storage and general materials.
- Relatively level terrain reducing requirements for earthworks and minimising erosion and drainage impacts.
- Location outside environmentally sensitive areas, drainage lines and areas prone to inundation.
- Ability to implement spill management controls and segregated storage areas in accordance with site environmental and safety requirements.

Operational Layout

- The 0.5 ha laydown area provides sufficient space to:
- Store drilling consumables including drill rods, casing, mud products and ancillary materials.
- Establish designated fuel and chemical storage compounds with secondary containment.
- Accommodate waste segregation areas.
- Maintain emergency access routes and vehicle manoeuvring areas.
- Establish exclusion zones around lifting operations and mobile plant interactions.

Chemical and Fuel Storage Separation

- Chemical and fuel storage areas will be segregated from general laydown materials and operational work areas to minimise the risk of contamination, fire and incompatible substance interactions.

Controls will include:

- Bunded storage areas with capacity appropriate to stored volumes.
- Separation of hazardous substances from ignition sources.
- Clearly designated storage compounds and signage.
- Spill response equipment located adjacent to storage areas.
- Maintenance of access for emergency response vehicles.
- The available area is sufficient to maintain safe separation distances between fuel storage, drilling additives, waste storage and general materials while supporting efficient site operations.

Environmental Justification

The proposed 0.5 ha footprint represents the minimum practical area required to safely support drilling activities and associated ancillary infrastructure. The area enables implementation of appropriate environmental, safety and operational controls while minimising disturbance beyond that necessary for project execution.

This footprint reduces the potential for congestion, equipment interaction incidents, chemical spill risks and inefficient material handling, thereby contributing to overall environmental protection and workforce safety objectives.

What will be the maximum area (ha) required for the laydown area(s)?

0.50

Will native vegetation clearance be required?

No

What will be the total area (ha) of vegetation clearance for the laydown area?

0.00

Describe the methods used to prepare the laydown area including vegetation requirements and site levelling.

No native vegetation clearing will be undertaken. The laydowns will be located within areas of existing disturbance (e.g. previously utilised drill pads or access tracks) or in naturally occurring open areas characterised by level ground and no to very sparse vegetation. Site selection will prioritise areas where disturbance has already occurred or where vegetation density is minimal, thereby avoiding the need for clearing.

Will any excavations be required?

No

Describe the purpose of the excavation.

—

What will be the volume (m3) of material to be excavated.

0.00

Proposed infrastructure (includes hydrocarbon and water storage requirements)

Proposed infrastructure	Quantity	Description / capacity
Caravan	2	25ft caravan, 4 bed capacity
cabins/hotel rooms	15	Kingoonya hotel rooms, pending availability
Portable toilet	1	Coates Hire tow behind portable toilet
Diesel fuel tanker	1	17,000L capacity

Other Exploration Methods and/or Ancillary Operations

Are any other proposed exploration methods (e.g. seismic) and/or ancillary exploration operations required?

No

Describe the activity(s), site preparation, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements.

—

Water Supply and Management

Will camp and/or drilling water be required?

Yes

Describe how and where water will be sourced for drilling, track maintenance and camping purposes (e.g. groundwater, surface water, mains). Indicate how wastewater and/or runoff water will be managed.

Camp water will be supplied via Wilgena Station infrastructure servicing the shearers' quarters. Subject to the approval of the station owner, existing station bores may also be utilised as a supplementary water source for drilling activities if required.

Will surface water and/or mineral drillholes be used as a water source/supply?

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.

No

Attach a copy of the licence or include a statement confirming that a licence will be obtained before the extraction and/or usage of water.

Water will primarily be sourced from existing station infrastructure. However, if sufficient water is not available from existing sources, a water bore may be required to support exploration activities. Should any water drilling be required, it will only be undertaken by an appropriately licenced water well driller in possession of a water well drilling permit. Any water used will be sourced in accordance with the station owner's existing water access arrangements and all applicable legislative and licensing requirements. *Please note no licence has been obtained, an attachment is required in the section below, hence a Figure not relevant has been supplied.

Groundwater Investigation and Water Affecting Activities

Will any water investigation (e.g. pump testing, water monitoring sites, water storage, turkey nests/dams) and/or water affecting activities, be undertaken (refer to s. 127 of the Landscape South Australia Act 2019)?

No

Describe the water investigation and/or water affecting activities, including site preparation, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements.

—

Indicate if water affecting activities permits (eg well and water extraction/discharge permits) have been obtained and in accordance with the Landscape South Australia Act 2019.

No

Attach a copy of the permit(s) or include a statement confirming that permits will be obtained prior to the commencement of the water investigation activities.

—

Management of Hazardous Materials

Will activities be conducted in areas of known uranium and thorium mineralisation?

No

Will any other hazardous material be encountered when exploring in the area?

Yes

List the types of hazardous materials and provide a management plan on how these materials will be managed.

Historical drilling records indicate the possibility of fibrous material (unconfirmed asbestos). The Asbestos Management Plan is attached, see appendix A.

The Asbestos Management Plan Includes:

- Identifying the potential for intersecting asbestos minerals in the tenements – page 13
- Establishing criteria for classifying designated areas containing asbestiform minerals – page 15
- Assessment of potential risk from exposure to respirable asbestos fibres – page 16
- Minimum requirements for all personnel entering a designated area – page 20, and PPE requirements – page 25
- Controls for designated areas for drilling – page 21 and 26, and earth moving – page 22
- Decontamination for personnel, vehicles, plant, tools, and equipment – page 27
- Waste disposal – page 28
- Reporting and record management – page 32

Rehabilitation

Detail all the activities and strategies relating to the remediation of all impacts associated with the proposed exploration operations (includes exploration camps and laydown areas, tracks). Completion of rehabilitation must be achieved within 3 months after the expiry of each program notification.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of drill holes and sites will be completed as soon as is practicable.

At the completion of drilling, the casing is capped, and the pits undergo risk assessment for health and safety to personnel and livestock. If the pits are flagged as a hazard, they are fenced off with orange bunting and allowed to dry before rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation of the drill sites includes the following: Drill spoils will be buried in the sump or bulk disposal pit. If green bags are used contents are either tipped down the hole or buried onsite within the existing pit (which may be expanded if not suitable). All drillholes to be rehabilitated in accordance with M21 Guideline. The drill hole collar is cut below the surface, capped, and buried. All green bags and PVC casing offcuts will be removed from site and disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility. The site will then be levelled, and the topsoil or surface material replaced over the site area. A series of photographs (prior to clearing and post rehabilitation) are taken at drill sites, laydown areas and tracks for compliance reporting and monitoring.

All sumps and excavations must be backfilled as part of rehabilitation:

- Prior to backfilling sumps and excavations ensure the following:
 - o Drill fluids must be allowed to completely evaporate;
 - o Plastic liners are removed (if applicable).
- Backfill the sump as soon as possible using the material that was removed from the site in the reverse order to which material was extracted. That is:
 - o Subsoil;
 - o Topsoil;
 - o Vegetation.
- When filled, scarify and contour the ground surface.
- Sumps to be rehabilitated within 3 months of drilling, unless additional approval granted in Program Notification

Rehabilitation of Cleared Areas:

Cleared areas include drill pads, temporary exploration camps and laydown areas. Upon the completion of drilling it is best practice to rehabilitate disturbed areas (if possible), leaving vehicle access to the plugged collar. This form of progressive rehabilitation provides more successful outcomes and faster rehabilitation results and has the added bonus of avoiding re-mobilisation costs of machinery.

Rehabilitation steps are:

- Ground should be gently scarified; this helps to reintegrate topsoil, promote seed recruitment and reduce water assisted soil erosion;
- In areas that have been significantly compacted, deeper ripping may be necessary but being careful not to disturb any buried and rehabilitated holes.

Rehabilitation of Tracks

Tracks that were created for access, such as access to a drilling program must be rehabilitated, unless an extension on the rehabilitation time is approved prior to the Program Notification expiry. Track rehabilitation requires:

- Respreading topsoil if it was stripped during construction;
- Gently scarifying the ground; this helps to reintegrate topsoil, promote seed recruitment and reduce water assisted soil erosion.
- Deep ripping in areas that have been significantly compacted, taking care not to disturb any buried drillholes.
- Restricting access to rehabilitated by erecting signage and physical barriers. This may include fencing or the replacing of cleared vegetation.

State the estimated budget required to rehabilitate all impacted sites. Include a breakdown of the cost associated with each rehabilitation component.

Rehabilitation is costed at approximately \$3000/day – to cover cost of personnel and machinery. Rehabilitation details and costs will be included in Program Notifications.

Vegetation Clearance

Will any area of cleared native vegetation be unrehabilitated after the authorised period?

No

Provide a map and description of the vegetation present in the application area, the extent of any proposed vegetation clearance and the likelihood of the presence of threatened flora.

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.

Management of Environmental Impacts

Applicable environmental aspects and potential impacts

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Groundwater	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).	• Only biodegradable drill additives to be used during drilling operations. • Drill rigs will be refuelled with standard operating procedures designed to minimise the chances of hydrocarbon spills. • Spare green plastic drilling bags will be kept in vehicles for the disposal of any contaminated material and general site waste. • Any contaminated soil will be removed from site and disposed of at a approved EPA facility. • Diamond drill hole sumps will be lined with heavy duty plastic to prevent drilling muds etc seeping into the ground and contaminating groundwater. • When water is intersected within a drill hole, the water is taste tested for salinity. If the water is not overly saline, a sample is collected for testing and for the landowner. • Drill collars will be temporarily capped on completion to prevent entry of surface water runoff. • Drill holes rehabilitated as soon as practicable upon completion (as per item 5 of this impact assessment) in the (unlikely) event of aquifers being intersected, aquifers are isolated in		Drillholes restored to 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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			accordance with DEW requirements (DEM Guidance M21) and reporting of occurrence to DEW. • Any water drilling will be undertaken by a licenced water well driller with possession of a water well drilling permit.			
Other	-	-	-	Low	-	-
Fire	Community/landowners	Damage to infrastructure and loss of income through fire.	• Identification of all potential sources of ignition relating to exploration activities, with appropriate controls in place to prevent both ignition and spread of fires, including: • Compliance with CFS fire ban declarations. No work to be undertaken on Total Fire Ban days • Carrying of fire extinguishers in all vehicles • Drill rig to maintain a firefighting pump plus water supply during fire danger season. • Protocols addressing smoking and safe disposal of cigarettes. • Assessment of prevailing conditions and activities during weather conditions with an elevated fire danger risk, and stopping of exploration activities if the risk is determined to be unacceptable (ie bushfire risk assessment process). • Only the use of diesel vehicles for most activities.	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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Groundwater	Soil/vegetation/fauna	Discharge of groundwater into the surrounding environment.	• Sumps to be constructed where required on the drill pad to contain excess down hole water and sited to minimise vegetation impacts. • Photographs are taken pre-drilling and post drilling and post rehabilitation and included within Compliance reporting.		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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Native Vegetation	Flora and fauna and their habitats; includes Common wealth and state scheduled species.	Loss/modification of native vegetation and associated habitats through the clearance of vegetation.	Planning of activity locations such that clearance of vegetation & habitats is minimised as per the following controls: • PEPR to be referred to prior to any clearance being undertaken to ensure it complies with what has been approved. • Inductions, training and supervision of exploration personnel to ensure clearing is kept to a minimum. • Utilise existing roads, tracks lines or open cross-country routes to gain access into prospect area. • Avoid long straight traverses and follow contours as much as possible. • Use of appropriate machinery. • Use of aerial imagery &/or ground reconnaissance to plan routes. • Mechanised clearing is undertaken using a "blade up" protocol that cuts the vegetation at the stem whilst leaving the root stock in situ, thus minimising soil disturbance. • Listed species avoided with recognition materials available and used by field crews involved in access and clearing activities. • Clearing of trees will be undertaken as a last resort and bird nesting trees not removed. Where access tracks are required to pass through vegetated	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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			areas, trimming of tree branches may be required to facilitate access and provide a safe working area for drill crew and field staff. Areas which require clearing will be inspected for significant flora and fauna species. • Any vegetation cleared will be collected and used in the rehabilitation process. • Indiana has extra conditions included within a recently completed heritage clearance which includes not working within creeks or clay pans and no removal of black oak trees. • Observed fauna nests/habitats will be avoided in favour of alternative routes or sites. • Minimisation of risk of "uncontrolled fires" through current procedures including – compliance with CFS Fire Ban declarations (no open flames), fire extinguishers to be carried in all vehicles, 1,000 litres of fire water plus pump and hose at rig during summer, no drilling on "catastrophic" bush fire rated days (CFS). • The risk of fire is mitigated by the exclusive use of diesel vehicles and all vehicles has a fire extinguisher. • Avoid field activities during wet conditions to minimise risk of vehicle bogging / having to deviate from tracks.			

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Contamination	Soil/vegetation/fauna	Soil/vegetation contamination (e.g. hydrocarbons, rubbish, drill samples/cuttings, ablutions, other sources)	Hydrocarbons • Hydrocarbons stored in a centralised, banded &/or lined facility, or in an EPA-compliant mobile storage tank (eg fuel trailer). • Spill matting and clean-up materials available at all locations where a risk exists for hydrocarbon spillage. Use spill matting at rig refuelling and under rigs where deemed necessary. • Any contaminated soil removed and disposed of at authorised waste disposal facility. • Regular vehicles checks and maintenance to ensure no oil leaks. General Waste • Domestic waste bagged and taken to station waste disposal facility on a regular basis. Drill Cuttings • Excess drill cuttings disposed of either back down drill holes or within a dedicated sample disposal pit, after removal of foreign materials such as sample/plastic bags. • Calcrete contamination with topsoil will be avoided by separation of soil layers during excavations i.e. topsoil separately stockpiled from subsoil layers. See Section - Drillsite Preparation • Bags will be monitored, with rehabilitation completed prior to deterioration of plastics.		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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Groundwater users	Groundwater users	Interference to existing water users when extracting water from existing dams, water bores or mineral drillholes.	• Water sourced from existing station infrastructure only done so in consultation and agreement with station manager • The poor quality of groundwater renders it unsuitable for use by the station owners for stock watering purposes, so there is no applicable impact in this respect.	Low	No public nuisance impacts resulting from the extraction of water for exploration purposes, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	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. 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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Soil	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).	• Ground disturbing/excavation activities (eg drill sumps, sample disposal pits) sited to minimise potential erosion in the event of rainfall. • Prompt rehabilitation to reduce likelihood of exposure to rainfall events. • Separation and stockpiling of topsoil and sub soil layers during excavation activities, and reinstatement of original soil profiles during rehabilitation. • Temporarily stockpiled soil from excavations stored in a location to minimise loss (erosion) or contamination in the event of rain. • Light, shallow scarification of compacted or rutted areas. • Complete rehabilitation of new tracks and pads as per best practice model (eg removing windrows, restoring original contours, light scarification where appropriate, replacing topsoil and stockpiled vegetation) • Sites will be inspected and monitored following completion of rehabilitation to identify any environmental risks such as hole/collar collapse and surface erosion. - Any sites which show signs of environmental damage will be further rehabilitated and photographs taken for inclusion within Compliance		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. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			Reporting. • Exploration activities to cease if heavy rainfall occurs. The Company will seek guidance from Station Manager when tracks are ready for access after heavy rainfall events. • Establish and maintain clearly marked boundaries for drill pads, camps, and laydown areas to ensure all activities and vehicle movements remain within the approved footprint.			

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Weeds and Pathogens	All flora and fauna, especially listed species.	Loss/modification of the environment (biological, social and economic) through the introduction of weeds and pathogens.	• Inspection & documentation of exploration areas prior to commencement of activities to note pre-existence of any weeds • avoidance of any areas of recorded weed occurrences. • Cleaning and inspection of all vehicles prior to entry onto site • Avoid travel through know sites of weeds in local area • Avoiding and minimising movement between sites during periods of wet weather & muddy conditions • Follow-up seasonal inspection of exploration sites to note presence of any new weed occurrences. • Vehicle logs demonstrate that all vehicles are clean and free of plant and mud material before entering properties associated with exploration activity. • Information on the significant flora and fauna present or likely to be present within the project area will be kept on site and included within Company inductions and made available to staff, contractors and visitors. • Clearing of mature trees will be avoided wherever possible whilst clearing tracks and drill sites. Tracks and drill sites will be moved. • Observed fauna nests/habitats will be avoided in favour of alternative routes or sites.	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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Stakeholders	Stakeholders	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.	• Consultation with stakeholders during planning of exploration field programs to identify potential issues prior to implementation. - The Company maintains contact with Pastoral Lease Managers, with the Company predominantly staying at the Wilgena Shearers quarters. Indiana has ongoing communication with the Station Managers of both Wilgena and North Well Pastoral Leases, mostly via phone but also via face-to-face contact. There have been no issues raised to date, any issues raised will be discussed openly between the station manager, Exploration Manager and Technical Director to facilitate a positive outcome. • Fulfilment of statutory notifications prior to entry – program notification • There are historic heritage surveys over this area, as well as one completed during 2021 by Indiana Resources. Areas designated as “No Exploration Activity” will be made aware to any staff or contractors working for the Company. Rehabilitation will be undertaken to the satisfaction of the landholders and representatives from AMYAC may visit sites to inspect rehabilitation.	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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Fauna	All fauna	Entrapment of fauna through open drillholes and excavations.	• Temporary capping of all drill holes immediately following drilling, unless permanently rehabilitated • Drill holes permanently rehabilitated by removing collar casing, plugging and backfilling to at least 0.5m below surface. • Periodic inspection post rehabilitation to ensure no slumping of backfilled collars has occurred. • Construction/place ment of egress ramps in all open excavations (drill sumps, sample pits) • Temporary fencing of all excavations if left open beyond completion of field operations (prior to rehabilitation). DDH sumps may be left open to dry out sludge before backfilling and final rehabilitation as detailed previously in "Costeans and bulk sample disposal pits"	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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
General Public	General Public	Injury or death to members of the public as a result of exploration activities.	• Identification and assessment of all hazards to the general public associated with exploration activities, with implementation of appropriate controls as required. Such controls may include: • Warning signage - especially when drilling • Temporary fencing around open excavations (sumps) • Implementation of 'no-go' safety zones around operating machinery. • Designated appropriate vehicle speeds on existing tracks. • Regular communication with landholders to keep them informed of exploration activities and work areas. • Ensuring notification protocols are followed prior to commencement of field activities	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.
Surface Water	Surface Water	Alteration to surface water – interference to surface drainage.	• Avoidance of drainage areas with defined channels. Surface drainage features are included within excluded areas under the heritage clearance report.	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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Third party access	Soil/vegetation/fauna	Degradation of rehabilitated access tracks caused by third party access (includes previously closed and rehabilitated access tracks).	• Planning of new access routes done in a manner that enables for effective disguising following rehabilitation, including choosing entry/take off points adjacent to vegetation and the use of doglegs at track commencements where possible. • Maintaining operational protocols during the use of newly created tracks to ensure they do not become excessively degraded whereby they cannot be readily rehabilitated (eg minimising/containing rutting, avoidance of use during wet weather) • Vegetation such as logs and branches will be placed across the track entrance to discourage third party access. • Photographic evidence of access tracks will be maintained.	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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Other (Hazardous Materials)	General public, employees, contractors and the environment	Contamination of the environment through intersecting asbestiform minerals. Public and employee/contractor exposure to asbestos minerals/fibres	• Utilisation of dust suppression systems and dust suppression additives • Disposal of asbestiform minerals in approved locations/pits, adequately sign posted, recorded, and monitored. • Disposal of contaminated materials i.e. PPE, in heavy duty polyethylene bag, disposed at an authorised waste facility. • Consultation and communication with employees and contractors through Management plans, inductions, daily pre-start meetings, and training. • Maintaining availability and supply of suitable PPE and contaminated disposal bins. • Maintaining adequate signage around suspected, potential asbestos related drill sites. • Public exposure - Ensure all potentially contaminated vehicles and equipment are adequately decontaminated prior to leaving site and entering public areas. • Plan drill sites to avoid intersecting known asbestos minerals.	Low	Exposure levels to employees/contractors are within safe limits. No public exposure to asbestos materials/fibres	Maintain a database and provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that: • Asbestos levels post exploration and rehabilitation are consistent with preexisting environment levels. Employee and contractors exposure levels were within safe limits during the exploration program.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Aboriginal heritage	Aboriginal heritage sites	Disturbance to Aboriginal heritage	• Review of state database records during planning of field activities. • Check heritage reports to avoid heritage highlighted areas when planning exploration activities. • Induction of staff and contractors to their obligations with respect to aboriginal heritage. • Heritage surveys have been completed over various areas of interest to date. • Additional clearances will be completed when required in accordance with protocols agreed to in the registered AMYAC NTMA. • AMYAC will be kept informed of the exploration progress within the Central Gawler Project. • If works are to be carried out within close proximity to Heritage sites, sites will be flagged off to exclude access. • Site induction will include mention of the site and direct all staff and contractors to avoid the area. • Induction of staff and contractors outlining their obligations to notify the site supervisor immediately in the event a discovery is made in respect to Aboriginal Heritage. • If a discovery is made at the worksite, all work is to cease and the AMYAC is to be notified. Operations will recommence only after	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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			authorisation from the AMYAC. • Ensure any Aboriginal Heritage sites/ potential Heritage sites discovered during exploration activities are not disturbed, have GPS coordinates noted, site photographed, and reported to the AMYAC.			

