



Government
of South Australia

Department for
Energy and Mining

25 July 2025

David Brian Clarke
9 Curly Hollow Road
WHITE HUT SA
5575

dclarke@curlybush.com

Dear Mr. Clarke

Approval Notification - Exploration Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (EPEPR2025-012) EL 6895

The program for EL 6895, final version submitted on 22 July 2025 to conduct 50 AC drill holes to a maximum depth of 250 m at the Overland Uranium Project (South) situated approximately 12 km northeast of Blanchetown, in the Stockyard Plain area of South Australia, has been approved in accordance with Section 70B(5) of the *Mining Act, 1971 (the Act)*.

In accordance with section 62(1) of the *Mining Act, 1971*, a rehabilitation bond/bank guarantee to the value of **\$10,000** is required to be lodged with the Mining Registrar. Appropriate documentation will be forwarded to you shortly. The bond must be lodged within 28 days of receiving these documents.

You are reminded that:

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

the tenement holder, or provided to the Director, in accordance with those guidelines (unless the Minister has authorised, on application by the tenement holder in a manner and form set out in the guidelines, the destruction or disposal of the samples).

8. The EPEPR is approved for a period of twelve months from the date of this letter.

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

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

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

Proposed changes to exploration operations stated in the approved EPEPR may require a *PEPR review* to be submitted for assessment. Where a *PEPR 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](#).

If you require any further information, please contact Cobus Martins on 043 7252 134 or Shelley Rasmussen 0409 797 670 or email DEM.exploration@sa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Simon Constable
**GENERAL MANAGER MINERAL EXPLORATION
REGULATION & COMPLIANCE**

In accordance with delegated
Ministerial powers and functions

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

MINERALS REGULATION

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APPLICATION

Mining Act 1971 and Mining Regulations 2020



Government of South Australia

Department for Energy and Mining

EXPLORATION PROGRAM FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION (PEPR)

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

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


SECTION A – GENERAL DETAILS

Operational approval period	12-month approval period, with an additional 3 months to complete all rehabilitation
Tenement details	EL6895
Tenement holder(s) (for each tenement)	EL6895, David Brian Clarke
Operating company	Valrico Resources Pty Ltd (Valrico), a subsidiary of Australian Rare Earths Ltd (AR3) L10/111 Gawler Place Adelaide SA 5000
Agency agreement (if applicable)	Letter to the Mining Registrar, requesting AR3 be added to the approved Operators list for the above-mentioned tenement, has been submitted.
PEPR prepared by	Rick Pobjoy - Chief Technical Officer, Chris Cockburn - Exploration Manager, Jacqui Owen - Manager Community and Land. Australian Rare Earths Ltd L10/111 Gawler Place Adelaide SA 5000
Project supervisor/contact person(s)	Chris Cockburn - Exploration Manager, Australian Rare Earths Ltd L10/111 Gawler Place Adelaide SA 5000 0429 658 442 chris@ar3.com.au
Project/prospect name	Overland Uranium Project (South)
Location details	The Overland Uranium Project (South) is centred approximately 12 km northeast of Blanchetown, in the Stockyard Plain area of South Australia, about 130 kilometres to the north-east of the capital city of Adelaide South Australia (Figure 1-Section J).
Project description, commodity type and mineralisation model	<p>Provide a concise description of the proposed program, including the type of operations proposed, commodity type and mineralisation model.></p> <p>Uranium is the primary commodity being sought by Australian Rare Earths in this project area. The region is prospective for sedimentary hosted deposits of uranium within the Murray Basin sedimentary sequence.</p> <p>Sedimentary hosted uranium deposits occur in medium to coarse-grained sedimentary sequences deposited in a continental fluvial or marginal marine sedimentary environment. Impermeable shale/mudstone units are interbedded in the sedimentary sequence and often occur immediately above and below the mineralised sediments. Uranium is precipitated under reducing conditions caused by a variety of reducing agents within the permeable sediments including carbonaceous material (detrital plant debris, amorphous humate, marine algae), sulphides (pyrite, H₂S), and hydrocarbons.</p> <p>These keys to the deposition of a sedimentary hosted uranium deposit, relying on 3 main elements; a source rock shedding uranium in solution, a pathway via permeable sediments into a host basin with overlying and underlying impermeable barriers, and reductants (a trap) in place to precipitate the uranium from solution, are available in the area proposed for exploration. A prospective horizon of Murray Basin sediments has been identified which have all the key ingredients for ISR amenable uranium deposits.</p> <p>Additionally shallow sedimentary uranium mineralisation in secondary carbonate cementation is another style of U mineralization being targeted, similar to Namibia's surficial uranium deposits. Similar calcrete-hosted deposits are also found in Western Australia.</p>

<p>Exploration for sedimentary hosted uranium in the north western margin of the Murray Basin in South Australia has comprised airborne radiometric and scintillometer surveys, geochemical surveys of water bores, rotary drilling to basement, chemical and radioactivity analyses of drill cuttings and core, and stratigraphic and structural mapping of Tertiary and Quaternary sediments.</p> <p>Anomalous uranium has previously been identified in carbonaceous clay and lignite of the Winnambool Formation and Geera Clay (Murray Group), within the basin margin, but outside of the area proposed here for exploration.</p> <p>The North-western Murray Basin is prospective for paleochannel hosted roll front deposits with fluvial channel sands of the Renmark beds for the following reasons;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage into the northern Murray Basin sources granites and meta sediments anomalous in uranium from the Olary Ranges Willyama Complex • Basal Tertiary sediments of the Murray Basin include the Onley formation and channel fill Warina Sand. The Warina Sand is an ideal host for uranium mineralisation and forms the primary target for this exploration program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deposited in a fluvial environment ○ Medium to coarse grained quartz sands ○ Interbedded clays and carbonaceous material (variably pyritised) <p>Australian Rare Earths is proposing an Aircore drilling program of up to 50 holes for 12,500m testing for uranium mineralisation in the NW portion of the Murray Basin, SA.</p>				
Proposed project schedule	Start date	28 July 2025	End date	27 July 2026

DECLARATION

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

Name	David Brian Clarke	Signature (digital allowed)	
Position	Proprietor	Date	22/07/2025

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

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

SECTION B – PROGRAM PREPARATION AND ACCESS TO LAND

Work undertaken in preparing the proposal

Summarise the research and fieldwork undertaken in preparing the proposal including:
 desktop reviews of existing information
 field visits for reconnaissance
 contractor consultation (i.e. equipment scale, type)
 other information used when planning the proposed program.

Work completed in preparing the PEPR proposal included:

- Desktop review of the previous exploration programmes undertaken on the proposed exploration project areas.
- Desktop review of previously approved work plans for exploration projects of a similar type.
- Desktop review of groundwater setting in the area proposed for exploration.
- Meetings held with Operations Manager, Wallis Drilling to review program and M21 (Mineral Exploration Drillholes — General specifications for construction and back filling) requirements.
- Desktop review of Eastern District Soil Conservation Board District Plan, May 2002.
- Engaged with the Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board to identify activities in the region.
- Contact made with appropriately qualified and experienced drilling and geophysical logging contractors, and initial equipment lists have been prepared.
- Field visits for reconnaissance and landowner consultation.
- A Radiation Management Plan has been developed by AR3 with review and input by external consultants specialising in Radiation Management. The radiation management plan was submitted to the EPA on 28th of June 2024 and endorsed on August 30th – see Figure 22

Consultation (r. 64)

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

Tenement	Stakeholder	Land tenure	Land use	Date and type of NOE served	Type of exempt land	Date waiver obtained	Date consultation/access agreement and/or permits signed/authorised	Stakeholder concerns raised and how addressed
								<Tab to add rows.>
EL6895	27		Grazing				18/06/2025 Phone 19/06/2025 Email 23/06/2025 Phone 25/06/2025 In person	Introductory call -spoke with landholder and introduced AR3 and concept of minerals exploration drilling, arranged time to catch up next week. No issues raised Introductory email with further information and tenement map. Text confirmation re meeting Weds at 3.00 In person meeting to discuss project plans, land access, regulatory process. our, passed on printed

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Tenement	Stakeholder	Land tenure	Land use	Date and type of NOE served	Type of exempt land	Date waiver obtained	Date consultation/access agreement and/or permits signed/authorised	Stakeholder concerns raised and how addressed
								<p><i>Information sheets identified in NOE (along with example NOE form). Indicated we would be sending the completed NOE next week. Concerns Discussed</i></p> <p><i>1. Potential for radiation – explained AR3 protocols in place to manage any such risk and that we had an approved RMP in place</i></p> <p><i>2. the need for careful planning and rehabilitation if we were drilling on sandy areas of the property -agreed and committed to be working closely together with him regarding drill sites and rehabilitation techniques where required</i></p> <p><i>No further issues raised. – will progress to NOE</i></p>
EL6895	28		Grazing				<p><i>23/06/2025 Phone</i></p> <p><i>23/06/2025 Email</i></p> <p><i>25/06/2025 Phone</i></p> <p><i>07/07/2025 Phone</i></p>	<p><i>Introductory phone call, landholder agreeable to meet but unavailable this week, discussed project and proposed activities, landholder happy for AR3 to drive around property to ground truth. Requested AR3 send text prior to entering property.</i></p> <p><i>No issues raised</i></p> <p><i>Sent follow up email with maps and further info. Will follow up to discuss project specific land access, regulatory process, NOE</i></p> <p><i>Messaged as requested prior to entering property, conducted on ground review of proposed drill sites. Will review further with landholder as part of NOE negotiations.</i></p> <p><i>Called to arrange in-person meeting</i></p>
EL6895	29		Grazing				<p><i>23/06/2025 Phone</i></p> <p><i>23/06/2025 Email</i></p> <p><i>25/06/2025 In-person</i></p>	<p><i>Introductory call discussed proposed project and arranged a time to meet.</i></p> <p><i>Sent Introductory email with maps and some additional detail.</i></p> <p><i>In person meeting to discuss project plans, land access, regulatory process, passed on printed Information Sheets identified in NOE Form (along with</i></p>

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Tenement	Stakeholder	Land tenure	Land use	Date and type of NOE served	Type of exempt land	Date waiver obtained	Date consultation/access agreement and/or permits signed/authorised	Stakeholder concerns raised and how addressed
								<p><i>Example NOE form). Indicated we would be sending the completed form next week. Confirmed who best to receive communications. Concerns they raised were; needing to identify buried infrastructure on the property prior to drilling – discussed AR3 ground truthing processes and committed to work closely with them.</i></p> <p><i>No further issues raised. – will progress to NOE</i></p>
EL6895	Landscape Board						<p>23/06/2025 Email</p> <p>25/06/2025 Email</p> <p>25/06/2025 Email</p>	<p><i>Emailed project update to include proposed operations for EL6895 discussed in this EPEPR. Offered on ground Drilling site visit for Landscape Board Staff.</i></p> <p><i>Email response received seeking location clarification of proposed activities. Preliminary advice no conflicting projects in the area will confirm after further review with team.</i></p> <p><i>Email sent in response to email query. No Issues Raised</i></p>
EL7005 EL7003 EL7001 EL6895	First People of the River Murray Mallee Region						<p>13/12/2024 Meeting</p> <p>19/12/2024 Email</p> <p>10/01/2025 Email</p> <p>20/01/2025 Email</p>	<p><i>13/12/2024 Meeting with the FPRMMR#2 to present on the project and answer questions.</i></p> <p><i>19/12/2024 Email sent requesting how we might work together to conduct some Cultural Heritage Training.</i></p> <p><i>10/01/2025 Email received from SANTS suggesting AR3 Liaise directly with the FPRMMR#2 re training</i></p> <p><i>20/01/2025 Email received Draft Native Title Agreement for Mineral Exploration – AR3 will continue to liaise directly with FPRMMR with regard a Native Title Agreement for areas where Native Title is not Extinguished. AR3 will continue to negotiate for future works.</i></p>

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Tenement	Stakeholder	Land tenure	Land use	Date and type of NOE served	Type of exempt land	Date waiver obtained	Date consultation/access agreement and/or permits signed/authorised	Stakeholder concerns raised and how addressed

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

All landholders in the area of the proposed exploration activities have been contacted directly, AR3 will continue to work with Landholders and ensure all NOE and Land Access regulatory commitments are in place prior to any on ground works commencing.

Provide any additional relevant information.

There are currently no registered Native Title Claimants within this proposed EPEPR Boundary:

All proposed activities within this EPEPR boundary are to be conducted on land comprising of;

- a. 'Certificate of Titles' or CTs, this land is held by the proprietor in 'fee simple' (also known as freehold) and Native title is extinguished in relation to those areas, and
- b. 'Crown Lease' or CLs, this land falls within the category of 'previous exclusive possession act', which pursuant to section 36E of the *Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994 (SA)*, extinguishes native title.

SECTION C – DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

Proximity to infrastructure and housing

Provide the following information:

Settlements – indicate the name and distance of the nearest town, and residences within, or near the proposed exploration operations.

Roads and tracks – indicate existing fence lines, roads and tracks, including those which are to be used in the exploration program.

Other human infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, commercial or industrial sites, roads, sheds, bores, dams, ruins, pumps, scenic lookouts.

Railway lines, transmission lines, gas and water pipelines, communication lines – e.g. fibre optic cables etc., if these may be impacted by the exploration operations.

Provide this information on a locality plan/map.

No exploration activity will occur within 500m of the River Murray Zone buffered floodplain, c, 1956 flood level or 500m from the main Channel or Tributaries Zone – tributaries plus floodplain ~500m, whichever is greater.

Settlements

- The proposed exploration area is located in a remote part of the Murray Mallee, approximately:
 - 20 km southwest of Waikerie, and
 - 15 km northeast of Blanchetown by road.
- Both townships provide basic services including accommodation, fuel, groceries, and emergency response infrastructure.
- The area is surrounded by large rural landholdings used for dryland cropping and grazing.
- There are no residential dwellings within the project boundary.
- There are a few farmhouses or rural residences within the project area. (Owners have identified and contacted as part of the stakeholder engagement process).
- No built-up settlements, communities, or tourism precincts exist in the EPEPR area.

refer (Section J, Maps. Figures 1,2)

Roads and Tracks

- The project area is traversed by a network of sealed and unsealed local council roads, private property tracks, and fenceline access tracks, many of which follow existing property or cadastral boundaries.
- Primary access to the area will be via:
 - Blanchetown, The Sturt Highway.
 - Existing internal property tracks will be used wherever possible to minimise new disturbance.
 - Where possible access will occur on pre-existing alignments in consultation with landholders.
 - Approximately 5 Km of new track creation may be required.

(Section J, Maps. Figures,4)

Other Human Infrastructure

- The exploration area does not contain any schools, hospitals, commercial buildings, or formal tourist facilities.
- Some farm infrastructure such as sheds, bores, fencing, and stock watering points (tanks and dams) may occur nearby. A 150m buffer will be set for all groundwater extraction wells and dams. No minimum set buffers around water pipelines and tanks will be implemented - interaction with this infrastructure will be avoided through consultation with the landholders prior to work commencing.
- No registered ruins, lookouts, or known tourism-sensitive sites occur within or adjacent to the drilling locations.

Linear Infrastructure

- The exploration area is clear of all major railway lines.
- A low-voltage rural transmission line crosses part of the area along a minor road alignment; however, no drill sites are proposed within 200 m of this infrastructure.
- There are no known gas pipelines or high-pressure water mains mapped within the tenement area.
- Optical fibre and telecommunication cables, if present, are restricted to roadside corridors.
- Prior to access, DBYD (Dial Before You Dig) notifications will be completed to identify any subsurface services along access routes. (Section J, Maps. Figure 3)

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Land use and tenure

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

Land tenure/type	Applicable	Land use	Applicable
Freehold	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Grazing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pastoral lease	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultivated land	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Perpetual lease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Residential	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crown land	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Township	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining reserve	<input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aboriginal freehold/leasehold land (e.g. Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara and Maralinga Tjarutja lands)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forestry reserve	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marine parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	Defence activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
National parks, conservation parks, conservation reserves, regional reserves*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road reserve	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sites of scientific significance (geological monuments, fossil reserves etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Murray Darling Basin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Orchard/vineyard	<input type="checkbox"/>
<If park/reserve is selected, please provide the name of the park>		*Native vegetation heritage agreements	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<Provide the name of the area>	
<If other is selected, describe the land tenure here.>		*European heritage sites	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<Provide the name of the site>	
		*Other (e.g. historic mining)	
		<Provide the name of the site>	

* Indicates more information required in field immediately below.

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

Council Development Planning Context

The exploration area lies within the jurisdiction of the **Mid Murray Council**, and is subject to provisions under the **Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 (SA)** and the **State Planning and Design Code**. The land is zoned as part of the **Rural Zone**, within the broader **Murray Plains Landscape Policy Area**.

Activities under this exploration program align with land use expectations in this zone, provided that:

- No permanent structures are erected;
- Environmental disturbance is minimised and fully rehabilitated; and
- Setbacks from any watercourses, vegetated corridors, or heritage areas are respected.

Where exploration intersects **road reserves**, activity will comply with the **Mid Murray Council Roadside Vegetation Management Plan 2023–2028**, including procedures for avoidance of native species, minimal soil disturbance, and weed hygiene protocols.

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

Regional Strategic Context

This activity is consistent with the land use and environmental protection objectives of the **Murray and Mallee Regional Plan** and the draft **Murray Mallee Regional Landscape Plan**. These plans recognise the region's strategic role in:

- Supporting low-impact mineral and energy resource development;
- Maintaining the biodiversity and ecological values of remnant Mallee vegetation;
- Safeguarding groundwater and ephemeral surface water systems.

The project area is 13 km south of the River Murray and does not encroach on floodplain or wetland overlays defined under either regional or state-level mapping.

Provide any additional relevant information.

Native Vegetation and Landscape Protections

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

The project intersects areas of native vegetation protected under the **Native Vegetation Act 1991** and includes registered **Heritage Agreements**. Accordingly:

- Where native vegetation Heritage Agreements are present, **no ground disturbance will occur within their boundaries**;
- All activities will **avoid clearance of native vegetation**, consistent with both the Act and Council policy;
- All drill pads will be located on naturally open, previously disturbed, or low-cover interdunal flats, minimising ecological and visual impact.

Salt Interception Scheme

The Salt Interception Scheme (SIS) operates near the EPEPR boundary, it is part of a broader network of infrastructure developed along the River Murray to reduce saline groundwater discharge into the river system. In the Blanchetown–Waikerie region, this scheme includes a series of bores and pipelines that extract saline groundwater and transport it away from the river, preventing it from entering the freshwater flow. The exploration project area lies approximately 13 km south of the River Murray and outside the direct SIS zone of influence. Whilst no activities are proposed for the SIS area, awareness of the scheme is important to ensure that exploration activities do not intersect with groundwater pathways or infrastructure associated with salt interception operations.

Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA)

Will activities be conducted within the WPA	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Do you have a resource exploration permit in place?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
In which zone will activities be conducted?					
Does the Exploration Permit allow the operator to conduct exploration operations in the WPA?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
What is the expiry date of the resource exploration permit?					
Identify closure periods that may impact on the exploration program.					
N/A					

Other land owned or controlled by the Commonwealth Department of Defence

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

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

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

Native title

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

Native title			
Is the proposed area of exploration located on native title land?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (If no, no further information in this section required.)		
Are there registered native title party/parties in the area of proposed exploration?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<Provide the names of the determined/claimant group>	If no, an Environment, Resources and Development (ERD) Court determination is required.
Have you negotiated a native title mining agreement?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the agreement registered?*	<List the tenements covered by the agreement>
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

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Have you accepted an Indigenous land use agreement (ILUA)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the ILUA registered?*	<List the tenements covered by the ILUA>
Have you obtained ERD Court determination?†	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the determination registered?*	

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

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

Provide any additional relevant information.

There is **no registered Native Title Claim** over the project area

The project falls within **The River Murray & Crown Lands ILUA**, formally registered on 16 May 2012 under SI2011/025.

All land within this EPEPR boundary comprises of either;

- a. 'Certificate of Titles' or CTs, this land is held by the proprietor in 'fee simple' (also known as freehold) and Native title is extinguished in relation to those areas, or
- b. 'Crown Lease' or CLs, this land falls within the category of 'previous exclusive possession act', which pursuant to section 36E of the *Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994* (SA), extinguishes native title.

Landform and topography

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

The project area lies within a subdued, semi-arid aeolian sandplain landscape, typical of the **Murray Mallee (MDD02)** IBRA subregion. It traverses the **Holder and Blanchetown Environmental Associations**, characterised by flat to gently undulating terrain with linear dunes and calcareous loamy flats.

The terrain is dominated by:

- Very gently undulating to flat plains, with minimal local relief (elevation change across the 20 × 20 km area is typically <10 m);
- Low, linear siliceous sand dunes (1–5 m high), oriented NW–SE in alignment with prevailing wind patterns during the Pleistocene;
- Broad interdunal flats and loamy plains that are internally draining and prone to surface crusting;
- Isolated rocky outcrops and calcrete platforms on stony rises, especially toward the southern extent of the project area;
- Occasional claypans and minor salt pans, which form in topographic depressions where water accumulates during episodic rainfall events.

Susceptibility to Erosion

- Wind erosion is the most significant erosion risk, especially on exposed sandy surfaces (e.g. dune flanks or freshly disturbed pads). The naturally sparse vegetation and high surface friability contribute to this susceptibility.
- Water erosion risk is low due to the flat terrain and high infiltration capacity of the soils; there are no defined drainage lines or active watercourses within the area.
- Visual prominence of activities is low; the flat terrain, sparse vegetation, and uniform landscape colouration mean that drill pads and sumps are visually absorbed into the broader landscape within a few hundred metres, particularly when natural surface materials are used during rehabilitation.

(Section J, Maps. Figures 6,7,8)

Soil and surface cover

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

IBRA Bioregion Overview: Murray-Darling Depression (MDD)

Vegetation and soil patterns are tightly linked to subtle changes in topography and historical climatic shifts that created a mosaic of sandy ridges, loamy flats, and salinised basins. The project area spans both the Blanchetown and Holder

associations, with the former more common on dune-interdune complexes and the latter dominant on flatter plains and shallow calcrete rises.

1. Blanchetown Association

Soils

- **Sandy soils dominate:** deep to moderately deep red siliceous sands and calcareous sands.
- **Calcareous earths** are found in lower-lying areas and flats – red to brown, loamy sand to sandy loam topsoils over light clay or clay loam subsoils.
- Minor areas of **saline clays** and **gypsic soils** in basin areas.
- Shallow calcareous soils on calcrete platforms.
- Soil depth and structure vary, but most have low organic content and are structurally fragile.

Key Soil Properties & Risks

<i>Property</i>	<i>Assessment</i>
Erosion	High wind erosion risk on bare sandy surfaces. Interdune swales more stable.
Compaction	Low to moderate risk – sandy soils compact when wet but recover easily.
Dust generation	Moderate to high risk during dry conditions and active disturbance.
Runoff	Low due to high infiltration; however, surface crusting may occur after rain.
Salinity	Present in lower flats and swales; shallow groundwater in places may concentrate salts.
Acid sulphate potential	Not a known concern in this association.

2. Holder Association

Soils

- **Calcareous earths** dominate: red to reddish-brown loamy sands or sandy loams, neutral to alkaline in pH.
- Surface texture is often sandy but underlain by **light-textured clay loams**, sometimes with a **calcrete pan** at depth.
- Common presence of **carbonate nodules and calcium carbonate** in the profile.
- Some low-lying areas show signs of **salt accumulation** or **hard setting** subsoils.

Key Soil Properties & Risks

<i>Property</i>	<i>Assessment</i>
Erosion	Moderate risk of wind erosion if vegetation or crust is disturbed. Low water erosion risk due to flatness.
Compaction	Low due to inherent friability and absence of heavy clay.
Dust generation	Moderate – windborne dust possible in dry periods on unvegetated surfaces.
Runoff	Very low. These soils readily infiltrate water unless heavily compacted.
Salinity	Subsurface salinity a minor concern; low-lying areas may have salt scalds.
Acid sulphate potential	Not a hazard in these soils. Alkaline profile throughout.

These descriptions provide insights into the soil behaviour and will guide exploration drilling location decisions to minimise impacts.

Controls are identified in Section F – Management of Environmental Impacts, and are in accordance with the M33 Guidelines – Statement of Environmental Objectives and Environmental Guidelines for Mineral Exploration Activities in South Australia

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Surface water

Will the proposed program interfere with surface water bodies and natural drainage (e.g. drainage lines, creeks, floodplains, wetlands)? If yes, describe the potential interference and surface water bodies and natural drainage on maps. If no, indicate why.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The exploration area is located within the semi-arid interior of the Murray Mallee, approximately 13 km south of the River Murray, and lies entirely outside the River's active floodplain. The local landscape is characterised by internally draining aeolian plains, where rainfall is generally low (annual average ~250 mm) and surface water features are both ephemeral and highly localised. Surface Water Features Present in the Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ephemeral claypans and saline depressions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – These occur in low-lying interdunal zones and are typically seasonally inundated after significant rainfall. – Many display surface salt crusting or scalding, indicating high evaporation rates and minimal through-flow. – These features are biologically important in wet years, supporting ephemeral vegetation and fauna but have low hydraulic connectivity. • Minor internal drainage lines and swales: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Shallow, diffuse depressions that channel local runoff after storm events. – These are not defined channels but rather subtle surface flows that rarely persist more than a few hours to days. – Often crusted and compacted, showing signs of sheet flow and ponding rather than active erosion. • Lunettes and relict shoreline features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Present in small numbers near the southern margin of the project area. – These crescent-shaped ridges are remnants of palaeo-lake systems and have geological rather than hydrological significance today. Surface Water Features to be avoided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt pans and claypans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – These depressions are prone to seasonal waterlogging, salinity, and poor rehabilitation potential. – Drilling pads and sumps should not be located within these areas. • Shallow swales with visible drainage function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – While often dry, these zones act as ephemeral flow paths and should be avoided during siting to prevent altering natural runoff patterns or creating erosion channels post-disturbance. • Vegetated wetland depressions (if present): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Although rare, any vegetated depressions supporting sedges or halophytes should be treated as ephemeral wetlands and avoided. There are no perennial or semi-permanent water bodies, streams, or creeks within the exploration area. However, localised surface drainage features do exist, particularly in low-lying interdunal flats. These will be avoided during site selection, especially for sump construction or traffic routes, to minimise impacts on microhabitat function, salt mobilisation, and post-rainfall water pooling. Locations will be sighted by senior field personnel to ensure drainage and surface water sites are not disturbed. (Section J, Maps, Figure 5).		
Is the program area located within water protection areas defined under the <i>River Murray Act 2003</i> ? If yes, provide the name(s).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<If yes, provide the name(s)>		
Is the program area located within any prescribed watercourses or prescribed surface water areas under the <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> ? If yes, provide the name(s).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Groundwater

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

Description of the locality/area where different groundwater conditions may be encountered					
Groundwater conditions across the Project area are relatively consistent, there are 3 main aquifers that could potentially be encountered in the Project area; 1. localised shallow unconfined and discontinuous aquifers, 2. The extensive Murray Group Limestone aquifer, and 3. aquifers within the regionally extensive Renmark group sediments. The later two regionally extensive units are separated by a regionally extensive confining layer, the Ettrick Formation.					
A map of wells in the area proposed for exploration is provided as Figure 11, Section J with data sourced from WaterConnect SA.					
Formation age and/or stratigraphic unit	Stratigraphic intervals (depth range) (m)	Aquifer formation name	Aquifer interval/thickness (from-to) (m)	Type of aquifer(s) intersected	Provide aquifer salinity, depth to water level and

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				(e.g. unconfined, confined, artesian)	any other relevant comments
<i>Pleistocene alluvial/fluviol sediments</i>	<i>0-30</i>	<i>Pooraka and Woorinen Formations</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unconfined</i>	<p><i>Shallow unconfined, and discontinuous aquifers in the Pleistocene alluvial/fluviol sediments are shown to be suitable for; Drinking water for human</i></p> <p><i>Consumption, Primary industries— irrigation and general water uses, Primary Industry – livestock drinking water, aquaculture and human consumption of aquatic foods (i.e., TDS values of less than 1,200 mg/L).</i></p>
<i>Pliocene</i>	<i>0-60m</i>	<i>Pliocene Sands aquifer</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>n/a in the area proposed</i>	<i>The Loxton-Parilla Sands unit comprises fine to coarse sands with silt and clay layers. It is saturated only in the eastern part of the region, outside of the Project area. (See Figure15)</i>
<i>Late Oligocene-Middle Miocene</i>	<i>30-120</i>	<i>Winnambool Formation/Geera Clay Confining Layers</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>Confining Layers</i>	<p><i>These units are the lateral time equivalents of the marine Murray Group Limestone. The Winnambool Formation occurs as a grey-green fossiliferous marl which laterally grades into the black to grey carbonaceous Geera Clay, both of Oligo-Miocene age. (See Figure16)</i></p> <p><i>The units are generally considered aquicludes, shelly layers and sand lenses form local aquifers which yield small supplies of mostly unusable water. Salinities range from 12,000 to 20 000 mg/L with occasional values of up to 24,500 mg/L. Values generally decrease toward the basin margin reflecting the recharge effects from run-off.</i></p>
<i>Late Oligocene-Middle Miocene</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>Murray Group Limestone aquifer</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>Confined</i>	<p><i>This aquifer occurs in the area proposed for exploration and is confined by the overlying Bookpurnong Formation (where it occurs) or interdigitating low permeability marls of the Winnambool Formation (See Figure14)</i></p> <p><i>The groundwater salinity distribution is similar to the Winnambool/Geera confining layer with a general range of values from 7,000 – 14,000 mg/L and a trend of increasing salinity toward the north.</i></p> <p><i>At its northern-most extent, the limestone aquifer is also at its thinnest as it wedges</i></p>

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					<i>out against the lower permeability units. The salinities of about 11,000 mg/L are lower than the adjacent Winnambool - Geera confining layer and are similar to the underlying confined aquifer.</i>
<i>Oligocene-Early Miocene</i>	<i>80-140</i>	<i>Ettrick Formation (confining layer)</i>	<i>~10-30</i>	<i>confining layer</i>	<i>Consisting of glauconitic and fossiliferous marl, the low permeability layer sits between the Murray Group Limestone and the underlying Renmark Group aquifer. Thickness in the Project region varies from 10 to 30 m and it deepens to the east.</i>
<i>Palaeocene-Eocene</i>	<i>90-300</i>	<i>Renmark Group aquifer</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>confined</i>	<i>A confined aquifer comprising unconsolidated carbonaceous sands, silt and clay. It is continuous over the Project region and deepens to the east to a maximum thickness of 300m over the Renmark Trough. This unit occurs over most of the region and wedges out against rising basement to the north and west. The structure of the Renmark Group reflects that of the underlying basement i.e.. deepening to the southeast. It also thickens in this direction, from several metres at the margins to over 300 m in the Chowilla area. Groundwater flow is generally from the basin margins toward the river where discharge occurs to the overlying Murray Group Limestone aquifer by upward leakage. Salinities are in the range of 10,000 – 20,000 mg/L.</i>

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

As per Schedule 1 of the current Environmental Protection (Water Quality) Policy (2015), the environmental value of both the Murray Group and Renmark Group Aquifers are shown to be variable between that suitable for Primary Industry – livestock drinking water, aquaculture and human consumption of aquatic foods (i.e., TDS values of 3,000 – 13,000 mg/L) and completely unusable (TDS values of more than 13,000 mg/L).

As per Schedule 1 of the current Environmental Protection (Water Quality) Policy (2015), the environmental value of shallow unconfined, and discontinuous, perched aquifers in the Pleistocene alluvial/fluvial sediments are shown to be suitable for Drinking water for human Consumption, Primary industries— irrigation and general water uses, Primary Industry – livestock drinking water, aquaculture and human consumption of aquatic foods (i.e., TDS values of less than 1,200 mg/L).

A map of wells in the area proposed for exploration is provided as Section J – Maps, Figure 11, with data (Salinity & Depth to Water) sourced from WaterConnect SA.