Supporting Information

Photos

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (DGA94)	Zone	Details and comments	Document ID
LLRC070	24/05/2022	LLRC070				Prior to rehabilitation	
LLRC029	16/02/2022					Drill collar cut and capped	LLRC029
LLRC029B	16/02/2022					After rehabilitation	LLRC029B

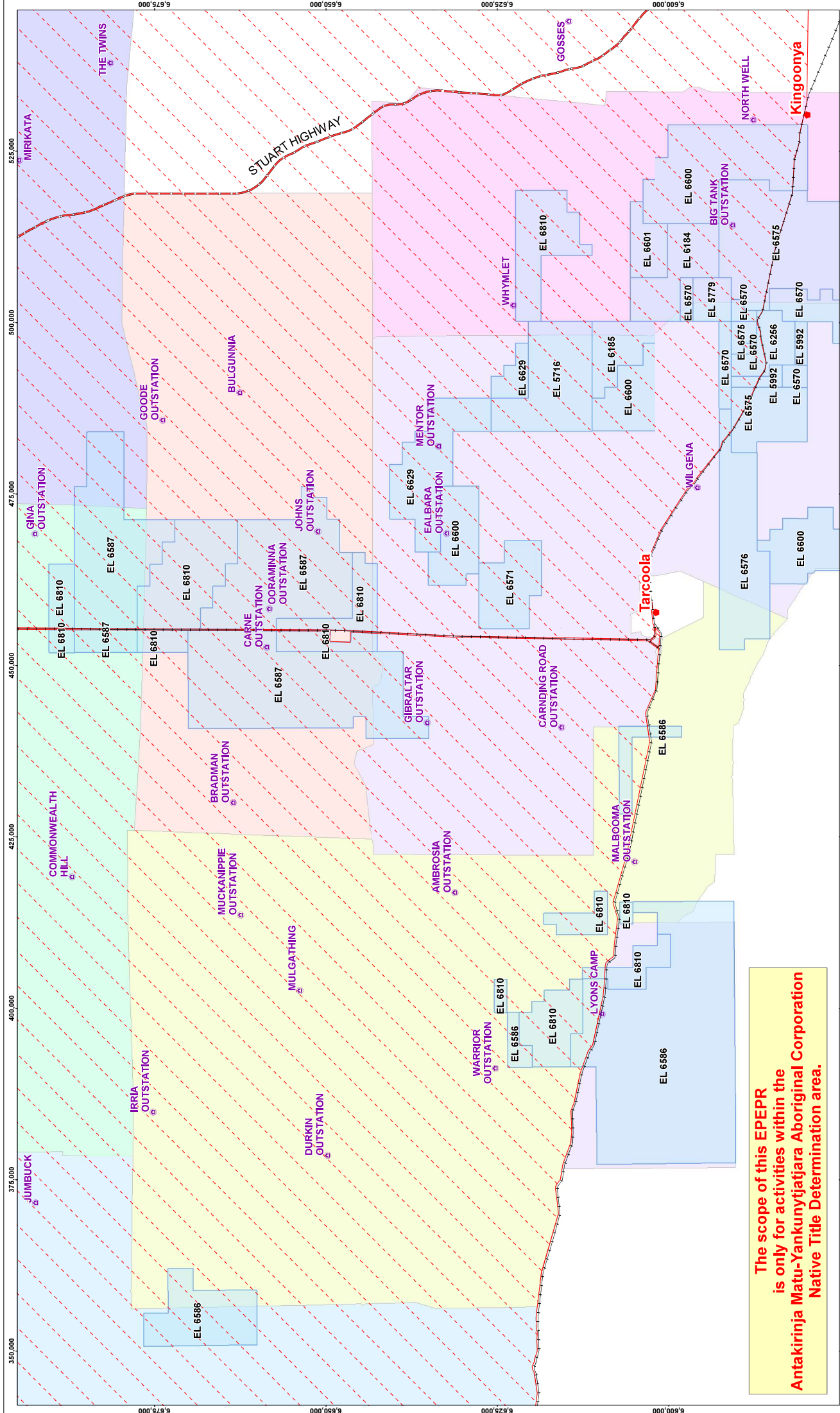
Supporting Maps

Figure Description	Document ID
Water Wells with full analysis and wells referenced in EPEPR	Figure 13
Water Wells with full analysis and shallow groundwater depth	Figure 14
Indiana Resources Asbestos Management Plan	Figure 34
Indiana Resources Map displaying areas of interest	Figure 35

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.

N/A



The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

Homesteads

Principal Roads

Places

Railway

Principal Roads

Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People

NAME, DETOUTCOME

Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People

INDIANA Exploration Licences

TENEMENT_LABEL

EL 5716

EL 5779

EL 5992

EL 6184

Pastoral Stations

NAME

Bulgunnia

Commonwealth Hill

McDouall Peak

INDIANA RESOURCES LIMITED

AMYAC EPEPR

Pastoral Stations

MAP LOCATION

Original: Drawn: PJB

Print Date: 5/06/2024

Page Size: A1

Ref: Overview Tenements Locations and Pastoral Stations

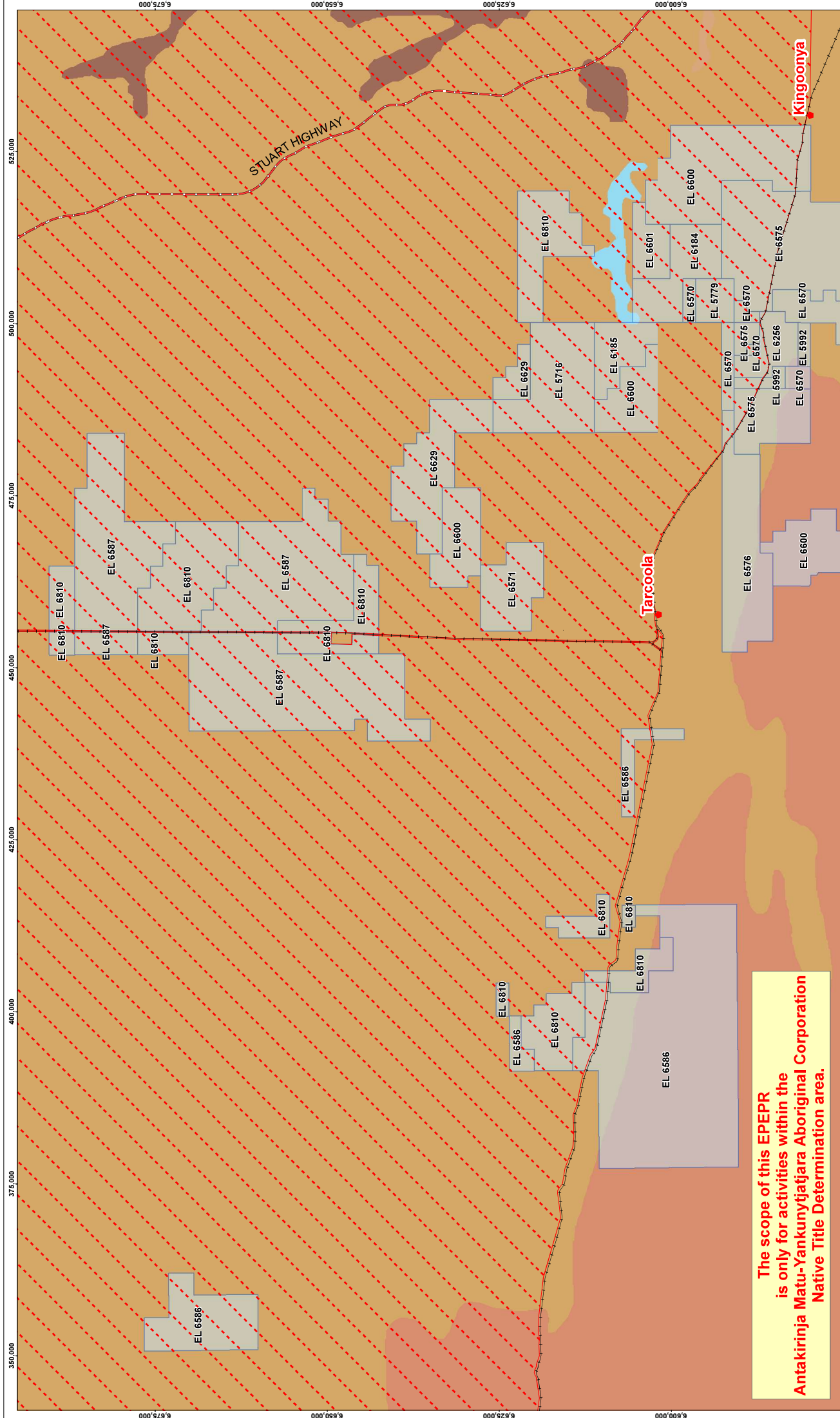
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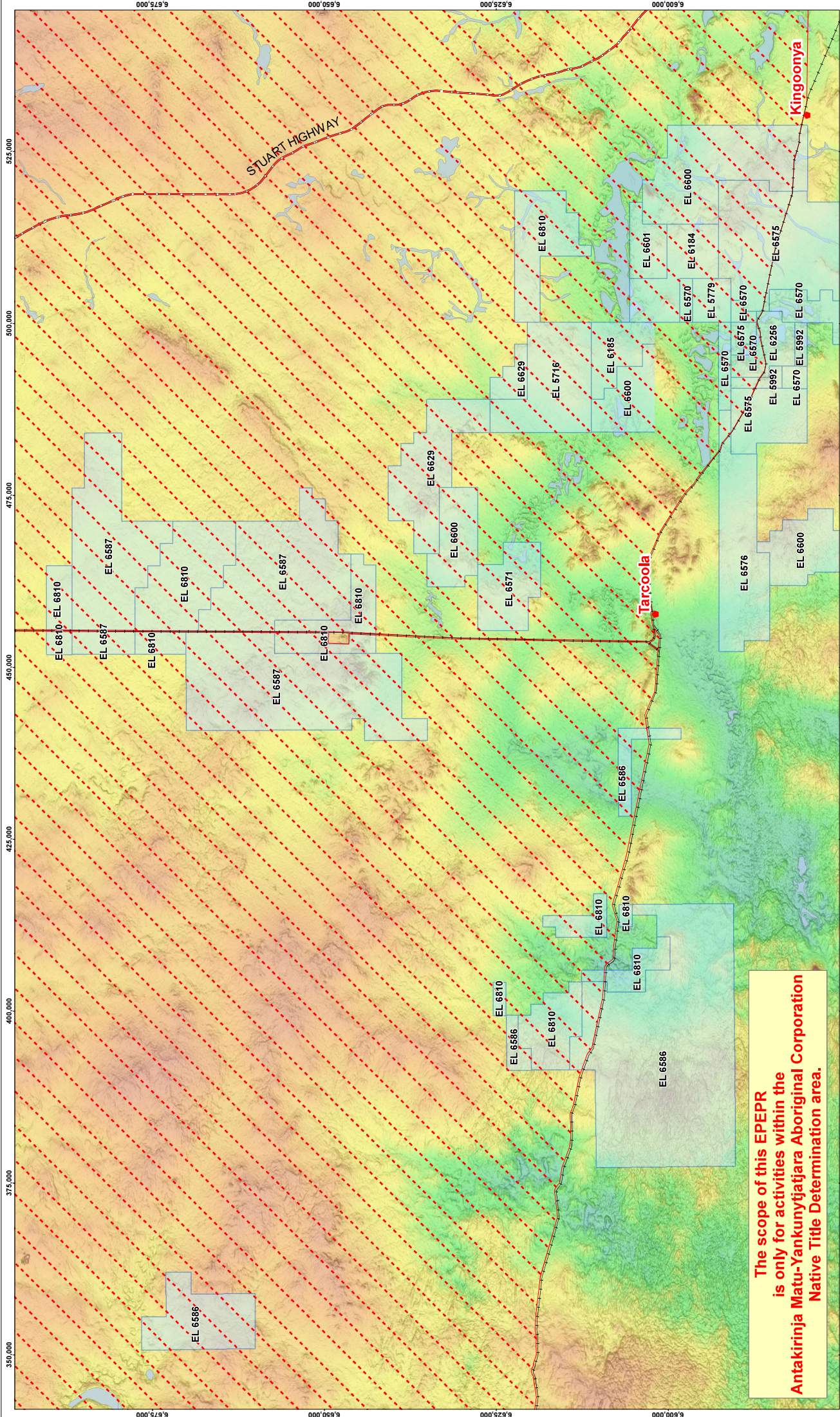
GDA 1984 MGA Zone 53

INDIANA Resources Limited



The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyitjajara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

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5815	☐	EL 5816	☐	EL 5817	☐	EL 5818	☐	EL 5819	☐	EL 5820	☐	EL 5821	☐	EL 5822	☐	EL 5823	☐	EL 5824	☐	EL 5825	☐	EL 5826	☐	EL 5827	☐	EL 5828	☐	EL 5829	☐	EL 5830	☐	EL 5831	☐	EL 5832	☐	EL 5833	☐	EL 5834	☐	EL 5835	☐	EL 5836	☐	EL 5837	☐	EL 5838	☐	EL 5839	☐	EL 5840	☐	EL 5841	☐	EL 5842	☐	EL 5843	☐	EL 5844	☐	EL 5845	☐	EL 5846	☐	EL 5847	☐	EL 5848	☐	EL 5849	☐	EL 5850	☐	EL 5851	☐	EL 5852	☐	EL 5853	☐	EL 5854	☐	EL 5855	☐	EL 5856	☐	EL 5857	☐	EL 5858	☐	EL 5859	☐	EL 5860	☐	EL 5861	☐	EL 5862	☐	EL 5863	☐	EL 5864	☐	EL 5865	☐	EL 5866	☐	EL 5867	☐	EL 5868	☐	EL 5869	☐	EL 5870	☐	EL 5871	☐	EL 5872	☐	EL 5873	☐	EL 5874	☐	EL 5875	☐	EL 5876	☐	EL 5877	☐	EL 5878	☐	EL 5879	☐	EL 5880	☐	EL 5881	☐	EL 5882	☐	EL 5883	☐	EL 5884	☐	EL 5885	☐	EL 5886	☐	EL 5887	☐	EL 5888	☐	EL 5889	☐	EL 5890	☐	EL 5891	☐	EL 5892	☐	EL 5893	☐	EL 5894	☐	EL 5895	☐	EL 5896	☐	EL 5897	☐	EL 5898	☐	EL 5899	☐	EL 5900	☐	EL 5901	☐	EL 5902	☐	EL 5903	☐	EL 5904	☐	EL 5905	☐	EL 5906	☐	EL 5907	☐	EL 5908	☐	EL 5909	☐	EL 5910	☐	EL 5911	☐	EL 5912	☐	EL 5913	☐	EL 5914	☐	EL 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6315	☐	EL 6316	☐	EL 6317	☐	EL 6318



The scope of this EPEPR
is only for activities within the
Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation
Native Title Determination area.

Places

● Places

Railway

→ Railway

Principal Roads

— Principal Roads

Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People

NAME, DETOUTCOME

☒ Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People

INDIANA Exploration Licences

TENEMENT_LABEL

☐ EL 5716

☐ EL 5779

☐ EL 5992

INDIANA Waterways

Inland Waterways

☐ EL 6601

☐ EL 6629

☐ EL 6810

☐ EL 6575

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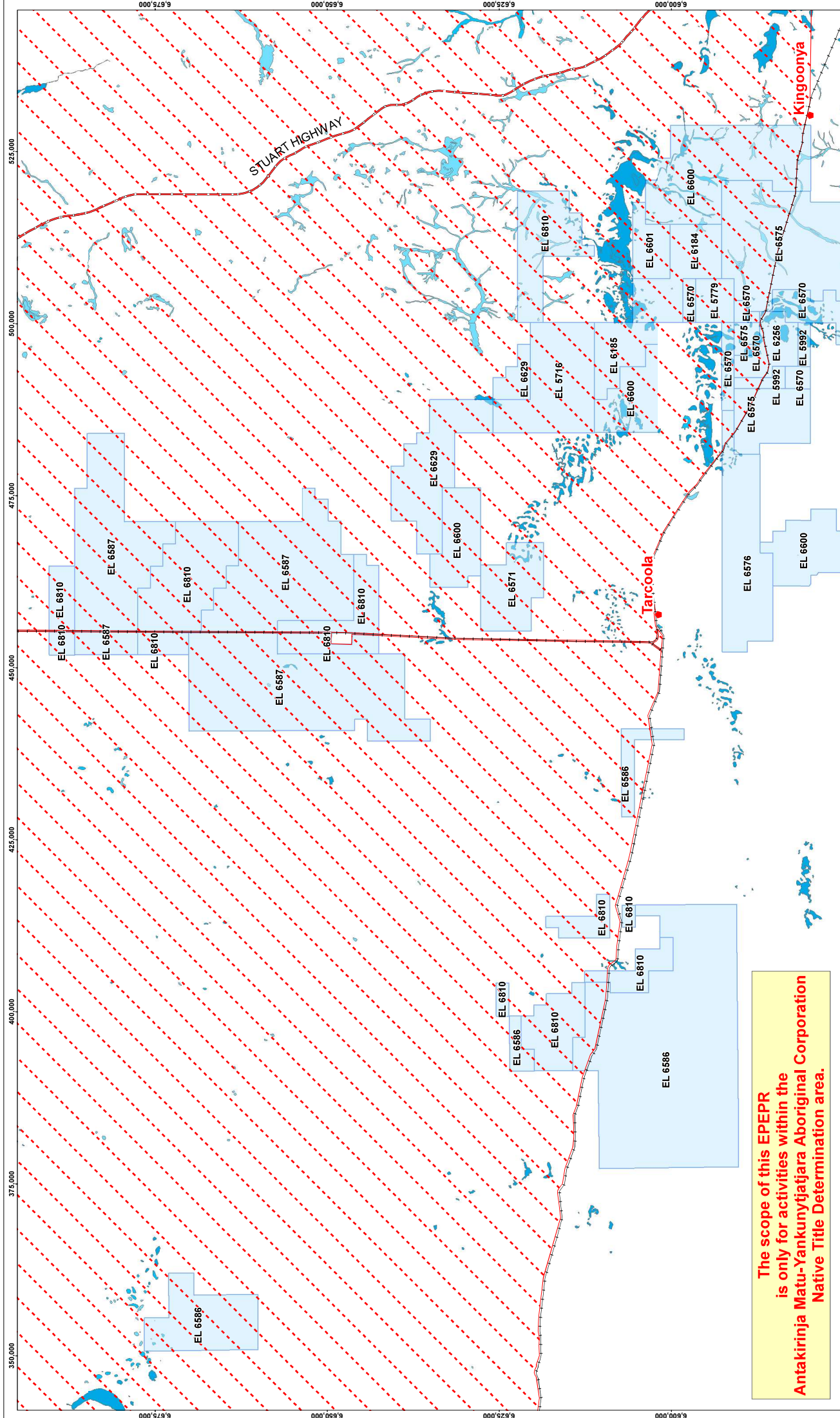
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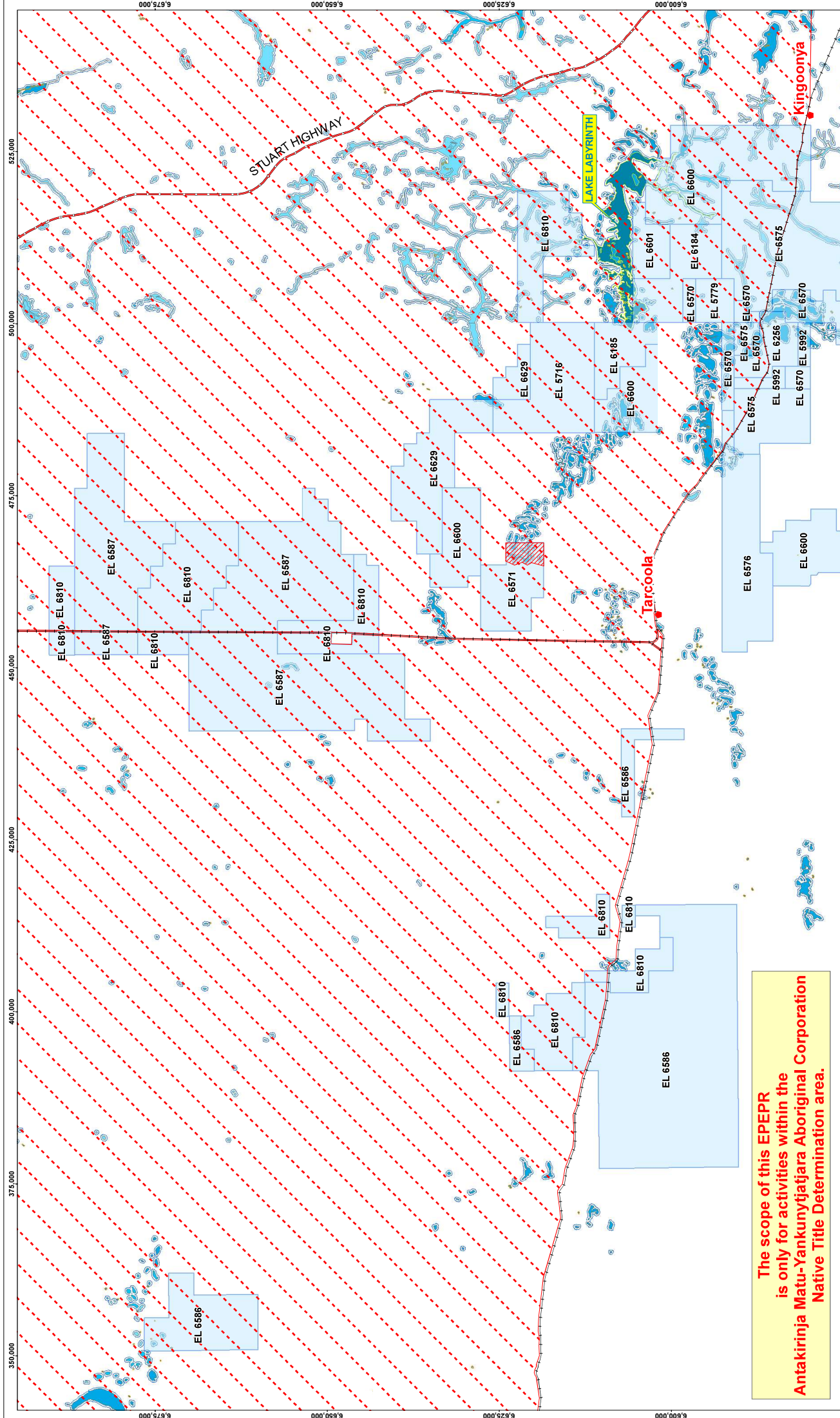
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☐ EL



The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyjatjara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

[illegible]



The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyitjajara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

Final Confidential ACH Report_Indiana and AMIYAC_Sept 2024.pdf

Places

- Places
- Railway
- Principal Roads

Antakirija Matu-Yankanyajijajara People

NAME, DETOUTCOME	INDIANA Exploration Licences	Aquatic_GDE_Buffers	Aquatic_GDE Assessment
☒ Antakirija Matu-Yankanyajijajara People	EL G184 EL G185 EL G256 EL G570 EL G571 EL G592	EL 6801 EL 6829 EL 6810 200m Buffer 50m Buffer	High potential GDE - from national assessment Moderate potential GDE - from national assessment Low potential GDE - from national assessment

Lakes (GEODATA TOPO 250K Series 3)

- Lake Labrynth

Data Sources:

- GIS (GIMAP) <https://gimaps.sar.gov.au/>
- NATC (GIMAP) <https://natsc.gimaps.sar.gov.au/naturalMaps>
- BOM <http://www.bom.gov.au/water/groundwater/delmap.shtml>
- Geoscience Australia <https://ecat.ga.gov.au/geonetwork/x/en/catalog/search#f=metadata/63999>

INDIANA RESOURCES LIMITED

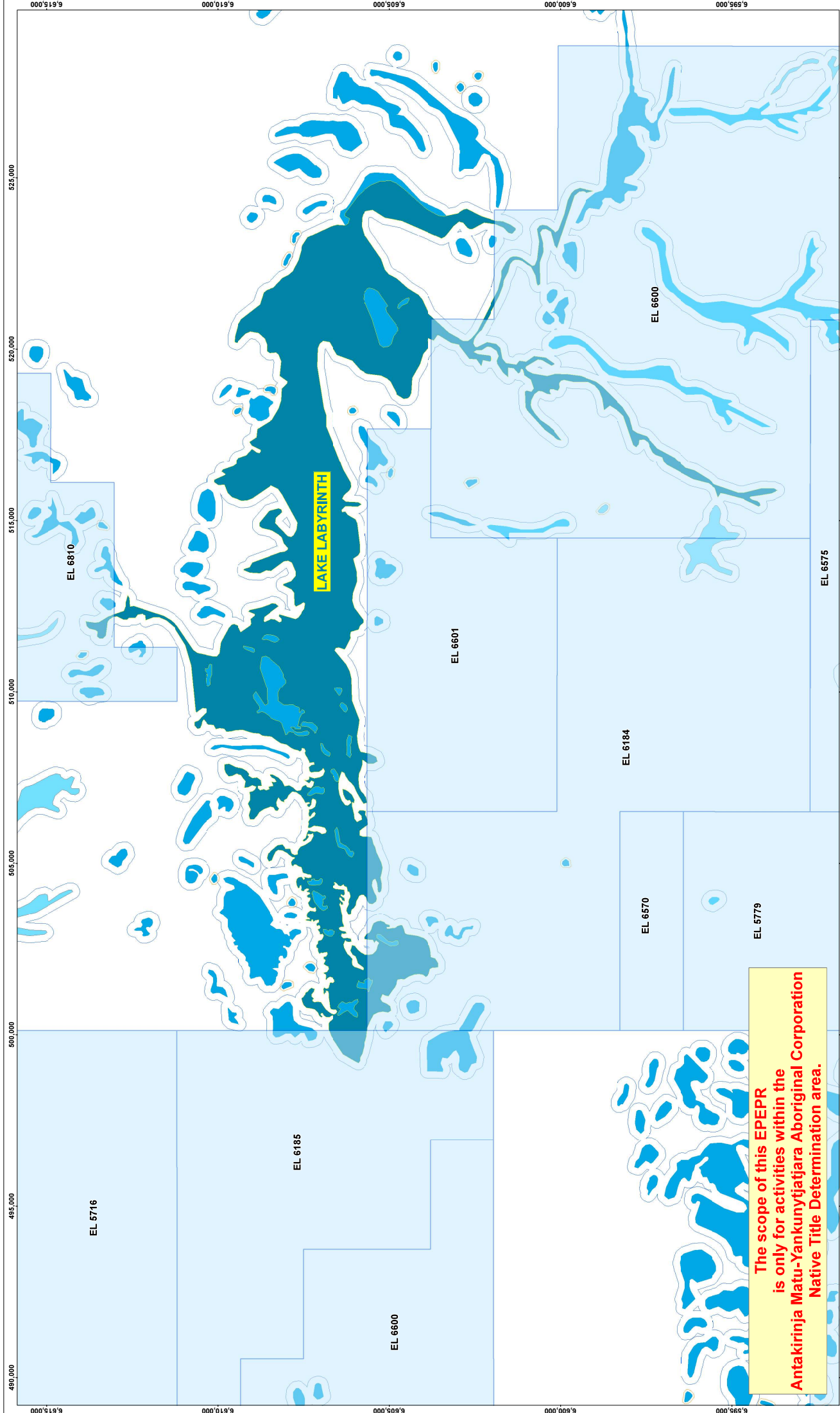
AMYAC EPEPR

Heritage Exclusions & Lake and Clay Pan Buffers

Originator: Drawn: PJB
Print Date: 5/09/2024
Page Size: A1
Scale: 1:250,000
GDA 1984 MGA Zone 53

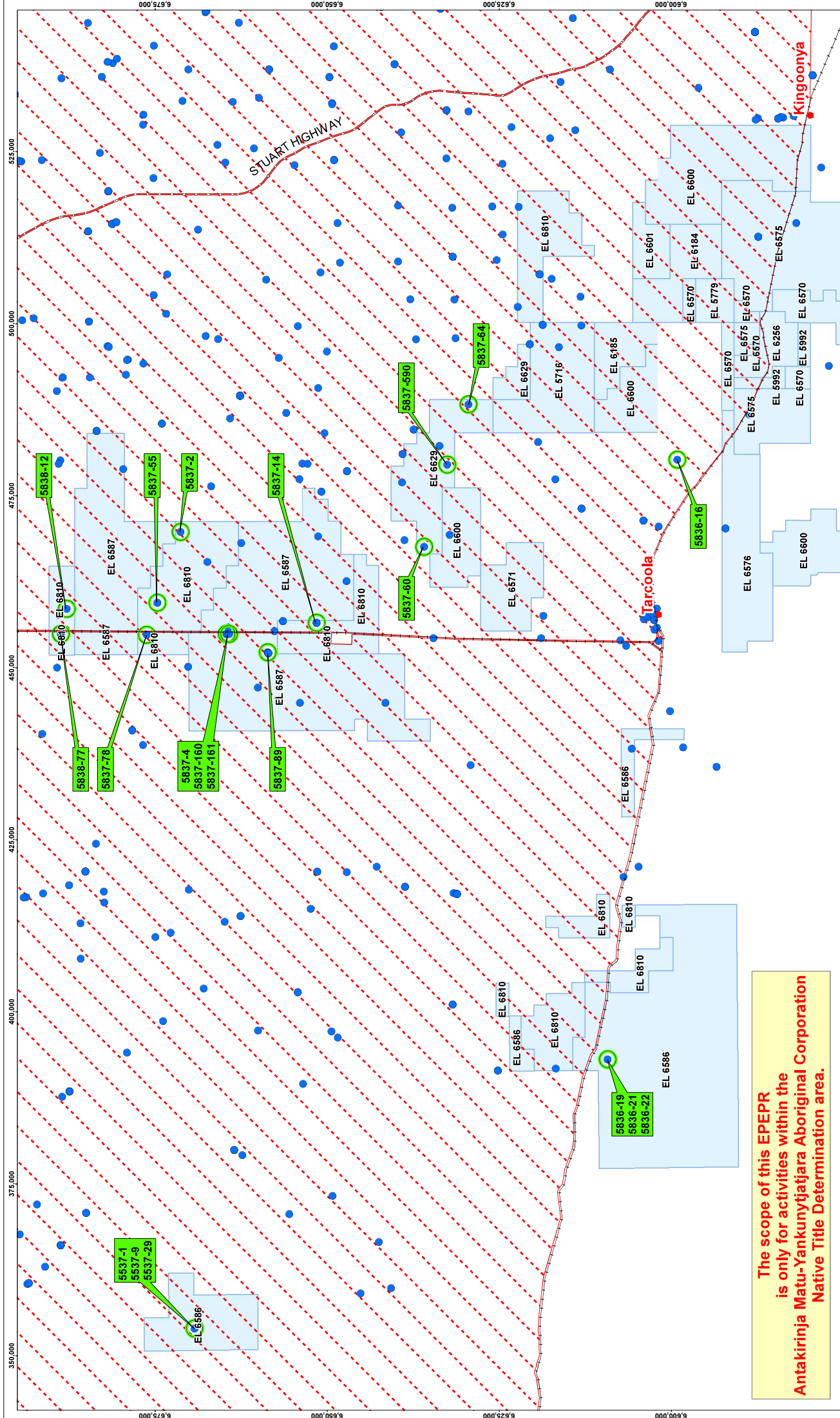
Ref. Overview Tenements Locations and Heritage Exclusion and Lake Buffers

MAP LOCATION



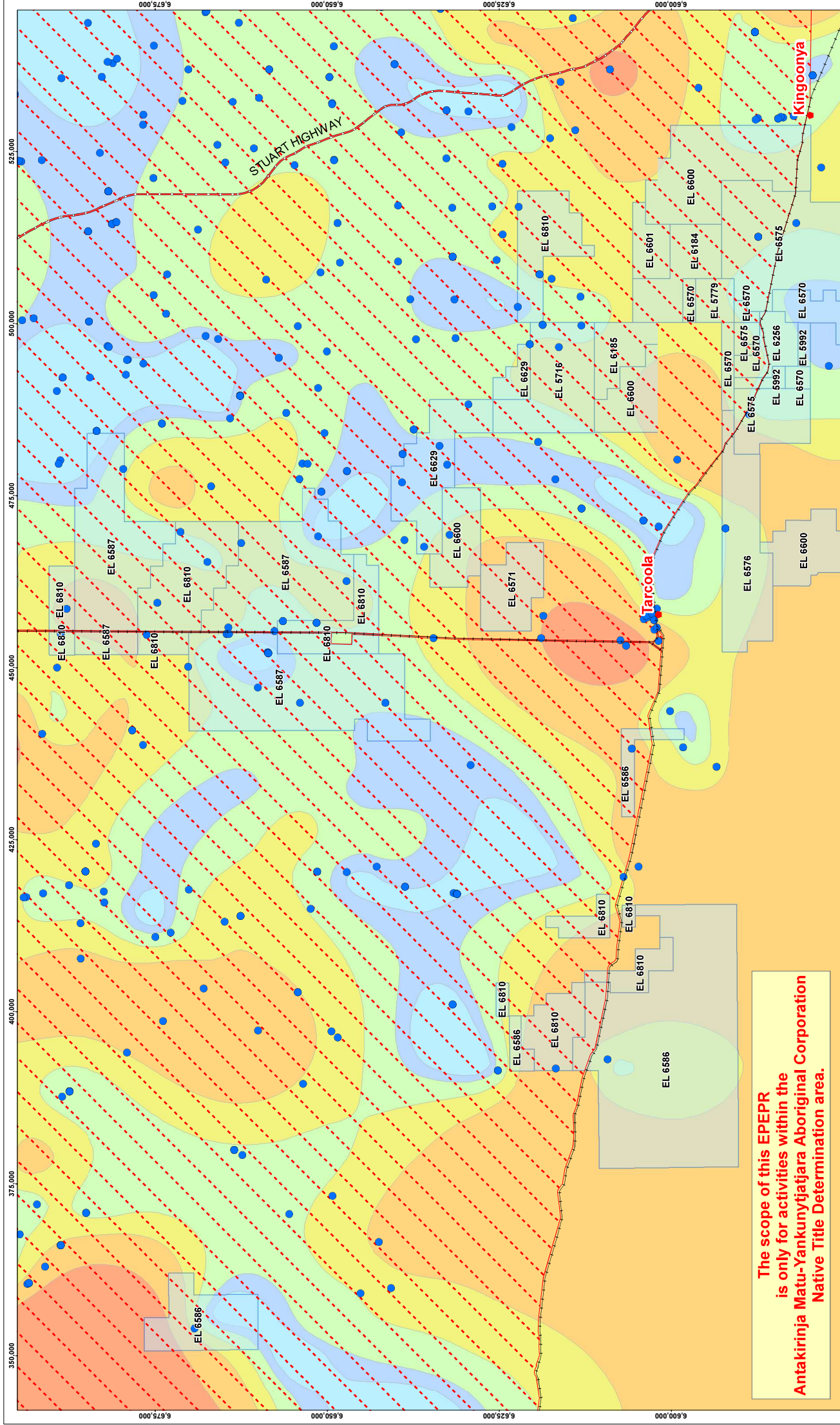
The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

INDIANA Exploration Licences		☐ EL 5779	☐ EL 6570	☐ EL 6601
TENEMENT_LABEL		☐ EL 6184	☐ EL 6575	☐ EL 6810
☐ EL 5716		☐ EL 6185	☐ EL 6600	
Lakes (GEODATA TOPO 250K Series 3)				
☒ Lake Labyrinth				
Aquatic GDE				
Assessment				
☒ High potential GDE - from national assessment				
☒ Moderate potential GDE - from national assessment				
☐ Low potential GDE - from national assessment				
Aquatic_GDE_Buffers				
Add_Buffer				
☐ 200m Buffer				
☐ 50m Buffer				
Data Sources:				
SARIG https://map.sarig.sa.gov.au/				
SARIG https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NaturalResources				
BOM https://www.bom.gov.au/metadata				
Geoscience Australia https://data.ga.gov.au/geospatial/network/view/calling/search?metadataId=63899				
Data Source: SARIG				



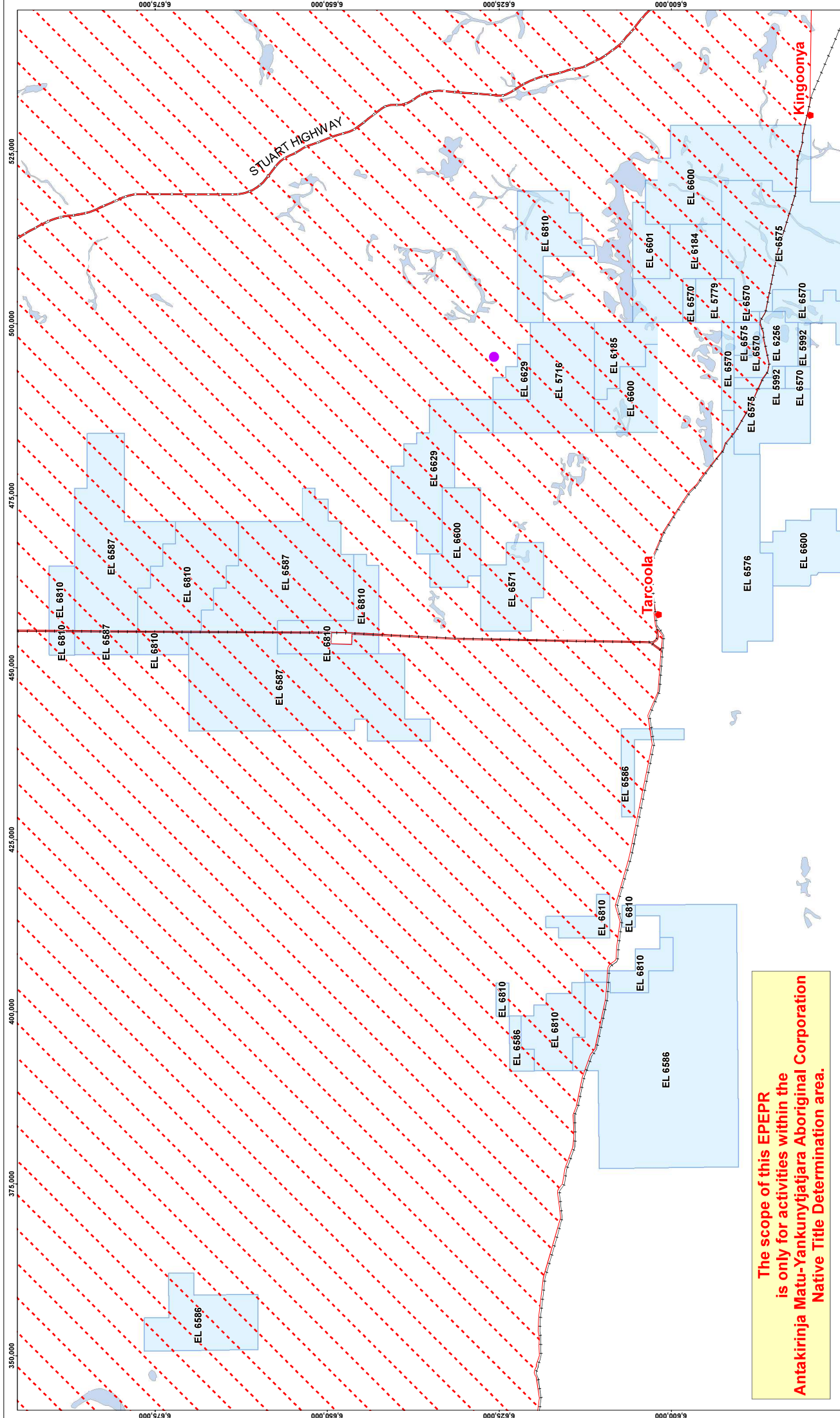
The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

[illegible]



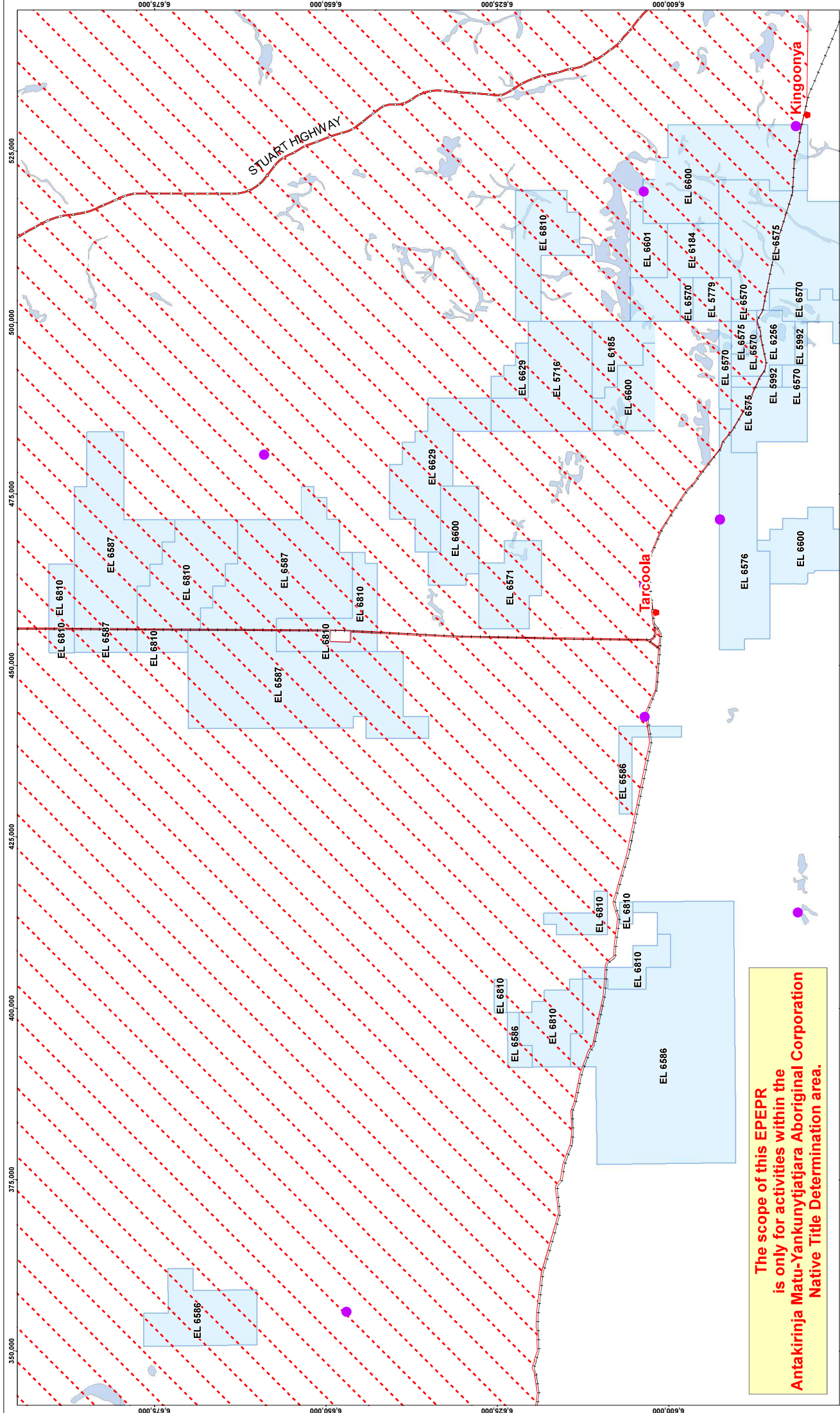
The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyitjara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

[illegible]



The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyitjajara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

[illegible]