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

*The exploration, approximately 13 km south of the River Murray between Blanchetown and Waikerie, lies within the **semi-arid Murray Mallee landscape**, dominated by sandplain and shallow dune systems. According to the **Australian Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas (BoM)**, as well as associated regional mapping:*

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1. **No mapped permanent or seasonal wetlands, springs or rivers** reliant on groundwater are present directly within the project boundary
2. **Terrestrial GDEs**—areas where native vegetation might access shallow groundwater—are **not confirmed**, and any minor dependency would be within sparsely vegetated flats, not representing significant environmental assets. Potential terrestrial GDE areas may occur sporadically within the landscape—typically in regions with deeper-rooted vegetation accessing shallow groundwater—but these are **not confirmed by mapped indicators** and are considered low-probability due to the scene’s recharge-limited nature .
3. **Ephemeral claypans and saline depressions**, while often receiving surface water post-rainfall, do not currently exhibit indicators of groundwater discharge (e.g., groundwater-fed springs, peat/wetland complexes) and are not identified as aquatic GDEs, though they do provide some ecological values. They are primarily surface-water dependent and should be avoided to prevent disturbance.

Conclusion

No known or mapped groundwater-dependent ecosystems exist within or immediately adjacent to the project area. This conclusion is informed by national and state datasets (e.g. BoM GDE Atlas), and local landform and vegetation characteristics. Should exploration activities intersect any previously undetected spring, sink, or groundwater-indicating vegetation community during field surveys, a site-specific GDE assessment and mitigation strategy will be undertaken in consultation with regulatory and environmental agencies.

Is the proposed program located within a prescribed wells area or prescribed water resource area?
If yes, provide the name of the area.

Yes

No

Provide any additional information, if required.

<Include text here.>

Native vegetation

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<p>Will you be working within areas of native vegetation? If yes, provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• description of the formation and structure of vegetation in the area (e.g. woodland, shrubland, grassland)• list of the dominant species. <p>If no, indicate why you will not be working within areas of native vegetation?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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The native vegetation across the exploration area is typical of the Murray Mallee region, falling within the Murray-Darling Depression (MDD) IBRA bioregion and specifically the Murray Mallee (MDD02) subregion.

The area lies within a semi-arid climate zone and supports predominantly Mallee woodland and open shrubland formations, with vegetation structure strongly influenced by soil depth, surface texture, and landform position.

Vegetation Formations and Structures:

Mallee Woodland to Open Mallee

Found on deeper sandy soils of dune crests and upper slopes

Multi-stemmed eucalypt trees (typically 3–8 m tall) over a sparse to moderate understorey of shrubs and spinifex

Structure varies from closed Mallee woodland to very open tree-shrub mosaics depending on site fertility and past disturbance

Chenopod Shrubland

Occupies interdunal flats and calcareous loamy soils

Low-growing (0.3–1.2 m) drought- and salt-tolerant shrubs with occasional emergent trees

Typically sparse ground cover, dominated by ephemeral herbs and seasonal grasses

Hummock Grassland (Triodia)

Found on ridges, stony rises, or transition zones

Dominated by spinifex clumps (Triodia scariosa) with scattered low shrubs

Provides important habitat structure for reptiles and small mammals

Saline Shrubland / Samphire Flats (localised)

Confined to claypans and saline depressions

Dominated by low chenopods and halophytic species such as Tecticornia and Maireana species

Very sparse cover, often with crusted soils or salt scalding

Dominant Native Species

Upper Storey Trees (Mallee Eucalypts)

Eucalyptus socialis – Red Mallee

Eucalyptus gracilis – Yorrell

Eucalyptus oleosa – Red mallee

Eucalyptus incrassata – Ridge-fruited mallee

Midstorey Shrubs

Melaleuca lanceolata – Dryland tea-tree (in heavier soils)

Acacia rigens – Needlewood

Acacia tetragonophylla – Dead finish

Dodonaea viscosa – Sticky hopbush

Eremophila glabra – Tar bush

Senna artemisioides – Silver cassia

Low Shrubs and Ground Layer

Atriplex vesicaria – Bladder saltbush

Maireana sedifolia – Pearl bluebush

Maireana astrotricha – Low bluebush

Sclerolaena spp. – Bindy-eye, copperburrs (common on calcareous soils)

Tecticornia pergranulata – Samphire (in saline zones)

Enchylaena tomentosa – Ruby saltbush (ubiquitous coloniser)

Grasses and Hummock-forming Species

Triodia scariosa – Porcupine grass / spinifex

Austrostipa scabra – Spear grass

Rytidosperma spp. – Wallaby grasses (ephemeral in nature)

Ecological Characteristics

The native vegetation within the Murray-Darling Depression bioregion, and specifically the Murray Mallee subregion, is well adapted to a semi-arid climate characterised by low and highly variable rainfall, hot summer temperatures, and soils that are often sandy, alkaline, or saline. Vegetation communities have evolved with a range of drought- and salt-tolerant adaptations, including:

- *Deep and spreading root systems to access subsoil moisture*
- *Reduced leaf surface areas, such as narrow, rolled, or waxy leaves to minimise evapotranspiration*
- *Physiological salt tolerance in species occupying low-lying, saline depressions*

Vegetation Condition Notes

- The landscape is extensively used for grazing and low-intensity dryland farming, with native vegetation fragments playing a crucial role in supporting regional biodiversity.
- Interdunal flats often feature naturally sparse vegetation cover (<30%), which offers ideal low-impact drill pad locations without requiring mechanical clearing.
- Some parts of the area fall within Native Vegetation Heritage Agreements, which contain legally protected stands of high conservation value vegetation. These areas are subject to strict avoidance.

Significant habitats and flora

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

See Section J – Maps, Figure 17 & 18

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>COMMON NAME</i>	NATIONAL	STATE
<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>	Rohrlach's Bluebush		R
<i>Trachymene thysanocarpa</i>	Native Parsnip		R*
<i>Phlegmatospermum eremaeum</i>	Spreading Cress		R

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 no weeds or pathogens of National Significance recorded in the area.

<i>NON- NATIVE SPECIES</i>	<i>COMMON NAME</i>
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	Narrow-leaf Cotton-bush
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Malta Thistle
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkweed
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaf Fleabane
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania
<i>Gazania sp.</i>	Gazania
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's Ear
<i>Hypochaeris sp.</i>	Cat's Ear
<i>Onopordum acaulon</i>	Horse Thistle
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False Sowthistle
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated Thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus (NC)</i>	Common Sow-thistle
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope
<i>Brassica sp.</i>	
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Wild Turnip
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed
<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>	Smooth Mustard
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London Mustard
<i>Sisymbrium sp.</i>	Wild Mustard
<i>Silene apetala</i>	Sand Catchfly
<i>Silene nocturna</i>	Mediterranean Catchfly
<i>Spergularia diandra</i>	Lesser Sand-spurrey
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Golden Dodder
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper
<i>Medicago minima</i>	Little Medic
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr-medic
<i>Medicago sp.</i>	Medic
<i>Moraea setifolia</i>	Thread Iris

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Marrubium vulgare	Horehound
Salvia sp.	Sage
Salvia verbenaca var.	Wild Sage
Salvia verbenaca var. verbenaca	Wild Sage
Eucalyptus dumosa X Eucalyptus odorata (NC)	Hybrid Mallee
Limonium lobatum	Winged Sea-lavender
Aira sp.	Hair-grass
Avena barbata	Bearded Oat
Avena fatua	Wild Oat
Bromus diandrus (NC)	Great Brome
Bromus rubens	Red Brome
Critesion sp. (NC)	Barley-grass
Hordeum distichon	
Hordeum leporinum	Wall Barley-grass
Hordeum vulgare	Barley
Lolium perenne	Perennial Ryegrass
Piptatherum miliaceum	Rice Millet
Rostraria pumila	Tiny Bristle-grass
Schismus barbatus	Arabian Grass
Triticum aestivum	Wheat
Vulpia sp.	Fescue
Prunus sp.	Plum
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade

Fauna

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

CLASS NAME	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
AMPHIBIA	Limnodynastes dumerilii	Eastern Banjo Frog
AMPHIBIA	Limnodynastes tasmaniensis	Spotted Marsh Frog
AVES	Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
AVES	Acanthiza apicalis	Inland Thornbill
AVES	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
AVES	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi	Yellow-rumped Thornbill (eastern SA)
AVES	Acanthiza uropygialis	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
AVES	Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus	Collared Sparrowhawk
AVES	Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus	Brown Goshawk

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AVES	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
AVES	<i>Aegotheles cristatus cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar
AVES	<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal
AVES	<i>Anas gracilis gracilis</i>	Grey Teal
AVES	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck
AVES	<i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck
AVES	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter
AVES	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
AVES	<i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>	Red Wattlebird (MLR, AP, YP, EP, far west, Yellabinna)
AVES	<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit
AVES	<i>Anthus australis australis</i>	Australian Pipit (most of SA)
AVES	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface
AVES	<i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle
AVES	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron
AVES	<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater
AVES	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard
AVES	<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone
AVES	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow
AVES	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
AVES	<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow (eastern SA)
AVES	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow
AVES	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow
AVES	<i>Artamus sp.</i>	woodswallows
AVES	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Woodswallow
AVES	<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead
AVES	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck
AVES	<i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>	Mallee Ringneck
AVES	<i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i>	Musk Duck
AVES	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stonecurlew
AVES	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
AVES	<i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	Little Corella

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AVES	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo
AVES	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
AVES	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
AVES	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint
AVES	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint
AVES	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo
AVES	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo
AVES	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover
AVES	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Maned Duck
AVES	<i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i>	Whiskered Tern
AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull
AVES	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark
AVES	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark
AVES	<i>Cinclosoma castanotum</i>	Chestnut Quailthrush (Chestnut-backed Quailthrush)
AVES	<i>Cinclosoma castanotum (NC)</i>	Chestnut-backed Quailthrush (Chestnut Quailthrush)
AVES	<i>Cinclosoma castanotus castanotus (NC)</i>	Chestnut Quailthrush (eastern)
AVES	<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier
AVES	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt
AVES	<i>Climacteris picumnus picumnus</i>	Brown Treecreeper
AVES	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush
AVES	<i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush (eastern SA)
AVES	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike
AVES	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Cough
AVES	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Cough (MM, SE)
AVES	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
AVES	<i>Corvus coronoides coronoides</i>	Australian Raven (YP, eastern SA, KI)
AVES	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven
AVES	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble Quail
AVES	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird (MM)

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

AVES	<i>Cracticus torquatus leucopterus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
AVES	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan
AVES	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
AVES	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata</i>	Black-capped Sittella
AVES	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
AVES	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu
AVES	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Emu
AVES	<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>	Southern Scrub Robin
AVES	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron
AVES	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite
AVES	<i>Eseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel
AVES	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah
AVES	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla albiceps</i>	Galah (most of SA)
AVES	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat
AVES	<i>Epthianura aurifrons</i>	Orange Chat
AVES	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel
AVES	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar
AVES	<i>Falco berigora berigora</i>	Brown Falcon
AVES	<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel
AVES	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon
AVES	<i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	Australian Hobby
AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
AVES	<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon
AVES	<i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Eurasian Coot
AVES	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater
AVES	<i>Gavicalis virescens sonorus</i>	Singing Honeyeater (EP, YP, FR, MN, AP, MM, coastal SE)
AVES	<i>Geopelia placida placida</i>	Peaceful Dove
AVES	<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
AVES	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet
AVES	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Magpielark
AVES	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie

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AVES	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen</i>	Black-backed Magpie (NE, LNE)
AVES	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite
AVES	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle
AVES	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Pied Stilt
AVES	<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
AVES	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern
AVES	<i>Hylacola cauta</i>	Shy Heathwren
AVES	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller
AVES	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl
AVES	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck
AVES	<i>Malurus assimilis assimilis</i>	Purple-backed Fairywren
AVES	<i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i>	White-winged Fairywren
AVES	<i>Malurus sp.</i>	fairywrens
AVES	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	Splendid Fairywren
AVES	<i>Malurus splendens melanotus</i>	Black-backed Fairywren (MM)
AVES	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner (complex)
AVES	<i>Manorina flavigula flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner (central eastern, mid-North, YP, FR)
AVES	<i>Manorina flavigula melanotis</i>	Black-eared Miner
AVES	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin
AVES	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (YP, MN, AP, MLR, MM, SE)
AVES	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater
AVES	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater (MLR, MM)
AVES	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar
AVES	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater
AVES	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant
AVES	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter
AVES	<i>Microeca fascinans assimilis</i>	Jacky Winter (NW, EP, FR, LNE, MM)
AVES	<i>Milvus migrans affinis</i>	Black Kite
AVES	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Horsfield's Bush Lark

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

AVES	<i>Mirafra javanica horsfieldii</i>	Horsfield's Bush Lark (SE)
AVES	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher
AVES	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot
AVES	<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater
AVES	<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis depauperata</i>	White-eared Honeyeater (FR, MN, LNE, MM)
AVES	<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater (SE)
AVES	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Australian Boobook
AVES	<i>Ninox boobook boobook</i>	Australian Boobook (eastern SA)
AVES	<i>Northiella haematogaster haematogaster</i>	Eastern Bluebonnet (eastern and central SA)
AVES	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel
AVES	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon
AVES	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird
AVES	<i>Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird (southern SA)
AVES	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck
AVES	<i>Pachycephala fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>	Western Whistler
AVES	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler
AVES	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
AVES	<i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i>	Red-lored Whistler
AVES	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
AVES	<i>Pardalotus sp.</i>	pardalotus
AVES	<i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
AVES	<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet
AVES	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican
AVES	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin
AVES	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin
AVES	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	Tree Martin (all of SA)
AVES	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin
AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant
AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant

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AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	Australian Pied Cormorant
AVES	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing
AVES	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill
AVES	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
AVES	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater
AVES	<i>Pluvialis squatarola squatarola</i>	Grey Plover
AVES	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
AVES	<i>Podargus strigoides brachypterus</i>	Tawny Frogmouth (SA except SE)
AVES	<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Great Crested Grebe
AVES	<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe
AVES	<i>Polytelis anthoepus monarchoides</i>	Regent Parrot
AVES	<i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>	Chestnut-crowned Babbler
AVES	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler
AVES	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler (southern SA)
AVES	<i>Poodytes gramineus goulburni</i>	Little Grassbird
AVES	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian Crake (Australian Spotted Crake)
AVES	<i>Psephotellus varius</i>	Mulga Parrot
AVES	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot
AVES	<i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot (eastern SA except NE)
AVES	<i>Ptilotula ornata</i>	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
AVES	<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater
AVES	<i>Ptilotula plumula</i>	Grey-fronted Honeyeater
AVES	<i>Ptilotula plumula graingeri</i>	Grey-fronted Honeyeater (FR, MN, LNE, MM)
AVES	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	White-fronted Honeyeater
AVES	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Red-necked Avocet
AVES	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
AVES	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri</i>	Grey Fantail (southern SA)
AVES	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
AVES	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill

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AVES	<i>Smicronis brevirostris occidentalis</i>	Weebill (Yellabinna, Gawler Ranges, EP, YP, southern FR, MN, MLR, MM)
AVES	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler
AVES	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck
AVES	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	Australian Pratincole
AVES	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong
AVES	<i>Strepera versicolor melanoptera</i>	Black-winged Currawong (MLR, MM, SE)
AVES	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe
AVES	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduck
AVES	<i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i>	Zebra Finch
AVES	<i>Threskiornis molucca molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis
AVES	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis
AVES	<i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
AVES	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Nativehen
AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper
AVES	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank
AVES	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper
AVES	<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail
AVES	<i>Turnix velox</i>	Little Buttonquail
AVES	<i>Tyto javanica delicatula</i>	Eastern Barn Owl
AVES	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
AVES	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	Spur-winged Plover
AVES	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing
AVES	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye
AVES	<i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>	Silvereye (EP, YP, FR, MLR, MM, SE)
MAMMALIA	<i>Macropus (Osphranter) rufus</i>	Red Kangaroo
MAMMALIA	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo
MAMMALIA	<i>Macropus sp.</i>	
MAMMALIA	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
REPTILIA	AGAMIDAE sp.	dragon lizards
REPTILIA	<i>Ctenophorus tuniluki</i>	Southern Mallee Dragon
REPTILIA	<i>Ctenotus inornatus</i>	Brown Ctenotus
REPTILIA	<i>Ctenotus orientalis</i>	Spotted Ctenotus
REPTILIA	<i>Ctenotus regius</i>	Eastern Desert Ctenotus
REPTILIA	<i>Ctenotus sp.</i>	
REPTILIA	<i>Delma sp.</i>	

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REPTILIA	Diporiphora nobbi	Nobbi Dragon
REPTILIA	Hemiergis millewae	Rusty Earless Skink
REPTILIA	Heteronotia binoei	Bynoe's Gecko
REPTILIA	Lerista bougainvillii	Bougainville's Skink
REPTILIA	Lerista sp.	
REPTILIA	Lucasium damaeum	Beaded Gecko
REPTILIA	Menetia greyii	Common Dwarf Skink
REPTILIA	Morethia obscura	Mallee Snake-eye
REPTILIA	Tiliqua rugosa	Sleepy Lizard
REPTILIA	Underwoodisaurus milii	Common Barking Gecko
REPTILIA	Varanus gouldii	Sand Goanna

Feral Fauna

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Alauda arvensis arvensis	Eurasian Skylark
Columba livia	Feral Pigeon
Spilopelia chinensis	Spotted Dove
Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris	Common Starling
Turdus merula merula	Common Blackbird
Cernuella virgata	Vineyard Snail
Canis lupus familiaris	Feral Dog
Capra hircus	Goat (Feral Goat)
Lepus europaeus	European Brown Hare
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit (European Rabbit)
Ovis aries	Sheep (Feral Sheep)
Vulpes vulpes	Fox (Red Fox)

Significant fauna

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

See Section J – Maps, Figures 19 & 20

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NATIONAL	STATE
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper		R
Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	Australasian Darter		R
Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis	Southern Whiteface	sp	
Ardeotis australis	Australian Bustard		V
Arenaria interpres interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	sp	R
Biziura lobata menziesi	Musk Duck		R
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew		R
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU	

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<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CR	E
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint		R
<i>Cinclosoma castanotum</i>	Chestnut Quailthrush (Chestnut-backed Quailthrush)		R
<i>Cinclosoma castanotum</i> (NC)	Chestnut-backed Quailthrush (Chestnut Quailthrush)		ssp
<i>Cinclosoma castanotus castanotus</i> (NC)	Chestnut Quailthrush (eastern)		R
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt		V
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough		R
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough (MM, SE)		SP
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	ssp	ssp
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU	R
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		R
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon		R
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle		V
<i>Hylacola cauta</i>	Shy Heathwren	ssp	ssp
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	V
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner (complex)	ssp	ssp
<i>Manorina flavigula melanotis</i>	Black-eared Miner	EN	E
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	ssp	ssp
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (YP, MN, AP, MLR, MM, SE)	EN	R
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	ssp	
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter		ssp
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher		R
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	VU	V
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater	ssp	
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck		R
<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler		R
<i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i>	Red-lored Whistler	VU	R
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	ssp	
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater		R
<i>Pluvialis squatarola squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	sp	
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Great Crested Grebe		R
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	Regent Parrot	VU	V
<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler		R
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck		V
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong		ssp
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper		R
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	EN	
<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail		R
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	ssp	ssp

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Environmentally sensitive locations

Are there any environmentally sensitive locations within or close to the proposed exploration area (e.g. areas having particular ecological, cultural, scientific, aesthetic or conservation value)? If yes, provide a description of identified environmentally sensitive location(s). Mark these areas on a locality plan to identify any areas of conflict so that access roads or other activities can be planned and located effectively.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some parts of the area fall within Native Vegetation Heritage Agreements, which contain legally protected stands of high conservation value vegetation. These areas are subject to strict avoidance. See Section J Maps Fig 12 		
Are you likely to impact on the environmentally sensitive area? If yes, detail the likely effects the proposed program may have.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<If yes, include text>		
Include a statement concerning whether or not an Aboriginal heritage survey has been conducted by the proponent and if so, the results of the survey.		
An on ground Aboriginal heritage survey has not been conducted by the Operator (AR3) or the Tenement holders.		
A search conducted by the Heritage Information Team, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation, of the central archive, which includes the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects (the Register), administered by Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (AAR) , most recently on the 27 th June 2025 – indicated no entries for Aboriginal sites within the boundary this EPEPR . However there are a number of ‘determined’ sites within the Exploration Licence area, in close proximity to the EPEPR boundary, a small part of a restricted buffer zone around these sites overlaps the lower end of the Western side of EPEPR boundary – this area has been incorporated as a ‘No Go Zone’ within AR3s operational GIS system – no works are proposed to be conducted in this area.		
Australian Rare Earths have an operational Cultural Heritage Procedure in relation to the discovery of suspected anthropological material as discussed in Section F Management of Environmental Risks.		

SECTION D – DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED EXPLORATION OPERATIONS

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

Equipment and personnel requirements

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

Type of personnel	Number	Name of contractor company (if applicable)	
Geologists	2		
Land access/environmental	1		
Field assistants/technicians	2		
Drilling crew	2-3	Wallis Drilling (TBC)	
Site preparation and rehabilitation	2	AR3 and local contractor and/or station owner	
Other (provide details)	-		
Shifts worked per day	Hours worked per day	Days worked per week	
1	10	7	
Equipment type	Owner/operator	Description/capacity	Activity/purpose
Drilling Rig	Wallis Drilling (TBC)	Wallis Mantis 200 Aircore Drill Rig (or similar). Up to 250m depth penetration, onboard Sullair compressor 560cfm @ 200psi (see photo section I).	Installation of drill holes to provide sub-surface samples for characterisation and assay.
Drillers support vehicle	Wallis Drilling (TBC)	Isuzu Canter, 4WD, dual cab, light truck or similar.	Carrying additional supplies, drill rods, transporting drilling fuel & water to drill site.
Drillers Water Truck	Wallis Drilling (TBC)	Water truck ~5000L capacity	A dedicated water truck (if required) will support drilling water requirements, allowing the support truck to remain at the rig in the event drillers need to leave site during operations
Geology logging vehicle and trailer	Australian Rare Earths	Landcruiser, 4WD, dual cab, light truck or similar with trailer.	Support geological logging and sample collection at drill rig.

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Geology support vehicle and trailer	Australian Rare Earths	Landcruiser, 4WD dual cab, light truck or similar with trailer.	Support geological crew and rehabilitation, trailer to tow mini excavator.
Backhoe (~70Kw)	Australian Rare Earths and/or local contractor	~10T (or smaller) wheel mounted backhoe, CAT rental from Coates hire (or similar)	Installation of drilling sumps, drill pad preparation, and rehabilitation. Backhoe will be onsite during drilling for use as required.
Loader / Grader	Local contractor and/or Farm equipment	Loader with bucket	Installation of sumps improving existing tracks as required.
Trailer mounted cement mixer and equipment	Wallis Drilling	Trailer mounted cement mixer and equipment	Allow for cementing of holes immediately after hole is complete.

Provide any additional information, if required.

Additional light vehicles (4WD) will be operating in support of these exploration activities.

Low impact exploration activities

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

Drilling activities

Will exploration drilling activities be conducted? If yes, fill out the below table

Yes No

Tenement	Drilling type	Maximum number of drillholes	Maximum drillhole depth (m)	Maximum number of sumps required at each site	Maximum size of sumps (length x depth x width) (m ³)	Average size of each drill pad* (m ²) (no excavation required)	Number of sites requiring pad excavation	Average volume (m ³) of material to be excavated (excluding sumps)
EL6895	Air Core	50	250	2	<4m x 1.5m x 1.5m (9m ³)	< 20m x 20m (400m ²)	0	0m ³
TOTAL		50	12,500	100	900m³	20,000m²	0	0m³
		Total number of drillholes (add each row to calculate the total).	Total metres proposed (maximum number of holes x average depth for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total number of sumps (maximum number of sumps x drillsites for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total volume of sumps (maximum size of sumps x number of sumps for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total area of disturbance (number of holes x average size for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total number of pads requiring excavation (add each row to calculate the total).	Total volume of material to be excavated (number of sites requiring excavation x average volume for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).

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

Drillsite preparation

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

<p>AR3's primary goal in the environmental management of its proposed exploration activities is to prevent unnecessary impacts and to reinstate sites where disturbance cannot be avoided.</p> <p>The environmental management of the proposed exploration activities is designed to restrict disturbance to vegetation and soils to the minimum necessary to achieve the exploration objectives. This will be achieved by minimising tracks and impacts caused by vehicular movements and minimising the amount of clearance using practices which minimise erosion and interference with natural drainage, while also preventing the introduction and spread of noxious weeds, soil diseases and feral animals. Any removal of vegetation or creation of</p>
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access routes will be done in accordance with M33 Guidelines (Statement of Environmental Guidelines for Mineral Exploration in South Australia).

Vegetation clearance requirements and site levelling:

- Topography project is generally quite flat, so site levelling is only carried out if required (which is rare). Vegetation across the tenements varies from dense to sparse and as such, drill sites will be located in naturally sparse areas, therefore avoiding significant shrubs/trees.
- The majority of drill sites are located along, or close to, existing historic tracks to minimise the need for clearing. Where the establishment of new temporary access tracks is unavoidable, they will be cleared and constructed in accordance with M33 Guidelines (Statement of Environmental Guidelines for Mineral Exploration in South Australia). It is anticipated that, in a worst-case scenario, proposed drill sites will be able to be prepared by simply using a mini excavator (or loader) with a raised blade to scrape the sparse vegetation where required. Any cleared vegetation/debris will be pushed to one end of the drill site, so it can be easily salvaged and re-spread during the rehabilitation process.
- An average drill pad size of 20m x 20m will allow for the creation of a safe work environment including adequate egress for the drill rig, drill support truck, geologists logging vehicle with sample trailer and backhoe (or loader).
- To prevent drill pads from being made larger than authorized, traffic cones will be used to mark the corners of the drill pad during pad construction and maintained during drilling. Authorized pad size dimensions will be covered in the company's induction to inform all workers of the requirement.
- There will be some degree of flexibility for the location of the proposed drill collars. Preliminary reconnaissance prior to drilling will be conducted to choose sites that, wherever feasible, are located on the flattest terrain possible and free from dense vegetation, thereby minimising the need for excavation and levelling of terrain (See Photos-Section I).
- The reconnaissance will be conducted well in advance of drilling to allow site selection and preparation to be completed without haste or time pressure prior to drilling activities. A portion of this reconnaissance has been completed during landholder engagement activities during June 2025.
- A photographic record before and after pad rehabilitation will be collected for all drill sites.
- Tarps will be used as required to contain any sample material to ensure it is returned to the sump particularly below the cyclone /sample splitter. This may also include a "turkeys' nest" so that all ground water can be channeled into the sump.

Procedures for the construction and closure of sumps:

- Each sump will be approximately <4m x 1.5 m x 1.5m and will be designed with one sloped wall to allow for fauna egress and temporary fencing and witches hats along the edges to alert all personnel.
- The topsoil will be removed from the working area and stockpiled separately to the subsoil, to contain and preserve the organic matter and seed resources, in a location where it will not be contaminated by other materials or damaged by vehicle movements.
- Each sump will be large enough to contain the drill cutting anticipated from the hole and have sufficient depth that material returned from the drill hole will be buried at least 1 m below the surface.
- Each drill pad will have one sump constructed prior to drilling, and additional sump, created in the same process, only if required to ensure all cuttings contained. It is expected that only one sump will be required per drill pad and a second sump will only be installed if required.
- On completion of drilling, the sumps are left to dry until the material in the bottom is both thick and viscous or dried/cracked and not in a condition where it will splash or move significantly during backfill.
- A photographic record of each sump will be taken before backfilling commences and a subsequent rehabilitation photo taken afterwards.
- The material excavated from the sumps is returned in the reverse sequence to its excavation, so as not to invert the soil profiles, leaving a slight mound over the top, to allow fill to naturally settle and compact over time and prevent localised ponding.
- The disturbed area over the sump will be covered with surface material which is then spread out over the sump by machine and hand raked over the sump and adjacent drill collar.
- Background radiation readings are also taken at every drill site prior to drilling for comparison against post-rehabilitation readings, to ensure that no radioactive material is left on the surface following rehabilitation. Radiation surveying and safety management are detailed in AR3's RMP.

Drillhole construction and decommissioning

Have the personnel responsible for implementing the proposed program read and understood the Earth Resources Information Sheet M21, Mineral exploration drillholes – general specifications for construction and backfilling?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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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.

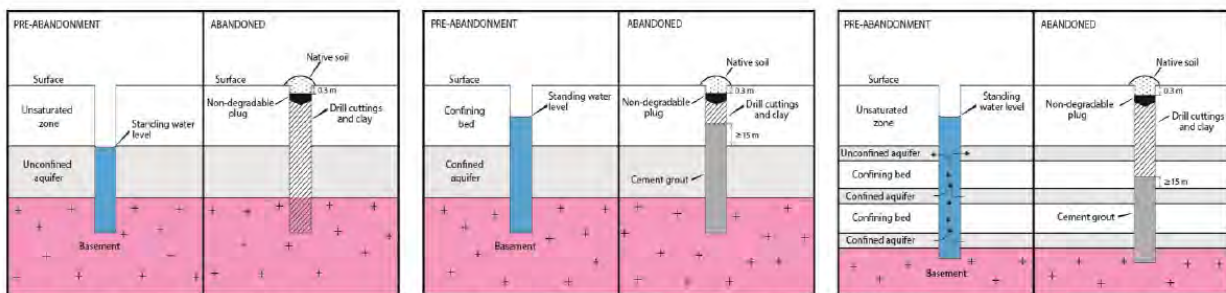
Air core drilling:

- Air Core drilling utilises high-pressure air and dual walled rods to penetrate the ground and return the sample to the surface through the inner tube.
- The sample travels from the bit face up the inner tube then through a flexible hose into the top of the cyclone before being split (~25%) by a cone splitter located at the bottom of the cyclone. A calico bag containing ~2.5kg of sample material is produced and considered representative of the 1m sample interval which is used for geological logging and analysis (see sample management section).
- The Air Core method to be employed in the upcoming drill program will require **no casing or cement during construction.**

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.

Decommissioning:

- Materials that will be used while decommissioning drillholes include surplus drill cuttings as backfill, cement grout (if confined aquifer conditions are encountered or, in the case of an unconfined aquifer, if the cuttings will not easily be returned to the hole due to the likely clayey nature of the cuttings) and a non-degradable plastic top of hole plug.
- Drillholes which penetrate a single unconfined aquifer will be backfilled with surplus drill cuttings or cement grout and plugged at least 30 cm below ground level with a non-degradable plug. Backfill above the plug will be compacted and mounded over the hole to allow for subsidence and limit the pooling of surface water.
- Drillholes that penetrate a single confined aquifer, or more than one aquifer, will be cemented from the bottom of the hole to no less than 15 meters above the shallowest confined aquifer encountered, then backfilled as described above.
- Pre and post radioactivity (gamma) of all drill sites using a scintillometer will be undertaken and recorded at the collar location, over sumps, logging areas, and randomly over the drill pad. These recordings will be digitally captured and stored on AR3's cloud-based GIS system.
- There is no intention for future re-entry, as such, drillholes will not be cased. Rehabilitation will commence immediately after the drillhole is completed and final rehabilitation once the sumps have dried out, which is expected to take 2-4 days depending on moisture content of the cuttings and local weather conditions.
- Provided holes reach planned target depths (estimated to be 150-250m) it is highly likely that cement/grout will be required to decommission the holes in accordance with Information Sheet M21- as described above and in the figures below. The requirement to use cement/grout if target depths are reached is due to the likely intersection of confined aquifers and/or clays which will not easily be returned to the hole. If holes do not reach target depth due to impenetrable silcretes, abnormal hole conditions, or for any other reason, and the hole has not intersected any confined aquifers at the depth of abandonment, then cuttings will be considered rather than cement/grout provided they can be returned to the hole easily. The upper sequence may intersect the Loxton Parilla sands and it is these free running marine sands (and similar) that would be an example of suitable cuttings to be returned to the hole.



Above: Drillholes which penetrate a single unconfined aquifer will be backfilled with surplus drill cuttings, clean fill containing clay, or cement.

Above: Drillholes which penetrate a single confined aquifer will be cemented from the bottom of the hole to a minimum of 15 metres into the confining bed above, then backfilled.