The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

Places

●

Places

→

Railway

→

Principal Roads

→

Principal Roads

Nature Map Flora

Common Name

Sandalwood

Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People

NAME, DETOUTCOME

Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People

INDIANA Exploration Licences

TENEMENT_LABEL

EL 5716

EL 5779

EL 5992

INDIANA Waterways

Inland Waterways

EL 6601

EL 6629

EL 6810

EL 6575

EL 6576

EL 6586

EL 6587

EL 6600

EL 6184

EL 6185

EL 6256

EL 6570

EL 6571

EL 6601

EL 6629

EL 6810

EL 6575

EL 6576

EL 6586

EL 6587

EL 6600

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AMYAC EPEPR

Sandalwood Occurrences

MAP LOCATION

Original: Drawn: PJB

Print Date: 5/06/2024

Page Size: A1

Ref: Overview Tenements Flora Sandalwood Occurrences

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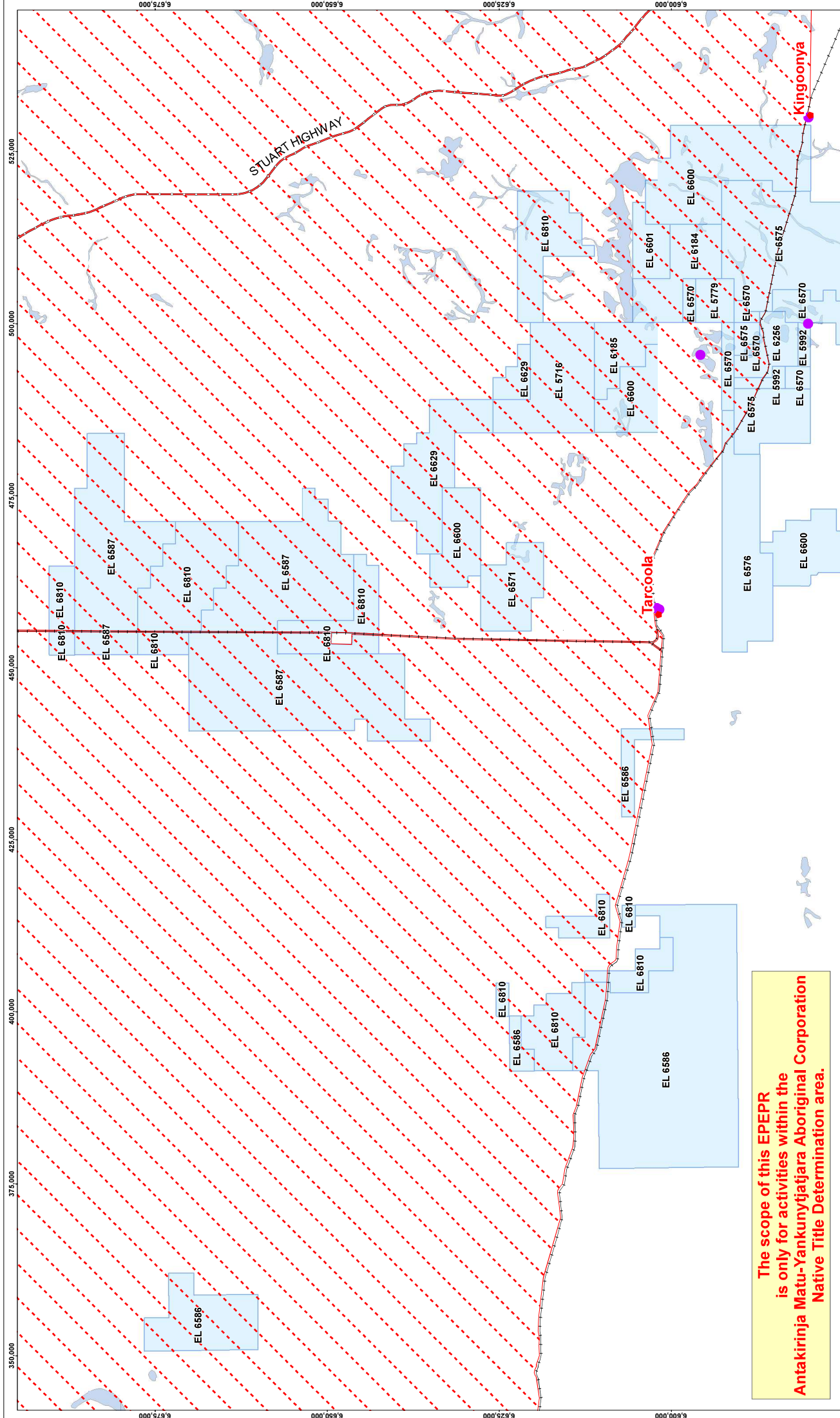
Kilometres

1:250,000

GDA 1984 MGA Zone 53

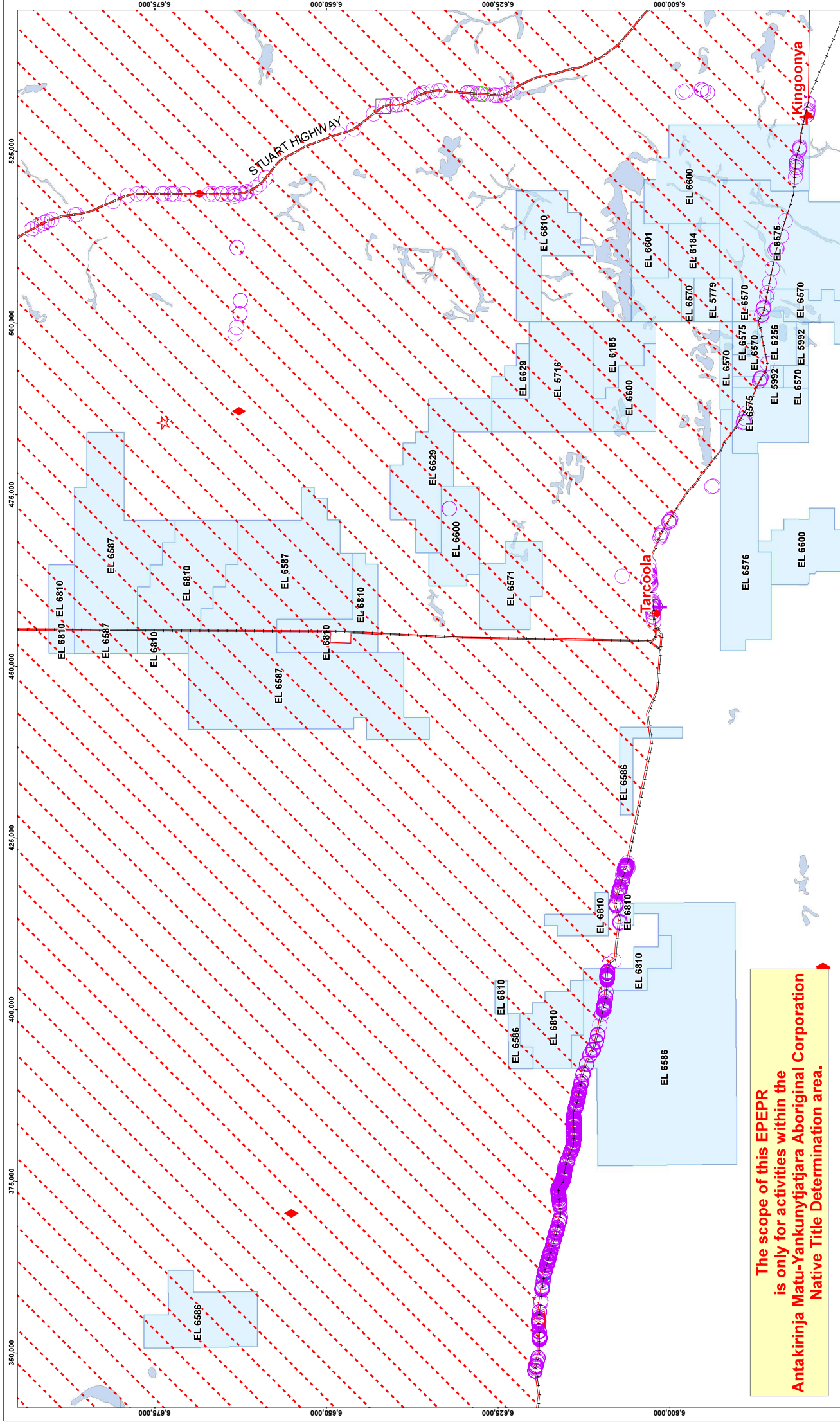
INDIANA Resources Limited

N



The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyjatjara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

[illegible]



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AMYAC EPEPR

Weeds of Significance Occurrences

Places

- Places

Nature Map Flora

- *Echium plantagineum*, Salivation Jane
- *Opuntia monacantha*, Drooping Prickly Pear
- ⊕ *Opuntia* spp., Prickly Pear
- ⊕ *Opuntia stricta*, Erect Prickly Pear
- ⊕ *Prosopis juliflora*, Mesquite
- ⊕ *Triolobus terrestris*, Catclaw

Antakirija Ma'u-Yankunijigalara People

NAME, DETOUTCOME

☐ Antakirija Ma'u-Yankunijigalara People

INDIANA Exploration Licences

TENEMENT_LABEL

EL 5716
EL 5779
EL 5992

Inland Waterways

EL 6801
EL 6829
EL 6810

Scale

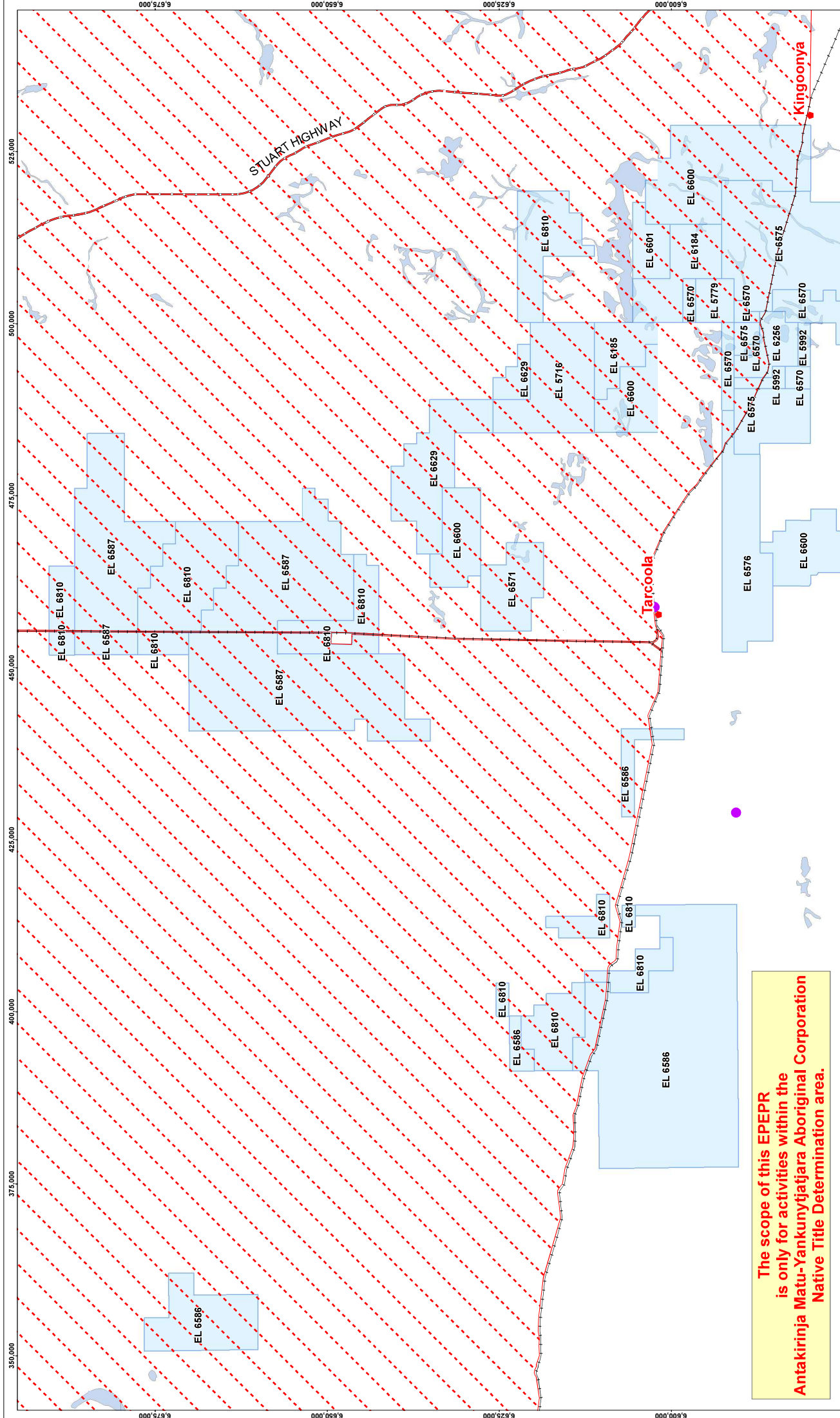
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Originator: Drawn: PJB
Print Date: 5/06/2024
Page Size: A1
Ref. Overview: Tenements Flora Weeds of Significance Occurrences

Map Location

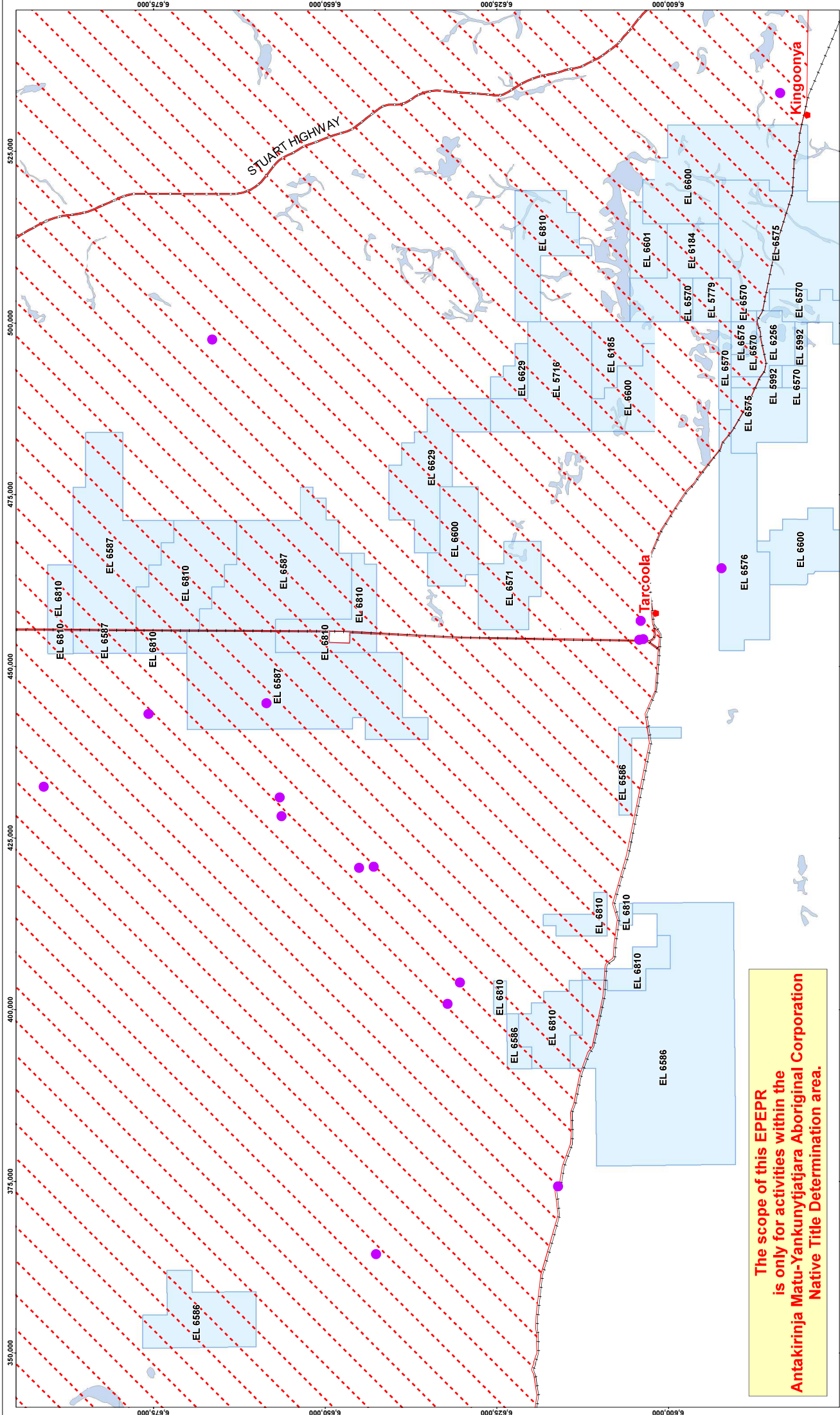
Data Sources:

- SARG: <https://map.sarg.gov.au/>
- NATREMAPS: <https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps>
- BOM: <http://www.bom.gov.au/water/groundwater/gdwmap.shtml>



The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyitjajara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

[illegible]



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is only for activities within the
Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation
Native Title Determination area.

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AMYAC EPEPR

Bluebonnet (Eastern and Naretha)

Occurrences

Original: Drawn: PJB

Print Date: 5/06/2024

Page Size: A1

Ref. Overview: Tenements Fauna Bluebonnet - Eastern and Naretha Occurrences

0 10 20

Kilometres

1:250,000

GDA 1984 MGA Zone 53

INDIANA

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MAP LOCATION

Places

● Places

Nature Map Fauna

● Bluebonnet (Eastern and Naretha)

Railway

→ Railway

Principal Roads

→ Principal Roads

Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People

NAME, DETOUTCOME

Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People

INDIANA Exploration Licences

TENEMENT_LABEL

EL 5716

EL 5779

EL 5992

EL 6601

EL 6575

EL 6184

EL 6185

EL 6256

EL 6570

EL 6571

EL 6600

Inland Waterways

EL 6629

EL 6810

EL 6586

EL 6587

EL 6600

EL 6601

EL 6575

EL 6184

EL 6185

EL 6256

EL 6570

EL 6571

EL 6600

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EL 6256

EL 6570

EL 6571

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EL 6629

EL 6810

EL 6586

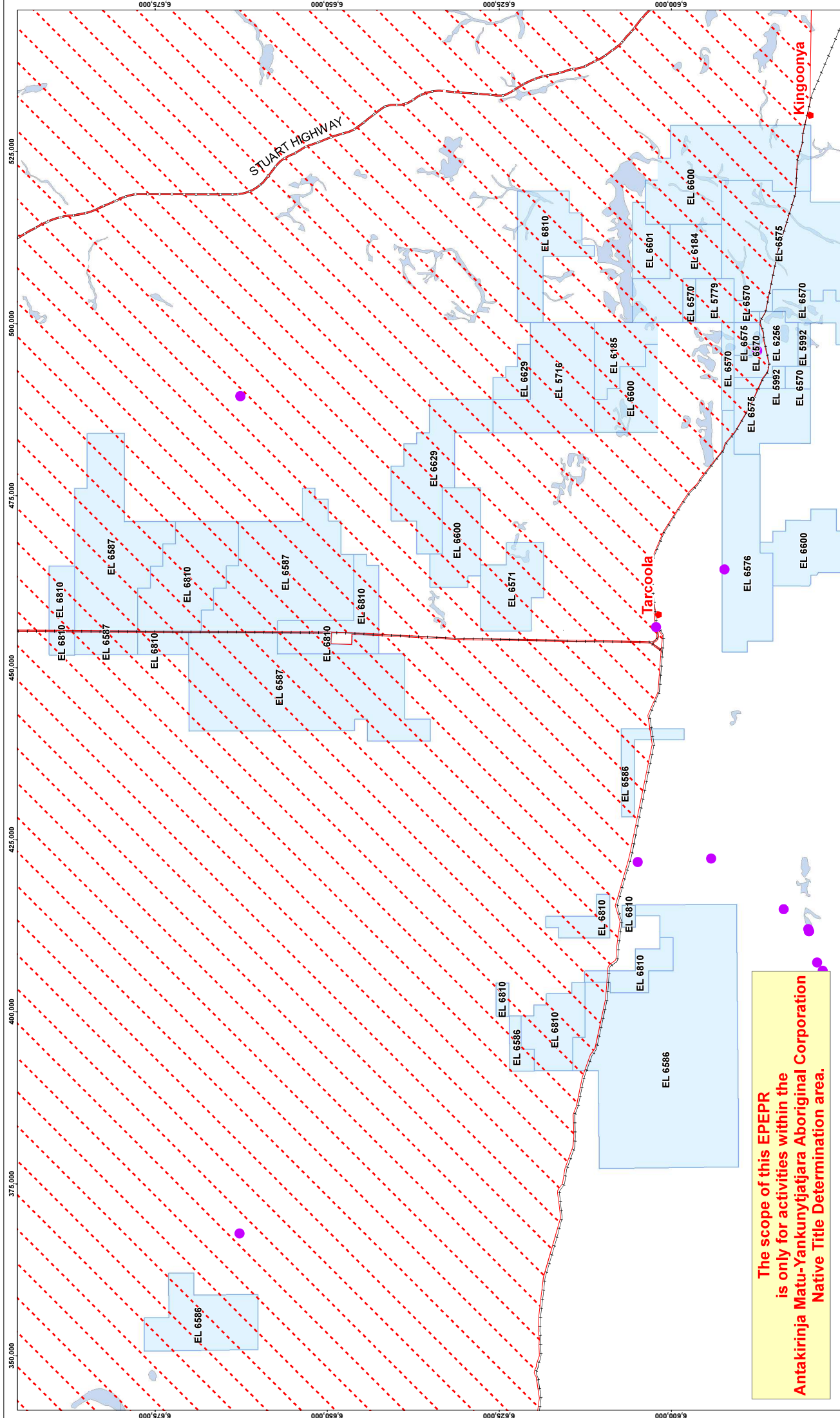
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EL 6600

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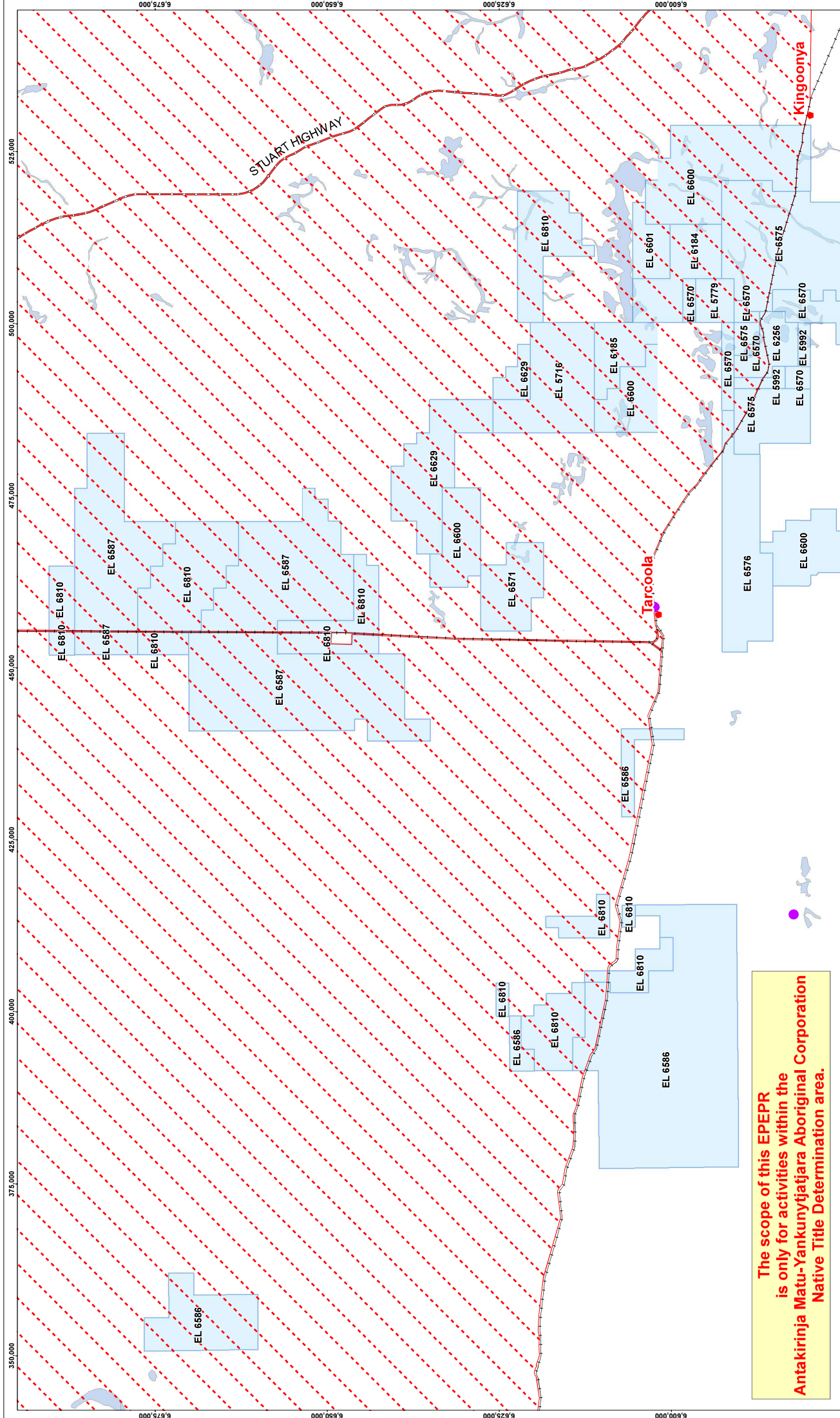
NATURALMAPS: <https://data.ironment.sa.gov.au/NaturalMaps>

BOM: <http://www.bom.gov.au/water/groundwater/gde/map.shtml>



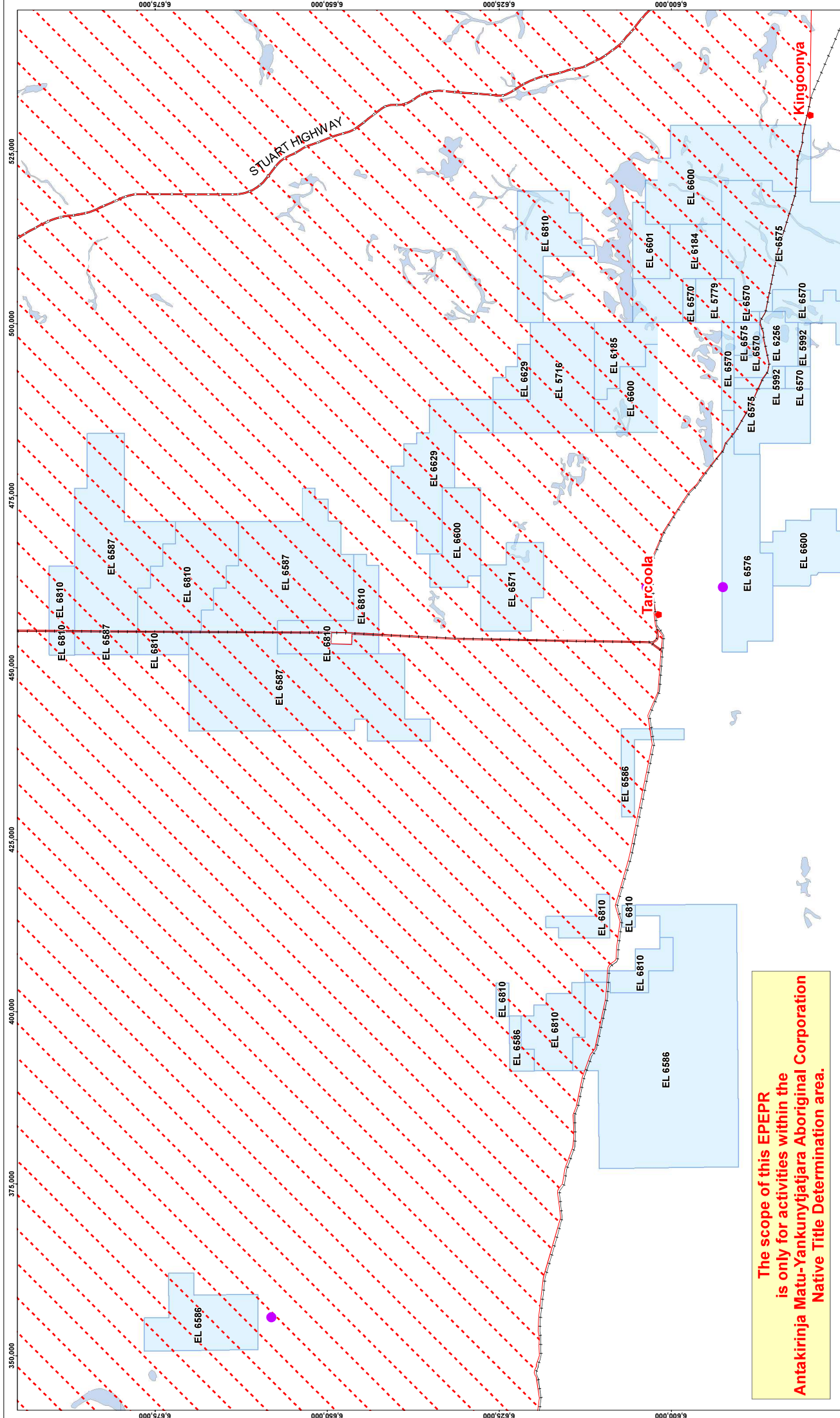
The scope of this EPEPR is only for activities within the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyjatjara Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination area.

INDIANA RESOURCES LIMITED		AMYAC EPEPR		Hooded Robin Occurrences	
Originator: ARS Drawn: PJB Print Date: 5/06/2024 Page Size: A1 Ref: Overview Tenements Fauria Hooded Robin Occurrences		Kilometres 1:250,000 GDA 1984 MGA Zone 53			
INDIANA Exploration Licences		Inland Waterways			
TENEMENT_LABEL		EL 6575		EL 6601	
NAME, DETOUTCOME		EL 6576		EL 6629	
 Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyjatjara People		EL 6586		EL 6810	
Principal Roads		EL 5716			
Principal Roads		EL 5779			
Principal Roads		EL 6570			
Principal Roads		EL 6571		EL 6600	
Principal Roads		EL 5992			
INDIANA Exploration Licences		EL 6184		EL 6575	
NAME, DETOUTCOME		EL 6185		EL 6576	
 Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyjatjara People		EL 6256		EL 6586	
Principal Roads		EL 5716		EL 6587	
Principal Roads		EL 5779		EL 6587	
Principal Roads		EL 6570		EL 6587	
Principal Roads		EL 6571		EL 6600	
Principal Roads		EL 5992			
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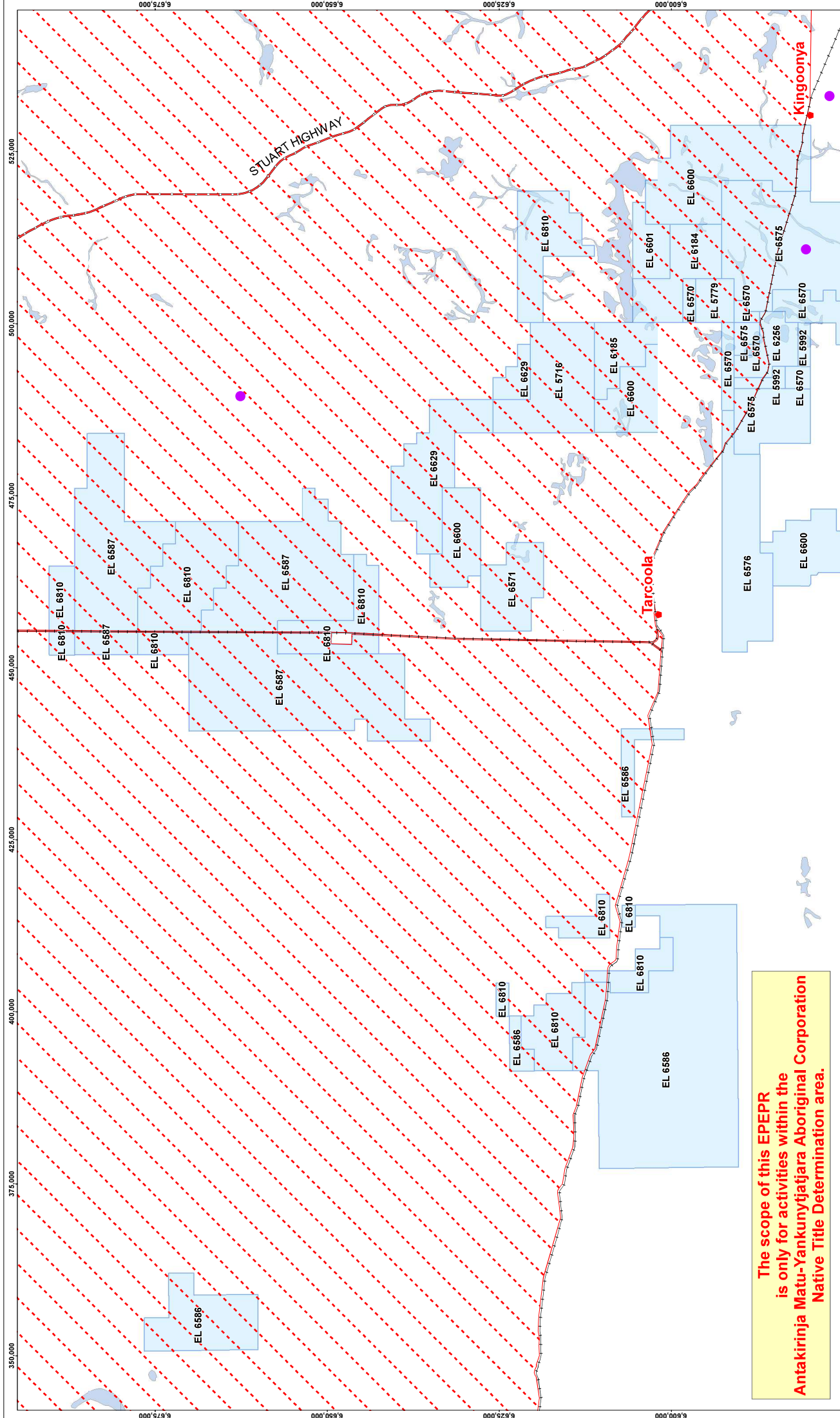
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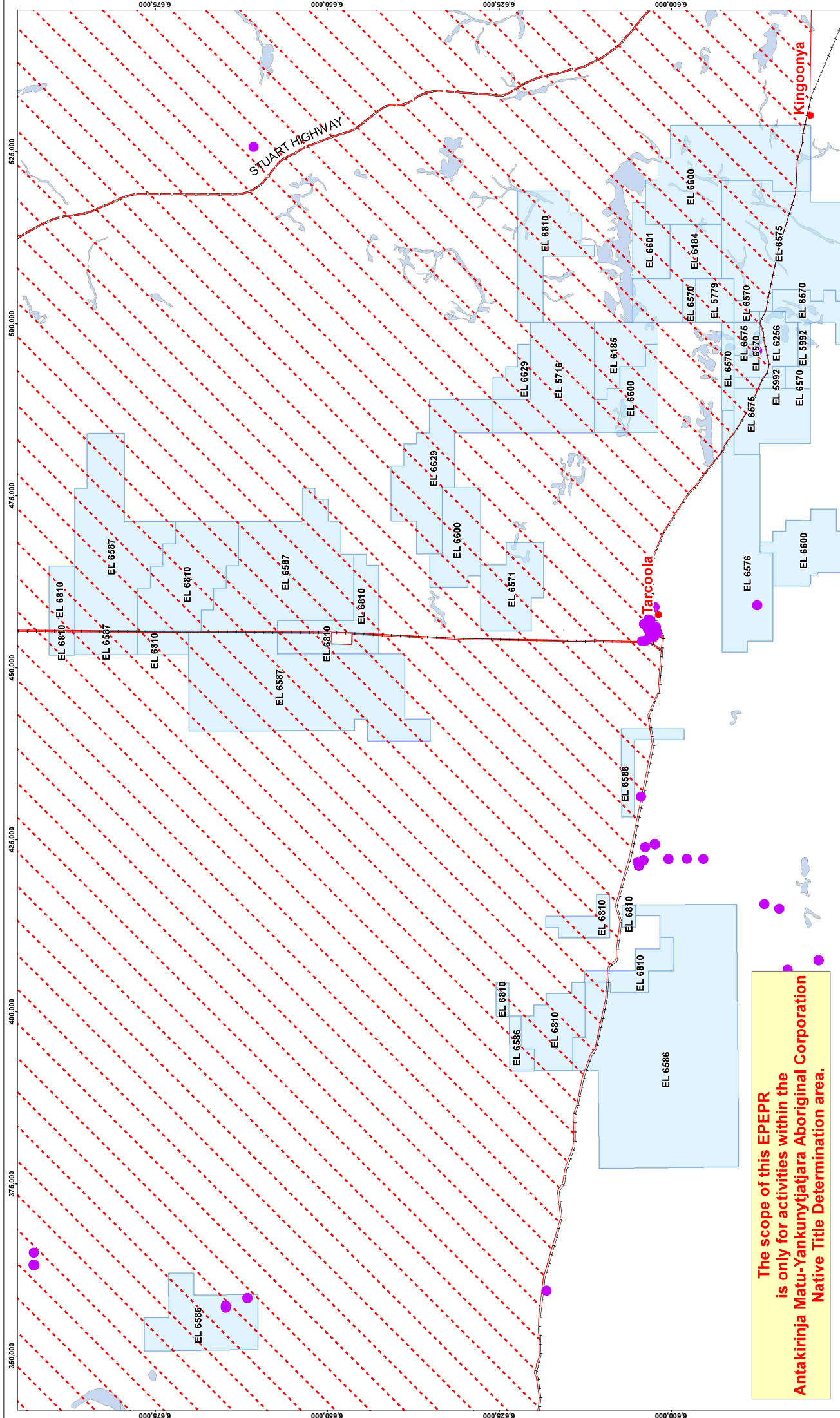
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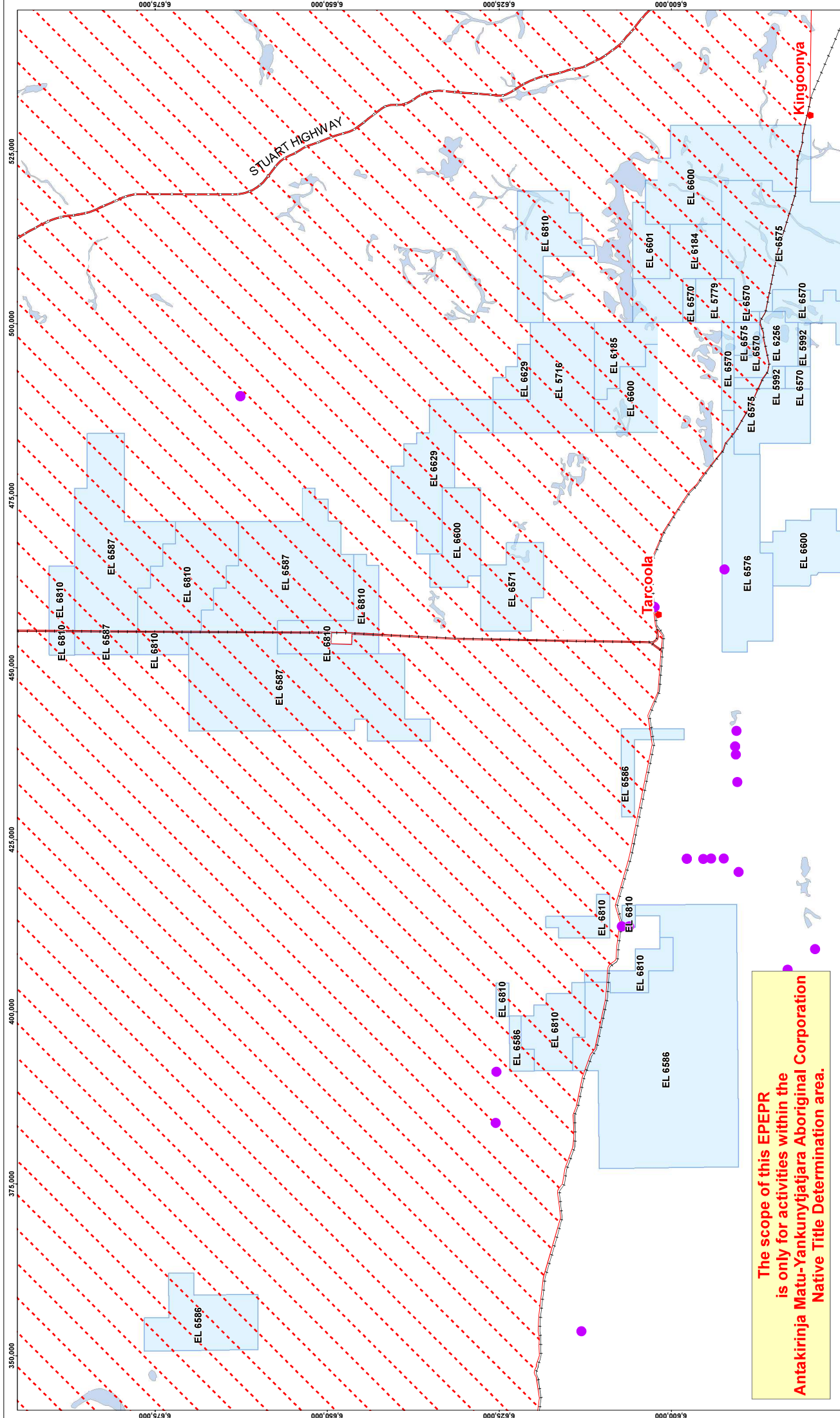
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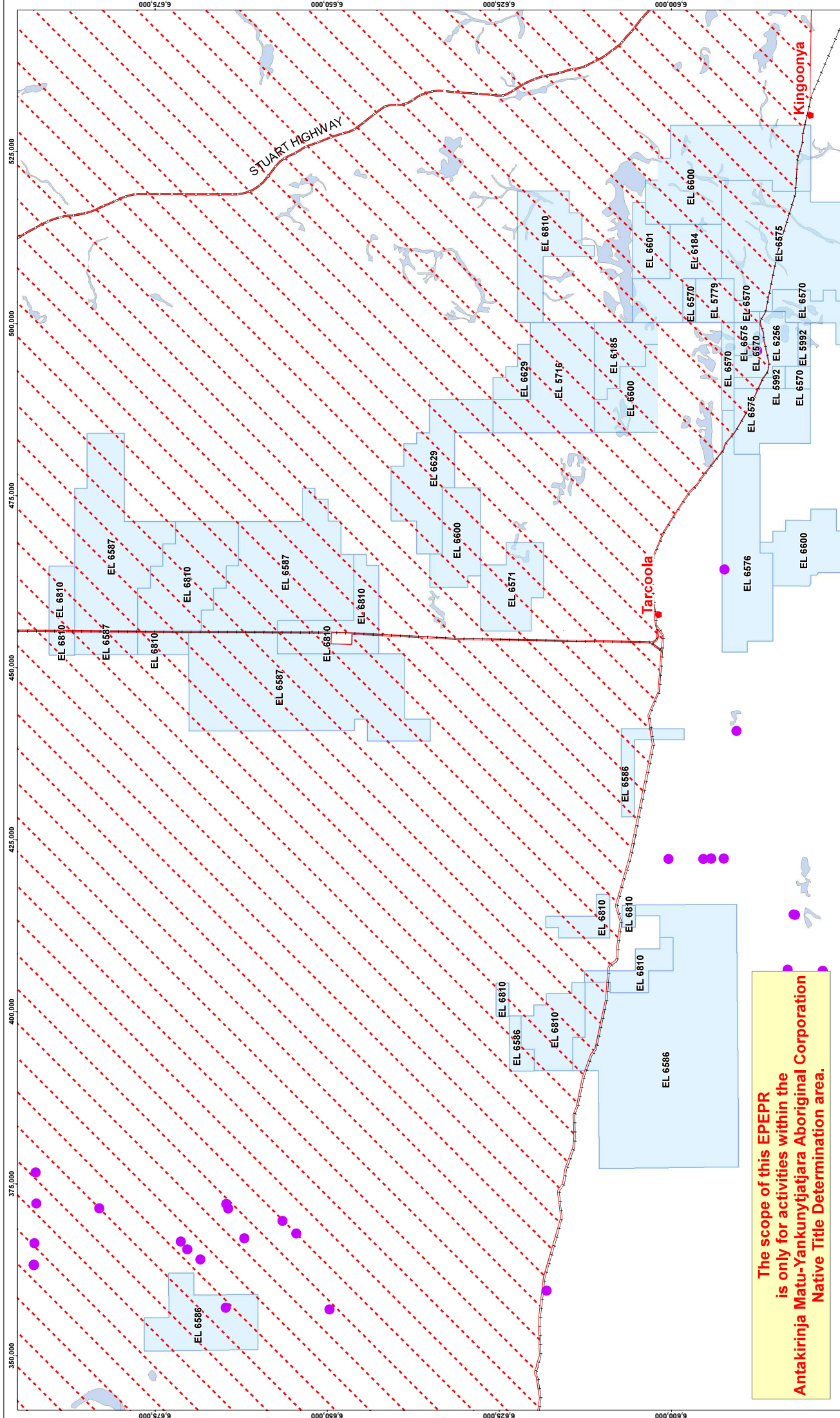
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Asbestos Management Plan

Indiana Resources Limited

27/05/2024

IDA-EXP-PLN-006-AMP

Authorisation

Revision	Reason for Issue	Prepared	Checked	Authorised	Date
A	Initial issue	S Halpin		S Halpin	27/05/2024

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1 Purpose

This management plan describes the expected requirements to protect, so far as is reasonably practical, employees and contractors from health risks associated with exposure to naturally occurring asbestiform minerals.

2 Scope

This management plan covers exploration and associated activities undertaken by Indiana Resources Limited (Indiana) and appointed contractors for exploration projects located in South Australia.

2.1 Application

This management plan applies to all employees, contractors, and visitors at Indiana exploration projects where there is the potential for encountering naturally occurring asbestiform minerals.

3 Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions are provided in Table 3-1 and abbreviations in Table 3-2.