Above: Drillholes that penetrate more than one aquifer, will be cemented from the bottom of the hole to no less than 15 metres above the shallowest confined aquifer encountered, then backfilled.

Figure – Schematic diagram demonstrating how drillholes will be decommissioned based on groundwater conditions. Unconfined (left), Single confined (centre), and multiple confined (right). Note holes that do not intersect groundwater will be rehabilitated as per the unconfined diagram.

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

Costeans and bulk sample disposal pits

Will costeans/bulk sample disposal pits be required for the proposed program? If yes, fill out the table below.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Tenement	Number of costeans/pits	Size of costean (length x width) (m ²)	Average depth (m)	Volume excavated (m ³)	Total volume excavated (m ³) (number of costeans/pits x volume)	Total area of disturbance* (length x width) (m ²)
						<Tab to add rows.>
TOTAL						
	Total number of costeans/pits (add each row to calculate the total).				Total volume of material to be excavated (add each row to calculate the total)	Total area of disturbance (number of costeans/pits x area of disturbance for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).

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

Costeans and bulk sample disposal pit preparation

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

N/A.

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).

<p>Sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples will be collected from the bottom of the cyclone using a rig mounted adjustable splitter. • The samples will be collected at 1m intervals and consist of ~25% split (1.5-2.5kg) of sample material. • The ~75% split which is not collected from the 1m sampling interval will either fall on to a tarp below and progressively be emptied into the sump located next to the cyclone or be collected in green plastic UV bags and laid out in sequence during drilling. • Each calico sample bag will be directly filled at the cyclone into a pre-numbered calico sample bag and passed to the geologist located outside the immediate drilling/rod handler work zone. • The calico sample will be measured for natural gamma radiation. • The geologist will log the 1m sample and place a handful (roughly 10-20g) of sample material into a plastic chip tray to create representative sample for the entire drillhole. • The calico sample will be analysed with a pXRF at the drill rig once the geologist has logged the sample. • After the calico sample has been logged and analysed with a pXRF the calico samples will be placed in a polyweave bag containing 6 calicos (2 x 3m drill rods worth of samples) and loaded into the sample trailer. • The samples will be taken to the laydown area at the end of the day and samples will be selected/sorted for dispatch to the lab. • On completion of drilling and after logging the remaining sample is returned to the hole, with excess materials placed in the sump. • Emptied sample bags are removed, and the site rehabilitated. • At regular frequency (every 1-2 weeks) samples stored at the laydown area will be sent either to the lab for analysis or transported back to the company's long term storage facility in Adelaide- Challenger Geological Services Pty Ltd. • Any samples deemed as radioactive will be stored at BV laboratories – refer to RMP sample storage section P.7-10.

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Access routes to work areas

Will existing tracks require upgrading and/or maintenance? If yes, detail the work required to upgrade/maintain existing tracks.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
It is unlikely that existing tracks will require upgrading / on-going maintenance (see typical fence line track photo in Section I) including old disused farm tracks or previously used temporary access tracks. However, any work of this type that is necessary will be completed in consultation with the key stakeholders prior to, during and on completion of the program.		
Will access be required across adjoining tenements? If yes, detail the method(s) for gaining access, and if an agreement is in place with all stakeholders. Include the total area of disturbance required (i.e. length (km) and width (m) of tracks) and provide on a locality map.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Access across adjoining tenements will be along gazetted roads only.		
Will access off existing tracks be required? If yes, detail the method(s) for gaining access and if vegetation clearance is required. Include the total area of disturbance (includes drill traverses and seismic lines) required off existing tracks (i.e. length (km) and width (m) of new tracks).	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>AR3's primary goal in the environmental management of its proposed exploration activities is to prevent unnecessary impacts and to reinstate sites where disturbance cannot be avoided.</p> <p>The environmental management of the proposed exploration activities is designed to restrict disturbance of vegetation and soils to the minimum necessary to achieve the exploration objectives. This will be achieved by minimising tracks and impacts caused by vehicular movements and minimising the amount of clearance using practices which minimise erosion and interference with natural drainage, while also preventing the introduction and spread of noxious weeds, soil diseases and feral animals. Any removal of vegetation or creation of access routes will be done in accordance with M33 Guidelines (Statement of Environmental Guidelines for Mineral Exploration in South Australia).</p> <p>Wherever possible, existing tracks and roads will be utilised to access drill hole locations (see Figure 4 Section J). Additionally, drill hole locations may be moved to enable collar positioning to be less ground disturbing. Access tracks may be required to access some drill sites. The majority of these will consist of new light-vehicle / truck tracks driving across country, without the need for removal of vegetation, avoiding environmentally sensitive sites such as isolated stands of vegetation, watering holes, natural drainage lines, nesting areas, etc.</p> <p>Where there are no established tracks and it is intended to traverse the same ground more than once, the same route will be used each time. In certain areas, the removal of some vegetation may be required. Rolling back vegetation or driving a backhoe back and forth in low scrub to crush stakes may be sufficient to remove vegetation whilst still retaining the rootstock, topsoil and seeds to encourage regeneration. If raised blade work is required, as little ground as possible will be disturbed and windrows will be avoided or minimised.</p> <p>Approximately 5 Km of new track creation may be required. Tracks will be approximately 2.5-3.5m wide.</p> <p>Natural drainage lines will not be blocked and adequate erosion control structures on slopes, such as spur drains, spoon drains or contour banks will be installed at suitable intervals.</p> <p>Any removal of vegetation or creation of access routes will be done in accordance with M33 Guidelines (Statement of Environmental Guidelines for Mineral Exploration in South Australia), and AR3 internal procedures. Copies of the M33 Guidelines will be made available to field crews and as part of their induction they will need to agree they have read and understood them.</p>		

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

Campsites, storage and equipment laydown areas

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

Campsite details	
Indicate where staff and contractors will be accommodated during the exploration program.	
Accommodation for crews will be based in the established town of Waikerie and/or Morgan. Crews will commute to the worksite each day.	
What is the maximum number of personnel requiring accommodation?	8
Is a campsite required to be established? If no, no further information is required.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provide a description and justification of the camp location (e.g. previously cleared areas etc.), and any other relevant information.	
N/A	
What will be the total area (ha) of the campsite(s)?	ha
What will be the total area (ha) of vegetation clearance for the campsite?	ha
If vegetation clearance is required, describe the methods used to prepare the site.	

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

N/A		
Will any excavations be required? If yes, describe the purpose of the excavation and the maximum volume (m ³) of material to be excavated.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
N/A		
Are the proposed ablation facilities endorsed/approved for use by the Department of Health or local council, where applicable? If no, indicate why.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
N/A		
Proposed infrastructure (includes caravans, tents, offices, hydrocarbon and water storage requirements etc)	Quantity	Description/capacity
There will be no semi-permanent hydrocarbon or water storage requirements on site. All Diesel will be sourced from the towns of Waikerie and/or Morgan. All water will be sourced from town watermains or, where agreed with landholders, sourced from local dams.		

Laydown area details		
Will laydown areas be required? If no, no further information is required.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Will the laydown area(s) be located at the same location as the campsite? If no, has the location(s) been discussed with the landowner?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
We are currently in discussions with the Morgan Caravan Park and Waikerie Golf Club to secure temporary use of an established laydown area, including access to an enclosed shed. If the proposed laydown sites at the Morgan Caravan Park or Waikerie Golf Club prove unsuitable for any reason, operations will revert to our existing laydown at Sampson Well Station, which is already secured and fully equipped to provide ongoing support. Additional supplies and samples can be transported directly between the Sampson Well laydown and the rig as required, and supplies can also be ferried to the temporary setups at the caravan park or golf course as needed. The landholder at Sampson Well has been advised of our requirements and we are currently using his station for a laydown to support other programs in the area.		
What will be the maximum area (ha) required for the laydown area(s)?	< 1 ha	
What will be the total area (ha) of vegetation clearance for the site?	0 ha	
If vegetation clearance is required, describe the methods used to prepare the site.		
No vegetation clearance is required for laydown areas as Sampson well are all established station yards with sheds. The caravan park and golf course will recommend suitable and established laydowns.		
Will any excavations be required? If yes, describe the purpose of the excavation and volume (m ³) of material to be excavated.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No excavations are required for laydown areas.		
Proposed infrastructure (includes hydrocarbon and water storage requirements)	Quantity	Description/capacity
Driller's trailer or equivalent	1-2	Mobile tool trailer utilised by drillers for tools and equipment
AR3 light vehicle dual axel sample trailer	1	Sample trailer to be stored at laydown area during breaks and at end of shift
Pallets containing consumables	1-2	Pallets containing sample bags, drillhole plugs and various safety equipment for AR3 employees.
Pallets containing drill rod grease, machine lubricants/oils, grouting cement, etc.	1-2	Drilling consumables.
Provide a description and justification of the location (e.g. previously cleared areas), and any other relevant information if required.		
The proposed temporary laydown areas are located at the Morgan Caravan Park and Waikerie Golf Club, are in existing, previously cleared spaces. These locations offer suitable short-term support infrastructure for the drilling, minimising the need for new ground disturbance. Only a small quantity of supplies will be positioned at these sites to support the drilling. If the program requires substantially more laydown capacity, we will revert to our established and approved laydown area at Sampson Well Station. This site has existing infrastructure and sufficient capacity to support ongoing activities. Supplies can be ferried from Sampson Well to the temporary sites as needed, further reducing the environmental footprint and ensuring operational efficiency. The use of previously cleared areas and minimal setup reflects our commitment to low-impact exploration and effective use of existing resources.		

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

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Other exploration methods and/or ancillary operations

Are any other proposed exploration methods (e.g. seismic) and/or ancillary exploration operations required? If yes, describe the activity(s), site preparation, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Water supply and management

Will camp and/or drilling water be required? If yes, describe how and where water will be sourced for drilling, track maintenance and camping purposes (e.g. groundwater, surface water, mains). Provide details on the volume of water required and how wastewater or runoff water will be managed.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Drilling activities will require water, with daily usage estimated between 1,000 and 4,000 litres, depending on ground conditions. An average daily consumption of approximately 2,000 litres is anticipated. Water will be sourced from the town supply via public standpipes located in Morgan or Waikerie and transported to site each day using the drill rig, support truck, or a dedicated water truck, if necessary. If landholders have suitable dam water available and are agreeable to its use, this may also be considered as an alternative source.		
Will surface water and/or mineral drillholes be used as a water source/supply? If yes, indicate if a licence for water extraction/usage is required (refer to relevant Natural Resources Management water allocation plan available on the Department for Environment and Water (DEW website). If a licence is required and has been obtained please attach a copy. Where a licence has not been obtained, include a statement confirming that a licence will be obtained before the extraction and/or usage of water.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
N/A		

Groundwater and drilling investigation activities

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

Water affecting activities

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

Management of hazardous materials

Will activities be conducted in areas of known uranium and thorium mineralisation? If yes, attach a Radiation Management Plan and confirmation of endorsement of the plan by the Environment Protection Authority South Australia (EPA).	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Will any other hazardous material be encountered when exploring in the area? If yes, list the types of hazardous materials and provide a management plan on how these materials will be managed.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AR3 is targeting sedimentary hosted uranium mineralisation in their exploration activities and have recently identified indications of uranium and thorium mineralisation across the broader Overland Project area and believe the area is prospective for sedimentary hosted uranium. A Radiation Management Plan (RMP) has been developed and endorsed by the EPA (Figure 22).		

Rehabilitation

Detail all the activities and strategies relating to the remediation of impacts associated with the proposed exploration operations. Completion of rehabilitation must be achieved within 3 months after the expiry of this PEPR.
AR3's primary goal in the environmental management of its proposed exploration activities is to prevent unnecessary impacts and to reinstate sites where disturbance cannot be avoided. The environmental management of the proposed exploration activities is designed to restrict disturbance to vegetation and soils to the minimum necessary to achieve the exploration objectives by minimising tracks and impacts caused by vehicular movements and minimising the amount of clearance using practices which minimise erosion and interference with natural drainage, while also preventing the introduction

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Detail all the activities and strategies relating to the remediation of impacts associated with the proposed exploration operations. Completion of rehabilitation must be achieved within 3 months after the expiry of this PEPR.

and spread of noxious weeds, soil diseases and feral animals. Any removal of vegetation or creation of access routes will be done in accordance with M33 Guidelines (Statement of Environmental Guidelines for Mineral Exploration in South Australia).

Existing Tracks:

- Proposed drilling and primary access to drill sites will be largely carried out on existing tracks. If rehabilitation is required, tracks will be restored to at least their prior condition on completion of the proposed work.
- Employees will be briefed on traveling along existing tracks covered within AR3's site induction.

New Tracks:

- New tracks will be kept to a minimum, currently estimated at less than ~5.0 Km.
- Tracks will be sited to minimise vegetation impacts, and disturbance by machinery to both vegetation and soils will be only sufficient to obtain access/egress.
- New tracks will be installed and rehabilitated in accordance with M33 guidelines.

Drill sites – General Information:

- To facilitate minimum disturbance and best rehabilitation, drill collars will be moved to accommodate site conditions (e.g. avoiding trees, drainage lines etc. will be considered at all sites).
- Prior to the commencement of work, multiple photos and a baseline radiation survey will be recorded over the proposed drill site.
- Photos and radiation survey details will be geographically referenced, and time stamped using field tablets and saved to AR3's cloud-based database.
- On completion of drilling and initial rehabilitation a wooden peg marked with the drill hole number and depth is placed at the drill collar and a second series of photos and radiation survey taken as a record.
- The initial rehabilitation will occur immediately after drilling has completed and before moving to the next drill site.
- Sumps may need time to dry out before site is completely rehabilitated, expected to take 2-4 days depending on moisture content of the cuttings and local weather conditions.
- On completion of drilling and subsequent downhole logging all machinery and equipment will be removed and excess samples removed from the site. If plastic UV bags are used, then the sample material will be emptied into the sump and the UV sample bag removed from site.
- Once the initial rehabilitation has been completed a site survey for radiation will be conducted and recorded digitally with field tablets.

laydown areas:

- AR3, with prior consultation and approval from landholders, will utilise preexisting sites already established as laydown areas for the farm activities therefore no new disturbance areas will be created for laydown areas.
- Photographs showing before and after the laydown area was used will be captured.
- Photos will be geographically referenced, and time stamped using field tablets and saved to AR3's cloud-based database.
- Baseline radiation survey before, and second radiation survey after the laydown has been rehabilitated will be captured with field tablets.
- The laydown areas will be rehabilitated once work is completed and will include removal of all consumables and equipment from the laydown area.

State the estimated budget required to rehabilitate impacted sites.

The estimated cost to rehabilitate 50 drill holes—is approximately \$25,000. This estimate accounts for ~two weeks of work by two field technicians, equipment usage, and associated operational expenses.

Vegetation Clearance

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

SECTION E – LEASE CONDITIONS

Retention leases

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

N/A

SECTION F – MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

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

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

How to fill out the table

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

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

Impact assessment					Risk assessment		Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor <small>Lists are not exhaustive.</small>	Potential impacts <small>Lists are not exhaustive.</small>	Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No) <small>Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.</small>	Control strategies <small>Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.</small>	LH				
Stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> freehold land owners perpetual lease holders pastoral lease holders Aboriginal land (Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara and Maralinga Tjarutja lands) Department of Defence state government departments. local government (councils) federal government native title parties. 	Interference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing or permissible land use (includes loss of income, noise, dust, light and other emissions). buildings, structures, existing tracks or other infrastructure. aesthetic values of an area. Noncompliance with legislative requirements.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	Control strategies will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commencing early and regular consultation with Landholders, relevant Native Title parties all other relevant stakeholders via phone, email and/or face-to-face meetings to discuss scope of planned programs and ascertain any concerns or issues. Ongoing communication with Landholders and relevant stakeholders regarding program progress to continue to ensure all parties remain well informed and a good working relationship is built and maintained, and any issues that may arise are dealt with in a timely manner. Community Engagement Plan for exploration in place outlining complaints and grievance resolution procedures and timeframes. Field Crews will hold daily prestart meetings and weekly toolbox meetings to allow for communication of any issues raised during the program. Regular meetings will allow for any issues raised to have corrective measures implemented and be resolved in a timely manner. The Exploration Manager and Manager of Community and Land will both be available points of contact for resolution of any issues. Contact details for both will be provided to landholders/stakeholders during community engagement meetings. Vehicle speed limits will be imposed to reflect local road conditions and the proximity to any infrastructure or livestock. Travel to and from exploration sites will be kept to the minimum required. Enforce speed limits, supply maps and tablets with GPS land access tracks to all employees and contractors. Limit movement of heavy vehicles as much as practically possible, coordinate vehicle use to minimise track disturbance. A buffer zone of 150m around sheds/dams and 400m around houses will be implemented unless waivers are obtained. All proposed activities contained to the Freehold Land where Native Title has been extinguished within the EPEPR Boundary, these areas are identified in the attached Fig 23. 	2	B	Low	Stakeholders are fully informed and satisfied with the proposed methods used to conduct exploration activities on their land, and all prescribed forms are served and agreements obtained in accordance with the Mining Act.	Provide the information requested within the ‘Complaints’ section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all reasonable complaints from stakeholders are resolved to the satisfaction of both parties prior to and ongoing during the course of exploration program, without the involvement of DEM. Provide the information requested within the ‘Landowner details and liaison’ section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that prescribed forms were served and agreements obtained in accordance with the Mining Act prior to the commencement of exploration activities.

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Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor	Potential impacts	Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)	Control strategies	Risk assessment				
Lists are not exhaustive.	Lists are not exhaustive.	Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	LH	CQ	Risk		
Stakeholder: DEW	Interference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing or permissible land use. buildings, structures, existing tracks or other infrastructure. aesthetic values of an area. <p>Noncompliance with legislative requirements.</p>	No (Applicable to programs located adjacent to or within parks and reserves.)	N/A				For activities located within or adjacent to regional reserves, national, conservation and marine parks only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no unauthorised interference with park management activities. 	Provide confirmation that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park access notification forms were submitted to DEW and DEM at least 10 days prior to entry into regional reserves, national, conservation and marine parks, or Program notifications for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period of time, were submitted to DEW and the DEM at least 21 days prior to entry into regional reserves, national, conservation and marine parks.
Flora and fauna and their habitats; includes Commonwealth and state scheduled species.	Loss/modification of native vegetation and associated habitats through the clearance of vegetation.	Yes (Applicable to exploration programs located within or impacting on native vegetation.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff will undergo a site induction outlining appropriate work practices, drill pad clearing procedure, and note sensitive flora and fauna in the EPEPR area to be avoided. Always use existing tracks where possible. If new tracks are required, they will be sited to avoid vegetation removal as much as possible and will pass around larger trees. Access tracks/drill sites planned in a manner that avoids significant vegetation. No significant vegetation (e.g. trees & large shrubs) cleared during program. Regular toolbox meetings with all AR3 staff and contractors communicating key EPEPR requirements and any potential/identified site issues. Drill sites will only be cleared if necessary and pads will not exceed dimensions specified for the applicable drilling technique in the “drill site preparation” section of this EPEPR. Progressive rehabilitation works will restore land to a stable condition that will facilitate land use consistent with that established prior to implementing the exploration program of work. Remediation works will promote natural regeneration of vegetation. To prevent drill pads from being made larger than authorized, traffic cones will be used to mark the corners of the drill pad during pad construction and maintained during drilling. Authorized pad size dimensions will be covered in the company’s induction to inform all workers of the requirement. 	2	B	Low	No permanent loss/modification of native flora and fauna populations and their habitats through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clearance fire other <p>unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.</p>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area and method of disturbance is consistent with that described in the PEPR. No uncontrolled fires* occurred as a result of exploration activities. <p>Representative photos to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.</p>
All flora and fauna, especially listed species.	Loss/modification of the environment (biological, social and economic) through the introduction of weeds and pathogens.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure vehicles are clean & free of weeds prior to entering site. Vehicles are washed before entering new sites where the risks warrant it (i.e. between exploration areas of different weed profiles; or where surveys indicate potential risk; or if there are specific landholder concerns). Vehicles hygiene logs will demonstrate that all vehicles are clean and free of plant and mud material before entering properties associated with exploration activity. Vehicle inspection logs will contain photos of vehicles and uploaded to AR3’s cloud-based GIS portal. Photos before and after of all drill pads will document landscape before and after work programs. All personnel will be inducted in weed and pathogen identification, hygiene procedures, and the importance of biosecurity measures. Any weeds identified during exploration activities will be recorded, and management measures discussed with the Landholder. Declared weed species will be reported to PIRSA and managed in accordance with the Landscape South Australia Act 2019. 	2	B	Low	No introduction of new species of weeds and plant pathogens, nor increase in abundance of existing weeds species.	Provide a statement within the ‘Compliance with approved programs’ section of the annual exploration compliance report, confirming that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle logs were kept during the exploration program, demonstrating that all vehicles are clean and free of plant and mud material prior to entering properties’ within the tenement areas, unless otherwise agreed to with the relevant landowners. Photographic evidence before and during exploration operations and after rehabilitation of disturbed sites was captured, demonstrating that no new weeds and plant pathogens were introduced, nor an increase in abundance of existing weeds recorded.
All fauna	Entrapment of fauna through open drillholes and excavations.	Yes (Applicable to exploration programs that involve drilling and/or require excavations.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars will be securely capped immediately after exploration and investigative drilling is completed in accordance with M21 guidelines. Sumps will be constructed with a sloping ingress/egress (escape ramp) to prevent fauna from becoming trapped in the sumps. Temporary windrows will also be established around the sumps and a temporary fence installed to deter fauna from congregating around the sumps and potentially falling in. Sumps will be backfilled as soon as practicable to do so. Photographic records will be maintained for all sump installations and closures, showing construction features and condition prior to backfill. 	2	B	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Impact assessment						Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)	
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	Potential impacts Lists are not exhaustive.	Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No) Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	Control strategies Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	Risk assessment LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence				
				LH	CQ			Risk
							<p>Representative photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.</p> <p>Provide the information requested within the ‘Rehabilitation’ section of the annual exploration compliance report.</p>	
Aboriginal heritage sites	Disturbance to Aboriginal heritage.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All authorised activities in this EPEPR will be contained to the Freehold Land and Crown Lease areas where Native Title has been extinguished, within the EPEPR Boundary. No Aboriginal artefacts or sites of significance have been identified in the area proposed for exploration at this stage. However a restricted buffer zone around ‘determined sites’ adjacent to the area has been identified and is included as a ‘NO GO’ area in AR3 Operational GIS system. All personnel will be inducted in requirements of the Cultural Heritage Procedure in relation to the discovery of suspected anthropological material, during a toolbox/induction session with photographs of what they may look like, and the importance of following the Cultural Heritage procedures of not disturbing such sites and notifying their supervisor. If any artefacts/sites are discovered during the program, work will be halted and the discovery reported. If suspected human remains (e.g. buried bones) are encountered during excavation or site works, activities will cease immediately, the area will be secured, and South Australia Police (SAPOL) will be notified, in line with AR3’s Discovery of Suspected Archaeological Material Protocol. 	2	B	Low	<p>No disturbance to Aboriginal artefacts or sites of significance unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.</p> <p>Maintain a database and provide a statement within the ‘Compliance with approved programs’ section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
European heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance	Disturbance to European heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance (e.g. geological monuments, fossil reserves).	Yes (Applicable to exploration programs located close to or within European heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No European heritage sites of significance have been identified in the area proposed for exploration at this stage. If any artefacts/sites are discovered during the program, work will be halted and the discovery reported. If suspected human remains (e.g. buried bones) are encountered during excavation or site works, activities will cease immediately, the area will be secured, and South Australia Police (SAPOL) will be notified, in line with AR3’s Discovery of Suspected Archaeological Material Protocol. 	2	B	Low	<p>No disturbance to European heritage sites and to sites of scientific and environmental significance unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.</p> <p>Demonstrate no impact to heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining evidence, including detailed maps showing sites compared to the location of exploration activities, and photographic evidence of sites before and after the conduct of the exploration program. Providing a statement within the annual exploration compliance report confirming sites were not impacted during the conduct of the exploration program. 	

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Impact assessment					Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)	
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	Potential impacts Lists are not exhaustive.	Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No) Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	Control strategies Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	Risk assessment LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence			
					LH	CQ	Risk
Soil/vegetation/fauna	Soil/vegetation contamination (e.g. hydrocarbons, rubbish, drill samples/cuttings, ablutions, other sources).	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-start safety and environmental inspections will be undertaken on all mobile and stationary equipment to identify any oil, fuel, or hydraulic leaks. Spill kits will be available at the drill rig and in all exploration vehicles, and all field personnel will be trained in their use. Fuel storage and transfer systems will comply with EPA 080/07 bunding guidelines and will be positioned at least 100 m from any drainage lines, depressions, or low points. All hydrocarbon or chemical spills will be cleaned up immediately using absorbent materials. Contaminated soil and waste will be removed from site and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility. General waste and drill consumables will be collected in bulka bags or secure bins and either returned to base for sorting or disposed of at an authorised waste facility. Drill cuttings will be returned downhole where feasible. Where sumps are used, all residual material will be buried beneath a minimum 1 m of compacted clean fill during site rehabilitation. Regional radiation baseline monitoring will be conducted prior to commencement of drilling operations. Drill sites will be monitored for radiation before, during, and after operations to ensure compliance with AR3's internal Radiation Management Plan (RMP) and to confirm no residual contamination. A photographic record will be taken of each drill pad prior to construction and after final rehabilitation, and will be stored in AR3's GIS and environmental monitoring system. 	2	B	Low	<p>No contamination of soil and vegetation as a result of exploration activities.</p> <p>Demonstrate that all domestic or industrial waste (includes general rubbish and hydrocarbons) is disposed of in accordance with the <i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Maintain photographs of all exploration sites and provide representative photos within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that drill cuttings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.</p>
Soil	Disturbance to the soil profile and topography, and accelerated soil erosion caused by exploration activities (e.g. construction of sumps, new tracks and drill pads; ground compaction at laydown areas and camps).	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid saline depressions and scalded flats during site selection. Senior field personnel pre-approve all pad and sump locations. No drilling in visible salt-crusted or ponded areas. Vehicle movements are confined to existing and authorised temporary access tracks, laydown areas, and drill pads to minimise compaction and soil disturbance. Where possible, access tracks will follow natural topographic contours to minimise water flow concentration and reduce the risk of rill or gully erosion during storm events. Drillholes are sited on flat or gently sloping ground to avoid unnecessary levelling, rutting, or soil disturbance. Boggy or waterlogged areas will be avoided entirely to prevent vehicle bogging and subsoil compaction. During site preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil and vegetative material will be stripped and stockpiled separately to subsoil and drill spoil. Stockpiles will be located away from drainage lines and protected from wind erosion where necessary. Following completion of works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil and vegetative material will be returned in reverse order of removal to encourage natural soil profile recovery. Compacted areas (e.g. drill pads and access tracks) will be cross-ripped or scarified to promote infiltration and revegetation. All rehabilitation will follow best practice guidance outlined in MG33 – Mineral Exploration Guidelines for South Australia. Any construction or vegetation clearance will be carried out in accordance with M33 Guidelines, ensuring minimal disturbance to natural drainage and avoiding erosion-prone features. 	2	C	Mod	<p>Where soil disturbance occurs as a result of exploration activities, ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> topsoil quality and quantity is maintained the soil profile and topography is reinstated to original conditions there is no accelerated soil erosion. <p>Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all excavations, drillsites, camps, laydown areas and new tracks demonstrating that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Representative photos to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.</p> <p>Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.</p>

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Impact assessment					Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)	
Receptor	Potential impacts	Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)	Control strategies	Risk assessment			
Lists are not exhaustive.	Lists are not exhaustive.	Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence			
				LH	CQ	Risk	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of pre-existing tracks (if disturbed by the program) will be undertaken to ensure they do not remain a source of ongoing erosion. 				
Surface water	Alteration to surface water – interference to surface drainage.	No (Applicable to exploration programs that are likely to impact on surface drainage channels.)				<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Alternatively, provide copies of water affecting permits within the annual exploration compliance report.</p>	
Groundwater/aquifer	Groundwater contamination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contamination of aquifers through entry of pollutants from the surface interconnection between aquifers degradation of natural hydrostatic conditions (maintain pre-drilling pressures). 	Yes (Applicable to all exploration programs that may intersect groundwater.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes are anticipated to be grouted immediately after the hole is completed as the grouting process requires that the hole is cemented progressively as the drill rods are pulled. Grouting will ensure aquifers remain isolated and will be abandoned in accordance with Earth Resources Information Sheet M21 guidelines. Ensure drilling operations keep clear of existing water bores by utilizing AR3's GIS portal which will map exclusion zones of 150m around existing water bores. No large quantities of fuels or chemicals to be stored on site. 	2	C	Mod	<p>Drillholes restored to controlling geological conditions that existed before the hole was drilled or, where it is intended to re-enter the hole, the hole must be completed with casing of adequate strength and the casing cemented so that all aquifers are isolated to prevent the movement of any fluids behind the casing.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Provide the information requested within the 'Groundwater' section of the annual exploration compliance report.</p>
Soil/vegetation/fauna	Discharge of groundwater into the surrounding environment.	Yes (Applicable to all exploration programs that may intersect groundwater or where activities require the discharge of groundwater into the surrounding environment.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One sump is typically sufficient for air core drilling, but drill pad designs will include space for a second sump if required, to ensure containment of groundwater discharge and drill cuttings. A mini-excavator (or loader) and operator will remain available on-site during drilling to enable prompt sump expansion if water volumes exceed initial capacity. If sump capacity is exceeded, drilling operations will cease immediately until additional containment measures are in place to prevent any groundwater escaping the drill pad area. All personnel will be inducted on groundwater containment requirements, including the importance of preventing off-site discharge and the environmental implications of uncontrolled flow. Tarping or temporary bunding may be used under cyclone/splitter setups to direct flow into the sump or turkey's nest, where necessary. Sumps will be designed with adequate freeboard and regularly checked during drilling to assess capacity and allow proactive intervention. In the event of any uncontained groundwater discharge, the site supervisor will notify the Exploration Manager immediately, and a containment/cleanup response will be initiated. 	2	A	Low	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Representative photos and water affecting activity permits (where applicable) to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.</p>
Groundwater users	Interference to existing water users when extracting water from existing dams, water bores or mineral drillholes.	Yes (Applicable to all exploration programs that may require the use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain appropriate consultation with Landowner on the use of existing water sources. 	1	A	Low	<p>No public nuisance impacts resulting from the extraction of water for exploration purposes, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.</p> <p>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.</p>

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Impact assessment						Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	Potential impacts Lists are not exhaustive.	Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No) Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	Control strategies Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	Risk assessment LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence			
				LH	CQ	Risk	
		of water from existing dams, water bores or mineral drillholes.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant landholders will be consulted prior to sourcing any water from dams and bores located within the property with subsequent sources only to be used with the landholder’s authority. Ensure drilling operations keep clear of existing water bores and dams. Water requirements will be sourced from approved external sources, such as the purchase of water from council standpipes and water supply companies 				Where permits are required for the extraction and/or usage of groundwater, provide copies of the licence or permit within the annual exploration compliance report.
Soil/vegetation/fauna	Degradation of rehabilitated access tracks caused by third party access (includes previously closed and rehabilitated access tracks).	Yes (Applicable to exploration programs that create new access tracks.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use existing access tracks wherever possible to avoid new disturbance. Complete rehabilitation of new or temporary access tracks in accordance with best practice standards and MG33 Guidelines, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of windrows; Restoration of original natural surface contours; Scarification to reduce compaction and promote revegetation; Replacement of stockpiled topsoil and vegetation where relevant. Install physical barriers (e.g. rocks, posts, or soil bunds) at the entrance to rehabilitated tracks to discourage third-party vehicle access. Dogleg or J-hook entry points for new tracks connecting to existing ones, to reduce line-of-sight visibility and limit post-program traffic. Signage indicating “Rehabilitation in Progress – No Access” may be used temporarily, where appropriate and consistent with landholder preferences. Monitor rehabilitated access points during post-program inspections and photograph condition as part of closure documentation. Consult landholders regarding access restriction methods if third-party degradation risk is high. 	2	B	Low	Rehabilitated access tracks remain permanently closed, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained. Representative photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the ‘Rehabilitation’ section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Community/landowners	Damage to infrastructure and loss of income through fire.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact list on site at all times listing Emergency Contact phone numbers. Hot work banned on days of “Extreme” Fire Danger Ratings within the project area CFS fire danger ratings for the day will be reviewed each morning at prestart The storage of flammable material will be undertaken in accordance with Australian standards and EPA Guidelines. Portable fire extinguishers to be located at drilling site, and within vehicles. A fire suppression unit or adequate fire extinguishers will be fitted to large plant such as the drill rig. 	2	C	Mod	No loss of infrastructure or income through fire as a result of exploration activities. Provide a statement within the ‘Compliance with approved programs’ section of the annual exploration compliance report confirming that no uncontrolled fires* occurred. Alternatively, provide a report on the independent investigation of all uncontrolled fires* demonstrating that the licensee could not have reasonably prevented the fire through the implementation of precautionary measures.
General public	Injury or death to members of the public as a result of exploration activities.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure work areas are clearly sign posted Landowner to be informed of activities and relevant safety measures. Ensure speed limits are adhered to. It is noted that exploration will take place in a relatively remote region, public interaction would be rare outside of informed landholders. Only inducted personnel who have direct need to be in the work area of drilling rigs or other heavy equipment will be permitted in close proximity to the operations. Drill crew members will be notified to keep an eye out for any approaching members of the public. Any visitors to the drilling operations who have not been inducted will be required to be accompanied by a fully inducted staff member. Warning signs, highlighting the hazards of drilling operations will be erected around the drill site. Where practical the start of new access tracks coming off existing tracks will be doglegged and blocked at the entrance to reduce visibility and prevent third party access. Open excavations (drill sumps) will be designed as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of safety barriers or fencing to prevent unauthorised access and protect workers from falls 	1	C	Mod	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.