Table 3-1 Definitions of terms used in this AMP

Term	Definition
Indiana	Indiana Resources Limited
Action level	The exposure at which controls to reduce the potential health effect to employees are necessary. Action level are set as half the adjusted national WES, unless otherwise specifically stipulated.
Asbestos	“Asbestos” is a commercial term referring to six types of naturally occurring silicate mineral fibres that can be separated into two broad categories: amphibole and serpentine minerals. These comprise the following: • Actinolite; • amosite (brown asbestos); • anthophyllite; • chrysotile (white asbestos); • crocidolite (blue asbestos); • tremolite. Any mixture containing one or more of the mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups.
Asbestiform	Asbestiform is a crystal habit that refers to minerals having the following properties: • asbestiform morphology; • flexible fibres; • durable; • heat and corrosion resistant; • high tensile strength; and • low electrical conductivity. It describes a mineral that grows in a asbestiform aggregate of high tensile strength and in addition to being asbestiform is also flexible, long, and easily separable. Other amphiboles and serpentine minerals can be referred to as asbestiform minerals that are not normally referred to as asbestos e.g. lizardite & antigorite
AMP	Asbestos Management Plan

Term	Definition
Clean shaven	As per AS1715:2009, facial hair must be trimmed to be excluded from the seal of the respirator: moustaches should be short enough so as not to interfere with the seal and stubble should not be present, which requires daily shaving. It is possible some individuals may be required to shave twice per day.
Designated area (DA)	An area surrounding a known source of asbestiform material either visual or airborne (through air monitoring results). This also includes an area where a fibre intersection has occurred historically or where there is an almost certain likelihood of intersecting asbestiform minerals during drilling/mining
Fibre/asbestiform	Naturally occurring minerals that have an asbestiform form. Some occur naturally in both asbestiform and non-asbestiform forms, which have identical chemical compositions but different physical properties, morphology, and health consequences.
Asbestiform minerals	Any mineral that has an asbestiform form, including asbestos, asbestiform silica, and asbestiform goethite.
Ground disturbing activity	An activity that disturbs the natural ground enough to generate dust. Examples include land clearing, drilling, blasting, loading, and hauling and construction activities using machines.
Membrane filter method	The technique outlined in the Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres, 2nd Edition [NOHSC:3003(2005)]
Normal area	An area for which it is unlikely that fibres will be encountered during ground disturbing activities.
Respiratory protective equipment	A personal respiratory protective device, which is designed to prevent the inhalation of contaminated air
Shall	To be interpreted as mandatory
Should	To be interpreted as recommended
Time weight average	Average concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for five-day working week.
Waste	Material (mineral overburden, detritals, non-mineralised, uneconomic etc.) that may have to be disturbed / moved and relocated
WES	Workplace exposure standard. The regulatory standard for which a worker is exposed to an airborne concentration of a particular substance, which should not cause adverse health effects

Table 3-2 Definitions of abbreviations used in this AMP

Term	Definition
AL	Action limit
AC	Air conditioning
DA	Designated area
HEPA	High efficiency particulate air, it refers to HEPA filters
HME	Heavy mobile equipment
JHA	Job hazard analysis
LV	Light vehicle
ME	Mobile mechanical equipment
MFM	Membrane filter method
MSIR	Mines Safety and Inspection Regulations
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
PAPR	Powered air purifying respirator
PPE	Personal protective equipment
EM	Exploration Manager
RPE	Respiratory protective equipment
SEM	Scanning electron microscopy
SVO	Surface ventilation officer
TWA	Time weighted average
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard

4 Responsibilities

Position	Description of responsibility
Exploration Manager	• Ensure AMP is maintained, reviewed and updated as required. • Familiar with the asbestiform minerals controls relevant to their operation. • Ensure appropriate resources are provided for their effective implementation. • Monitor compliance to the AMP requirements. • Ensure employees and contractors are trained to recognise asbestiform minerals. • Ensure adequate resources and appropriate controls are in place for drilling activities in relation to asbestiform mineral intersections. • Ensure that all employees and contractors are trained in the proper use of personal protection equipment (PPE) inclusive of fit-testing for respiratory protection devices (RPE).

Position	Description of responsibility
Superintendent/ Site Supervisor	- Familiarise themselves with the Asbestos Management Plan relevant to their scope of operations. - Assess relevant conditions to ensure that planned work does not generate excessive dust. - Communicate updates and changes to the AMP to workers. - Will determine the implementation of this Plan on Site. - Ensure all employees and contractors are aware of the controls and procedures relating to working with asbestiform minerals. - Communicate updates and changes to workers. - Monitor compliance to the AMP requirements. - Confirm presences of asbestiform materials and ensure appropriate notification and controls occur at the site. - Ensure any potential or DA is on the asbestiform minerals register.
Surface Ventilation Officer (SVO)	- Undertake personal air monitoring as per the health management plan. - Provide guidance on required and recommended controls in accordance with this Plan. - In addition they are also responsible for: <i>regularly inspecting and testing workplaces, travel ways, and locations where persons may travel at the site to determine whether atmospheric contaminants at the mine are maintained at levels as low as can reasonably be achieved; and</i> <i>ensuring that any sampling of atmospheric contaminants is carried out and recorded and reported accurately, within the time required and, in the manner, provided in this Part; and</i> <i>examining, and reporting on, the means and effectiveness of dust suppression or dust collection devices and systems at the mine; and</i> <i>operating, calibrating, and maintaining any metering or monitoring device used to determine the levels of emission of toxic or other atmospheric contaminants from any plant or equipment at the mine; and</i> <i>reporting promptly to the Exploration Manager or the manager's representative —</i> <i>any defect or deficiency of which the ventilation officer is aware in the ventilation system at the mine; and</i> <i>any atmospheric contaminant level in a workplace at the mine that exceeds the exposure standard; and</i> <i>entering in the ventilation logbook all records required under this Part to be entered in that book and ensuring that each complete entry is dated and signed.</i>
Drilling Crew (Drillers, Offsiders) and Field Technicians	- Comply with any work procedures and job hazard analysis relating to asbestiform minerals - Cooperate with any instructions provided by the geologist in relation to the identification, assessment, and controls of any asbestiform minerals - Report any presence of suspected asbestiform minerals and cease work immediately - Comply with any personal air monitoring requirements
Geologist	Stop operations immediately if a previously unidentified area is suspected of containing asbestiform materials.
Occupational Hygiene Contractor	- Provide, develop, and implement the fibre monitoring program. - Review effectiveness of controls. - Provide advice in the minimisation of exposures. - Coordinate consultation and communications between key stakeholders - Provide information, instruction and specialised training where required

Position	Description of responsibility
Employees and Contractors	- Adhere to all air monitoring requirements and are not to tamper with equipment. - Comply with: - relevant asbestiform minerals plan, procedures, and instructions; - personal protective equipment requirements; - decontamination requirements; - Report unsafe conditions relating to fibre and dust emissions.

5 Introduction

5.1 Location

Indiana is exploring a large 100% owned tenement package in the Gawler Craton region of South Australia, located to the northwest of Port Augusta (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Exploration is active for gold, base metals and Rare Earth Elements (REE).

5.2 Legislative Requirements

Under the Work Health and Safety Act 2012 and the Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012, employers shall provide a safe working environment for all personnel working in mining and exploration operations. This Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) shall comply with all relevant Federal, State, and local legal requirements regarding the management and control of asbestiform minerals.

This AMP was developed with reference to existing legislation and associated guidelines and standards. Asbestiform minerals management and control is consistent with the following key South Australian legislation and guidelines:

- Work Health and Safety Act 2012;
- Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012;
- SafeWork SA “How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace” Code of Practice 2024.
- Safe work Australia ‘Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants’.

Responsibility for the safe operations at all Indiana exploration sites belongs to both employers and employees including contractors.

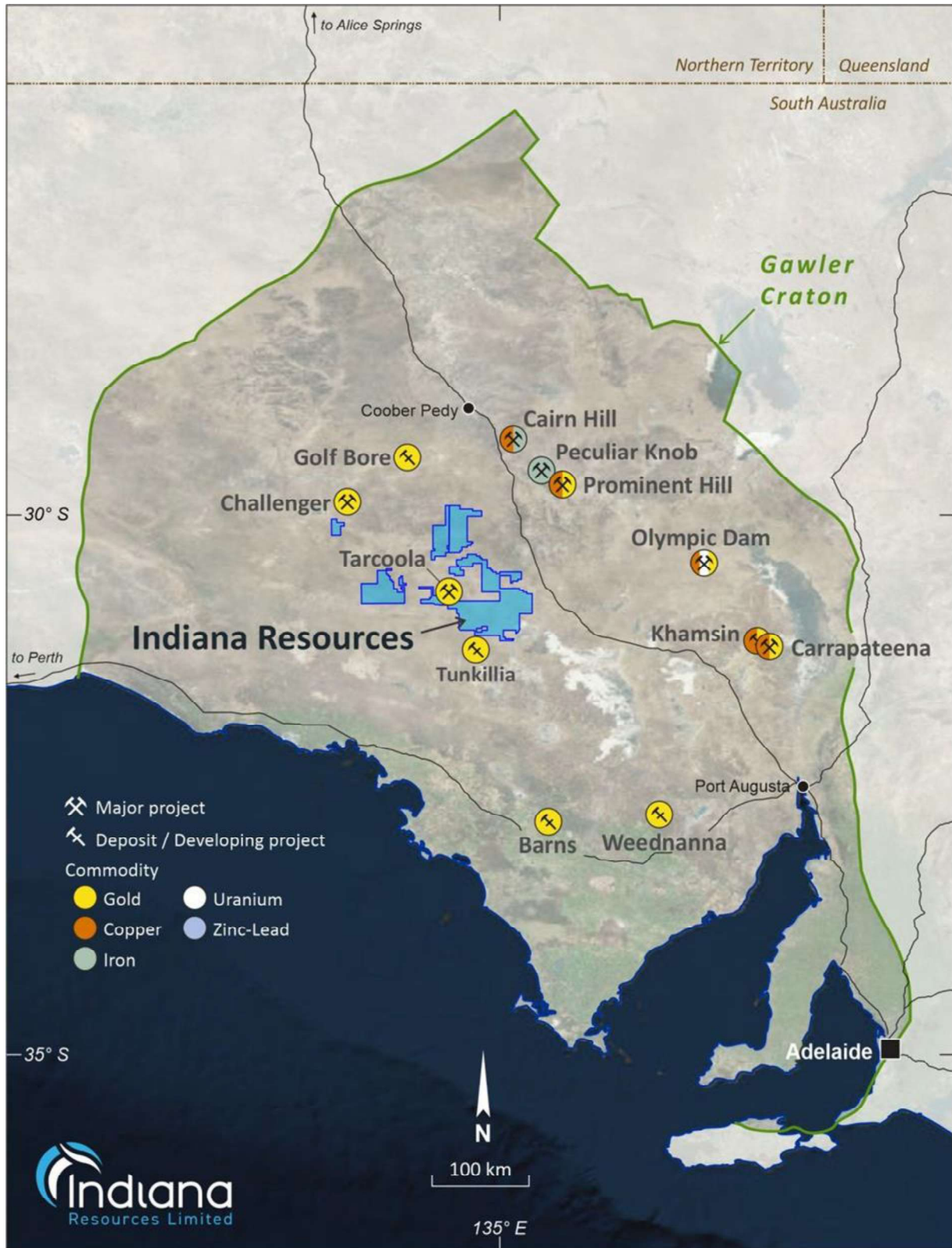


Figure 1: Indiana Resources Tenure in South Australia

6 Hazard Assessment

6.1 Hazard Identification

6.1.1 Asbestos Minerals

Asbestos is a general term applied to a group of asbestiform silicate minerals belonging to the serpentine and amphibole mineral groups. These asbestiform minerals include: the serpentine mineral chrysotile (white asbestos), and the amphibole minerals crocidolite (blue asbestos), amosite (brown asbestos), anthophyllite, tremolite and actinolite.

Asbestos minerals can also occur naturally in the non-asbestiform habit, where they do not exhibit the unique physical properties that made them useful in certain industrial and domestic applications and hazardous to health. Only in certain geological circumstances are these minerals asbestiform. These non-asbestiform minerals (often referred to as cleavage fragments) may still be hazardous, such as riebeckite and grunerite, and should therefore also be managed as hazardous.

Asbestiform varieties, if present, usually occur in veins or small veinlets with the occurrences generally being small and isolated and therefore may not often be noticed.

Further information and specific examples of asbestiform minerals can also be found in the Indiana "Fibrous Mineral Intersection via RC Drilling Procedure" and the training resource PowerPoint presentation "Asbestos Management".

6.1.2 Geology of Indiana Tenure

Asbestiform minerals are prevalent in many rock types, particularly those rock types of the right chemistry that have been subjected to metamorphism involving the application of heat, pressure and fluids. As with many areas of Archean rocks in Australia, the Gawler Craton includes rock types that have the potential to contain asbestiform minerals. With respect to the Indiana tenure in South Australia, the potential for the presence of asbestos minerals is shown in Figure 2 below. As can be seen from the map, the majority of Indiana tenure is of low or medium risk for exposure to asbestiform minerals.

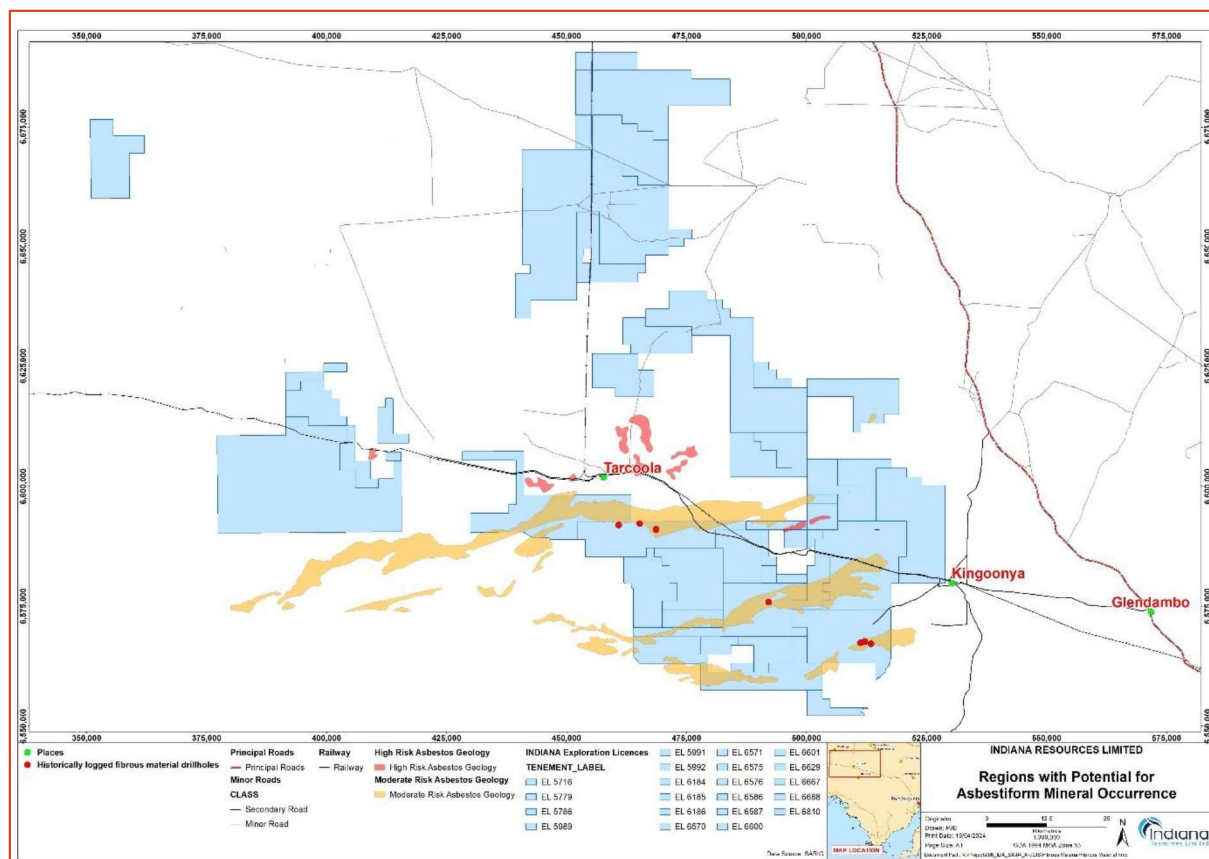


Figure 2: Indiana Resources Limited Gawler Craton Project area tenements with high potential areas for fibres in red, medium potential areas in light brown and historical collars of drill holes that have had asbestiform material logged (but not confirmed as asbestos, red dots).

6.2 Health Impact

Asbestos is classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as a Group One carcinogen, carcinogenic to humans.

Asbestiform minerals present a potential risk to health if the fibres are of a respirable size and become airborne. The effects of exposure are not immediate and take years for any related disease to develop. Most fibres can be removed from the body via natural processes (coughing, sneezing) however the small respirable fibres can become lodged in the lungs which can lead to asbestos related diseases. These include:

- pleural plaques
- asbestosis
- lung cancer
- mesothelioma.

The risk of an adverse health effect because of exposure to asbestiform minerals is dependent on:

- concentration of fibres in the air
- length of time of exposure
- type, size and shape of fibre
- persistence in the lung.

Only certain fibres have the dimensions allowing them to enter the lung. The NOHSC (2005) Guidance Note indicates fibres need have a maximum width less than 3 µm and a length greater than 5 µm, plus a length/width ratio greater than 3:1 to be a risk. Noting that this is specific to sampled airborne fibres.

Larger fibres are trapped within the upper respiratory tract where they can be removed by natural body processes; for example, mucociliary action. The danger from airborne asbestos fibres is not immediately obvious because the harmful fibres are too small to be seen with the naked eye.

It should be stressed that the average person inhales up to a million fibres every year and that this clearly demonstrates that inhalation of asbestos fibres does not necessarily mean illness and death. Notably smoking greatly enhances the risk of lung cancer developing after asbestos exposure, i.e. it is synergistic.

6.3 Classifying Designated Areas

An area shall be classified as a Designated Area (DA) by the Exploration Manager if it meets the following criteria:

Areas confirmed to contain asbestiform minerals that could, if disturbed, consistently produce respirable fibres in concentrations in excess of the exposure standard, should be demarcated and clearly signposted. Such a location should be termed a "Designated Area" (DA)

The classification of a DA should not take into account the use of the hierarchy of controls contributing to decreased exposures. In addition, even if air sampling results indicate very low exposures, i.e. below the workplace exposure standard (WES), the DA cannot be declassified because of the sampling results alone, because the production of respirable fibres in concentrations in excess of the exposure standard may start again under altered circumstances.

Personnel working in an DA are required to comply with additional controls measures such as decontamination and more stringent respiratory protection equipment (RPE)/personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements.

6.3.1 Establishing Criteria

An area will be a DA, when:

- a site geologist identifies hazardous asbestiform materials, or rock likely to contain hazardous asbestiform materials that could, if disturbed, consistently produce respirable fibres in concentrations in excess of the exposure standard, and;
- a NATA accredited laboratory confirms identification of mineral samples as asbestiform minerals using AS 4964, which includes dispersion staining and can use scanning electron microscopy (SEM), or
- air monitoring results consistently indicate exposures above the WES (Section 8.2).

Where there is no reason to suspect, or where there is a rare or unlikely probability of detecting airborne fibres or intersecting asbestiform minerals then this area will be undesignated and considered an "normal area".

6.3.2 Designated Area Requirements

In a DA, drilling or earthmoving operations require stringent controls. No-one should enter a DA without permission from the Exploration Manager or designate. All work performed within DAs shall require prior approval from the Exploration Manager. The approval process shall require a risk assessment to be completed.

Any area that is confirmed to be a DA shall be identified on the Asbestiform Minerals Register, clearly demarcated and all personnel likely to work in the area shall be notified.

Demarcation and signage shall be placed a minimum of 50 metres from/around the area, or 100 metres when drilling and earthmoving operations are occurring (Section 9.11). As a minimum requirement, anyone entering a DA will be provided the required PPE (Section 9.17). All personnel required to work in a DA must be formally notified.

6.3.3 Non-Designated Areas – “Normal Area”

Where there is no reason to suspect, or where there is a rare or unlikely probability of detecting airborne fibres or intersecting asbestiform minerals then this area will be undesignated, referred to as a “Normal Area”. Normal areas are those areas where the likelihood of encountering asbestiform minerals has been determined by risk assessment to be unlikely.

PPE for normal areas shall be the standard Site PPE.

6.3.4 Downgrading of areas

A DA may be downgraded to a normal area when there is collective agreement from the Exploration Manager and Surface Ventilation Officer that the following have been satisfied:

- there is no asbestiform mineral intercept evident through inspections
- the material is determined to be non-asbestiform by the Site geologist and the Exploration Manager
- the material initiating the DA has been removed or encapsulated by inert material (and will not be accessed again, see Section **Error! Reference source not found.**)
- representative samples from a specific location are interpreted by a competent person to not contain any asbestiform minerals i.e lab testing.

Following the clearance of the DA to a Normal Area a formal site notice shall be issued and recorded in the Ventilation Logbook by the Surface Ventilation Officer.

7 Risk Assessment

This section details information and data used to conduct qualitative assessments of the potential for personal exposure to asbestiform minerals for all work activities conducted over the course of exploration activities. The information contained within this Plan must be read in conjunction with any other procedures or standard work instructions available.

The risk of exposure to hazardous asbestiform minerals shall be assessed prior to executing any Site ground disturbing activities that may expose hazardous asbestiform minerals via penetrating in-situ rock or ground. Before any activity or drilling programme commences the likelihood of intersecting asbestiform minerals must be assessed. This includes referring to any previously documented intersections or anticipating potential intersections based on previous drilling.

All drill crews shall be aware of this AMP and be trained in asbestiform minerals management.

7.1 Risk Factors

The assessment of the potential risk from exposure to respirable asbestos fibres is based on three criteria:

- the geological characteristics of the rocks encountered;

- the potential of drilling and earthworks activities to release asbestiform minerals into the atmosphere; and
- the measured concentrations of airborne asbestiform fibres.

7.2 Work Activities being Undertaken

Other activities not listed in this Plan will be risk assessed and classified by the SVO.

7.2.1 Supervision and Investigative Works

Investigative works include mainly non-ground disturbing activities such as geological mapping, flora/fauna and heritage surveys and general site visits to support planning work. Activities may include minor ground disturbance such as collecting soil samples by hand.

Activities during this stage are considered to be a low risk and air monitoring results expected to be less than the corresponding shift-adjusted WES (see Section 8.2). Standard PPE (see Section 9.17) should be used at this time.

7.3 At-Risk Work Activities

The extent to which respirable fibres are released into the atmosphere has a large impact on the risk to health. Some ground disturbance activities are more likely to cause the release of respirable fibres than other activities. For example, excavation will result in a greater release of dust (potentially containing asbestiform minerals) than installation of fencing. The following activities have been identified as likely to cause the release of respirable fibres to the air include:

- exploration and other drilling activities including ground conditioning and preparation
- heavy vehicle operations in the DA including earthworks for drill pads and access tracks
- maintenance activities in the DA
- Other activities not listed in this plan will be risk assessed and classified by the Exploration Manager.

8 Air Sampling

8.1 Air Monitoring to Quantify Risk

Air monitoring is to be conducted to assess personnel identified to be at potential risk of exposure to asbestiform minerals from site activities within a DA. Monitoring provides an insight into fibre concentrations and the relationship to the activities undertaken to help assess the level of risk. Air monitoring can be carried out two ways:

- personal monitoring, a sample taken within the breathing zone of a person
- static (positional) monitoring, a sample taken at a fixed location to assess the effectiveness of a control or identify a potential hazard.

Air monitoring shall only be undertaken by qualified persons holding at a minimum a surface ventilation technician qualification. Monitoring and analysis of samples will be carried out in accordance with the *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres*, 2nd Edition NOHSC: 3003(2005).

The personal air monitoring results are compared against the workplace exposure standard (WES) to evaluate the level of risk and, effectiveness of the controls regarding the exposure.

Static (positional) monitoring results should not be compared against the WES as the result does not represent the exposure of an individual however, they may sometimes be use for context. For example, measuring the level of airborne fibres in an area and to assess the effectiveness of implemented control measures.

8.2 Workplace Exposure Standard

The WES for asbestos fibres over a normal eight-hour working shift and forty hours per week is 0.1 fibres per millilitre (f/mL) for air breathed.

For asbestos, the WES is 0.1 fibres/mL, and Indiana uses an action limit (AL) which is 50% of the WES for investigation purposes. The intent of investigating is to determine the source of exposure, assess the effectiveness of controls and mitigate as required. With this as a guiding principle, the IRSST adjustment categories (I, II, III and IV) are used for all the substances as per:

- I, no adjustment
- II daily adjustment (8/hours worked)
- III weekly adjustment (40/average hours worked)
- IV weekly or daily adjustment (whichever is more conservative).

Asbestos fibres are a category III adjustment.

Personal monitoring results above the adjusted WES will be entered in the Ventilation Logbook.

8.3 Investigation and Recording Monitoring Results

A risk-based approach to managing potential exposure to asbestiform minerals is recommended, and these recommendations are used as the basis for the Project trigger criteria. The trigger criteria are set to initiate an investigation that assesses the effectiveness of controls and determine the source of exposure. Trigger Criteria are provided in Table 8-1. Detailed actions are provided in Section 14.

Table 8-1: Investigation Criteria and actions

Result Type	Trigger Criteria	Risk	Action
Individual results	1 sample is $\geq$ adjusted WES	Medium	- Investigate the source of the exposure. - Re-assess controls and determine if there is a failure.
	2 or more samples $\geq$ adjusted AL but $<$ WES	Medium	- Where failure in existing control is identified, implement action, and rectify. - Where no failure is identified assess the inclusion of additional controls, implement actions determined and review improvement.
	1 sample is $\geq$ adjusted AL but $<$ WES	Low	- Investigate the source of the exposure. - Re-assess controls and determine if there is a failure. - Where failure determined implement action and rectify. - Where no failure is identified assess the inclusion of additional controls, implement actions determined and review improvement
	All samples $<$ adjusted AL	Low	Continue as normal

9 Designated Area Controls

The hierarchy of control shall be considered when choosing the appropriate control measures when working in a DA, namely:

- elimination (remove the risk of asbestiform minerals by not conducting earthworks in at-risk areas);
- substitute;
- engineering - dust suppression, extraction, and ventilation systems;
- administrative – use of standard work practice, housekeeping, signage, and labelling;
- PPE – respiratory protection and disposable coveralls.

The objective of a control strategy should be to minimise fibre and related dust release as far as is practicable in the workplace when performing activities.

These controls cover activities identified during exploration activities. Specific procedures are developed to detail the requirements to mitigate worker exposure to asbestiform minerals.

A risk assessment will be conducted to ensure all hazards associated with contaminant asbestiform minerals are identified, risk assessed, and adequate management controls developed and implemented prior to undertaking the following:

- determining the boundary of DAs
- undertaking operations in DAs
- performing maintenance on vehicles that have worked in DAs.

General control measures to be used to reduce the possibility of exposure to fibre. include:

- wetting of exposed areas
- examination by trained geologists of drill holes, drill pads and access tracks
- removal under controlled conditions of any identified asbestiform material
- monitoring of airborne fibre concentrations.

9.1 In Designated Areas

A specific risk assessment and work plan shall be prepared and authorised by the Exploration Manager before any further work commences in the DA. The plan shall include:

- maps and description of work area
- job hazard analysis specific to the work area and tasks
- relevant work permits and associated job hazard analysis (JHA's) signed by the Exploration Manager and all personnel entering the area
- identification of all equipment used within the DA and including details of equipment decontamination and filter changes
- details of any hazardous waste – location, quantity and description
- a review by the Exploration Manager.

The personnel shall be authorised to enter the DA and shall be trained and deemed competent (Section 12.3). Before commencing any work in a DA, all personnel shall review the work plan, any specific work instructions, and job hazard analysis (JHA).

The following mandatory requirements shall be always followed while working in a DA:

- Do not create any unnecessary dust or spread spillage
- Do not handle or remove any asbestos material without permission from the Exploration Manager (or representative)
- Do not smoke or eat in the area
- Do not tamper with the dust suppression system
- Do not tamper with any dust sampling equipment
- The minimum PPE requirements for a DA (Section 9.17)
- Windows of all mobile plant must be closed
- At the completion of the shift, the equipment cabin shall be wet wiped to remove visible dust
- Put all disposable items of protective equipment in the correct containers for disposal
- Dispose of any clothing that has been exposed in the area in accordance with Section 11.1.2, e.g. disposable coveralls.

When a person is to remain in the cabin of the mobile mechanical equipment (ME) or light vehicle (LV) for the entire duration inside the DA they do not have to wear all required PPE, however, they shall ensure they have the above PPE readily available inside the cab in case they are required to exit the cab inside the DA (e.g. equipment breakdown, emergency).

9.1.1 Buffer Zones

A buffer zone shall be established at the entry/exit point of DAs, such that contamination will not be taken out of the DA and recontamination shall not occur. This zone shall be equipped with facilities for vehicle parking and dressing on each side, an equipment wash-down bay, and personnel washing area on the controlled side.

9.2 Authorised Personnel

DA access will only be for authorised personnel. Authorised personnel training is provided in Section 12.3. Workers required to work within a DA shall complete a Record of Entry and Work form and submit to their Supervisor. Completed forms shall be compiled into the Designated Area Access Register (Appendix A), Section 9.2.2.

9.2.1 Minimum Requirements

All personal entering a Designated Area shall have the following minimum requirements:

- respiratory protection device that is compliant with AS/NZS 1716 (i.e. a half face respirator with a P2 filter or a disposable P1/P2 for asbestos), be clean shaven or have a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)
- have completed a quantitative fit test in the preceding 12 months for a disposable or negative pressure respirator (re-usable half face respirator)
- completed all the appropriate training
- a risk assessment conducted to ensure all hazards associated with contaminant asbestiform minerals are identified, risk assessed, and adequate controls developed prior to any work activities undertaken. Disposable coveralls shall also be worn where routine work processes change and the potential for direct and or unavoidable contact with asbestiform minerals associated with drill cuttings or spoil is identified.

9.2.2 Designated Area Access Register

The Exploration Manager shall maintain a Designated Area Access Register (Appendix A) containing the following information for each person required to work in a designated area for more than 10 shifts in a 12-month period:

- Full name
- Date of training and retraining sessions
- Approximate time spent in the designated area during each shift.

The register shall be kept for 30 years (Section 15).

9.3 Onsite Geology Review

Any supervising geologist must have sufficient knowledge of asbestos to correctly identify asbestiform minerals in the field. Geologists will be available on Site and one of their responsibilities is to be available to inspect activities for the presence of hazardous asbestiform minerals. The Site geologist will:

- provide geological advice on, and document, the as-encountered ground conditions, as they are progressively uncovered
- undertake ongoing geological mapping/logging to identify geo-hazards and provide analysis and recommendations of works required to manage any such hazards.

All these activities require inspection of the ground either in-situ or during excavation and subsequent placement.

If at any stage potential asbestiform minerals are identified, Section 14 would be implemented until the potential was confirmed or cleared.

9.4 Drilling

- No drill pad is to be approved within 25 metres of a previously laboratory confirmed asbestos intersection if the planned depth would also intersect the same interval. If the drilling program is likely to intersect asbestiform areas, or potentially asbestiform areas, a further risk assessment shall occur that outlines the risk and controls for the intersection of asbestiform minerals.
- Exploration drilling equipment shall be fitted with dust control devices which effectively control the emissions. If a surface drill rig has a cab, the cab shall be fully enclosed with air conditioner and prestart checks completed to ensure cab seals and filters are in appropriate operational condition.
- The Indiana site Supervisor is to continually monitor Normal Areas and DAs to ensure classifications remain relevant. Areas with the potential to contain Asbestiform material will then be modelled during the ore-blocking stage and delineated correctly for mining.
- The Indiana site Supervisor shall conduct regular inspections of drill core and/or RC/aircore chips to determine whether asbestiform material has been intersected in normal areas.
- Drill materials with asbestiform minerals identified within them should be double-bagged in heavy-duty plastic and sealed with cable ties.

9.5 Surveying of Areas to be Cleared

During any clearing work, the person marking out the area shall peg the clearing boundary in a manner that does not require walking in front of the dozer, which shall be equipped with GPS control. The cleared vegetation shall be pushed to the boundary of the clearing footprint and wetted down as and if required.

9.6 Earth Moving

9.6.1 General Dust Suppression

To prevent dust from becoming airborne, wet sprays of material are used to control dust:

- to suppress dust from excavations
- for treating access tracks and drill pads
- on a small scale to keep material samples damp to reduce airborne dust
- as high-pressure water sprays for vehicle and equipment decontamination.

In addition, any ground disturbance work in DAs shall be scheduled such that any potential dust emission has no impact on other scheduled works in adjoining areas. The work Supervisor together with the Indiana Site Supervisor shall assess the ground conditions, local weather forecast and prevailing winds to ensure that planned work does not generate excessive dust plumes. If needed, this work shall be stopped until conditions are acceptable.

All plant and equipment used for ground disturbing work shall be washed down on completion of the work as per Section 10, prior to moving to other work areas.

9.6.2 Binders or Surfactants

Indiana will evaluate the effectiveness of dust suppression additives to reduce dust generation in heavily-trafficked areas.

9.6.3 Minor Ground Disturbance in a DA

Ground disturbing activities at depths where asbestiform materials have been located in DAs such as soil sampling, surveying, clearing, ripping and trenching shall only be completed by mechanical means using equipment with approved, positively pressurised cabins (Section 9.7).

Water carts shall be used for dust suppression for the duration of the works. Other personnel required to be within the vicinity of this work during its progress shall remain within light vehicles. When this cannot be achieved, ground-disturbing work shall cease for the period persons remain on the ground in the vicinity of the dust source.

9.6.4 Excavations

Water is used for wetting surfaces prior to excavation to mitigate the generation of dust from earth movement. Water carts shall be used for dust suppression for the duration of excavations to mitigate the generation of dust. Once earth movement is complete the surface will be covered with clean material (Section **Error! Reference source not found.**) or construction will continue as required. There will not be spotters out of cabins in DAs if digging is below the level where asbestiform materials have been located.

9.6.5 Roads

Water shall be used to suppress dust for areas at risk of being exposed to dust in general, such as access tracks. Dust suppression will be required as the risk assessment dictates. Water carts are used when ground disturbance activities (i.e. clearing/excavation work) on an as needed basis. Dust suppression on roads will be carried out on an as needed basis.

Surface ground disturbance will be minimised to reduce the creation of dust in general, travel to and from the work fronts will be via restricted and well-used (unsealed) access roads wherever possible.

9.7 Mobile Equipment Use

Vehicle entry into a DA shall be kept to a minimum and no mobile equipment shall be used within a DA unless it is able to be visually identified as being approved to enter the DA.

Personnel who operate mobile equipment and vehicles in a designated area shall ensure:

- the windows and doors remain closed at all times
- air conditioner is on the recirculation setting
- fitted with a positive pressure air filtration system, the system should maintain 20 Pa (Section 9.7.2)
- wear respiratory protective equipment if an air filtration system is not fitted to the machinery or vehicles.

9.7.1 Before Entering a DA

The Pre-start Check List for the equipment shall be used to ensure all vehicles are in good working order, to minimise the likelihood of breakdown of the mining equipment in the DA.

Only vehicles that meet the following requirements shall be permitted entry into a DA:

- Heavy mobile equipment shall have HEPA (high efficiency particulate air) filters fitted in the cabin air supply system
- The in-cabin pressure shall be checked to ensure it is not less than 20 Pa
- Vehicles shall only be operated with the windows up and air-conditioning system set to re-circulate
- Vehicles shall be maintained only by authorised persons mechanics with appropriate/validated knowledge of working in asbestiform minerals, prior to entering the DA.
- Vehicles shall be decontaminated as per Section 10 prior to exiting the DA, and undertaking servicing and maintenance work
- If maintenance is required within the DA, a risk assessment with input from an occupational hygienist shall be undertaken to determine the additional controls required.

Stickers on designated vehicles for use in a DA shall include the date of the last service.

9.7.2 Cabin Pressuriser System

The cabins of mobile equipment shall be dust tight and weatherproof when the door and windows are closed. The cabin shall pressurise to a minimum of 20 Pa, a pressure monitoring system shall be installed and be visible to the operator which advises when the pressure drops below 20 Pa (ISO 10263-3). The cabin pressurisation system shall operate off the ignition system. If there is no monitoring system, then the cabin pressure shall be maintained at 50 Pa and a hand-held device shall be available to confirm pressure during pre-start checks.

9.7.3 Filter Requirements for Filtration System

A H13 grade or greater HEPA filter is required as it captures and retains 99.97% of particles of 0.3 microns in diameter. The HEPA filter shall comply with AS 4260 or an equivalent.

9.8 Maintenance on DA Mobile Equipment

Authorised persons only are to maintain vehicles. A risk assessment shall be undertaken to determine the appropriate control measures before any maintenance is carried out on equipment that is working or has been working in a DA. The risk assessment must consider:

- type of task and the potential for dust exposure
- cleanliness of machine/component to be worked on
- cleanliness of the maintainer whilst carrying out the work
- prevailing wind and other atmospheric conditions
- proximity to dust generating activities
- suitability for washing down.

Prior to any maintenance activities being performed within a workshop environment the equipment is to be decontaminated. HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner can also be used to clean components or equipment prior to servicing.

After maintenance, the equipment must pass the vehicle cabin integrity inspection. Criteria to be checked when assessing the effectiveness of a seal include the:

- presence of any gaps in cabin
- condition of hinges & latching assemblies on doors
- condition of window & door seals
- condition of linkage control seal
- effectiveness of the air conditioning system (cooling/heating)
- effectiveness of cab-seals and the air-intake filter's 'pressure drop', using a (differential) manometer at service intervals.

Vehicles shall undergo testing to validate the integrity of the seals, ensuring that the smoke bombs used are of the respirable fraction and mimic the potential movement of fibres through the vehicle. If a test indicates a cabin is not effectively sealed the relevant supervisor shall ensure the cabin is effectively sealed before returning to service.

The maintenance inspection regime for fibre and dust controls will be developed and documented in SAP or equivalent maintenance system

9.9 Environmental Dust

Any amenities buildings shall have door and window seals to prevent dust entry and windows and doors are generally to be kept closed. There are no requirements for these areas to be operating under positive pressure.

9.10 Waste

Asbestiform mineral wastes and asbestiform minerals contaminated material are managed according to Section 11.

9.11 Signage and Demarcation Requirements

Entrances to designated areas shall be demarcated with appropriate signage (Figure 9-1) and barricading with danger tape (where applicable). Demarcation and signage shall be placed a minimum of 50 metres around the area. Below are some examples of signage.

Figure 9-1: Examples of entry signage for a DA (DMIRS, 2015)



9.12 Consultation and Communication

All workplace hazards associated with asbestiform minerals shall be managed using this AMP to ensure an effective and compliant process is always followed. Conformance with this plan ensures potential exposures are adequately managed.

Daily pre-start and periodic team meetings shall provide a conduit for communicating changes, improvements and worker feedback on work plans and effectiveness of controls being used.

9.13 Supervision

It is the responsibility of the Indiana site Supervisor to assess relevant conditions to ensure that planned work does not generate excessive dust. If needed, work may be stopped until conditions are acceptable.

9.14 Inspections

Regular inspections shall be performed by the Exploration Manager (EM) or by a person nominated by the EM to ensure that the requirements of this AMP and relevant procedures are being adhered to. The Surface Ventilation Officer will complete regular as-required ventilation inspections of the Site to ascertain the efficacy of the dust controls.

Additional inspections will be carried out by all staff working on the Project to inspect and check equipment and personnel for potential signs of asbestiform minerals (i.e. visible dust on clothing or mud on vehicles).

9.15 Crib Rooms and Offices

The cleaning of crib rooms and office floors shall be done using a wet mop. Brooms are not to be utilised as this liberates dust and potentially asbestiform minerals in the crib room or office.

9.16 Procedures

All work performed in a DA is done under a work permit and will be subjected to a risk assessment and involve a JHA(S).

9.17 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Working on site, personnel may experience high ambient temperatures leading to increase sweats and potential to dehydrate. During the wearing of additional PPE (i.e., Respiratory Protection or Disposable coveralls), care must be taken to reduce the potential for heat strain given the environmental conditions (i.e., summer months), workload, and the additional PPE which can increase heat load on the body.

9.17.1 Respiratory Protection Equipment (RPE)

Persons should carry the appropriate respiratory protection that complies with AS/NZ 1716 and be clean shaven. The appropriate respiratory protection can be either a disposable or negative pressure respirator (re-usable half face respirator fitted with P3 or P2 filter(s) or a disposable P2 respirator for asbestos.

Note: the respiratory protection worn must be the RPE the individual has been quantitatively fit tested for in the last 12 months.

Exception to wearing RPE can be made where personnel who are working in equipment with a sealed, positive pressure cabin, which has been fitted with appropriate filtration units as describe in sections 9.7 and 9.8.

9.17.2 Boot Covers and Boot wash

Boot covers should be worn inside buildings to reduce the transfer of asbestiform minerals into a non-designated area. A "Step N Go" boot cover dispenser should be placed outside the entrance of a building or control room and the boot covers are disposed as asbestiform minerals waste.

Boot washes can be used to thoroughly wash and scrub off residual asbestiform minerals on the work boots. Boot washes should be located at entry/exit points of designated areas, decontamination units, crib rooms and buildings. Personnel who work within a designated area shall use boot washes when exiting a designated area and prior to entering a building.

9.17.3 Disposable Coveralls

Disposable coveralls can be used to protect personnel's clothing becoming dust laden and to protect from fibre penetration. Coveralls used on site should be at a minimum, breathable, have fitted hoods, cuffs and meet the EN ISO - 13982-1 (CE Type 5/6) coveralls or equivalent would meet this standard and shall be used.

The wearing of disposable coveralls should be as follows.

- One size larger (as this helps to reduce ripping at the seams)
- Elastic cuffs at the wrist and ankles.
- Ankles cuffs are to be over the footwear.
- The hood to be fitted over the respirator straps.

Disposable Coveralls shall be disposed of as asbestos hazardous waste.

9.18 Controls for Specific Activities

9.18.1 Exploration Drilling Activities

Conventional drilling methods increase dust exposures when the ore body is dry and above the water table. The following controls shall be used.

- Erect signage at drill pattern entrance, refer to section 9.11
- Wet drill methods to ensure drill cuttings are contained on return to surface.
- Personnel working in immediate area of drilled holes must wear appropriate respiratory protection at all times.
- All personnel working outside of a protected environment (i.e., enclosed cabin) shall wear adequate respiratory protection.
- Geologist to regularly inspect all spoil piles from drilled holes for asbestiform minerals

- Care should be taken during RC drilling to ensure that the drill collar is sealed.
- Servicing of the drill rig, including fuel and water, should only be conducted prior to starting a new hole.
- Drill rig sample system to be flushed out before moving off each drill hole.
- Clean up and personnel should undergo decontamination as per section 10.

10 Decontamination

Decontamination for personnel, vehicles, plant, tools, and equipment is an important process in reducing the exposure of personnel to asbestiform minerals and prevents spreading to areas outside a designated area.

10.1 Personal Decontamination

All personnel exiting a DA who have been wearing disposable coveralls shall undertake the following activities (as applicable):

- Immediately prior to exiting the DA or before entering the cabin of a light vehicle/machine remove the disposable coverall:
 - Remove the hood, but leave respiratory protective equipment on
 - Gently roll the disposable coverall downwards, so the inside layer of the suit becomes on the outside
 - Continue the process to the feet and carefully roll the coverall off the boot
 - This should result in a rolled up (inside out) coverall. This method is designed to seal fibre inside the rolled-up suit
- Place the coverall into a heavy-duty plastic bag or in the asbestiform minerals waste bin located at the entry/exit point
- Clean boots with a wet rag and place into the heavy-duty plastic bag and goose neck as per Section 11.1.2 or place in the asbestiform minerals waste bin located at the entry/exit point
- Faces and hands should be thorough washed and at the completion of shift
- Wash clothing as soon as reasonably practicable.

10.1.1 Decontamination Unit Facility

For ongoing activities within a Designated Area that have a high risk of asbestiform minerals exposure, then a decontamination unit may be installed for personnel.

A decontamination unit shall as a minimum be partitioned into three interconnecting, well-ventilated areas: “dirty area”, shower area and “clean area”. Periodic inspections and air flow measurements should be conducted at the facilities.