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Impact assessment						Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	Potential impacts Lists are not exhaustive.	Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No) Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	Control strategies Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	Risk assessment LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence			
				LH	CQ	Risk	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A safe means of entry and exit such as a ramped entry/exit Will be regularly inspected and monitored to maintain safety 				
General public, employees, contractors and the environment	Contamination of the environment when exploring for known uranium and thorium deposits. Public and employee/contractor exposure to low level radiation.	Yes (Applicable to exploration programs located within known uranium or thorium deposits.)	<p>The following procedures will be employed despite no known Uranium deposits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company will ensure that exploration activities are undertaken in accordance with the SA Government’s (EPA) Radiation protection guidelines on mining in South Australia: Mineral exploration. An RMP has been submitted to the EPA and letter of endorsement is attached to the appendices. Radiation monitoring of each drill site before site preparation, during drilling and following rehabilitation will be collected and data stored in AR3’s database. All drill samples and cuttings will have radiation levels recorded utilising a SE International Ranger handheld dose rate/contamination meter for detection of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material. All drill 1m samples will also be analysed with a VANTA pXRF at the rig and elemental quantities recorded (including U). If background radiation levels of the samples are found to be significant, advice will be sought from the company’s Radiation Safety Officer (SA Radiation Pty Ltd.) who will determine the appropriate levels and strategies to be applied as detailed within the RMP. Employees/contractors will be made aware of any risks involved with working with radioactive minerals and will be given steps to minimise their exposure detailed in the site company induction and toolbox meeting. Solid cuttings will be returned to the drill hole or buried in adjacent mud pits and covered by at least 1m of compacted soil. AR3’s Radiation Management Plan details important control strategies to ensure that employee/contractor exposure levels during the exploration program are within appropriate limits, i.e. dust emissions, hygiene aspects, sample handling, etc. 	2	B	Low	<p>No increase in background radiation levels, and employee/contractor exposure levels during the exploration program are within safe limits.</p> <p>Maintain a database and provide a statement within the ‘Compliance with approved programs’ section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radiation levels post exploration and rehabilitation are consistent with pre-existing background levels. Employee and contractors exposure levels were within safe limits during the exploration program.
Other (if applicable)							
<i>Native Vegetation Heritage Agreements</i>	Inadvertent disturbance to protected vegetation under NVHAs.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map NVHA boundaries in field-access GIS. Avoidance zones flagged in site planning and toolbox meetings. Pre-verification of site selection by Senior Personnel 	1	C	Mod	<p>No disturbance to NVHA-registered</p> <p>Mapped activity confirms no overlap with NVHA boundaries; verified by GIS logs and photo records.</p>

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

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

SECTION G - OPERATOR CAPABILITY

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

Manuals or standard operating procedures that outline the safe and environmentally sound operation of all critical operations associated with the exploration program that ensure compliance with the PEPR.

Systems in place to monitor, audit and assess compliance against the criteria approved in the PEPR.

Systems in place to identify and report any noncompliance with regulatory requirements or relevant environmental outcomes (e.g. measures in place to report incidents in accordance with regulation 79(3)).

Practices and procedures in place to provide appropriate communication of regulatory requirements to employees and contractors (e.g. induction programs).

Practices and procedures in place to respond to, and communicate with landowners and external parties on the proposed program and compliance matters (e.g. complaints)

Australian Rare Earths have developed systems and processes to support the exploration program. These include:

- Spatial database identifying exempt land and where Notices of Entry and Waivers of Exemption are required
- Cloud based GIS portal including deployment of field tablets to allow real time data capture and accurate locations of exclusion zones and proposed drillholes
- Exploration Radiation Management Plan (ERMP) – AR3's ERMP identifies the specific radiological risks associated with uranium exploration project work, and details how these risks will be managed by AR3's personnel and contractors. This ERMP is designed to apply to any exploration activities within AR3's Exploration Licences that may contain an inherent radiological risk.
- Awareness induction for all employees and contractors and register of all inducted persons
- Inspection and documentation procedures for drill rigs and vehicles
- Job Hazard Analysis framework
- Prestart and Toolbox forms for daily operations
- Daily reporting template for drillhole reconciliation and incident reporting.

The induction process covers:

- Key safety requirements
- Key hazards and emergency response
- Emergency contact details
- Local and state government requirements
- Review of ERMP and key safety/operational aspects
- Key environmental requirements and constraints (EPEPR)
- Management strategies as outlined in the approved EPEPR
- Specific focus on weed and pest management, vehicle cleaning, identified heritage and conservation areas and waste management.
- Access requirements for private property
- License and training requirements
- 4x4 driving and recovery instruction provided to all employees.
- Information and guidance regarding managing groundwater.

Safety Management System verification is required prior to engaging with the requisite drilling and geophysical contractors. This includes review of applicable SOPs, etc.

Daily records are kept of toolbox meetings, all personnel on site, and of bi-weekly safety meetings. A hardcopy EPEPR is located onsite at all times.

Infield supervision includes supervision controls and accountability around daily operations.

Exploration Manager has clearly identified accountabilities which include:

- Identification of exploration locations against the GIS portal.
- Ensuring relevant land access approvals are in place prior to commencement of on ground works.
- Engagement of landholders to ensure relevant approvals and/or waivers are in place prior to the commencement of on-ground works.
- Communication with landholders, prior, during and post activities are completed.

Field Operations Supervisor has clearly identified responsibilities which include:

- Prior to the commencement of on-ground activities, ensuring that the proposed collar locations are located in areas of 'exempt land' as defined in the GIS portal.

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

- In conjunction with the Exploration Manager, liaising with landholders to facilitate onground activities in approved access locations.
- Safety and environmental management of the work site including conducting daily pre-start meetings.
- Management and tracking in accordance with chain of custody protocols, the collection and dispatch of samples.
- Rehabilitation management of the work site in conjunction with the Exploration manager and/or the landholder (on a required basis).

The Company records information required to report against EPEPR conditions as well as exploration data requirements, and these are reported on annually in the annual exploration compliance report, which is submitted to DEM.

The Company is committed to open and transparent communications with all impacted landholders and external parties. Guidance to the practices and procedures required for open and transparent communications are outlined in the Company's Community Engagement Plan, which also provides the foundation for its environmental and social governance principles.

SECTION H –ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

- A letter from the EPA endorsing AR3's Radiation Management Plan (Figure 22).

SECTION I – PHOTOS

Include photographs in this section:
 that have been obtained during site visits
 that help describe relevant environmental and operational aspects in the PEPR.

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

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Zone	Details and Comments
N/A	N/A	SECTION D	N/A	N/A	N/A	Photo of air core drill rig to be used (exact rig may var



SAFETY. INTEGRITY. PERFORMANCE. INNOVATION



MANTIS 200 AIRCORE DRILL RIG

RIG SPECIFICATIONS	
Wallis Drilling 'Exploration Specific' Aircore Drill Rig	
CAPABILITY	
Aircore to 250 metres dependant on ground conditions	
ON BOARD AIR COMPRESSOR	
Sullair 560cfm @ 200psi	
FEATURES	
Capable of remote operation	Future capability for automated drilling functions
Automatic rod handling	Electric over hydraulic remote
Automated rod trip function	Acoustic enclosure for lower dba
Rod cage interlock device	No manual rod handling
Mechanically tilting cyclone	3 metre drill rods



Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Zone	Details and Comments
Typical drill pad	2025/06/25	SECTION D	383 550	6 209 152	Z54	Typical proposed drill pad located next to road verge within naturally cleared area.




Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Zone	Details and Comments
Existing access track	2025/06/25	SECTION D	384 148	6 205 440	54	Typical access track



Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Zone	Details and Comments
Fence line track	2025/06/25	SECTION D	384 915	6 205 289	54	Typical fence line access track
						

SECTION J – MAPS

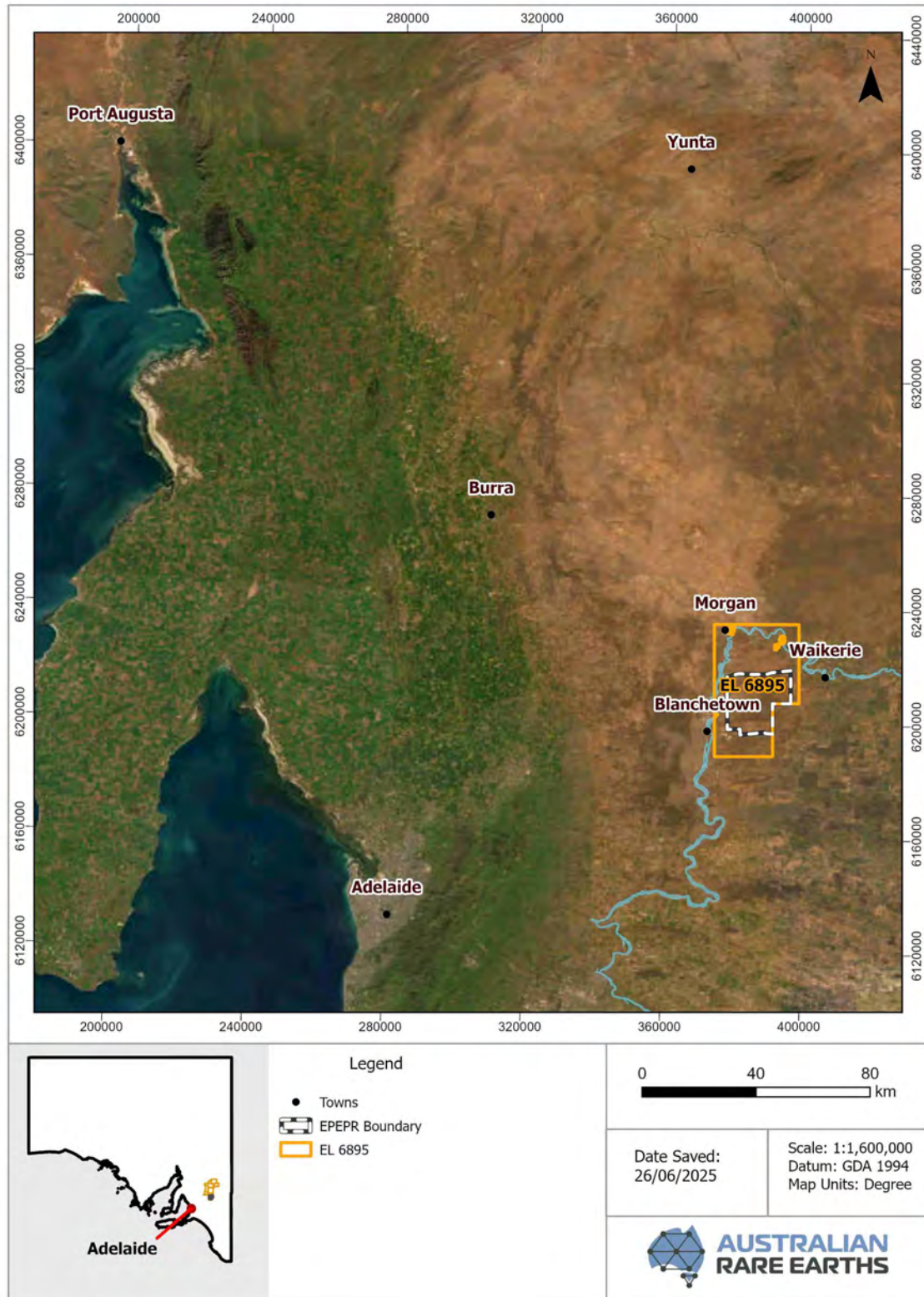
Provide a map(s) showing the following information that is located adjacent to or within the proposed area of operations, where applicable:

- tenement boundaries, **(Map/Figure 1, 3, 4)**
- cadastral information, **(Map/Figure 2)**
- existing surface contours, **(Map/Figure 6,7,8)**
- existing vegetation, **(Map/Figure 5)**
- location of the proposed exploration operations (includes drillholes, existing and new access tracks, drill traverses, campsites, laydown areas and other applicable information) and/or the target exploration area(s), **(Map/Figure 3, 4, 21)**
- location of existing ephemeral and permanent rivers, creeks, swamps, streams or watercourses and water management structures, **(Map/Figure 5)**
- location of towns, houses and homesteads, existing roads, rails, fences, transmission lines, buildings, dams and pipelines **(Map/Figure 3)**
- known sightings of listed species **(Map/Figure 17,18,19,20)**
- location and extent of all environmentally sensitive areas, **(Map/Figure 12)**
- any relevant land use types (e.g. parks and reserves, Aboriginal freehold land, Woomera Prohibited Area). **(Map/Figure 12)**

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

<Attach maps here.>

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period



Earthstar Geographics

Figure 1 - Project Location

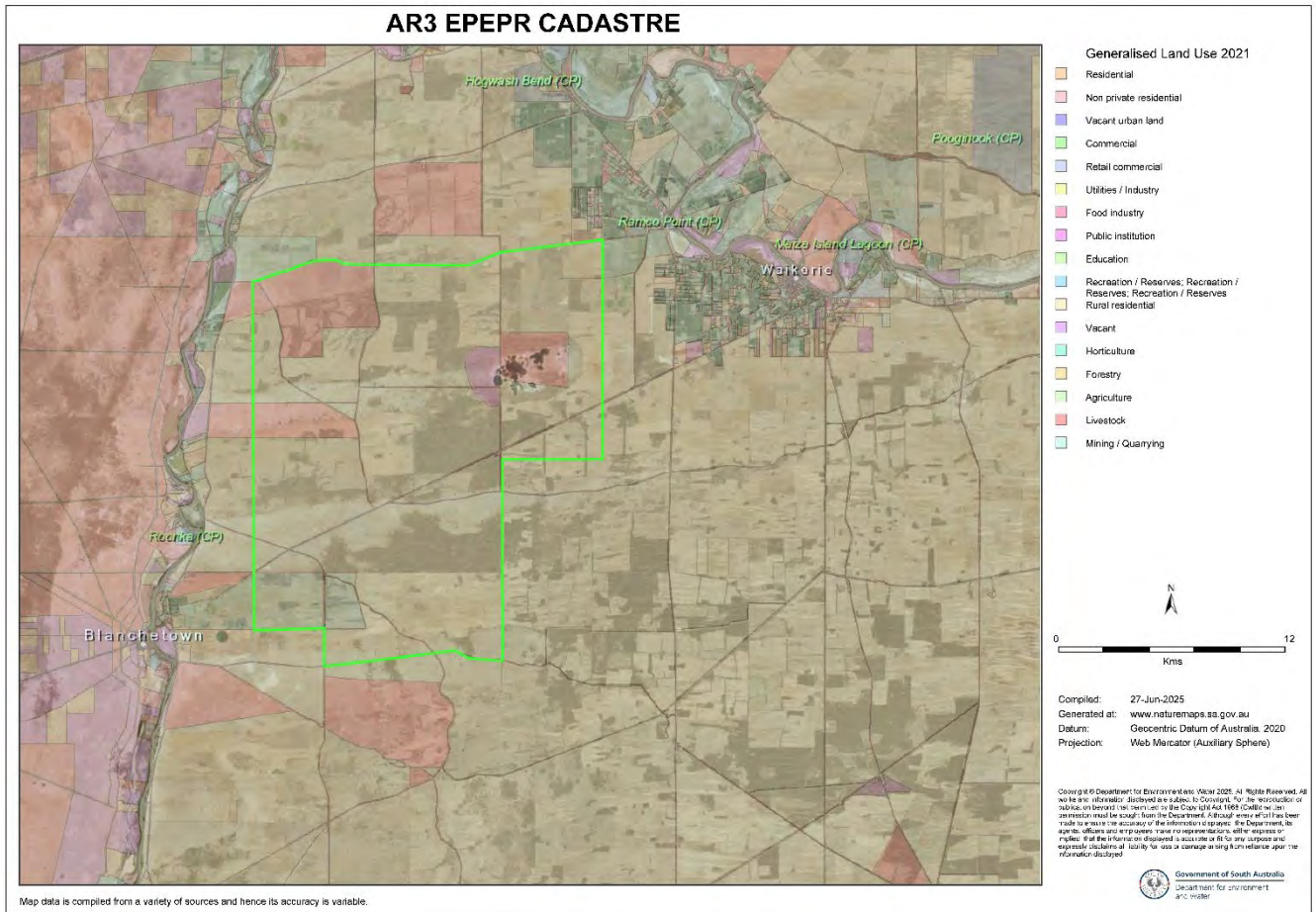


Figure 2 – EPEPR Boundary with respect to generalised land use (2021)

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

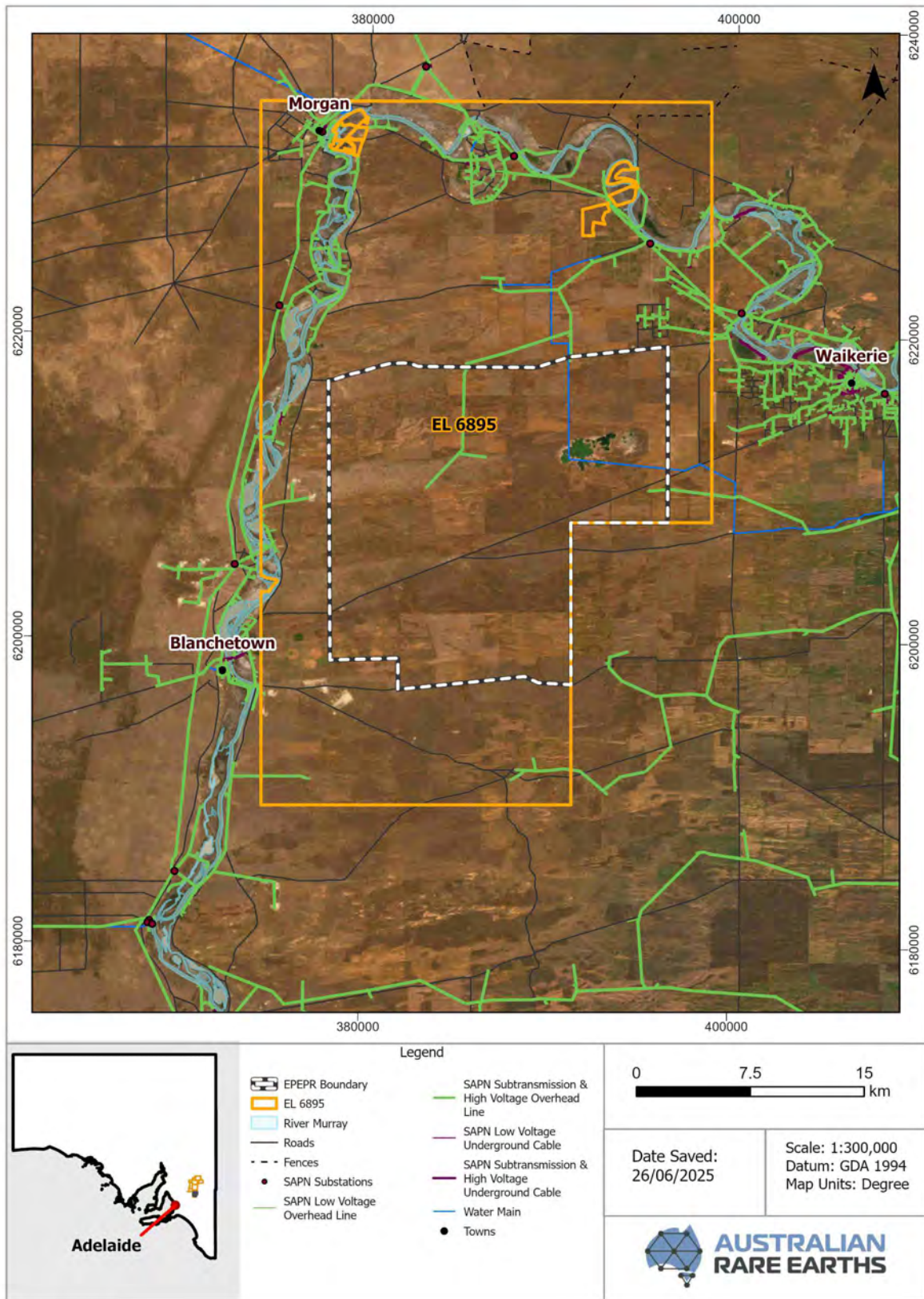


Figure 3 - Utilities & Infrastructure

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

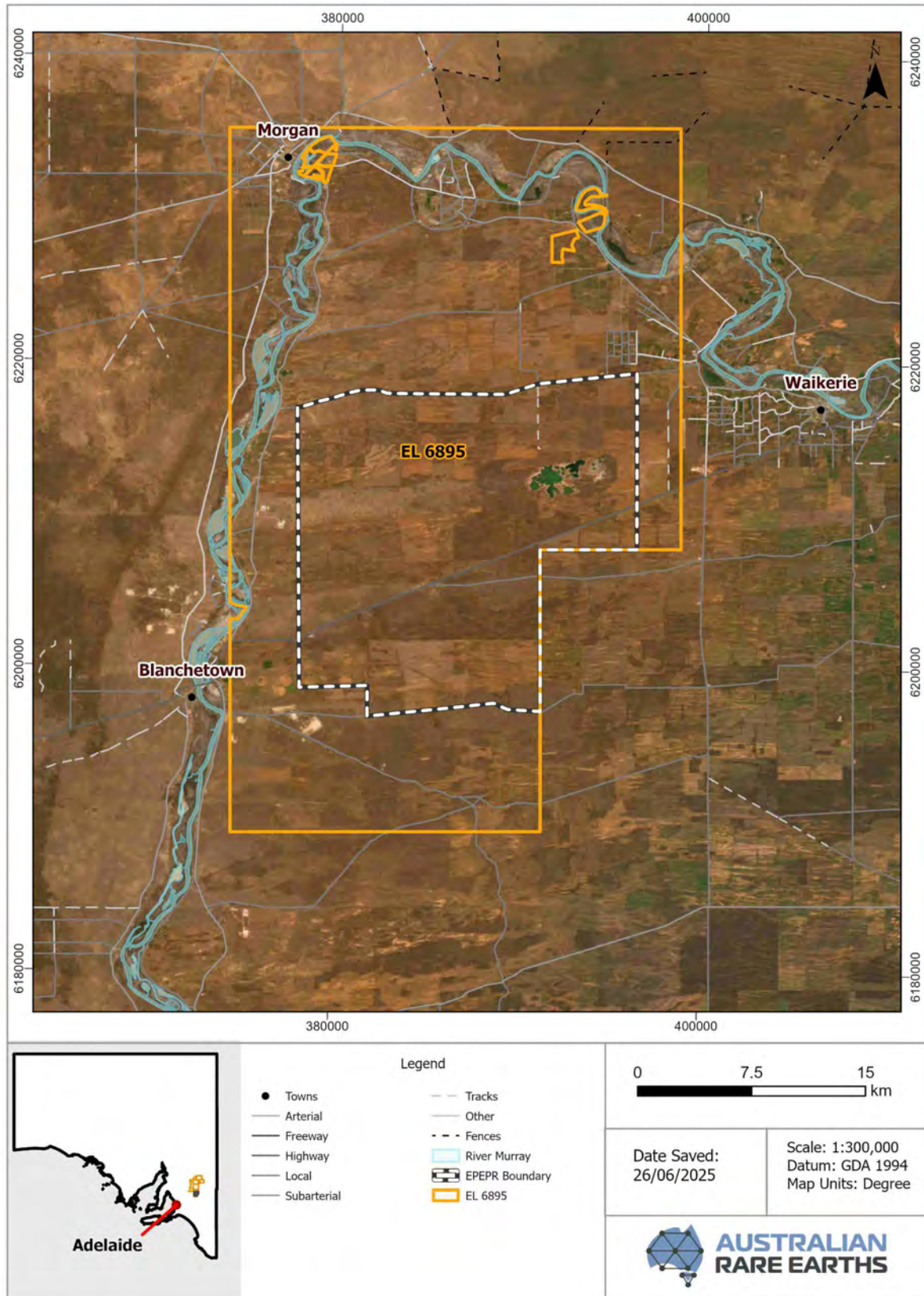


Figure 4 - Roads, Tracks & Fences

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

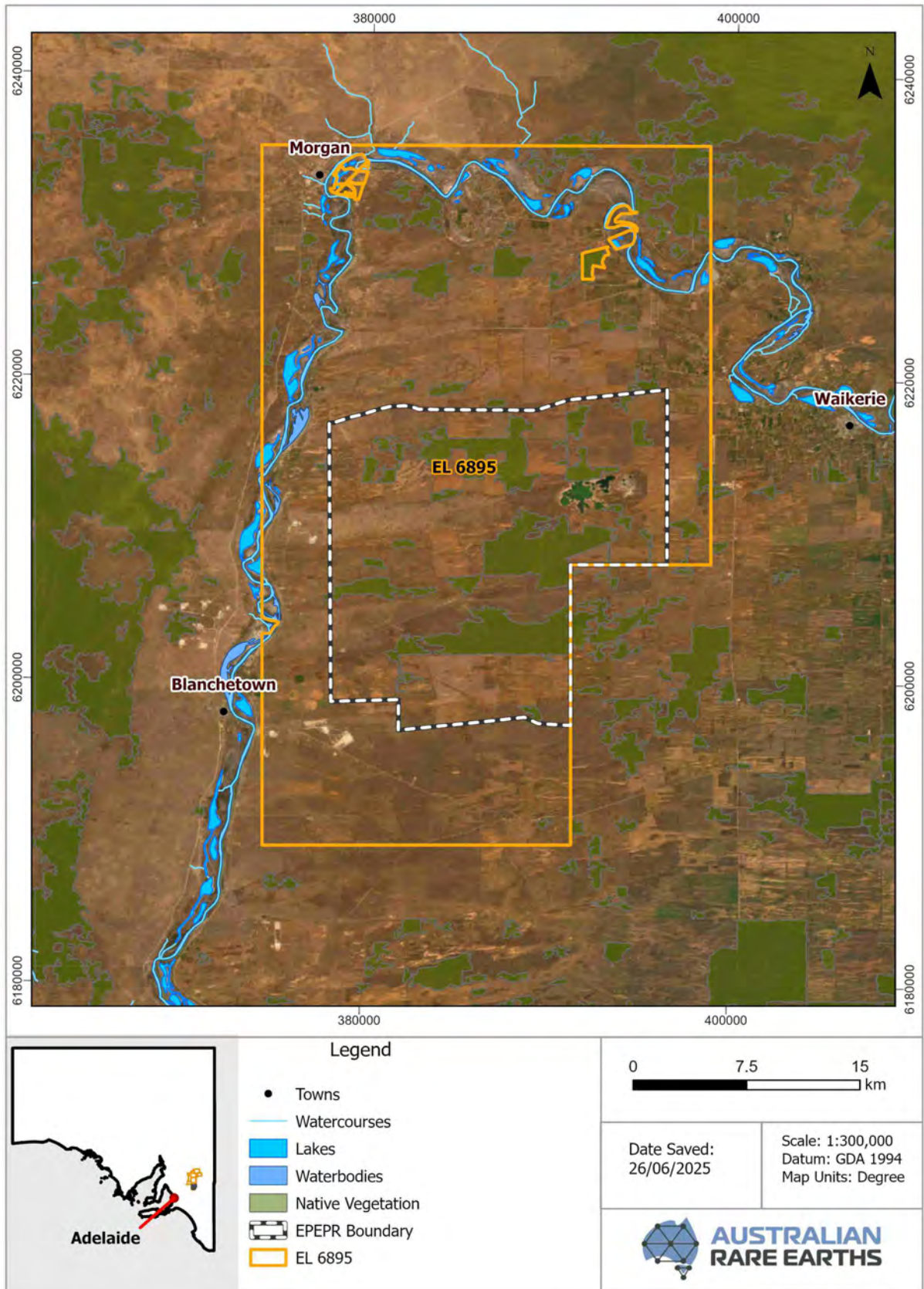


Figure 5 - Surface water features and vegetation

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

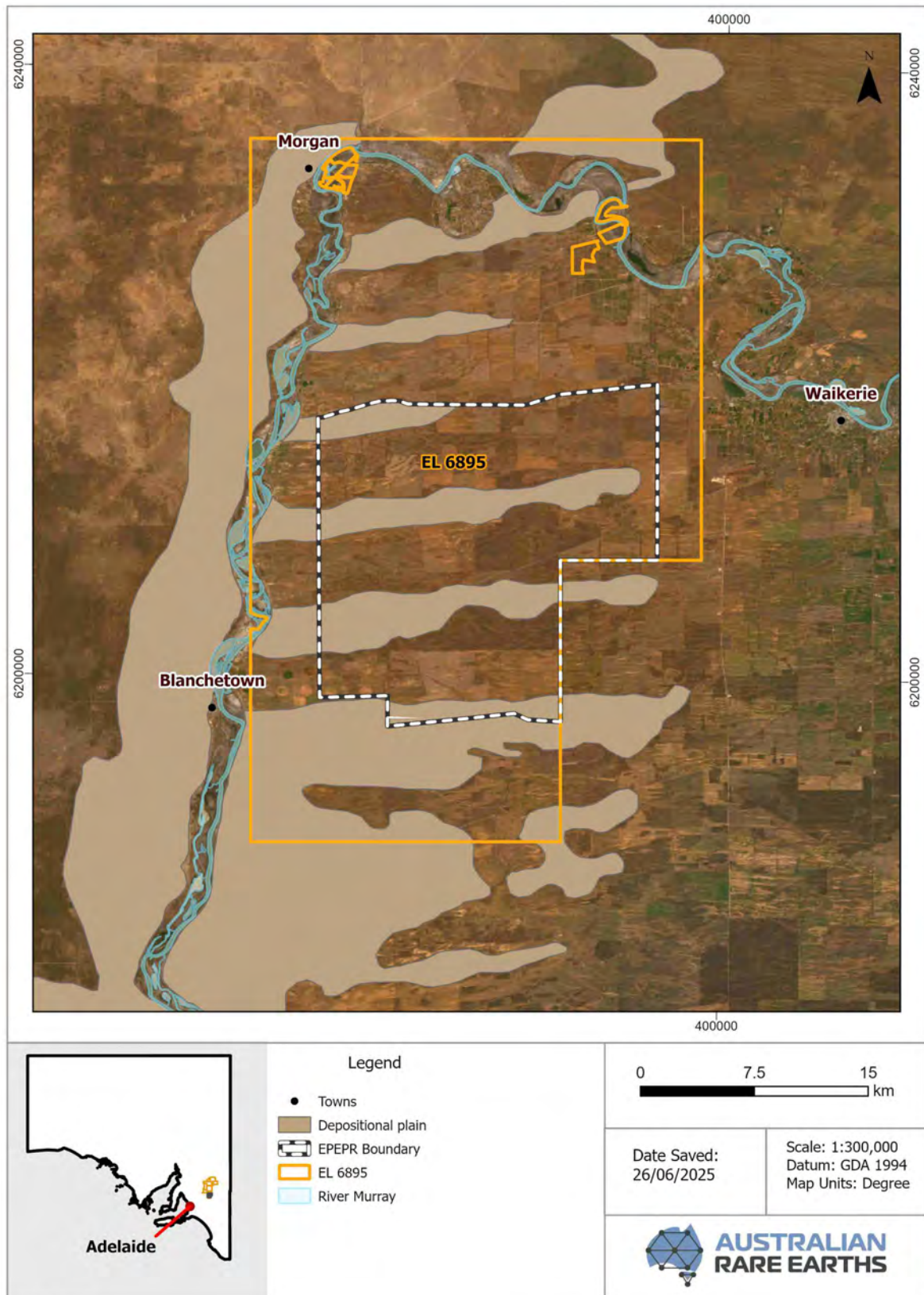


Figure 6 - Depositional Plain

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

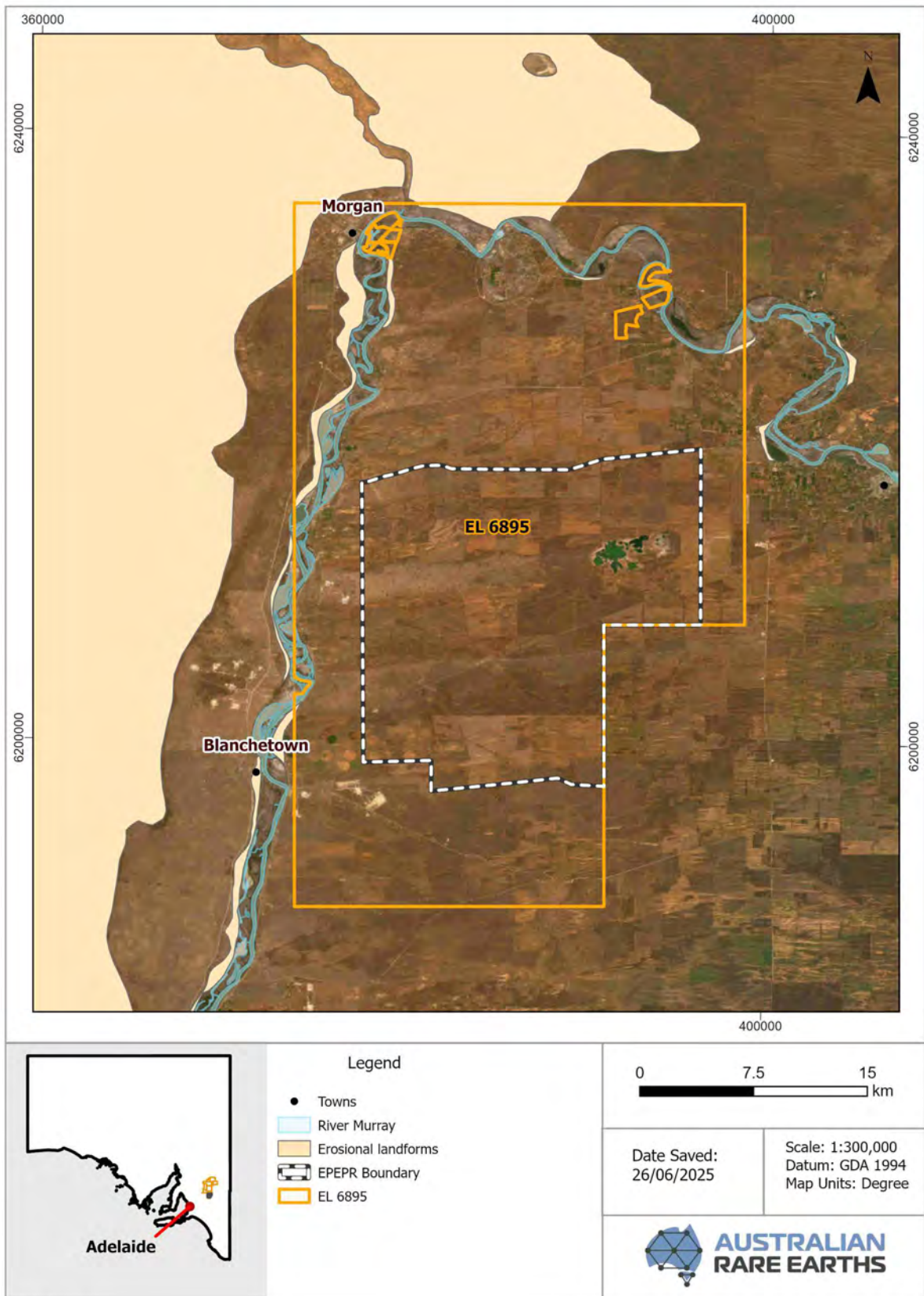
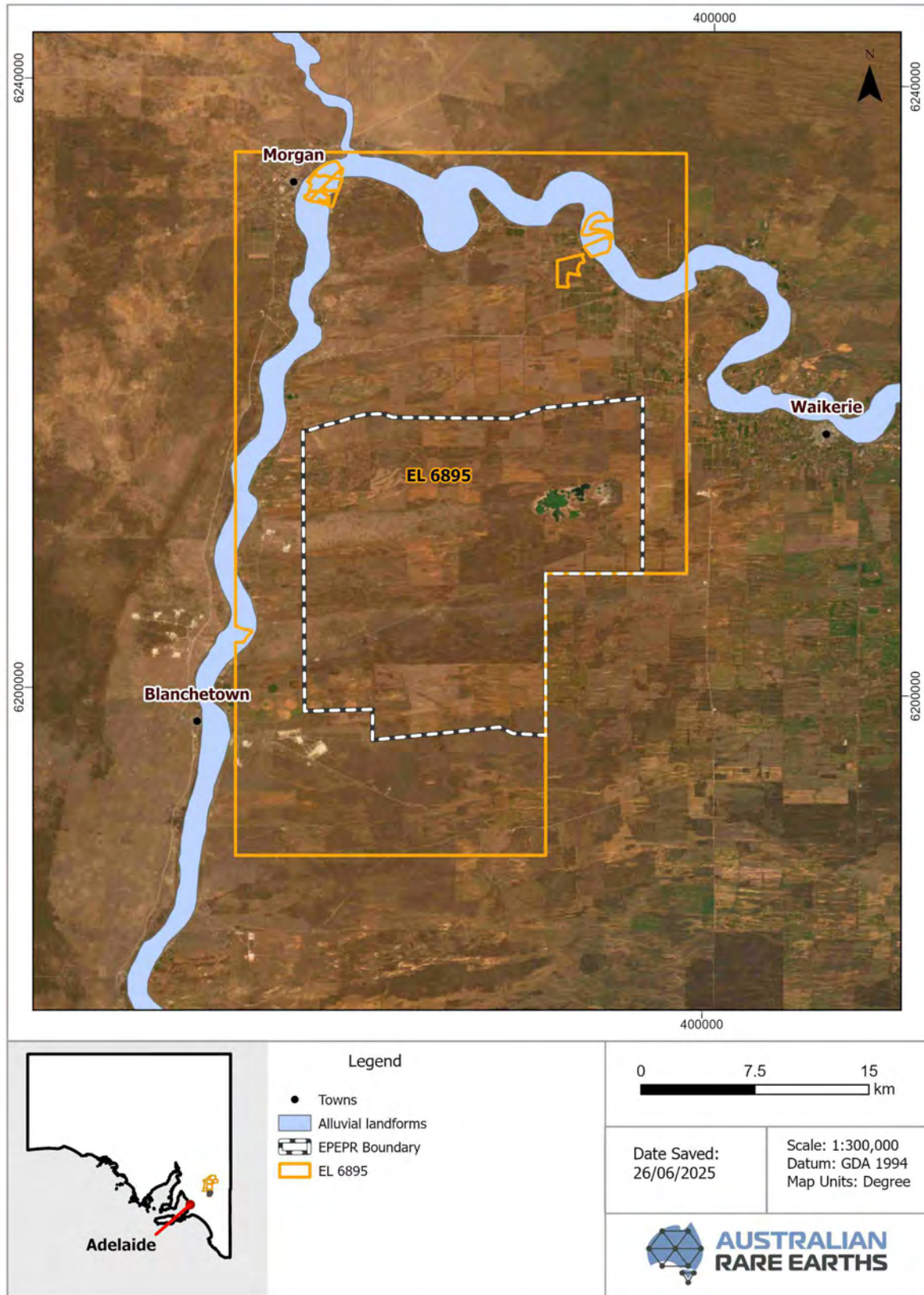


Figure 7 - Erosional Landforms

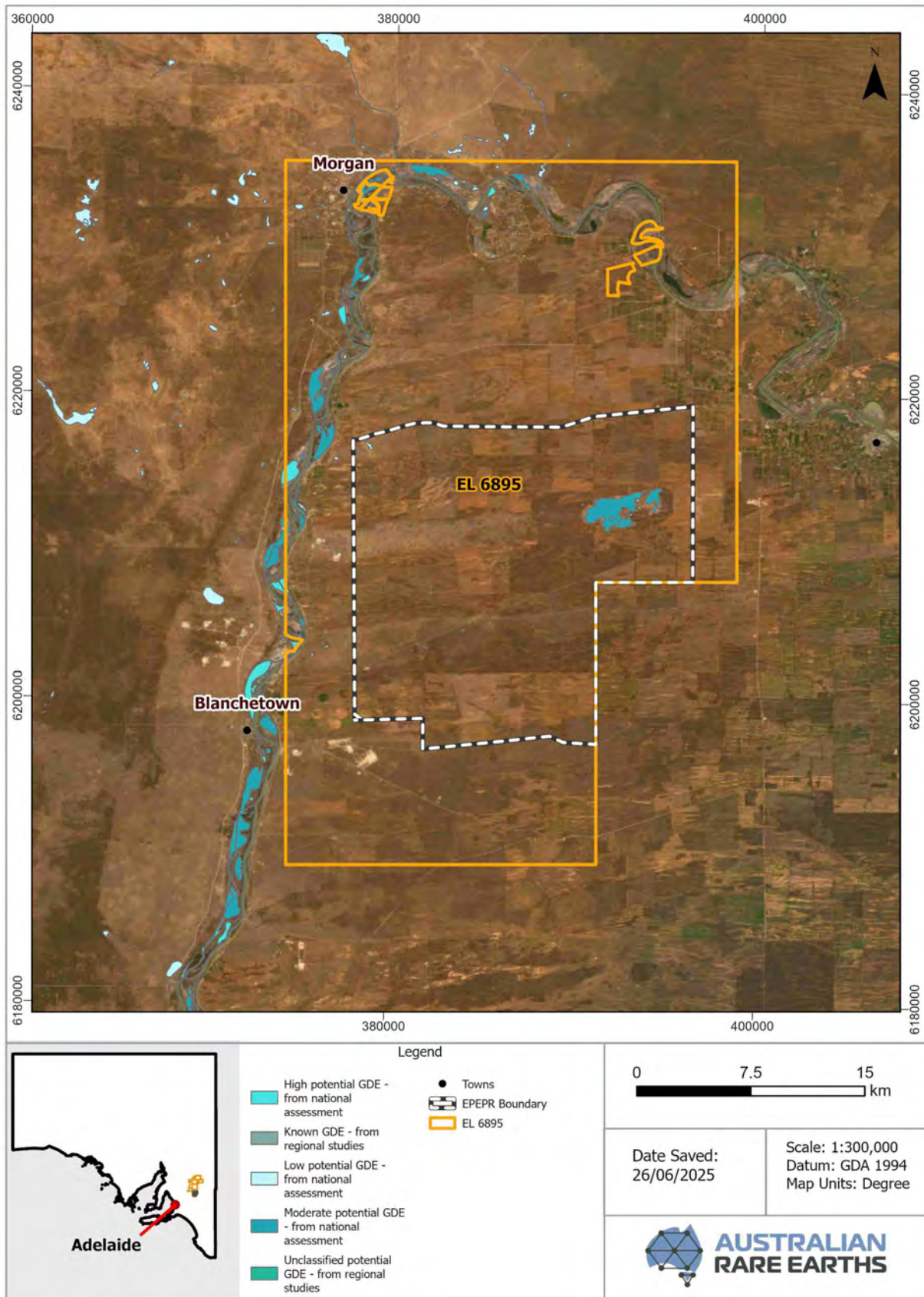
Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period



Earthstar Geographics

Figure 8 - Alluvial Landforms

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period



Earthstar Geographics

Figure 9 - Aquatic Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

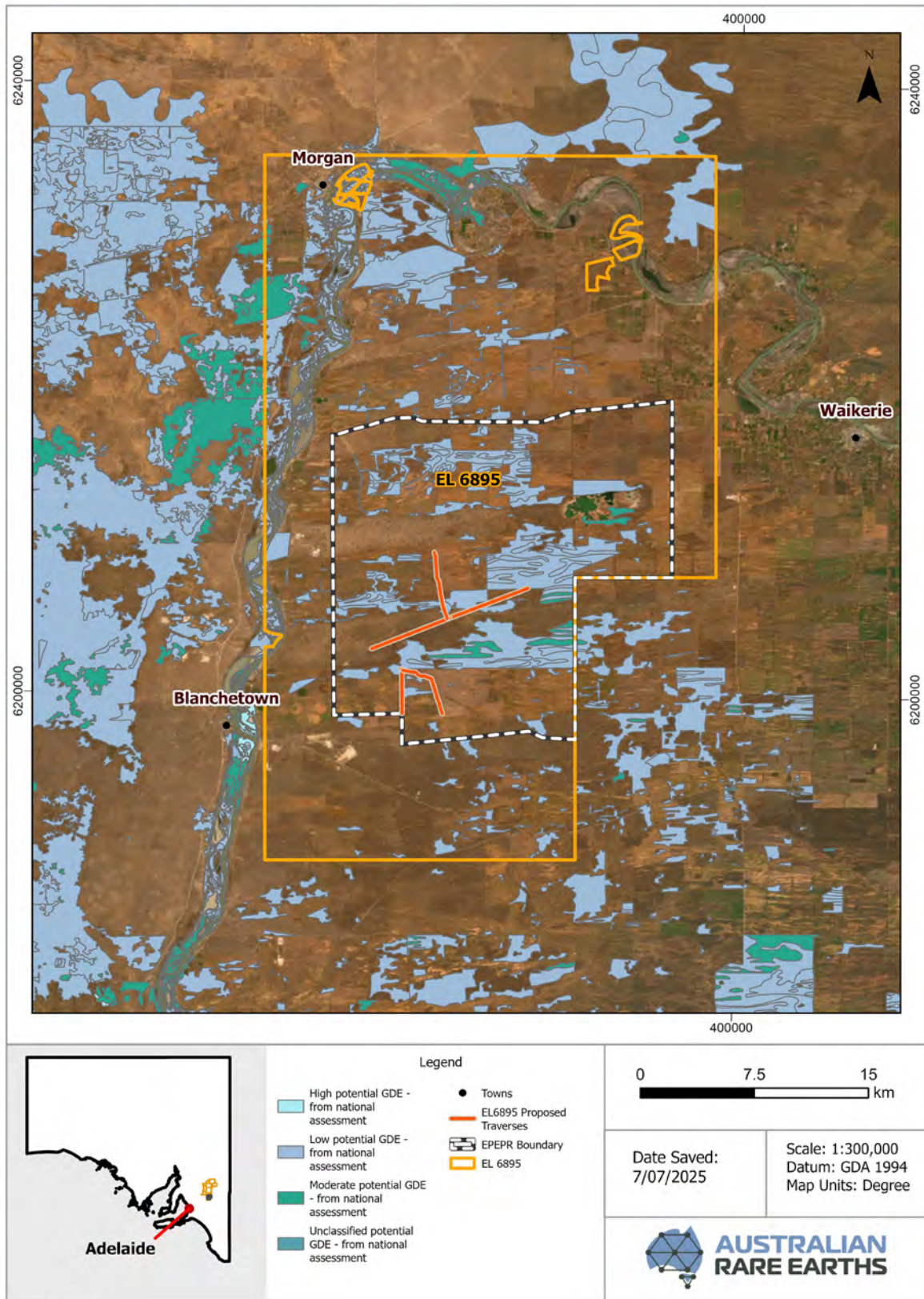


Figure 10 - Terrestrial Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period

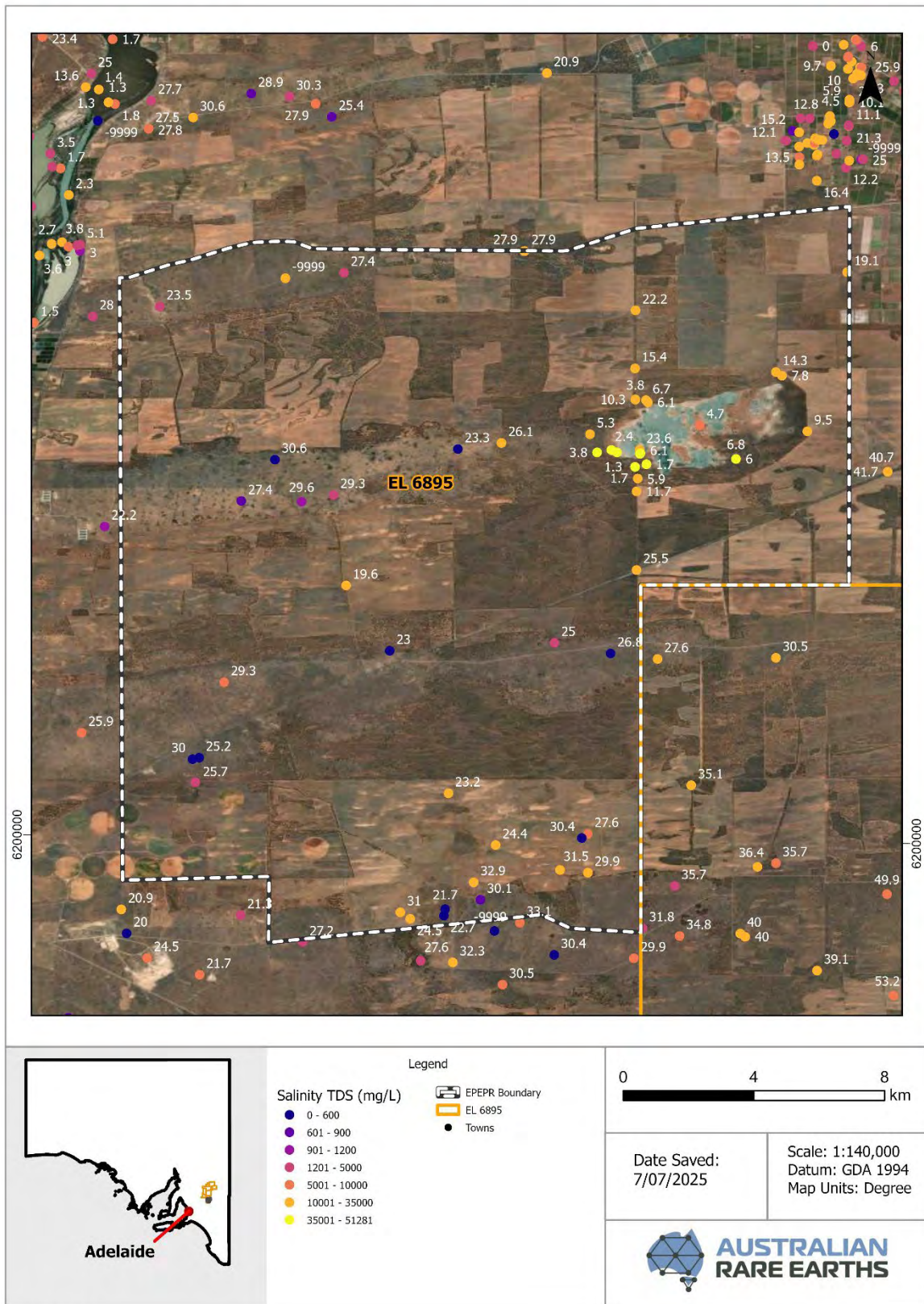
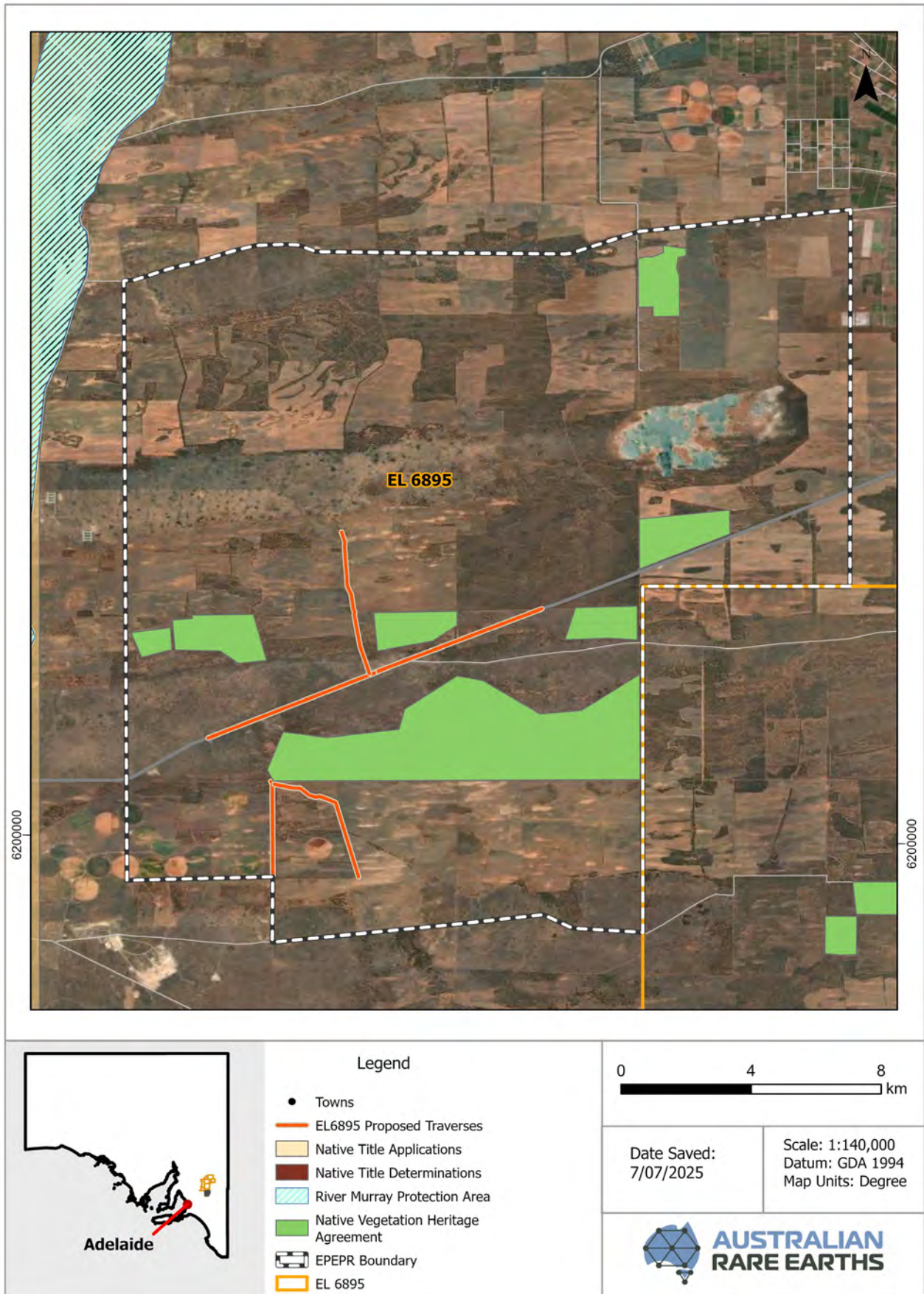
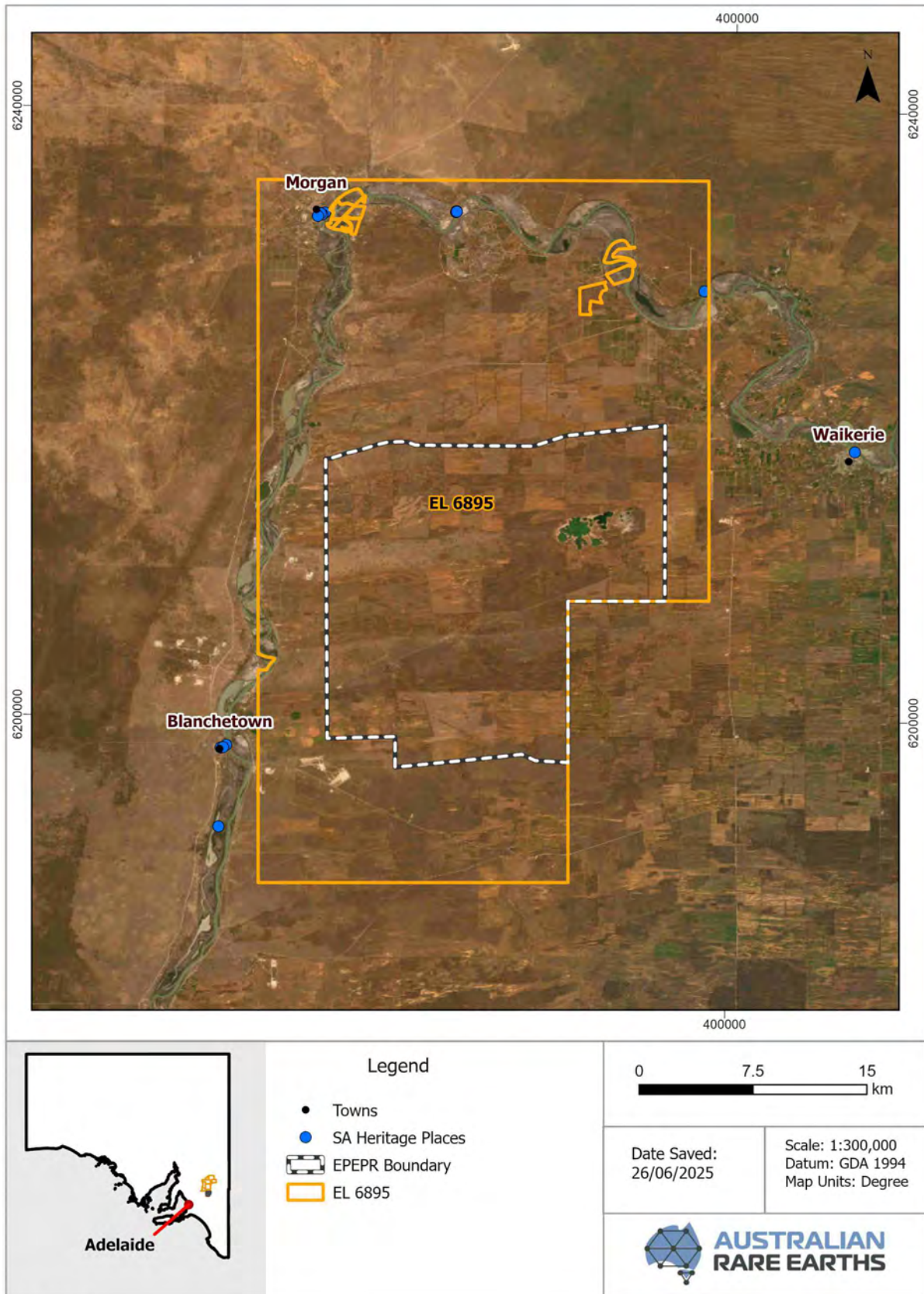


Figure 11 – Waterwells with Salinity and Depth to Groundwater



Earthstar Geographics

Figure 12 – Environmentally Sensitive Areas



Earthstar Geographics

Figure 13 - Identified Heritage Places

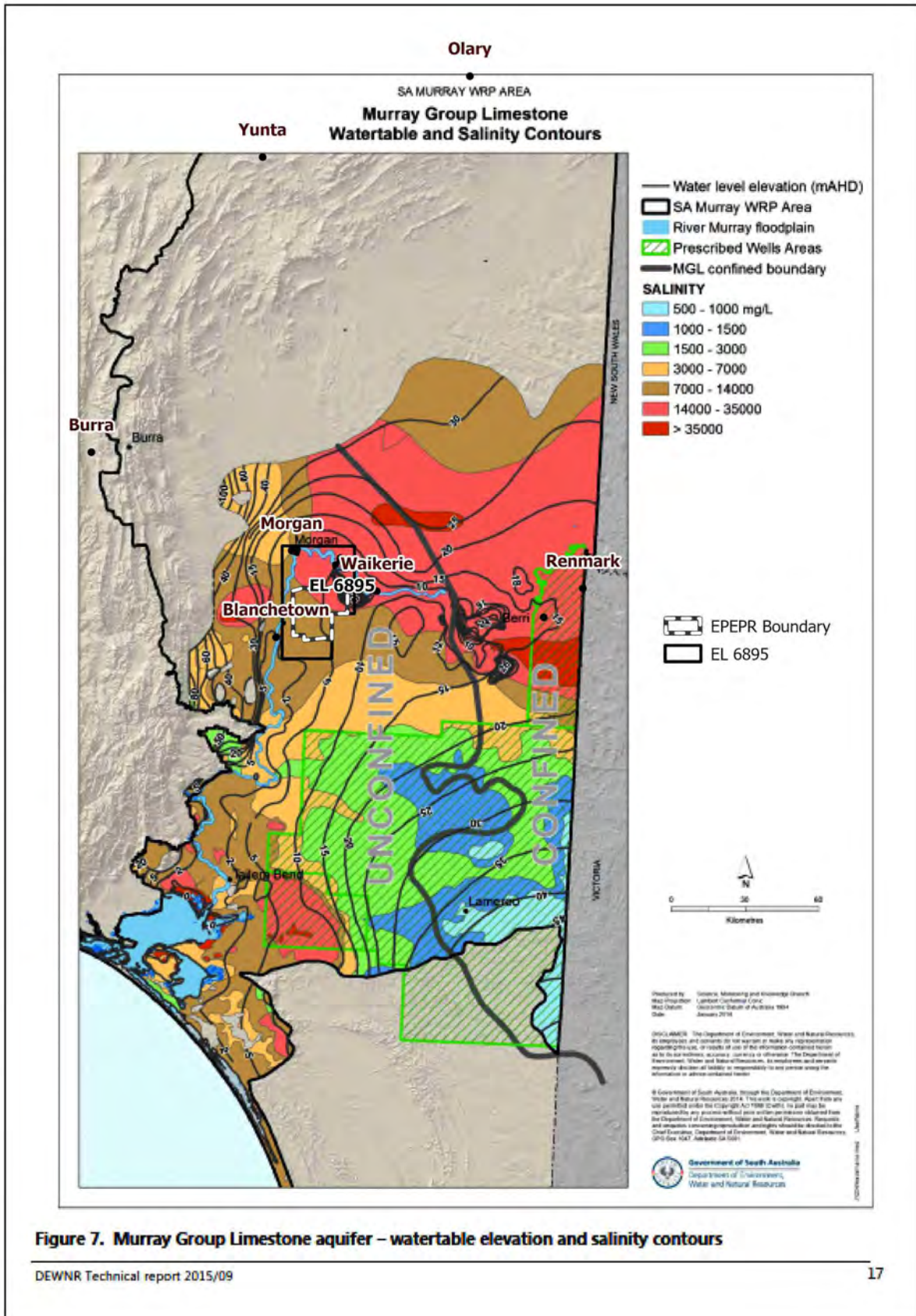


Figure 7. Murray Group Limestone aquifer – watertable elevation and salinity contours

DEWNR Technical report 2015/09

17

Figure 14 – Murray Group Limestone aquifer extents with Project Area outlined (Ref: Figure 7, Barnett, S, 2015, Assessment of the groundwater resources in the non-prescribed areas of the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin, DEWNR Technical report 2015/09, Government of South Australia, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Adelaide)