10.2 Mobile Plant, Mobile Equipment and Vehicle Decontamination

Any mobile plant, equipment and vehicles that operate in a DA shall be decontaminated when leaving the DA, prior to entering a workshop or being sent off site.

Decontamination should occur at dedicated wash down or cleaning facility and shall be as follows.

- Wash external surfaces including underside of any floor panels, wheels, stands or bucket teeth and remove any covers where applicable for access
- Internal surfaces using an appropriate industrial vacuum cleaner complying with Australian Standards AS/NZS 60335.2.69 and AS 4260:

- If vacuuming is not suitable then the interior can be wet wiped using a cloth and general-purpose spray. Use a damp cloth to wipe down contaminated areas.
- Cloth surface should only be used once. The cloths should be used flat and not be wadded.
- Used cloths to be disposed of as asbestos waste.
- Any filters (i.e., AC HEPA/engine filters) shall be removed and appropriately bagged as asbestos waste.

Under no circumstances should compressed air be used to clean contaminated air filters.

The minimum PPE for decontamination activities shall be a P2 class respirator or powered air purifying respirator (PAPR), single-use close-weave gloves, and disposable coveralls.

10.3 Tool Decontamination

For tools use a wet cloth to wipe down contaminated areas. Cloth surface should only be used once. The cloths should be used flat and not be wadded. Cloths to be disposed of as asbestos waste. Under no circumstances should compressed air cleaners be used.

11 Waste Disposal

Asbestiform mineral waste includes unsampled drill core or drill cuttings and un-used geological samples. Asbestiform minerals contaminated material would include vehicle filters, HEPA filters and pre-filters, disposable coveralls, boot covers and respirator filters, etc.

11.1.1 Asbestiform Minerals Waste Disposal Location

The waste disposal location for the contaminated mineral waste must be an approved location for the disposal of this type of waste material.

The control strategy for waste streams shall ensure spills are minimised during transport and appropriate emergency response procedures are implemented when spills occur.

11.1.2 Small Quantities of Asbestiform Minerals Waste

Dedicated Asbestiform minerals waste bins (i.e., a wheelie bin) can be used for small waste and should be located at areas where asbestiform mineral waste is likely to be encountered (i.e. at entry/exit of designated areas or crib rooms for boot covers). The asbestiform minerals waste bins are to be lined with a heavy duty 200 µm (minimum thickness) polythene bags labelled with an appropriate warning (i.e., asbestos waste).

Examples of small quantities of asbestiform mineral waste items include but not include to disposable PPE (coveralls, gloves, boot covers), light vehicle filters and cleaning material.

The double bagging process is the twist-bend-tape method – ‘goose necking’. Disposal of waste shall be as follows:

- Place waste in a heavy-duty polyethylene bag to no more than 50% capacity
- The waste is required to be double bagged in plastic bags with the outer bag being heavy duty 0.2mm minimum thickness polythene bags
- Each bag is required to be taped or cable-tied. Each bag shall be gathered at the top and taped by the twist-bend-tape method – ‘goose necking’
- Goose necking: twist the bag to create a tight long plastic rope, bend the plastic and use strong tape to tape the bend together

- Each bag must be labelled with a warning label.

Dedicated skip bins can also be used for asbestiform minerals waste that is too large for the dedicated asbestiform minerals waste bins. Waste is required to be double bagged in plastic bags with the outer plastic bag being heavy duty 200µm (minimum thickness) polythene bags. Follow the above process for the twist-bend-tape method – “goose necking”.

12 Training

Employees and contractors shall be provided with the appropriate information regarding asbestiform minerals and the relevant controls. Persons undertaking activities in designated areas should receive the below training courses.

Refresher training should be given at least two-yearly.

12.1 General

Asbestiform Minerals Awareness training shall be provided to all personnel and contractors attending Site. The training shall comply with the relevant requirements of SafeWork SA “How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace” Code of Practice 2024.

- how to identify hazardous materials
- the type and likelihood of occurrence of asbestiform minerals at the Site
- the nature and scope of operations involving potential exposure to asbestiform minerals
- the potential health effects of exposure to asbestiform minerals, including the added risk of lung cancer due to the synergistic effect of cigarette smoking and asbestos exposure
- How to identify and control asbestiform minerals related hazard
- roles and responsibilities under this AMP
- required work practices which include control measures for “normal area” (Section 6.3.3) workers
- authorisation for entering designated areas
- good housekeeping practices
- air monitoring and relevant exposure limits
- involvement in risk-based monitoring programmes
- correct use of PPE as directed in designated hazardous areas
- respiratory protection fit testing requirements
- overview of decontamination facilities and procedures
- how to handle, transport and dispose of asbestiform minerals
- correct disposal of contaminated waste on site
- reporting requirements to ventilation officer and supervisor if asbestiform minerals are suspected/detected
- how to access and communicate information related to asbestiform minerals.

12.2 Respiratory Protection Equipment Training

RPE requirements and training shall comply with AS/NZS1715. This means that individuals must have medical approval as fit to wear RPE, and be trained in RPE. The training must include:

- the selection, use, limitations, and maintenance of RPE

- the requirement for clean shaven for the wearing of negative pressure or close-fitting respirators
- the correct selection and use of PPE
- fit testing.

12.3 Authorised Personnel

Persons undertaking work within a DA will undergo additional, specific training that shall include:

- Asbestiform Minerals Awareness training (Section 12.1)
- the demonstration of all relevant standard operating procedures (see Section 17.1), e.g.:
 - personal hygiene and work practice specific procedures
 - operation of the required controls for minimising and avoiding dust exposure.
- the required health surveillance
- an introduction of the asbestos register (the Designated Area Access Register)
- the use of PPE (Section 9.17) and the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Procedure):
 - the correct selection and use of PPE
 - cleaning, maintenance, and disposal of PPE
 - the requirement for clean shaven for the wearing of negative pressure or close-fitting respirators
 - quantitative RPE face-fit test.
- decontamination requirements (Section 10)
- the purpose and significance of personal airborne exposure monitoring (Section 8).

13 Public Health

Public exposure to asbestiform minerals is limited by:

- the isolation of the site in terms of distance from populated areas
- security measures that prevent unauthorised access to the Site
- separation of public roads.

The potential for public exposure to asbestiform minerals outside of the lease area is limited to contact with potentially contaminated vehicles, plant, and equipment. The risk is mitigated by:

- a requirement to decontaminate contaminated vehicles, plant and equipment leaving Designated Areas or before leaving Site
- provision of decontamination procedure and facilities for personnel and equipment.

14 Contingency and Incident Procedures

14.1 Causes for Enacting Contingency Procedures

14.1.1 Unexpected Asbestiform Minerals Identified

If suspected asbestiform minerals are encountered outside of DAs, their location shall be noted and reported to the Exploration Manager. If asbestiform minerals are confirmed or encountered:

- this AMP is enacted
- stop work immediately

- notify work supervisor and the supervising geologist on Site
- the area will be deemed to be a restricted area until results confirm whether location is a DA or not
- essential equipment and personnel will be quarantined; no equipment can be removed until the area is designated or not
- team members shall not interact with the suspect asbestiform material and shall avoid the area until the material is safely dealt with
- Additional PPE recommended for asbestiform minerals (i.e., RPE)
- signage and demarcation erected
- if possible, the potentially contaminated area should be wet-down for dust suppression.

Representative samples from the specified location are collected. A laboratory certificate shall be produced confirming whether asbestiform minerals are present or not.

14.1.2 Laboratory Confirmation

If the certificate of analysis confirms the material is asbestiform then:

- the location is determined to be a DA
- prepare a risk assessment and plan of action, including resources and have assessment and plan approved by Exploration Manager
- implement the buffer zones and follow decontamination procedures
- presence of asbestiform minerals should be noted on the register
- the location of material will be logged and reviewed during exploration drilling
- the status and depth of material types present shall be documented and communicated back to the Exploration Manager
- all drill spoils containing asbestiform minerals must be contained in plastic bags, sealed with cable ties, and flagged with caution tape and visual labelling confirming presence of asbestiform minerals.

14.1.3 Trigger Criteria Reached

On reaching any of the trigger criteria specified in Section 8.3 the contingency actions listed against each criterion shall be implemented (see Table 14-1).

Table 14-1: Trigger criteria and contingency actions

Result Type	Trigger Criteria	Risk	Action
Individual Results	1 or more samples is $\geq$ adjusted OEL	Medium	• stop work to avoid exposure and contain airborne fibre concentration • Notify the Exploration Manager (in writing) • Conduct a thorough visual inspection of area, identify the source of fibres and associated equipment in consultation with all workers involved with the work • Clean-up and implement additional controls to eliminate and/or minimise exposure and mitigate further release on recommencement of operations • Monitor airborne fibre concentration (through static samples) and do not recommence work until fibre levels are at or below 0.05 fibres/mL

Result Type	Trigger Criteria	Risk	Action
	2 or more samples $\geq$ adjusted AL but $<$ OEL	Low	- Stop work to avoid exposure and contain airborne fibre concentration - Conduct a thorough visual inspection of area / source of fibres and associated equipment in consultation with all workers involved with the work - Conduct a thorough visual inspection of area, identify the source of fibres and associated equipment in consultation with all workers involved with the work - Clean-up and implement additional controls to eliminate and/or minimise exposure and mitigate further release on recommencement of operations - Recommence work once additional controls implemented
Trends	$\geq 5\%$ exposures $>$ adjusted OEL	High	Investigate control measures and mitigate exposures
	$< 5\%$ exposures $>$ adjusted OEL	Medium	Maintenance monitoring
	100 % exposures $<$ adjusted OEL	Low	Routine re-assessment of risk if there are changes to the process

15 Reporting and Record Management

Documents relating to the risk management of asbestiform minerals shall be controlled in a manner which allows archiving and future access. Relevant documents requiring document control include:

- risk assessments and JHAs
- various registers (i.e., Designated area access registers)
- operating procedures
- hazard and incident reports
- monitoring results
- health surveillance records
- training and respirator face fit-testing records
- documents relevant to the ventilation officer (i.e., Ventilation Logbook).

15.1 Record of Entry to a DA

The Exploration Manager will maintain a Designated Area Access Register (Appendix A) of each person that is required to work in DA. This will include a Record of Entry and Work.

15.2 Exposed Person Register

The Exploration Manager will maintain an Exposed Person Register of each person required to work in a DA for more than 10 shifts in a 12-month period. Details shall include: their name, dates of training sessions and approximate time spent in the designated area each shift. The register shall be kept for 30 years.

15.3 Asbestiform Minerals Location Register

All asbestiform minerals intersections shall be reported on the asbestiform minerals register. The register shall clearly identify the location of where the intersections occurred and if they have been confirmed as asbestiform mineral samples.

15.4 Air Sampling Results

All air monitoring result above the corresponding shift-adjusted action limit will also be entered into document management system as an occupational exposure incident. The investigation will be conducted as per relevant procedures. Personnel who participate in air monitoring will receive a personal letter for their records and monitoring results will be communicated to the workforce by notice boards.

15.5 Record Management

Monitoring data and results are to be kept and maintained for 30 years from the date the record is made.

16 Health Surveillance

All personnel including those required to work at Site shall undergo the following health surveillance:

- a pre-employment medical, including an initial physical examination should place emphasis on the respiratory system, including baseline spirometry
- a recommendation for two-yearly medicals and should include administration of the standardised respiratory questionnaire (it does not ordinarily include respiratory function tests, chest X-ray or physical examination unless clinical indications are present, or they are recommended by the medical practitioner)
- the provision of a physical examination and pulmonary function testing if the results of air monitoring indicate exposure at or greater than half the time weight average (TWA) value.

The Safe Work Australia (SWA, 2020) stance on chest X-rays is:

“asbestos-related damage to the lungs takes years to develop and become visible on chest X-rays, and X-ray examinations cannot indicate whether or not asbestos fibres have been inhaled. Given this, and the long latency period, there is no reason to subject individuals with a suspected incidental exposure to even a small dose of ionising radiation.”

The medical will include an assessment of fitness to wear RPE, as laid out in AS1715 if there is an identified need to wear RPE.

17 References

17.1 Internal Document References

Document Number	Document Title
	Designated Area Access Register
	Asbestos Management PowerPoint presentation – training resource
	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Procedure
	Pre-start Check List
	Fibrous Mineral Intersection via RC Drilling Procedure

17.2 External references

External Reference (Legislation, Guidelines, Standards and Codes of Practice)
AS/NZS 1715: 2009. Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment

External Reference (Legislation, Guidelines, Standards and Codes of Practice)

AS/NZS 1716: 2012. Respiratory protective devices

AS 4260: 1997. High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters — Classification, construction and performance

AS/NZS 60335.2.69: 2017. Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety Particular requirements for wet and dry vacuum cleaners, including power brush, for commercial use

DMIRS 2019. Adjustment of Atmospheric Contaminant Exposure standards – Guide. Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.

SafeWork SA. How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace Code of Practice 2024

Safe work Australia. 'Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants'.

ISO 10263-3:2009. Earth-moving machinery — Operator enclosure environment — Part 3: Pressurization test method.

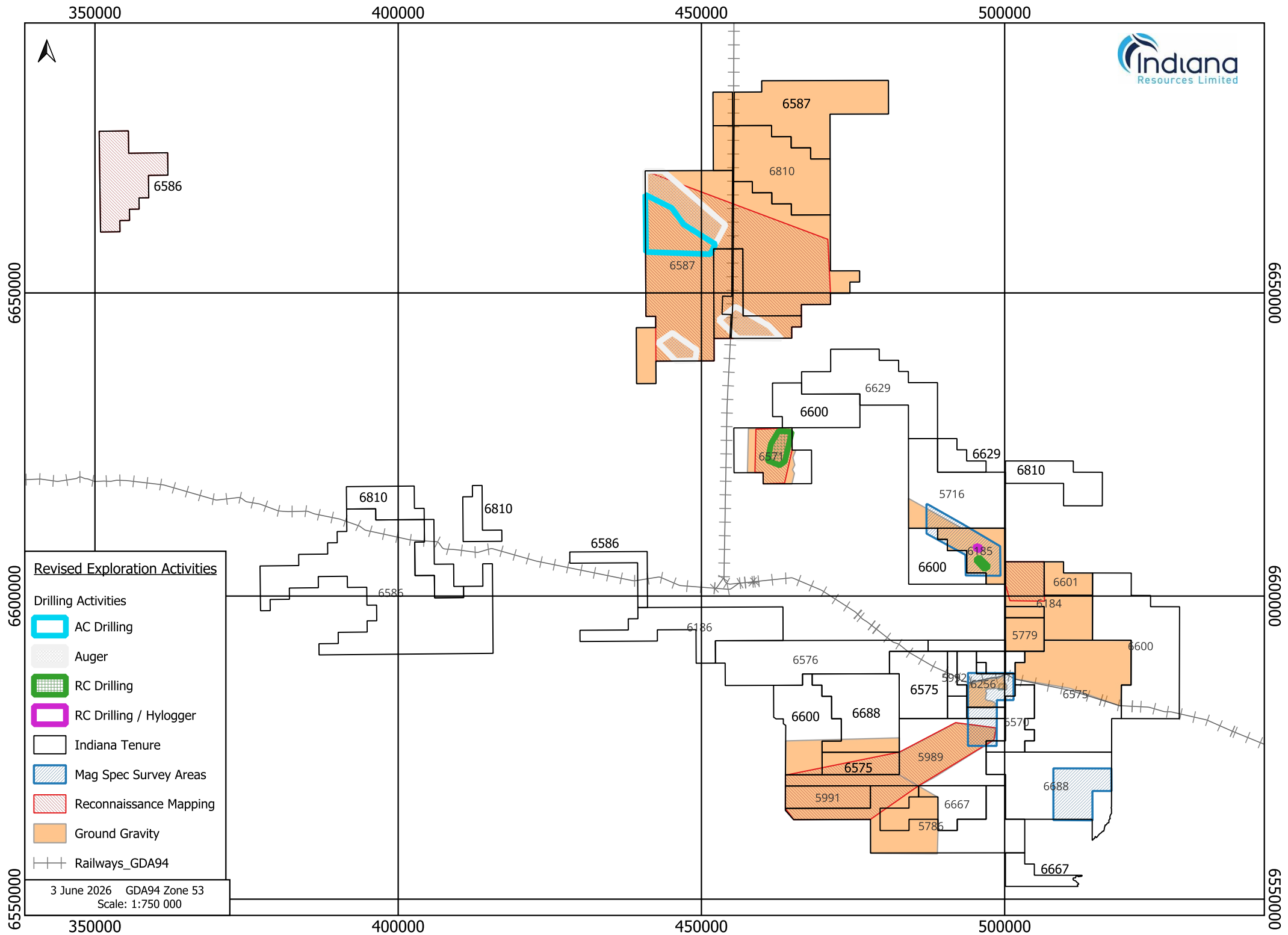
Work Health and Safety Act 2012

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012.

Safe Work Australia 2005. Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres, 2nd Edition. NOHSC:3003.

Appendix A. Designated Area Access Register

Date	Name	DOB	Time in	Time out	Company	Location	RPE	Air sampling done	NOA	Observations for the day



Provide a figure or schematic showing the drillhole construction and decommissioning.

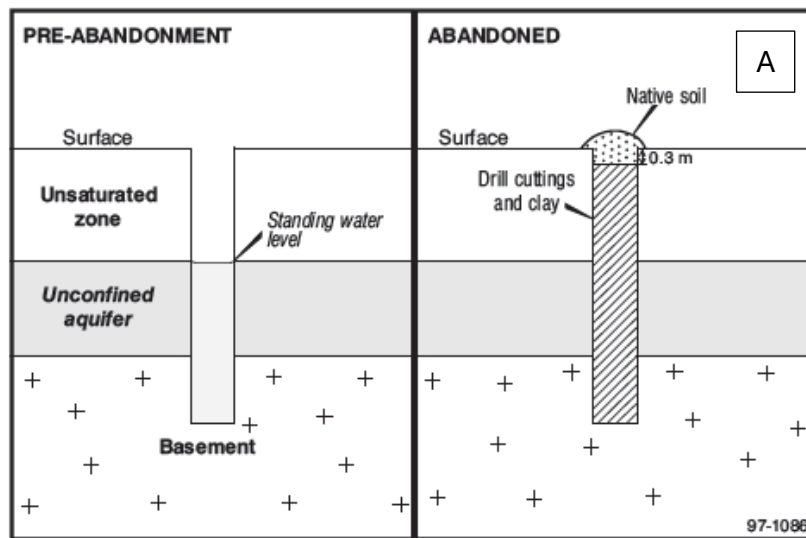


Figure A: Drillholes which penetrate a single unconfined aquifer — backfill with drill cuttings, clean fill containing clay, or cement (Fig. A).

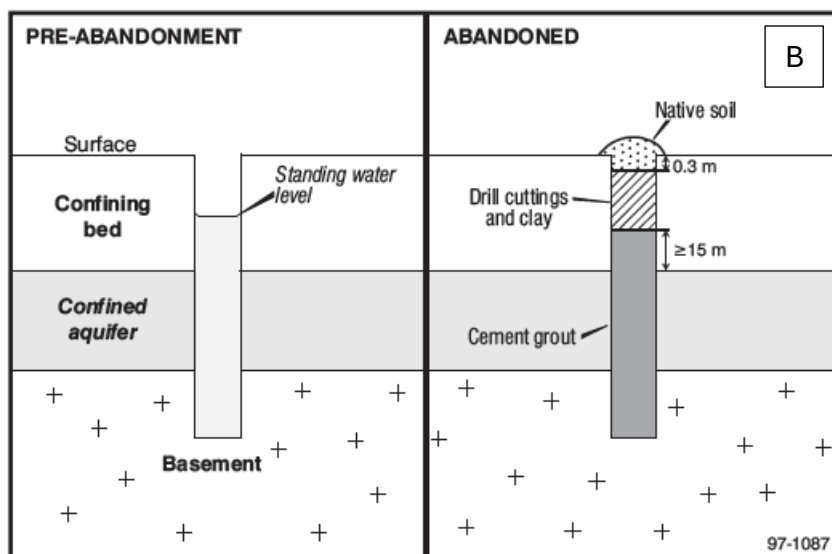


Figure B: Drillholes which penetrate a single confined aquifer — plug from the level at which the aquifer was penetrated with cement grout back to a minimum of 15 m into the confining bed above; and then backfill as above (Fig. B).

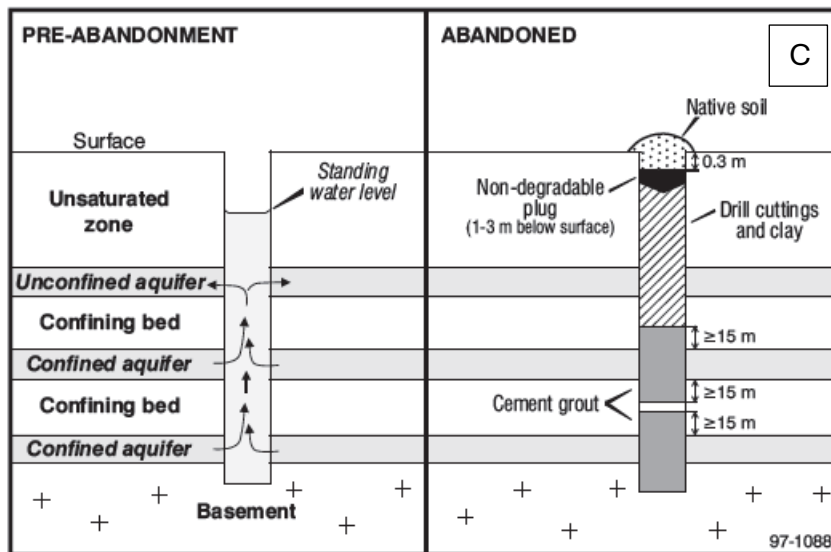


Figure C: Backfilling of a drillhole penetrating multiple aquifers or artesian aquifers (arrows indicate flow direction).

Screenshot and Figure description taken from:

South Australia EarthResources Information Sheet, M21 Mineral Exploration Drillholes — General specifications for construction and backfilling. July 2012. Accessed [IS M21 Mineral Exploration Drillholes - General Specifications for Construction and Abandonment - IS M21 Mineral Exploration Drillholes - General Specifications for Construction and Abandonment - SARIG catalogue](#)







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