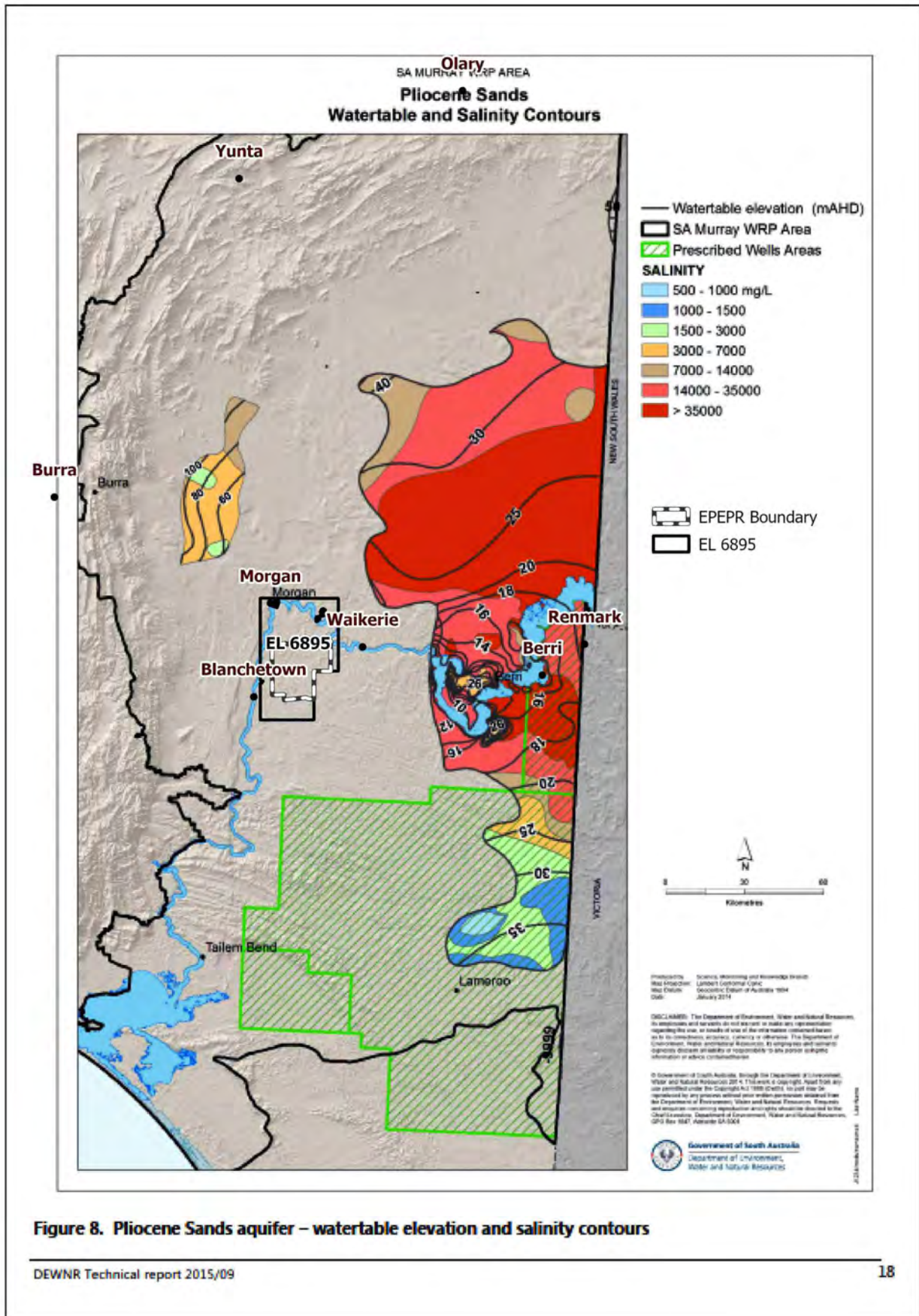


Figure 8. Pliocene Sands aquifer – watertable elevation and salinity contours

DEWNR Technical report 2015/09

Figure 15 – Pliocene Sands aquifer extents with Project Area outlined (Ref: Figure 8, Barnett, S, 2015, Assessment of the groundwater resources in the non-prescribed areas of the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin, DEWNR Technical report 2015/09, Government of South Australia, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Adelaide)

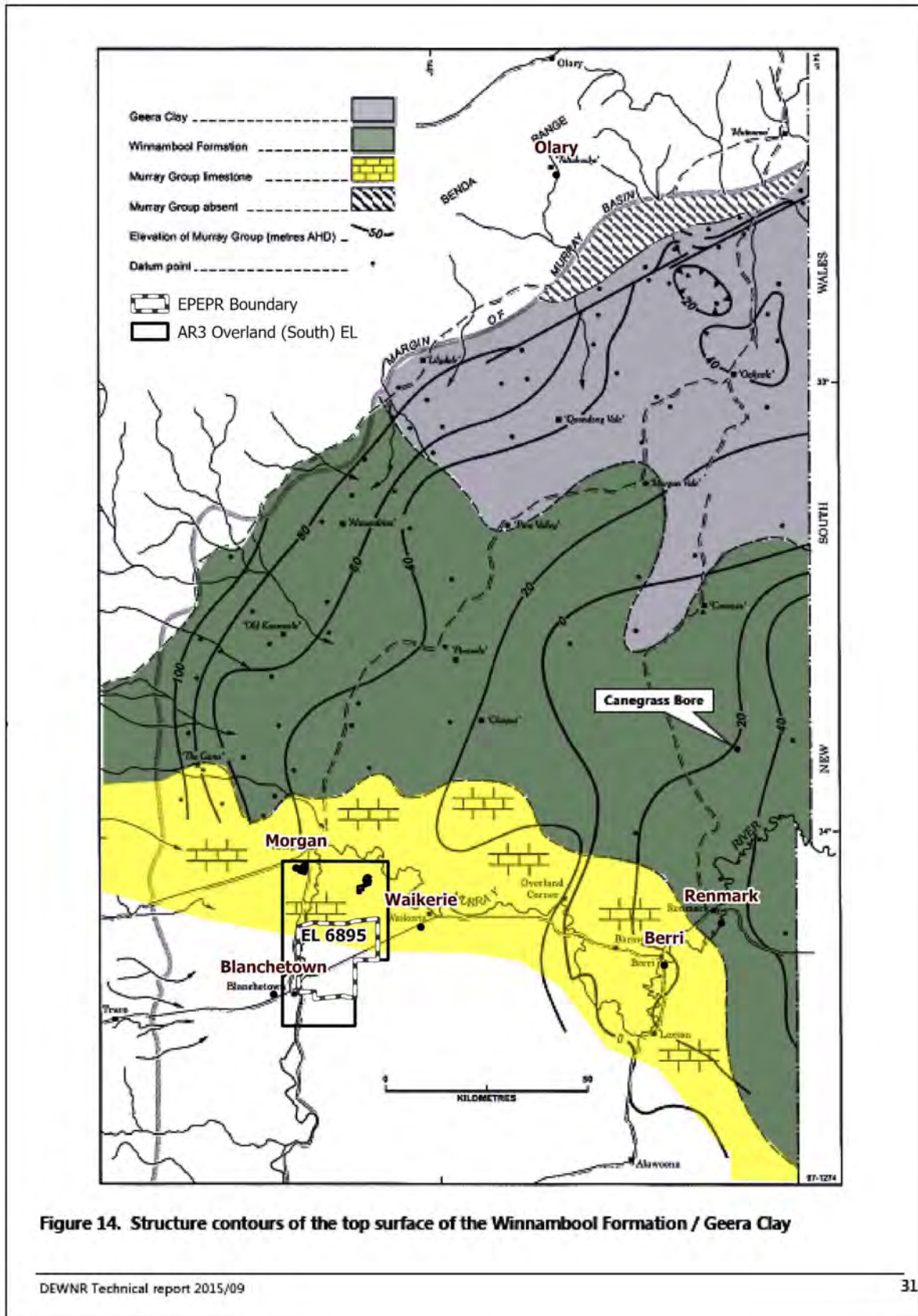


Figure 16 – Structure contours top surface of Winnambool Formation / Geera Clay with Project Area outlined (Ref: Figure 14, Barnett, S, 2015, Assessment of the groundwater resources in the non-prescribed areas of the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin, DEWNR Technical report 2015/09, Government of South Australia, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Adelaide)

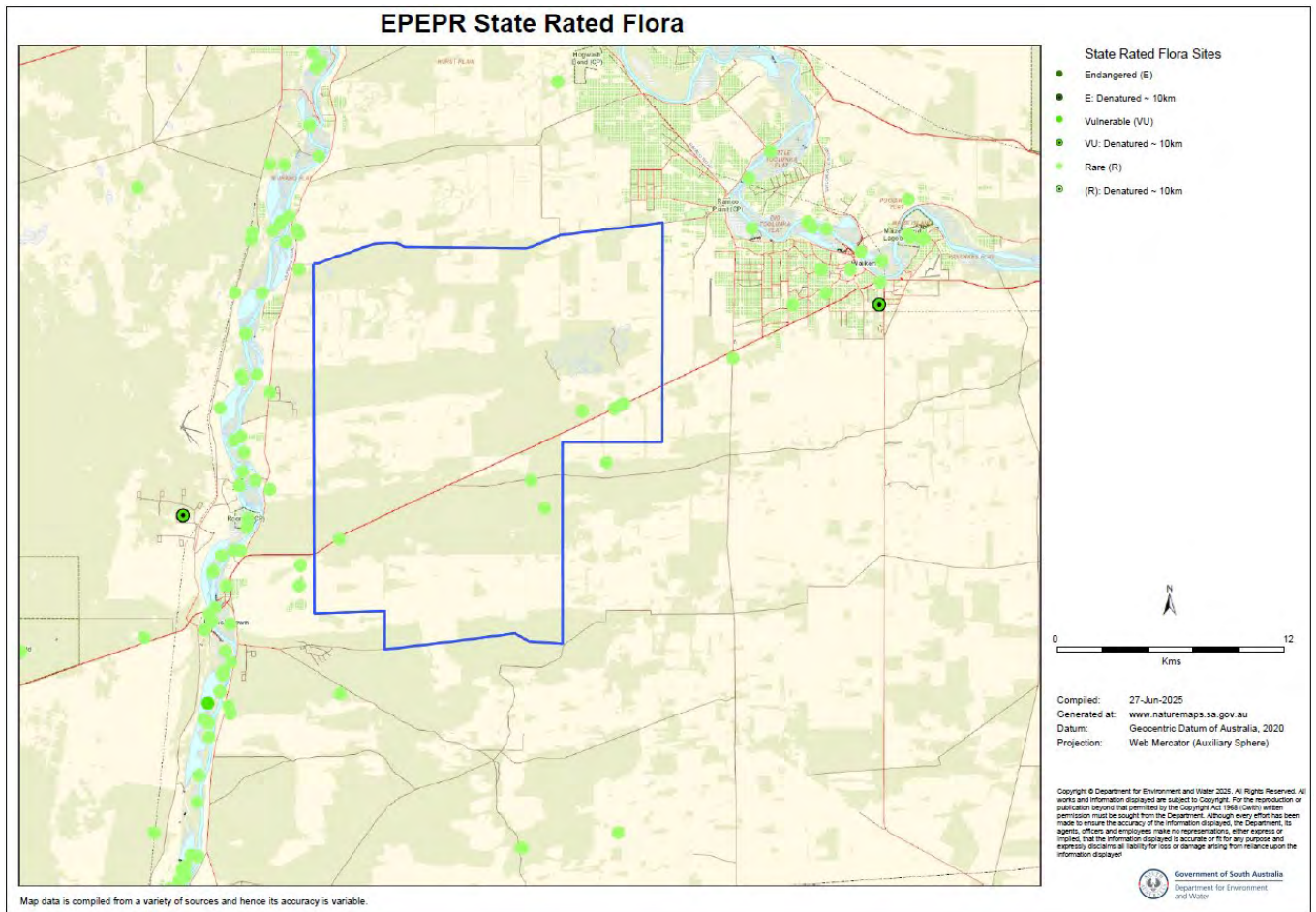


Figure 17 -State Rated Flora Sites

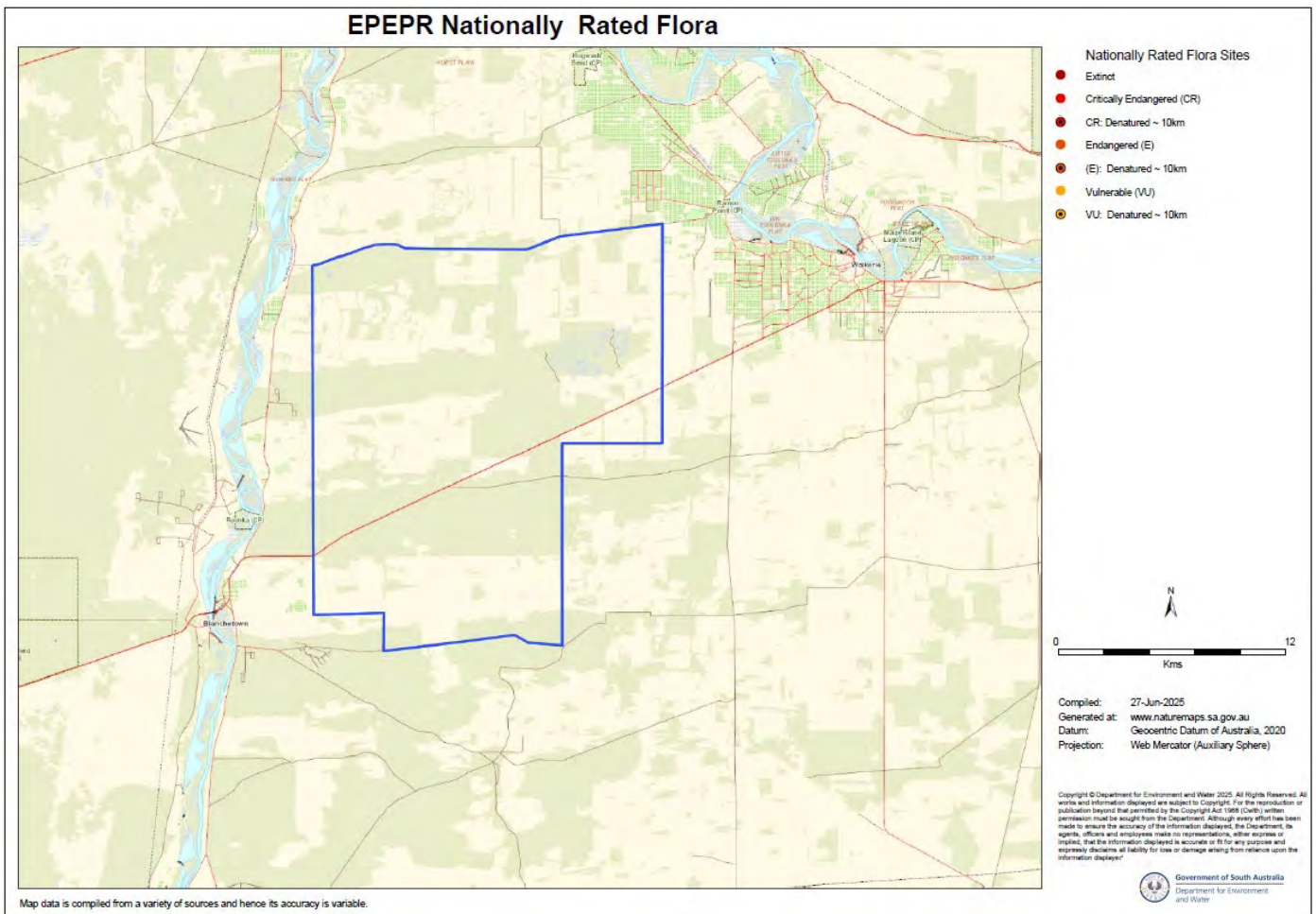


Figure 18 - Nationally Rated Flora Sites

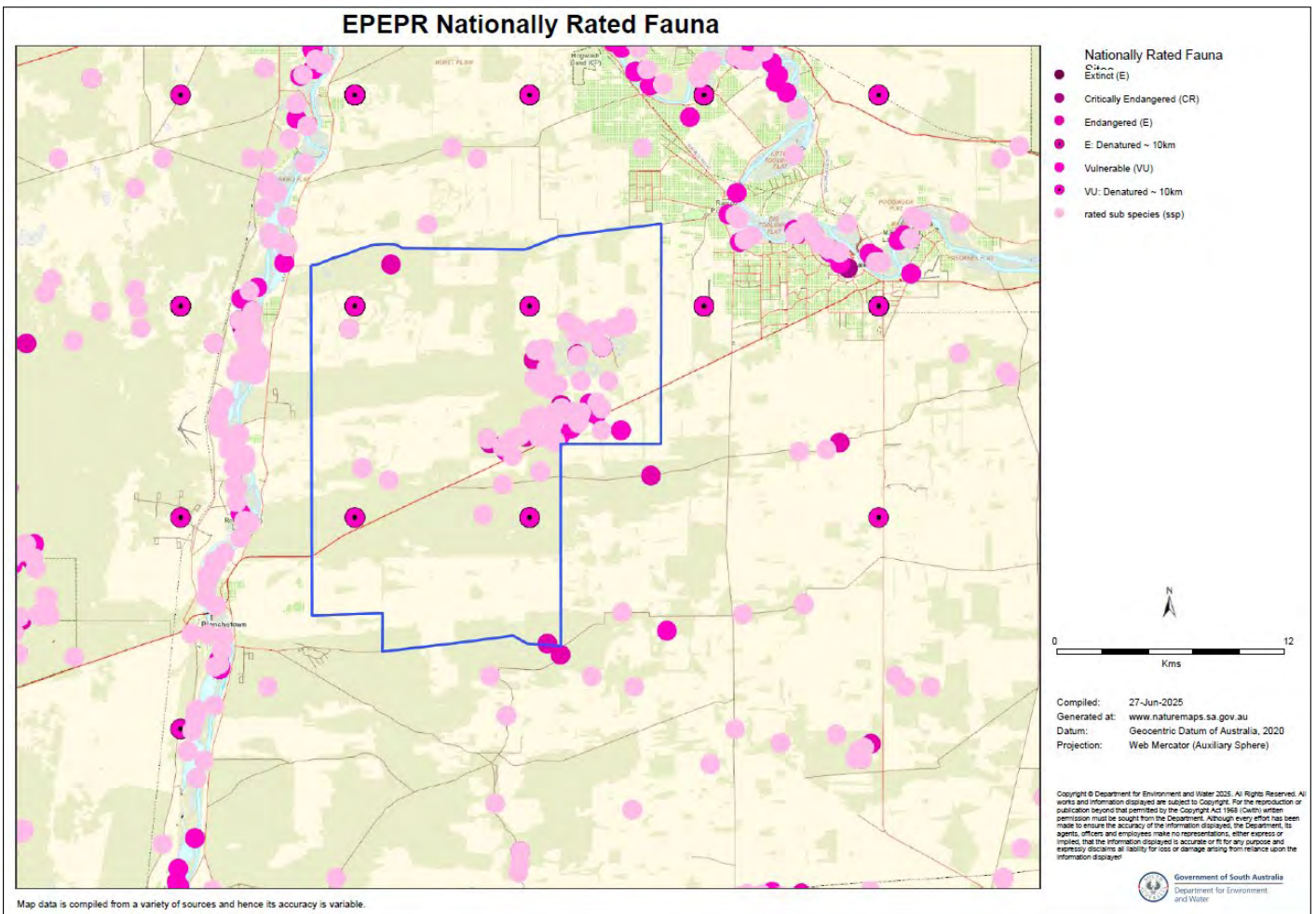


Figure 19 – Nationally Rated Fauna

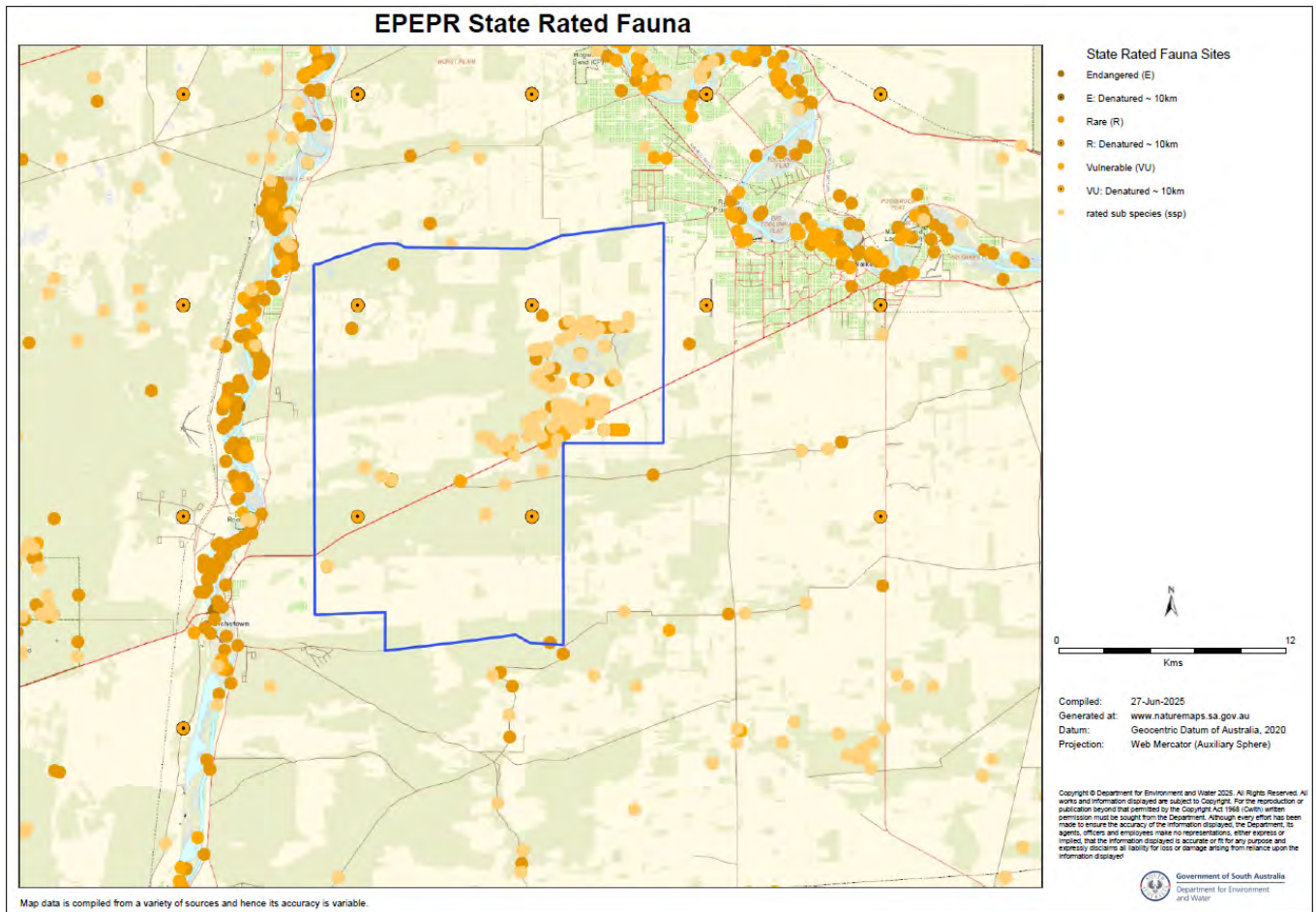


Figure 20 - State Rated Fauna Sites

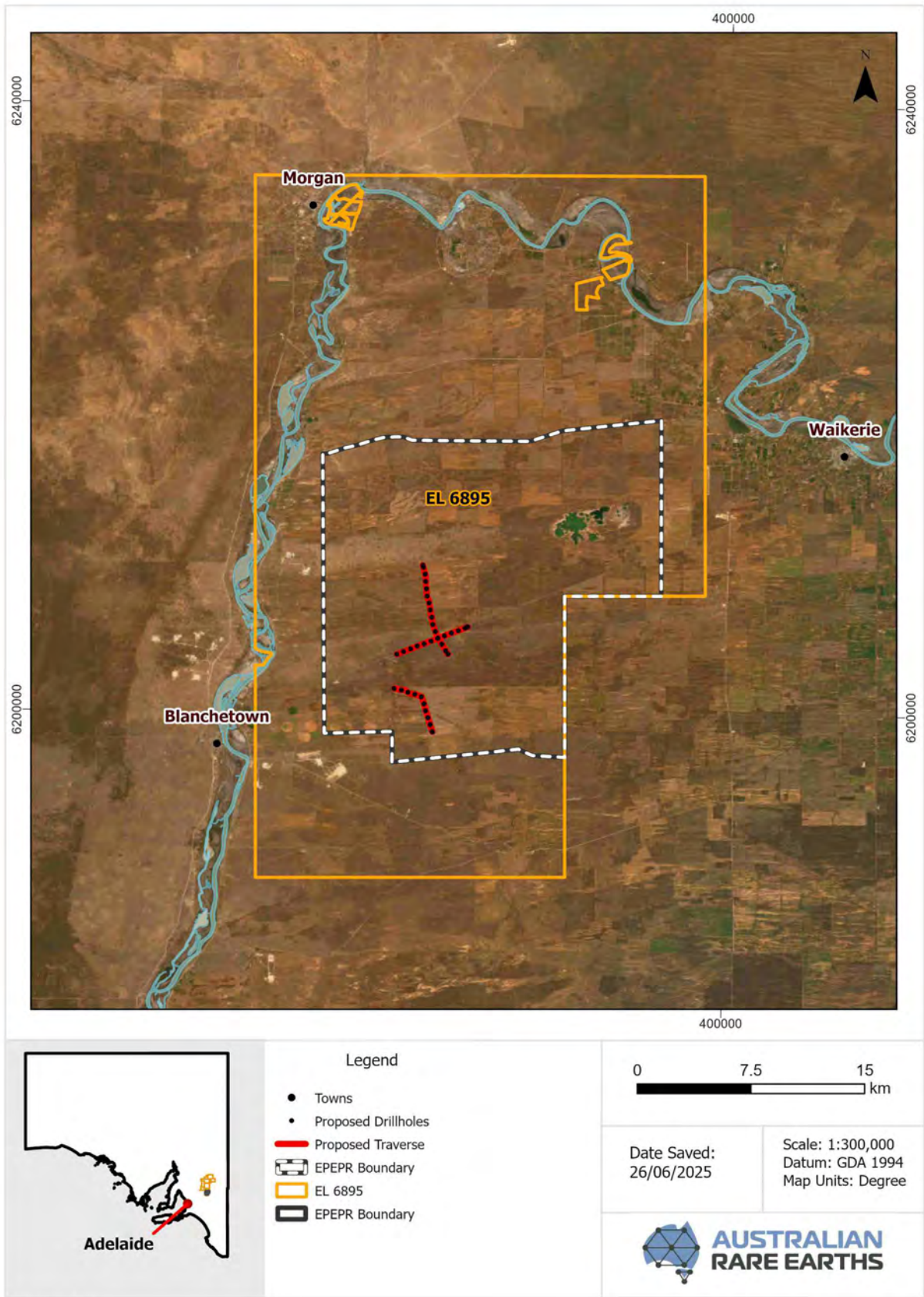


Figure 21 – Proposed drill holes and drill traverses. Note drill program will be results dependant so proposed holes shown may vary with final hole locations.



Figure 22: EPA letter of endorsement for AR3's RMP

SECTION K – PUBLIC RELEASE

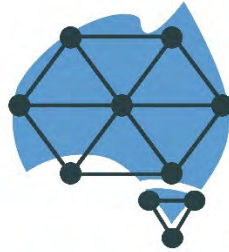
PEPR documents will be registered on the mining register and publicly released in full without the need to request consent from the tenement holder (s). Ultimately, it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that confidential, or commercially sensitive, information is not included within the PEPR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

SECTION L – SUBMISSION OF THE APPLICATION

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

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

Exploration PEPR application – 12-month period



AUSTRALIAN RARE EARTHS

Exploration Radiation Management Plan

Australian Rare Earths

ACN 632 645 302

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Radiation Management Plan: Document Outline

Consistent with the South Australian EPA Code of Compliance (2022) for radiation management plans this Radiation Management Plan (RMP) is set out in the same order and with the same headings as per the Code requirements. Additional exploration-specific aspects of the RMP with a focus on risks to the environment are incorporated as per the SAEPA guideline (Feb 2010).

The RMP mentions the use of portable XRF as a tool and this is covered in a separate RMP document. Similarly, should downhole PFN (or other active source) technology be used, that will be covered by the RMP of the downhole logging contractor.

Document Control

Overland Version #	Review Trigger	Author/Reviewers	Date to SAEPA
1.1	Project Commencement	MvA/CC, AF, MM (SA Radiation)	
1.2	2 nd review before submission	MvA,CC,AF,MJ (SA Radiation)	28/06/2024

Definitions

Term	Definition
ARE	Australian Rare Earths Pty Ltd
ELA	Exploration License Area
EPEPR	Exploration Programs for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation
Geiger-Müller	Describes a tube used in a radiation detector for monitoring radiation. Equipment can be designed for particular levels of sensitivity and even be built into downhole probes. This does not use an active source.
LLAA	Long-lived alpha activity
Milli Sievert	One thousandth of a Sievert or 0.001 Sieverts (mSv)
Micro Sievert	One millionth of a Sievert or 0.000001 Sieverts (µSv)
NaI	A sodium iodide based crystal in a scintillometer used for monitoring gamma in a drill-hole without using an active source.
NORM	naturally occurring radioactive material
PFN	Prompt Fission Neutron: relates to a radiation survey technique using an active source in a downhole logging probe. Active source tools are not covered in this RMP but should they be used they will be covered by the RMP of a licenced contractor.
RDP	Radon decay product
RMP	Radiation Management Plan
RSO	Radiation Safety Officer
SCO	Surface contaminated object (see ARPANSA Code 2019)
SA EPA	South Australian Environment Protection Agency
Sievert	A SI unit of measure for radiation dose equivalent, equal to an effective dose of a joule of energy per kilogram of recipient mass. (Sv)
ISR	In Situ-Recovery: Relates to mining method for recovery of uranium through leaching uranium into solution and extracting through a series of injection and extraction boreholes.

PART ONE – SA EPA Code of Compliance RMP Requirements:

1(a) Details of the premises, radiation sources and radiation risks

Project Operators

This RMP relates to the operations of:

Company: Australian Rare Earths Pty Ltd

ACN: 632 645 302

Project: Overland Uranium Project

Head Office Address: 10th Floor 111 Gawler Place Adelaide, SA 5000

Company Web Site: <https://ar3.com.au/>

ASX Code: AR3

Contact - Exploration Manager: Chris Cockburn chris@ar3.com.au

Contact – Chief Technical Officer: Rick Pobjoy rick@ar3.com.au

Project Introduction

This RMP is designed to support early-stage mineral exploration for ISR amenable sedimentary uranium on mineral exploration license tenements east of Burra, South Australia.

There are no ore-grade sedimentary uranium deposits known around the margin of the Murray Basin in the vicinity of the proposed exploration areas.

Due to the likely depth to potentially mineralised horizons, the exploration work will be dominated by subsurface exploration using drilling and geophysical techniques relative to surface exploration such as mapping, surface sampling, trenching, etc.

Exploration Project Field Locations

Australian Rare Earths (ARE) have applied for three Exploration License Applications (ELA's) located in South Australia north of the township of Morgan, SA (Figure 1). The ELA's listed in Table 1 define the Overland project and exploration is initially planned once these ELA's are granted in H2 2024.

This RMP will also apply to future exploration tenement areas in the name of Australian Rare Earths involving early stage exploration within South Australia. Additional details covering location, geology and any site-specific factors will be covered in the various EPEPRS on those new tenements.

Table 1 - List of Australian Rare Earths ELA's for the Overland Project. The ELA's will be updated with EL's once granted. The location and size of the tenure is not expected to vary significantly from below. The Radiation Management Plan is intended to cover the below ELA's and subsequent EL's.

ELA	Name	Km ²
ELA2024/22	Overland	995
ELA2024/14	Overland	993
ELA2024/15	Overland	992

Exploration for sedimentary uranium will take place on these relatively remote areas in pastoral, sheep and cattle country approximately north of Morgan and east of Burra in South Australia.

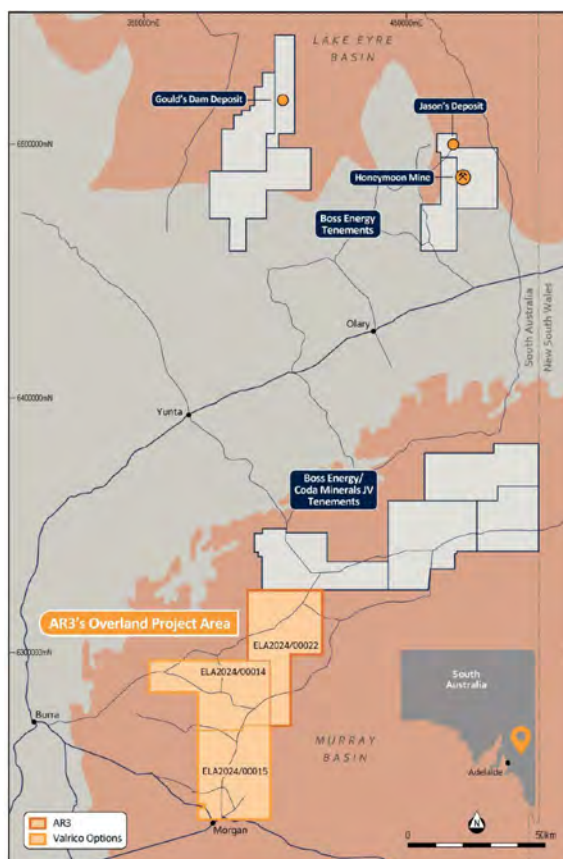


Figure 1 - Overland project location map and notable Uranium explorers in the region.

General Project Geology

Geological units identified in the basement rocks, both at the basin margin and buried beneath the basin sediments, provide potential sources of uranium. The target Renmark Group sediments have permeable sedimentary pathways and sources of reductants to host and trap ISR amenable uranium mineralization. In addition to the reductants within the Renmark Group sediments, Australian Rare Earths are also targeting gaseous hydrocarbon emissions along the margin of the Nadda Basin, a

petroleum basin set within the Overland prospect area, which has the potential to generate Kazak style uranium mineralization along a 50km long corridor.

Project Workgroups

At a general level, workgroups involved in the project during the early exploration stage may include:

- Company Directors and Management: Providing high level directions, management and resourcing.
- Project Management and Work-site Coordination: exploration planning and coordination staff to liaise with property owners about the project, including resourcing the RSO.
- Geographic Information System and Field Data Management Consultants: providing real-time satellite GPS-linked and time-stamped, field mapping, data capture, data-networking, operational environment management and operational drilling-management support.
- External Radiation Safety Consultants: providing training, facilitating personal monitoring and dust in air survey work, providing mentoring of RSO and having oversight and review inputs to radiation safety as required.
- Geophysical Survey Crews: Using professional geophysics consultancies, government agencies, researchers.
- Drill site preparation and physical rehabilitation: Preferably using property owners as contractors.
- Drilling Contractors: Supplying drill rigs (Aircore and/or Mud Rotary), supervisors, driller and offsidiers. Responsible for setting up drill sites, drilling holes, providing drill samples, running selected wireline tools, cementing drill holes, rig wash-down and cleaning.
- Exploration Field Crew: For geological oversight, sample logging, site photography, radiation monitoring, pXRF analysis of samples, drill sample management, supervising the containment drill materials, supervising sump use, sample transport within exploration lease areas, drill sample packaging and storage.
- Transport Contractors: Transporting samples from field to laboratory, laboratory to storage and storage to disposal sites. Transport of samples may also be completed by AR3.
- Analytical Laboratories: testing drill samples for elemental, mineralogical, and leach-chemistry parameters and short to medium-term sample storage.
- Geological Services Consultancies: providing field staff, field equipment, and short to medium-term sample storage.
- External Resource Geology and Metallurgy Consultants: To assist with interpreting exploration data.

Premises - Facilities: Sample Storage

Sample Types

The main sample types that will be collected are described in Table 2. Sample material will be generated from drilling and occasionally, a significantly lesser portion of samples, derived from surface sampling.

Table 2 Sample types generated from drilling.

Sample Type	Location Generated / Initial Packaging	Sample Size	First Layer of Packaging	Additional packaging
a) Pre-Numbered Calico Bag Sample:	Drill Site or Field	1.5 to 2kg	Calico Bag	~6 Calico Bags placed into a zip-lock tied polyweave bag, placed within a Bulk Bag for shipment (approx. 200-800 samples per bulka bag).
b) Reference Sample from sample a)	Drill Site	40 to 80g	Black Plastic 10 or 20 slot Chip Tray	Boxes or polyweave bags
c) DEM sample From sample a)	Laydown area or drills site	~200g	Per DEM storage requirements typically paper or plastic sample bag	Boxes or polyweave bags
d) Assay Pulp: Split from dried & pulverised sample a)	Assay Laboratory	200 grams for 0.2g assay charge.	Pulp: Readily dried heavy paper envelopes	Cardbord box
e) Assay Residue from dried & pulverised sample a)	Assay Laboratory	Approx. 1.2-1.7kg	Returned to original Calico Bag	Steel Drums on Pallets
f) Research Samples	Assay Laboratory	~2.0 kg	Calico bag or paper/plastic sample bag	Polyweave bag

The majority of the samples will be calico sample bags derived from the drill rig. It is expected that ~25% of the samples collected from drilling will be submitted for assay (generating samples d/e) and ~5-10% submitted to the SA Department of Mining and/or research samples (generating sample c/f). Research laboratories may include chemical and mineralogical testing facilities such as CSIRO, ANSTO, and universities.

Where drill samples are known to be mineralized, often after they have been assayed at a laboratory and need to be kept in storage prior to additional analysis, they will be stored temporarily at Bureau Veritas, Cormac Rd Wingfield. Adelaide. S.A. (Figure 2).



Figure 2- Storage location for samples that can be transported as exempted packages and having elemental concentrations that are deemed as radioactive. [Google earth image accessed 24th June 2024].

Alternatively mineralised samples may be potentially stored at facilities such as Challenger Exploration Services Pty Ltd, Edwardstown. Adelaide. S.A. for any medium to longer term storage of un-mineralised samples, and the storage of small reference-samples, they will be housed at a warehouse site at Naracoorte at the corner of Brighton Drive and Riddoch Highway at Naracoorte (Figure 3).



Figure 3- Storage location for samples that can be transported as exempted packages and having elemental concentrations such that samples can be deemed as non-radioactive. [Google earth image accessed 24th June 2024]

In the first instance, it is expected that sample material will be classified as an accepted package for road transport.

Upon discovery of an ISR amenable sedimentary uranium deposit, sample storage may need to be relocated to a fit-for-purpose or purpose-built facility at an appropriate location and subject to a site-specific licence and RMP review.

Exploration drilling activity, typically has requirements to provide a select number of small reference samples to the South Australia Drill Core Reference Library at Tonsley, Adelaide, operated by the Geological Survey of South Australia (Table 2-Sample type C).

Guidelines for the submission and storage of radioactive samples are published as:

Department of State Development (2016) *Radioactive core storage and handling – standard operating procedure*. Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG20, resources and Energy group. V 1.0. Department of State Development, South Australia, Adelaide.

Such sample submission will be specified in the EPEPR, comply with the SOP, and typically limited to small samples of the order of 200g/metre from representative drill-holes that will reveal most value in lithological and stratigraphic variation. The Department of State Development report (2016) specifies the core or sample submitted to the library must be classified as 'friable' or 'non-friable', have particular radiation survey, labelling, storage and data recording requirements.

Radiation Sources

Naturally occurring radioactive materials from relatively deeply buried sedimentary uranium deposits (yet to be discovered) are potential sources of radiation in the exploration areas. In keeping with the SA EPA guideline 2010, radiation protection measures must be available, prepared for and able to be implemented as soon as mineralisation is encountered. Exploration may proceed from initially encountering trace levels of radiation to sampling more anomalous values if investigations are able to home-in on mineralisation. In keeping with a graded approach to radiation safety (SA EPA Code 2022) radiation safety measures may need to cover a range of risk scenarios from very low-risk to low-medium risk and have control measures in place for encountering a range of trace to anomalous levels of mineralisation.

The project plans to use an x-ray tube-based pXRF and this is covered by a separate RMP and site-specific procedures.

The project will measure down hole gamma using either Geiger-Müller or NaI detector-based equipment or similar. Active source downhole tools are not covered in this RMP and if used will be under the RMP of a licenced contractor under an approved RMP.

General: Radiation Dose

When radiation is absorbed by matter it causes damage to the chemical molecules making up the material, and the amount of damage is proportional to the energy delivered per unit mass. Because radiation can ionize atoms, it can damage chemical structures in living cells, such as DNA, the information-carrying molecules that control what the cell does. The biological damage to living tissue by radiation energy is described as "dose".

General: Dose Units

Radiation dose to humans is measured in units called sieverts (Sv). One (1) sievert is an extremely large dose, and therefore in normal situations, doses are discussed in units of millisieverts (mSv), which equal one-thousandth of a sievert, and micro-sieverts (μSv), which equal one millionth of a sievert.

General: Radiation Dose Limits

Radiation dose limits are based on the observed health effects in people exposed to radiation in the past (e.g.) Japanese atom bomb survivors, overexposed medical patients and radiologists. A dose of 1 sievert is assumed to produce a risk of radiation-caused cancer of 5% in the exposed person's lifetime. Accordingly

The International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) recommends 1 Sievert of dose as the lifetime limit for radiation workers and, assuming fulltime work for 50 years in a "radiation job", has set one-fiftieth of a Sievert as the yearly dose maximum. This is equal to 20 millisieverts per year for radiation workers.

General: Quantities and durations required to receive a 1mSv dose

To receive a 1mSv dose requires either of the following:

Radiation Source	Quantity Inhaled (grams)	Quantity Ingested (grams)	Externally Exposed 1m from a 200L drum (hours)
Uranium product	0.004	14	233
Monazite	0.03	7	29
Uranium tailings	0.5	29	847
Uranium Ore (800 ppm U)	1.6	143	1942
Heavy minerals concentrate	2.4	417	1821
Heavy minerals sand	24	3800	17241

[Source: SA Radiation Training Workbook (2023)]

General: Example of Radiation from a Box of Drillcore

For reference in the case of radioactive drill core, at HQ diameter at 64mm, density of 2.7 g/cm^3 , and 3.6m per box, the anticipated dose rates and uranium concentrations can be estimated in the table below.

Scenario	Dose Rate (5cm above tray, $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$)	Uranium in Core (ppm)
Mineralised HQ diameter core	0.5	120
in a core-box (3.6m)	5	1,200
	50	12,000

[Pers. comm. Mathieu Messeiller 24 June 2024 ref. <https://www.wise-uranium.org/index.html>]

General: Typical Doses for Radiation Workers

Most full-time radiation workers receive an annual dose generally less than 1 millisieverts per year. Typical professions are uranium miners, mineral sand mine separation plant operators, industrial pipeline radiographers, medical radiologists, nurses, and radiotherapy technicians.

It has been noted that full time work on a drill rig on a mineralised uranium prospect could result in a dose of approximately 0.2 to 0.6 mSv in a year, depending mainly on dust control and ore grade (Alligator, 2023). Exploration is planned where no mineralised deposits are known. In such early-stage exploration and with the planned controls it is anticipated that exposures of <300 µSv/yr will occur including all anticipated pathways. Where ISR grade U mineralisation is discovered, the project methods and the RMP would be reviewed.

General: Radiation Dose Delivery Pathways

There are four possible pathways for the delivery of radiation doses to the human body that should be considered in any mining/exploration situation. These pathways require active control, depending on the circumstances.

- **Inhalation:** radon and radon decay products (RDP), and airborne dust containing long-lived alpha activity (LLAA)
- **Ingestion:** contamination on hands and face from radioactive dust and water contamination where that contains high concentrations of radionuclides – being transferred to mouth whilst eating, placing objects in the mouth and smoking.
- **External radiation** (gamma radiation from mineralised drill cuttings, core, sludges or radiation sources), and
- **Absorption** (through broken skin - cuts and abrasions).

The potential for inhalation of radon decay progeny (RDP) will generally be low in pre-mining activities such as exploration. Precautions and controls will need to put in place where mineralised samples are placed in small, contained or poorly ventilated atmospheres.

See activities and potential exposures below. Controls listed in section 1f.

All routes of exposure:

- Incidents where radioactive materials are not labelled, stored or transported correctly;
- Situations where an accident, spill or rupture of packaging occurs and radioactive materials become uncontrolled;
- Where monitoring and planning for working with radioactive materials is poor or fails to identify risk;
- Where there is environmental contamination.

Long Lived Alpha Activity (LLAA) & Radon Decay Product (RDP) inhalation routes of exposure:

- Inhalation of dusts generated at the cyclone or drill collar when drilling through radioactive sediments;
- Getting clothing covered in mud or dust that contains radioactive material and that material drying out, being disturbed and generating dusts close to the breathing zone;
- Transferring radioactive dusts to other fabric materials such as car seats, soft furnishings and non-work clothing ;

- Opening sealed bags of mineralized sample and breathing dust;
- Using a poorly ventilated shipping container for storage of radioactive material;

Ingestion: Activities posing risk when around mineralized dust/sample material

- Eating, drinking when the hands and face have not been washed;
- Storing drink bottles, and food in dusty areas;
- Drinking from containers having dust that can contact the lips;
- Hand to mouth activity including smoking/vaping, wiping, putting pens or other objects in the mouth, and licking lips;
- Mouth breathing, and swallowing dust containing mucus at the back of the nose.

External Radiation Gamma and X-ray routes of exposure:

- Discovery and handling of large quantities of high-grade core samples and drill cuttings;
- Working inside or near a core storage area containing radioactive material;
- Using the XRF analyser; (covered by separate RMP);
- Using a borehole logging source, (covered by Contractors RMP);
- Keeping or transporting radioactive samples in occupied areas or in the cabin or a vehicle.

Absorption: following an activity that has generated radioactive dusts and materials:

- Getting cuts and abrasions that are filled by dirt and dust;
- Handling of dusty clay and powdery materials causing cracking of skin and then getting exposed to radioactive muds and dusts;
- Not cleaning wounds and cuts adequately.

In this Project, potential **inhalation** and **ingestion** of dust containing LLAA are the most probable pathways for radiation dose exposure.

General: Performance Requirements

The following dose limits are applicable:

- **1 mSv** per year for a member of the public.
- **20 mSv** per year, averaged over a period of 5 consecutive calendar years, for a worker. The dose for a worker may not exceed 50 mSv in any one year.
- Doses shall also be ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) with social and economic considerations taken into account.

1(b) Roles and responsibilities of relevant persons in discharging the radiation management plan and legal responsibilities

The workforce for exploration programs on the above tenements will typically comprise between about 6 to 10 personnel, including geologists, field assistants, drilling contractors, earthmoving contractors, wireline loggers, and ARE management.

Work crews will be encouraged to stop work and notify all employees of any potential unsafe work practice.

The company will engage SA Radiation, Kent Town, Adelaide as an external consultancy specializing in radiation safety management to advise, review safety and train personnel. SA Radiation will also serve as ARE's interim RSO until a company representative is trained and licenced as an RSO.

The RP will be Australian Rare Earths.

Roles of Responsible Person (RP):

- Compliance with legislation
- Maintaining exposures below regulatory limits
- Ensuring equipment, PPE supplied by company is adequate and in good working order
- Ensuring staff are trained commensurate with risk and tasks
- Ensuring procedures are being followed
- Ensuring company and people are licenced where necessary e.g. XRF, downhole loggers and storage of > 100kg radioactive material etc.
- Ensuring systems and monitoring equipment are adequate to manage risk
- Ensure that all work is planned and conducted in a safe manner
- Be aware of best practice in radiation safety
- Seek advice on monitoring and radiation safety from specialist consultants when required
- Ensure radiation safety is adequately resourced
- Participate in any Incident investigations

Roles of Radiation Safety Officer (RSO):

- To be nominated when mineralization is intersected (80ppm U).
- Advising ARE on changes of legislation, codes, guidelines
- Maintain copies of radiation licences for field work teams
- Implementing the RMP
- Seek and attend ongoing radiation safety training and mentoring to maintain an up-to-date and relevant understanding of radiation safety
- Performing monitoring
- Dosimetry records
- Inductions, awareness training delivery
- Observe work being carried out to assess additional measures that may be introduced consistent with ALARA

Roles of site geologist :

- Supervise and manage all potential land disturbance, drilling, sampling
- Ensure all equipment used in the field for monitoring radiation is operating correctly and has current calibration certificates
- Manage prestart meetings to ensure that among other things all work plans for the day and safety topics are addressed.

Roles for all Workers:

- Report hazards, incidents, spillage, injury, equipment faults, sickness;
- Are fit for work;
- Have all their needs met with respect to vision, stature, hearing, ability to fit and wear PPE correctly and ability to communicate clearly;
- Are clean shaven for employees proximal to the drill rig and in dusty conditions
- Follow procedures;
- Have the right to stop work if unsafe
- Wear and use PPE correctly;
- Have access to radiation monitoring equipment at work sites;
- Actively involved in training, safety management, pre-start meetings, JSA discussions;

The Exploration Manager, and external radiation safety consultants will approve, and reviewing the radiation management plan.

1(c) Contractual arrangements, such as with other companies and contractors, that are required in discharging responsibilities under 4(b).

Australian Rare Earths Pty Ltd do not have ongoing contracts which outsource/discharge responsibilities relating to radiation safety.

ARE has consulted SA Radiation for guidance and drafting of this RMP and are available for future consultation should they be required.

All workers for ARE employed by contractors, consultants etc. will be required to be trained, use PPE, have safe systems of work etc. as per any other worker.

Should ARE employ a drill-hole logging contractor to use an active radioactive source, then ARE will ensure that the contractor/company and operators are licensed and that they have an up-to-date RMP and procedures on site.

1(d) Organisational and worker competencies to meet radiation safety obligations including competency assessment, qualifications, induction, training, and continuing development and reassessment.

ARE's Chief Technical Officer has prior sedimentary uranium exploration and development experience in South Australia.

Radiation science and safety advice will be provided by SA Radiation Pty Ltd, which is a consultancy based at Kent Town Adelaide and includes professional staff trained and having experience and expertise in radiation safety and monitoring, radiation training, and radiation monitoring associated with sedimentary uranium. This consultancy also provides well-illustrated and comprehensive radiation safety training manuals (Messeiller et al., 2023).

Training for 2-3 staff members of Australian Rare Earths staff by SA Radiation Pty Ltd is available should future (more advanced) exploration warrant additional training.

All workers will be trained and inducted in relation to field work, drilling method, skills required and radiation risk management and the use of PPE that is specific to the work project. A module for radiation specific, site specific and project specific risks will be added to the usual aircore drilling induction.

The geologist on site managing drilling, the Exploration Manager, and RSO will be professional graduates and have appropriate experience.

Aspects of training, risk communication and ongoing safety review will routinely be addressed in daily prestart meetings, JSA documents and at monthly safety toolbox meetings.

All workers will be evaluated as competent to manage safety and use PPE as required.

Should increasing concentrations and frequencies and amounts of naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) be encountered then procedures may need to be reviewed and more detailed training provided.

1(e) Arrangements for supervision of workers.

All drilling, sample handling and rehabilitation work will be supervised directly by the field geologist with indirect supervision by the Exploration Manager, Radiation Safety Officer, and high-level oversight by the Chief Technical Officer.

1(f) Details of quality assurance programs for radiation sources and controls.

Quality Assurance: Site Monitoring

Before drilling commences, the drill site will be surveyed for any surface contamination using a fit for purpose, calibrated contamination meter. Monitoring will be ongoing during drilling and again upon completion of the drilling and site rehabilitation.

A similar contamination meter will be used to screen 1.5 to 2kg calico bag samples as they are collected. This dose meter will have a current calibration.

Drill holes will be surveyed with a continuous gamma probe which will measure downhole gamma radiation which will identify anomalous gamma activity.

Aircore drill samples being recovered in calico bags will also be analysed by portable XRF (having a separate RMP) soon after (preferably at the drill site) for the presence of naturally occurring radioactive elements such as uranium and thorium.

Samples suspected of containing anomalous uranium and thorium will be tested with pXRF which has an approx. detection limit of 4-12 ppm U and 20-40ppm Th depending on analysis count time and sample matrix.

Verification of the sensitivity of analysis at lower concentrations above background will include reference to spectral data on the pXRF and the analysis of NORM standard reference materials (e.g. OREAS299, 52ppm U, OREAS120 41ppm U, OREAS100a 135ppm etc.). Where higher grades are encountered, OREAS standard reference materials of similar U, Th concentrations will be tested in routine QAQC, options include:

- OREAS120 40.8ppm U
- OREAS100a 135ppm U
- OREAS121 215ppm U
- OREAS122 423ppm U
- OREAS123 858ppm U
- OREAS124 1845ppm U

Field data from gamma screening and pXRF on calico bag sample materials will be verified by laboratory analysis of selected 1.5-2kg calico bag samples. This will also provide a check on the sensitivity and specificity of downhole gamma readings.

QAQC for other sources

The pXRF will have checks of lights, radiation labels, tube-shutdown speed, proximity detectors and standard radiation scatter measurements, in addition to other matters will be tested six monthly as per the RMP for that equipment.

Quality Assurance: Respiratory Protection Controls

The suitability of a P2 mask having a minimum protection factor of x10 in settings where there is a LLAA exposure of < 2 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$ (with no PPE or 0.2/hr $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$ with a P2 disposable mask) is expected to provide protection under the following dust conditions:

- 4000ppm U in dust in air conditions (dust at 1 mg/m^3)
- 400ppm U in extreme dust in air conditions (dust at 10 mg/m^3)- dust storm conditions

Workers will be trained in the appropriate use of PPE and able to check and demonstrate that dust masks fit.

If an intersection of mineralization equivalent to 5m averaging >800ppm U is encountered personal dosimetry and the monitoring of dust concentrations will be implemented.

Quality Assurance: Radiation Survey Measurement Controls

The program will utilise a suitable dose rate survey meter that is calibrated annually. See section 2e for details.

Exploration Drilling: Radiation Risks Requiring Management and Control

Drilling will initially be looking for horizons containing anomalous uranium and then attempt to home-in-on and drill and discover areas containing greater uranium concentrations.

Sedimentary uranium deposits can typically contain 200-1000ppm in situ uranium, substantially lower than 'hard-rock' uranium deposits which can contain percent level U.

Areas to be addressed, and include:

Administration and Planning:

- Ensure that all legislation, codes of practice, regulatory approvals, and licenses are in compliance and that guidelines are followed with the intention of adopting an ALARA approach to managing radiation risks;
- Make strategic selections and assessments of drilling methods, equipment, contractors and personnel with ongoing considerations of levels of training, safety and risk minimisation;
- Expand and develop in-house expertise and expertise of contractors with competency assessment, training, mentoring and professional development;
- Invest in careful site-selection for drill pads including site reconnaissance to ensure drill sites are in the best locations and have the optimal layout;
- Have data and safety management systems that document procedures, risk assessments, pre-start meetings, job safety analyses, incident reports, monitoring data, contracts, communications with stakeholders, daily operational reports and work instructions
- Adequately train and assess personnel in relation to radiation risk, risk communication and agency for workers and stakeholders to have appropriate access to risk-related information;
- Provide work systems that eliminate risk and hard-engineer the elimination and reduction of risk before relying on PPE.
- Have documentation systems for the recording of monitoring and site-conditions for drill sites and closure reports for disposal pit areas as per the SAEPA (2010) Radiation protection guidelines on mining in South Australia: Mineral exploration. (p.11) and EPEPR;
- Carry out risk assessments that enquire into possible routes of exposure to radiation and that identify hierarchy of options available to control the risk and ensure those controls are evaluated and ALARA is applied;

- Routinely use and refer to professional expertise in radiation safety and the latest scientific, regulatory and industry-best-practice guidance information.

Actions:

- Sufficient sensitivity and frequency of monitoring needs to be carried out and with monitoring being able to be carried out at a range of workstations to detect, monitor and report radiation;
- Ensure the public and workers do not come into contact with unrecognised, uncharacterised, insecure or unlabelled radioactive naturally occurring drilling samples, drill cuttings or drill-hole fluids;
- Use tarps and containment procedures, general 'housekeeping' and cleaning practice to protect the drill-site surface from contamination from drill-hole cuttings and liquids;
- Have drill-site monitoring and documentation systems that will be able to show the before and after condition of drill-sites and demonstrate radiation surveys before and after drilling and identify any failures in containment of drill cuttings;
- Construct sumps so that during drilling they will have adequate size, and depth for sediment infill, groundwater and so they can be rehabilitated as per the EPEPR and SAEPA (2010) mineral exploration guidelines;
- Ensure that site-selection for drill-pads, sumps or disposal pits eliminates or significantly minimises the potential for geotechnical failure or erosion causing a loss of containment of drill cuttings;
- Ensure all radiation monitoring is carried out using a good methodology and calibrated monitoring equipment that is sufficiently sensitive and fit-for-purpose;
- Ensure that where there is the potential for people to be exposed to naturally occurring radioactive materials, there is sufficient training, monitoring, communication and reporting to ensure that all workers understand the risk controls and how to identify uncontrolled risk;
- Provide adequate supplies of new, clean, comfortable to use, and well maintained PPE in a range offering increasing levels of protection as may be required to be used where greater risks need to be controlled;
- Ensure all workers are clean shaven and can demonstrate that respiratory protection devices have an apparent face-seal; and that alternative respiratory protection devices are available where the face seal is poor;
- Provide wash water that is available for cleaning hands and faces prior to eating and drinking;
- Have well-resourced first-aid materials;
- Where risk-levels increase, with a potential exposure above 1mSv/yr have personal dosimetry monitoring, breathing zone monitoring monitoring tools available to test work settings to ensure that individuals are not being exposed above regulated limits, that PPE and other controls and choices are optimised to protect safety consistent with ALARA;

- Minimise the duration and close-proximity of workers potentially being exposed in or adjacent to atmospheres containing radioactive naturally occurring materials;
- Ensure that any radiation barriers, access or proximity restriction distances, packaging and signage warning of the presence of radiation are adequate and durable;
- Have shutdown, reporting, monitoring and incident response procedures in case there is a release of sediments and drill-hole products containing radioactive materials onto the land-surface at a drill-site;
- Ensure that objects, containers, materials, clothing, vehicles etc. being taken from the drill-sites are not covered by dusts, muds or sediments that may be contaminated by radioactive materials. See section 2c in this RMP;
- Launder work clothing separate from other materials during early-stage exploration drilling;
- Have procedures related to transport of samples containing naturally containing radioactive materials from drill-sites to the analytical laboratory and from the laboratory to storage or disposal sites that include incident responses;
- Transport of goods will meet the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material;
- Store samples in secure, cleanable settings, monitor their condition, record the materials stored, monitor radiation and ensure people are not exposed in the storage setting.
- Have procedures to manage incidents (see section 2f)

1(g) Measures to protect the security of radioactive sources including storage and transport.

Database of Radioactive/Mineralized Samples.

AR3 will have a database of all samples. The location of the samples at any time will also be captured in the database.

The database will progressively be updated as results arrive during and after drilling. This data may include:

- field screening with surface contamination meter
- pXRF U (& Th) screening
- downhole gamma data
- analytical laboratory assay including for U (& Th)

Security: On-site

Depending on exploration success, potentially radioactive source materials include samples in calico bags and drill-cuttings in sumps or sample disposal pits.

The SA EPA “Radiation protection guidelines on mining in South Australia: Mineral exploration” (Feb. 2010) specify depths below which radioactive NORM materials may be placed in drill-holes, the bottom of drill sumps and in disposal pits.

Drill-sites, adjoining sumps and disposal pits need to be located on what are visually geotechnically stable sites away from areas susceptible to erosion.

The SAEPA guideline recommends that any radioactive drill-hole cuttings be stored below 1m depth in sumps and below 2m in sample disposal pits. These sumps and pits are to be backfilled with compacted clean fill >1 or 2m thick respectively, excluding the required thickness of uncompacted soil cover. An additional consideration is that backfill material should include non-swelling clays and rock material as opposed to easily scoured or eroded materials like loose sands.

Between completion of drilling and backfilling, the sumps will be fenced while the drill cutting sediments dry out. The water and muds in sumps may take 1 to 3 months to dry depending on the amount of rain and hot-weather. See section 2c for before and after radiation surveying.

Security: Transport

Two kilogram samples of drill cuttings will be in new calico bags. Up to six calico bag samples will then be placed in new polyweave sacks at the drill site. Samples will be assessed and split into categories that will be packaged separately:

- 1) Non-mineralised: and not going to the laboratory.
- 2) Anomalously mineralised: to be assessed for compliant transport packaging and labelling and transferred to the laboratory.

Samples from a days drilling, say 100-250 samples x 2kg may be transported within the exploration license area to a lay-down or staging area prior to another phase of sorting and packaging based on decision to send material to the laboratory and U data from the sample register before being transported on public roads. An initial expectation is that some 10-25% of samples drilled will be sent for assay at an analytical laboratory.

Samples will be packaged such that high grade mineralized samples (~800ppm U) will be placed in the center of the package so that they are shielded by other samples. The max dose measurement of the package will be below < **5 μ Sv/hr** at the surface and checked before sending.

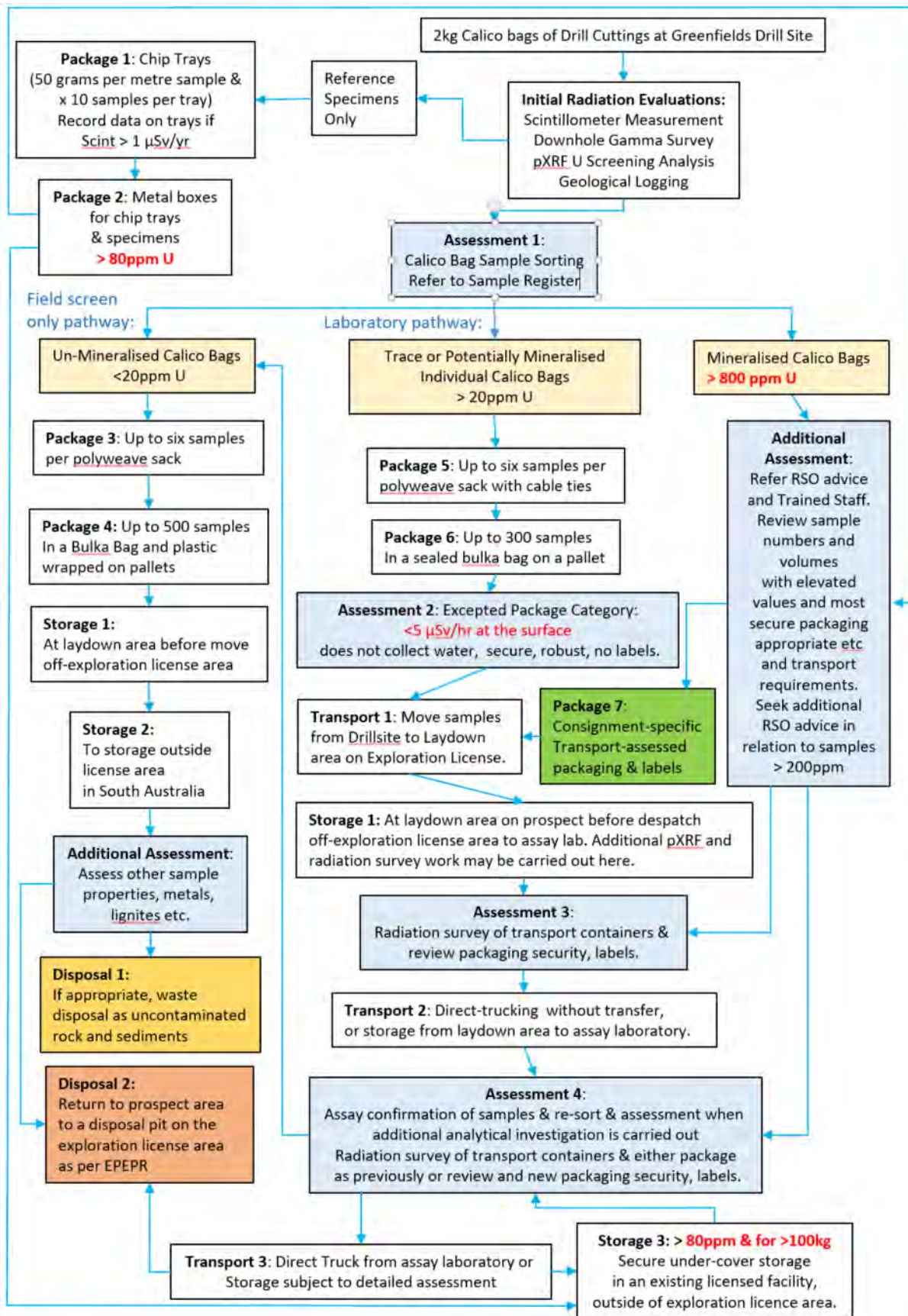


Figure 4 General drill-sample storage, transport and disposal pathways.

Security: Storage

Materials will be transported directly to the storage facilities where possible.

Sample materials will be stored at either of these locations:

Storage 1: Temporary Storage: Laydown or staging area in the field on the exploration area ground for less than one month.

Storage 2: Un-mineralised Samples: calico bags and chip tray specimens.

Analytical Laboratory: Samples will be retained for periods of 1-6 months until the assay data has been validated at a secondary laboratory and QAQC has been assessed. Laboratories frequently have 24/7 operations and continuous security.

Selected laboratories must have licences and registrations that allow the handling and processing of radioactive material. Verifications of licensing will be made before submitting samples.

Storage 3: Mineralised Sample Residues: Once mineralised samples have departed the exploration license area, their storage will be in a shed with a cement floor out of the weather and they will potentially remain in their transport packaging unless samples are being sorted for additional laboratory analysis. This shed will be locked, and behind secure fencing. Where greater than 100kg of mineralised samples are in storage the storage will have the required licenses and registrations. The SAEPA (2010) '*Radiation protection guideline on mining in South Australia: Mineral exploration.*' (p.15) provides additional guidance on off-site storage of radioactive samples. **Samples and Storage Areas:** require labelling and signage consistent with the Code of Compliance (SAEPA, 2022).

1(h) Measures for lifecycle management of radioactive material including radioactive waste management.

i - Description of applicable regulations and codes and how they will be complied with.

The SAEPA (2010) '*Radiation protection guideline on mining in South Australia: Mineral exploration.*' Provides guidance on disposal of radioactive waste materials generated in the course of a drilling program (p.10-12). Drill-sites, sumps and disposal pits and the requirements for before, during and after monitoring will be as per the SAEPA guideline (2010) and EPEPR requirements.

Seventy-five percent of all drill cuttings and drilling slurries will be placed in drill sumps at the time of drilling for burial with a layer of compacted clean fill greater than 1m thick. This may include anomalously radioactive materials.

Where calico bags comprised of 25% drill cuttings contain radioactive/mineralized samples, they will be returned to the exploration licence area from the lab and placed (without sample bags and containers) in a disposal pit for burial with a layer of compacted clean fill greater than 2m thick. The disposal pit will be constructed and documented as per the SAEPA (2010) guideline and EPEPR requirements.

The lifecycle of the pXRF will be managed as per the separate ARE RMP suffice to say that pXRF equipment must be maintained in good working order, with the license to possess maintained and disposed of according to the SA RPC Act 2021 and SA Regs. 2022.

1(i) Description of applicable regulations and codes and how they will be complied with.

Definition of Radioactive Materials

What is defined as radioactive in the context of NORM in South Australia is:

Ores containing uranium or thorium with an activity concentration and an activity in excess of:

South Australia Definition:

1 Bq/g (80ppm U) & 2.5 kBq (U-238)

1 Bq/g (240ppm Th) & 4.7 kBq (Th-232)

If over only the activity concentration or activity limit it is defined as a prescribed low risk radioactive material in South Australia.

Transport Definition:

1 Bq/g (80ppm U) & 1 kBq (U-Nat)

1 Bq/g (240ppm Th) & 1 kBq (Th-Nat)

Surface contaminated objects (SCO) surface contamination in excess of:

- 0.4 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and low toxicity alpha emitters
- 0.04 Bq/cm² for other alpha emitters

However, a geological sample that emits radiation at a level not more than 5 µSv/h measured at a distance of 10 cm from its surface is exempt (not considered radioactive), as per Schedule 4 of the Regulations.

It is also useful to recognise legislated categories, thresholds or decision points for naturally occurring U and Th in South Australia include :

Uranium (ppm)	Thorium (ppm)		Category
< 80	<240	= 1 Bq/g	Not radioactive in South Australia
80-800	240-2400	Exempt under the Transport Code	Radioactive in South Australia
>800	2400	= 10 Bq/g	Radioactive under the Transport Code

The applicable regulations, codes and guidelines are as follows:

- SAEPA 2010 Radiation protection guidelines on mining in South Australia: Mineral exploration
- SAEPA 2022 Code of Compliance for radiation management plans. COC-1
- SAEPA 2023 Transport of radioactive material. Guidance Document.
- SAEPA 2022 Code of compliance for labelling and signage of ionising radiation sources COC-7
- SAEPA 2023 Portable XRF apparatus. Guideline EPA 1148/23. (see separate ARE RMP)
- ARPANSA 2005 Code of Practice and Safety Guide. Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing. RSP No.9. [Amended Tables]
- ARPANSA 2019 Code for the Safe Transport of radioactive Material.
- ARPANSA 2020 Code for Radiation Protection in Planned Exposure Situations.
- Radiation Protection and Control Act 2021
- Radiation Protection and Control Regulations 2022.
- South Australian Mining Act 1971 and Regulations 2020
- DEM (2022) Mineral exploration PEPRs and compliance: Guidelines MG22.

PART TWO – SA EPA Code of Compliance RMP Requirements:

The radiation management plan must include information about the following where relevant to the activities being undertaken, premises or facility and subject to a graded approach:

2(a) Details of the procedures for radiation safety and the optimisation of protection.

Drill-site **personnel-specific**: Radiation-specific procedures

PPE needed at all times at the drill-rig include:

P2 disposable mask, gloves, high visibility workware, boots, hard hat, safety glasses, hearing protection

Additional options for PPE includes protective overalls.

Routine radiation surveys will use a handheld survey meter and contamination meter. Dose rates will be assessed to ensure that the external dose to anyone remains below 300 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$.

Sample materials at greater than 80ppm need to be handled and managed as radioactive material.

Where there is a grade-average of more than 800ppm over 5 metres or equivalent in one drill hole, this will trigger dust monitoring and the wearing of personal radiation dosimetry (OSL/TLD) badges.

- 1) Ample spare and replacement PPE are to be available at the drill-site so that workers can access new clean PPE or upgrade PPE protection levels as need arises.
- 2) Are clean shaven and wearing a P2 disposable masks for employees proximal to the drill rig and in dusty conditions
- 3) Work is carried out with the support of JSA processes and daily inductions and no person is permitted on site without having a prestart briefing. Radiation safety is required to be an ongoing matter for review and consideration in JSA and pre-start meeting agenda. And featured at monthly toolbox meetings.
- 4) Nominated members of the drill contractor crew and field sampling crew will have access to gamma monitoring equipment and surface contamination meters at all times.
- 5) Any member of a work crew can request a pause in drilling to survey or measure radiation levels in more detail in samples, on surfaces, on clothing etc.
- 6) Where area monitoring or sample monitoring for radiation levels is carried out, that information is to be available to all workers on site. This contrasts with where personal radiation monitoring is carried out, the availability of that information to the individual and the privacy of that data is as per regulations.
- 7) All workers are to commence work with unsoiled clothing and have work clothing laundered separate from non-workware and bedding.
- 8) Where coveralls are required to keep mud and dust contamination off clothing and are heavily soiled (e.g. offside workers working on a sample-cyclone) these are overalls are to be removed prior to traveling in vehicle cabins and disposed of as per clearance test requirements.
- 9) Due to the '*personal dust cloud*' effect, any time a worker has mud or dust soiled clothing associated with drilling a U mineralised interval they are advised to wear the appropriate level of respiratory protective protection until such time as any soiled outer clothing is removed.
- 10) When drilling using the aircore method and a well-mineralised interval is identified (e.g. >800 ppm) workers are to check surface radiation levels on clothing at the end of the drill-hole and more regularly as appropriate.
- 11) Wash water and detergents are to be provided at all locations for workers that may potentially encounter radioactive materials so they can wash their hands, arms and face prior to eating etc.
- 12) Hand to mouth activity including smoking or vaping or placing any other object in the mouth is not permitted on drill-pads or in storage facilities containing mineralized samples.
- 13) Meal-times will be planned for so that there is adequate time to wash and clean hands and face etc.
- 14) In work areas and storage facilities for radioactive materials, signage needs to show the prohibition of eating, drinking or smoking other than in designated areas.
- 15) Eating and drinking outside of meal-times will be precluded when there is high probability of high-grade intersections and after ore-grade materials have been intersected and prior to site clean-up.
- 16) Professional radiation monitoring consultancies will be available to provide advice direct to the field workers and provide more -detailed monitoring services as necessary to manage changing conditions where there is potentially greater risk.

The specific operational response levels risk-controls and particular PPE/monitoring combinations are addressed under Radiation Monitoring Procedures below.

During Drilling: Radiation Monitoring & U, Th measurement Procedures.

- 1) Radiation levels plus U and Th concentrations will be measured, monitored and recorded as follows:
 - a. A gamma log will be obtained for the entire hole at the end of drilling. The gamma log is based on a wireline Geiger-Muller or NaI type gamma probe running inside the drill-rods.
 - b. A geologist and offsideers will monitor the visual appearance of cuttings and samples during drilling in real-time, looking for a colour-change in samples to grey or black colouration to indicating a change to a reducing environment and the potential for U mineralisation based on knowledge acquired in nearby drilling.
 - c. Each calico bag will typically be monitored at the chip-logging station on the drill-site using a surface contamination meter within 1-2 minutes of being drilled.
 - d. If the drill-rig is using 3m long drill-rods and calico bag samples are tested for every metre, the driller is not to continue drilling if they are ahead of the sample radiation screening by more than 3 samples.
 - e. Where drilling a suspected mineralised horizon, the driller is not to continue drilling if they are ahead of the sample radiation screening by more than 2 samples, if practicable.
 - f. If an elevated gamma screening value is found for a sample, drilling will pause until all samples drilled up to that time have been screened and any necessary upgrades to PPE are implemented.
 - g. All anomalous 1m sample intervals in calico bags containing suspected mineralisation from having a dose rate survey meter reading 2x background for the hole will be analysed by pXRF for U and Th preferably within 30 minutes and no more than 48 hours of being drilled.
 - h. Samples from intervals of prospective horizons and or already identified by gamma screening and pXRF screening will be sent to an assay laboratory for more sensitive analysis of U and Th. Results for laboratory U and Th are expected within 6-8 weeks and will be reconciled with all other data.
 - i. In settings having > 800 ppm U samples over 5m or equivalent grade thickness[¥], highest risk individuals will have personal monitoring dosimetry.
[[¥] this could be modified by pre-start, JSA, safety-toolbox discussions and external radiation safety professional advice to be more proactive]

The pXRF data and site radiation external dose and surface contamination surveying will be reviewed in real-time by the field geologist and will be reviewed daily or on request by the Exploration Manager or Chief Technical Officer. These reviews will have an exploration objective and a site-safety component to them.

Drilling may become entirely predictable and only have the potential for the intersection of elevated radiation at particular depths. In that situation, with the agreement of the EM and RSO it may be possible to drill the un-mineralised part of the hole without additional radiation-specific controls but to be prepared for full implementation of radiation controls prior to approaching the mineralised interval.

The approximate site-specific association between amounts of U (ppm) and dose at surface ($\mu\text{Sv/hr}$) will be refined during exploration. This will take into account actual sample density, sample mass, moisture content, instrument being used and testing method. This will need to be

reviewed and refined in a site-specific manner consistent also with the sensitivity and response of particular monitoring equipment and size of samples being tested. Similarly, gamma-log downhole radiation survey values will need to be calibrated against other field measurements.

Drill Rig Specific Controls

Note that the hierarchy of controls in relation to aircore drilling would direct people to take measures prior to adding more-protective PPE control including:

- Drilling Method Choice: These procedures are related to drilling to discover a roll-front-like sedimentary U target in a greenfield-setting where mineralisation has not yet been discovered and where potential dust-related radiation risk needs to be controlled. The procedures are also in the context of staged drilling campaigns for example drilling 5000-10,000m at each phase that may be the subject of a new EPEPR and method review. Exploration expects to progressively home-in on mineralisation and also needs to be prepared for mineralisation to be encountered at any time. Upon discovery of significant mineralisation in a localised setting, (say 5m >800ppm U or equivalent) the transition to wet-drilling methods such as rotary-mud will be considered in subsequent programs. Wet drilling methods have the potential to substantially lower radiation risk from dust emissions.
- Planning: develop ground surface coverage plans with tarp sizes and materials and drill-pad layouts that will assist to prevent drill cuttings being deposited on the ground surface (see the next section for more detail);
- setup the drill-rig orientation, drillers position, cyclone, logging area with the prevailing wind-direction in mind where possible;
- ensure that if risk increases, better trained and better skilled personnel are in key positions;
- conduct optimal water injection down the rods and dust suppression in the cyclone to minimise dust generation where practical;
- place additional height on the stack above the cyclone to disperse dusts away from workers;
- prepare for drilling to plan to drill at a steady-pace where there is adequate time for people to move away from or relocate upwind of any dusty locations at regular intervals;
- if carrying out compressed air cleaning of engine air-filters do this preferably after a mineralised interval has been intersected and before the wet wash-down of the rig prior to moving off the drill-site, not at the start of shift on a clean drill-site;
- carry out bag-numbering/rig maintenance and any other discretionary tasks before a target mineralisation interval is intersected on a drill-pad;
- Ensure that people minimise the times when they are in close-proximity to radioactive sample materials and where there is a choice, handle calico sample bags by the loose-neck of the bag rather than by lifting or cradling them.

In an aircore drilling setting the following classifications of workers apply to guide risk, beginning with greatest potential risk:

- Anyone within 4m of the cyclone, downwind of the cyclone or handling loose-powdery drill cuttings.
- Driller and other offsideers
- Sample logging and sample sorting

Where tarps or bags/buckets of drill cuttings are emptied into sumps, people are 'running bags' etc. this too would be the same category as working at the cyclone.

The modification of the PPE and method responses to increase PPE and protections can be carried out by JSA or other review but not made weaker.

2(b) Details of how radiation exposures are identified, assessed recorded and reported.

The controls implemented are such that drilling an interval having a U grade equivalent of 5m at say 800ppm will trigger the adoption of personal dosimetry monitoring and a safety review.

What may occur in some settings is that U concentrations progressively increase or may predictably change with the horizon or lithology as you get closer to mineralisation while drilling a hole. Similarly, precautions need to also consider how to manage higher-levels of radiation that may be encountered unexpectedly or sooner than anticipated.

One of the key assessments to apply is whether, consistent with the principle of maintaining exposures as low as reasonably practicable (ALARA) whether there are readily-applied controls that will reduce exposures and that these are always implemented.

Radiation safety will be reviewed at the prestart meeting every day. This will record the previous day the U sample grades, PPE worn, gamma survey results and assessment of protection levels. After that summary and assessment for the previous day, a plan for drilling and any refinement of radiation safety controls for the current day will be made by the field geologist or RSO.

2(c) Details of monitoring and reporting programs for the environment

Drilling procedures including site radiation monitoring and photographic documentation before-during-after drilling: Including Area and Equipment Radiation Monitoring Procedures.

Drilling management will be assisted by the use of a Tablet containing a mapping system that records property boundaries, tenement boundaries, proposed drill-sites, exclusion areas, and photograph and monitoring locations among other things. The tablet-based satellite GPS linked drill-hole data-management system also assists photographic site monitoring and radiation monitoring such that inspections, measurements and images will automatically be located in a time-stamped fashion at a

point on a map and regularly update network data. All monitoring on drill-sites will be recorded in this system.

The drilling procedures are summarised to show the sequence of considerations and where monitoring work is slotted in with the program. **The monitoring stages and situations where environmental data are produced are shown in bold text.** It excludes the sampling process.

1) Select drilling method:

Factors: Once mineralised materials are encountered, methods such as rotary mud drilling may replace aircore drilling. The advantage of aircore drilling is sample recovery, speed and cost per-metre, making this a method of choice during greenfield exploration stages.

2) Select drill pad location:

Drill pad locations will be nominated in the EPEPR. These sites will initially be selected near roads and on easy-to-access sites requiring least disturbance and taking vegetation cover and landowner interests into account. The site will be such that sump areas will not be susceptible to erosion and foreseeable geotechnical failures.

3) Drill pad layout and design:

This will be to a general size and layout specified in the EPEPR

4) Sump Design

Designed sump size will consider hole, depth, the disposal of excess drill cuttings and will be constructed as per the EPEPR.

5) **Drill Pad Before and After Survey:** [Pre-disturbance]

After the collar peg location has been finalised and the drill-site marked with corner pegs and prior to equipment entering the drill area, the following will be documented:
Photography: Six Images: 4 Images from the edge of the drill-pad looking towards the collar-peg looking North, East, South and West. One image from the 30m up the access track towards the collar or similar and one image from the collar towards the marked-out planned sump location. These images will show pegs that outline the planned drill-pad corners and sump location.

Surface Radiation Survey: A surface contamination survey with probe at the ground-surface level at four points. Test the collar, probable cyclone location and two points at the sump location. These gamma readings will be entered into the data tablet and will be time-stamped and geo-located as per the images.

6) Drill Pad Preparation:

As per EPEPR specifications. If necessary preferably use roller to generate a flat working area or access as opposed to breaking the soil. If there is any slope on the drill pad, the sump needs to be on the downhill side of the collar-peg and cyclone location.

7) Drill Pad Mobilisation and Setup: [When rig is on site]

Equipment will arrive on site in clean condition free of any accumulated mud and dirt.

Assess wind-direction before rig setup & start of drilling to ensure that if the rig orientation could be refined that as many of the sampling and drilling crew can be located upwind from the hole-collar location as possible.

Place dedicated bunded tarps primarily to catch any possible hydraulic oil leaks. Place separate tarps around the collar and under the cyclone to catch cuttings and any cyclone water or muds. Create 'turkeys nests' as appropriate to contain any water from the cyclone and allow drill cuttings to be channelled to the sump. Setup a contained water channel from the cyclone to the sump.

Only bring what is needed on site. Designate an area on the drill site for parking vehicles and the storage of cement and consumables sufficiently away from the cyclone and collar that it is unlikely to be dust contaminated. Ensure that any vehicles to be used for site-travel, medical-evacuation etc. are parked > 15m from the drill collar and upwind from the rig free from possible dust from the drill-rig.

8) Preparation to Drill:

All workers are to be trained, inducted and contribute to and be at the daily safety and operational planning pre-start meetings, JSA meetings and be actively involved with and contributing to radiation safety at monthly toolbox meetings.

Complete vehicle and rig pre-starts, routine servicing, routine maintenance and preparations for sampling prior to drilling. The site geologist along with the driller assess the site preparations and readiness to drill. One of the objectives of the site setup is to ensure that down-hole materials are unlikely to be spilled on the site surface and all tarps for protecting the surface are checked for coverage and soundness prior to commencement.

Monitoring: Take a wide-angle photo including drill-pad, rig, cyclone and sump locations and showing tarps in position before drilling commences.

9) Preparation for dust, site drainage and 'collaring' the drill-hole:

Ensure that prior to drilling mineralised layers that vehicle windows are closed, all access to vehicle cabins are minimised and choose to have a lunch break before rather than after where possible.

Where aircore drilling is conducted without installing a collar any water ejected out of the hole will largely run from the cyclone via a contained channel to the sump. Installing a collar with the objective of better-controlling groundwater may be considered.

Where anomalous or ore-grade mineralisation is expected below the water-table, one option for the drainage line from the collar and cyclone to the sump may be a shovel able metal chute made from say 2mm thick section of galvanised iron.

10) Drill the hole:

The objective of drilling practice is to ensure that housekeeping on the drill-pad using tarps eliminates drill-hole cuttings and drill-hole fluids contacting the ground-surface. Where there is the potential for or any materials spill, it will be important to stop

work, contain the situation, assess whether a radiation spill has occurred. **If an incident occurs the monitoring steps include photography, additional radiation monitoring and remediation planning before putting a remediation in place and taking additional precautionary measures to avoid a repeat occurrence.**

Sampling at 1m intervals will produce up to 8 kg of sample per metre. Sample will be split with 25% going into calico bags and 75% going into containers that will be emptied into base of the sump. The containers for the 75% of each metre interval will be either buckets or green bags which will be stored on tarps and transferred over tarps before being emptied to the base of the sump.

Note the depth where groundwater is intersected and record on drill log. Drilling below the water table may generate lower dust emissions.

Clean-up and maintenance of the tarp cover has to be ongoing and commenced at the earliest opportunity during drilling to ensure that materials are not dispersed and materials become uncontrolled or spread by foot-traffic or machinery.

11) Run a downhole gamma survey inside the drill rods:

On completion of the drill-hole to final depth a gamma survey is carried out through the drill rods. This survey will be a second-layer of measurement to identify any anomalous radiation that has been encountered in the hole. Other measurement on site includes the recording of radiation using a radiation survey meter on the calico bags and pXRF analysis of samples for U.

The results of the downhole gamma survey will be processed and communicated to the drill crew ASAP and checked against the prior 1m interval sample-based measurements.

12) Mix cement and grout drill-hole while pulling rods out of the hole:

Drill-holes are to be grouted entirely to the surface. Note excess sample is disposed of in the sump and not returned to the drill-hole.

13) Rig clean-up before de-mobilisation:

All equipment leaving the drill pad that has been near the cyclone and drill collar have to be cleaned and washed down, with any washings being directed into the sump. Surface radiation measurements on equipment will be carried out if downhole values > 80 ppm U were encountered.

A geo-located and time-stamped record from surface monitoring of equipment and photographs of the site and cleaned equipment will be obtained on the data Tablet. The photograph and monitoring schedule is detailed below. This schedule is to ensure that as mineralisation concentrations increase, additional monitoring of site and rig clean-up is applied.

Clearance Surveys include:

Risk Category: < 80ppm U (based on 5 x 1m interval samples)

- cyclone splitter accessible internal surface is visibly clean
- (no radiation monitoring of equipment for A & B)
- photograph the cleaned cyclone and splitter internals
- photograph the cleaned mast and drillers control panel area of the drill rig
- Don't demobilise until the OK is given by the geologist and driller.

Risk Category: > 80 ppm U (based on 5 x 1m sample interval)

- All of the above
- radiation survey of cyclone and machinery surfaces at rear of rig 4x readings
- radiation survey tarp surface for each tarp before stowing on rig
- radiation survey cleaned buckets or green bags used for sample storage if they are to be disposed of or taken to a new drill pad, at least test 3 bags from the most mineralised interval in the hole
- radiation survey boots and clothing of the person in the dustiest work location

Site clean-up records need to be logged in the daily drilling report, communicated at the prestart for the following day and used as a day-by-day tool to guide the more-intensive use of PPE and to review drilling safety.

14) Tarp demobilisation and management:

Bunding under the rig to catch leaks from fuels, hydraulics, compressors and engines will be separate to those used for catching drill-cuttings. Should a hydraulic leak occur this should be repaired and cleaned up for example before drilling resumes so that there is no risk of generating mixed-wastes.

Tarps will be lifted, cleaned and radiation surveyed prior to transfer from the drill-site. The initial site clean-up will focus on ensuring materials from downhole do not visibly remain on the surface of the land. Material on the surface should be removed and disposed of in sumps rather than allowed to mix with the soil.

Separate tarps and bunds will catch cuttings around the collar and washings from the rear of the rig. Tarps will be set-up to allow materials to be washed, tipped or channelled into the sump. Foot-traffic through any accumulated cuttings is to be eliminated particularly after any anomalous mineralisation has been drilled and before this is cleaned up.

The rig and cyclone may be repositioned closer to the sump and with modified tarp cover should the rig require significant cleaning such as pressure washing. Pressure washing must be controlled so that it does not disperse materials in an uncontrolled way.

15) Sump Management:

Sumps (as per EPEPR) need to be sufficiently deep to ensure that – mineralised materials >80ppm U or ore-grade materials be encountered for example that radioactively anomalous materials from the drill-hole are going to be greater than 1m deep below the surface under compacted clean fill and the 1m of compacted clean fill will also allow for an additional layer of uncompacted soil over the sump. Only materials that have come from the drill-hole are to be put in the sump.

Mineralised materials may also be disposed of in a dedicated sample disposal pit (see EPEPR) if there is no current drilling. Disposal pits must contain at least 2m of clean and compacted cover among other detailed requirements over any radioactive materials (p,11 RP guidelines on mining in SA: Mineral exploration. SAEPA 2010).

Sumps will be fenced at all times and allowed to dry-out. After drying out, sumps will be filled such that >1m of compacted, clean fill and then a soil layer is placed on the sump.

16) Demobilisation from Drill-site:

All materials being taken from site will be checked using a radiation survey meter to ensure they are free from anomalous radiation and drilling materials, and rubbish will be removed from site. Plastic bags, or any other waste materials are to be disposed of offsite after being demonstrated to be free from radiation and cleaned as necessary. The site geologist and field assistant will clear all vehicles, items and personnel to leave site after radiation survey. (see separate section).

17) Waste Disposal:

In relation to any plastic bags, and used PPE, refer to p.11 RP guidelines on mining in SA: Mineral exploration. SAEPA 2010. The disposal of site rubbish at a municipal tip should be able to be verified by a receipt or photographic documentation.

18) Post drilling Image and Radiation Survey:

When the rig and vehicles leave the drill-site and an initial remediation involving cleaning off tarpaulins has been carried out a gamma-survey will make repeat measurements as per the before drilling locations and at a selection of any disturbed points having the greatest potential for spillage of drill cuttings. At least 3 radiation survey points will be made.

A post drilling photo-survey identical to the before images is also carried out.

19) Post Sump-Drying Survey

After the sump has dried, and prior to backfilling, a measurement of the radioactivity at the surface of the sump will be carried out if there is access for a gamma dose meter to be safely positioned on top of the settled muds and sediments. The depth to surface will be measured to ensure it is greater than 1m below ground level and this depth is recorded. A target depth of 1.2m will allow for 1m of compacted clean fill and 0.2m of uncompacted soil. Where the entire drill-hole is confirmed to have cuttings that are no more than 80ppm U, the thickness of compacted clean fill will not need to be > 1m. The before/after survey will still need to demonstrate that the site has not been contaminated.

20) Post Sump-Backfill Survey

After the sump has been filled with compacted clean fill, disturbed surfaces over the centreline of the sumps will be surveyed at the surface with a surface contamination and gamma dose meter at four locations.

The completed sump backfill site will be photographed including the sump in the foreground and towards the collar and including the drill-pad area.

21) Site Rehabilitation Survey

After any additional subsequent rehabilitation, such as a stage of surface ripping of a drill pad area site to facilitate water infiltration and revegetation, or after a period of natural regeneration, additional sets of geo-located drill-pad images may be taken. The ripping of a drill sump location should not disturb the >1m of compacted fill over the sump.

2(d) Dose constraints where applicable.

Any time where it is suspected that:

- An annual dose of 1000 μSv is possible or foreseeable in a year for person;

then personal radiation dosimetry and dust monitoring must commence under the supervision of a radiation safety specialist to estimate radiation exposures and compare doses with the limit for a member of the public at 1mSv/year and for a radiation worker at 20mSv per year.

2(e) Details of safety devices, PPE and radiation monitoring equipment.

The contamination survey meter will be suited for contamination checks on hands, clothing, PPE, and also able to detect dose rates. The device has an open window and is capable of measuring alpha beta and gamma particles.

The Ranger EXP contamination survey meter is a suitable meter for this work and details of the device are included below.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY FOR A SAFER WORLD

RADIATION ALERT
Ranger EXP



The Ranger EXP offers maximum performance in a lightweight, rugged solution for using your survey meter in the field. The Ranger EXP has been designed specifically for individuals that are operating in harsh environments. The Ranger is a small, handheld instrument that offers excellent sensitivity to low levels of alpha, beta, gamma and x-rays. The digital readout is displayed with a red count light and a beeper sounds with each count detected. Other features include an adjustable timer, selectable alert and with the free Observer USB Software Family, you can download your data from the internal memory, set computer alarms and calibrate the instrument.

- Detector**
RAP-RS1 Probe - External Halogen-quenched, unquenched GM tube with thin mica window, 1.4-2.0 mg/cm² areal density. Effective diameter of window is 45 mm (1.75 in.).
- Operating Range**
mR/hr - .001 (µR/h) to 100 CPM - 0 to 350,000
µSv/hr - .01 to 1000 CPS - 0 to 5000
Total/Timer - 1 to 9,999,000 counts
- Accuracy**
(Referenced to Cs137) Typically ±15% from factory, ±10% with NIST Source Calibration
- Energy Sensitivity**
3340 CPM/mR/hr referenced to Cs137
- Detects Alpha down to 2 MeV.
 - Detects Beta down to .16 MeV; typical detection efficiency at 1 MeV is approx. 25%.
 - Detects Gamma down to 10 KeV through the end window.
 - Smallest detectable level for I225 is .02 µCi at contact.

Display
Graphic LCD with Backlight

Alert Set Range
mR/hr .001 - 100 and CPM 1 - 350,000.
70db @ 1m.

Count Light
Red LED flashes with each radiation event.

Audio Indicator
Internally mounted beeper (can be switched off for silent operation)

Built-In Efficiencies
²³²Su (S35), ²²⁶Ra (Sty90), ¹³⁷Cs (Cs137), ³²P (Phosphorus (P32)), ¹⁴C (Carbon (C14)), ¹³¹I (Iodine (I131)), ⁶⁰Co (Cobalt (Co60)), and Alpha

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Ranger EXP

- Size**
5.5 X 2.7 X 1.3 in. (140 X 68 X 33 mm)
Probe: 10.25 X 2.75 X 1 in (260 X 70 X 25 mm)
- Outputs**
USB and Bluetooth 4.1 with included Observer Software Family for PC and Android OS
- Anti-Saturation**
Meter will hold at full scale in fields as high as 100 times the maximum reading.
- Power Requirements**
Two AA alkaline batteries.
- Includes**
Carrying Case, Xtreme Boost, Stand, Mini Observer USB Software Download, Conformance
- Limited Warranty**
1 year limited warranty



	NEW!	NEW!	NEW!	NEW!	NEW!	
	Monitor 200	DigAlert 200	The Ranger	SE Inspector USB	The Ranger EXP	SE Inspector EXP
± 5 y	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Alert	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Internal Memory	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Free Observer USB	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
GM Detector	Internal	Internal	Internal	Internal	External	External
Included Protective Bag	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
mR/hr	.001(µR/h) to 200	.001(µR/h) to 200	.001(µR/h) to 1000			
µSv/hr	.01 to 2000	.01 to 2000	.01 to 10000			
mSv/hr	100	100	100			
Counts Per Minute	0 to 214,000	0 to 214,000	0 to 2,000,000			
Counts per Second	0 to 3575	0 to 3575	0 to 3300			



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Should personal monitoring dosimetry be required, then Landauer OSL badges will be acquired as per the brochure below:



LuxeL[®] Dosimeter for X, Gamma, Beta, and Neutron Radiation

LuxeL[®] dosimetry service provides x, gamma, and beta radiation monitoring with optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) technology. OSL technology is the newest advancement in passive radiation protection dosimetry that improves on the best features of traditional film and TLD technologies. Neutron detection, processed with Track Etch[®] technology, is optional where the CR-39 is incorporated within the LuxeL[®] dosimeter's clear plastic pack. LuxeL[®] can be packaged for personnel monitoring, area monitoring, emergency response or other specialized services.

LuxeL[®] offers complete reanalysis to confirm the radiation dose measurement, imaging of unique filter patterns that provide diagnostic capabilities to identify static or dynamic states during radiation exposure, increased sensitivity and precision, a wide dynamic range of measurement, and excellent long-term stability. In addition to these technological advancements, LuxeL[®] can be customized to meet the administrative needs of a radiation monitoring program through graphic, color, and packaging design options.

Landauer's comprehensive full service provides automatic exchange out of dosimeters for each wear period, accredited dose of record processing and analysis, data management, reporting of exposure results, and customer service and technical support programs. In addition to Landauer's full range of diagnostic evaluation and reporting services, many ancillary services are available including direct computer access via the Internet to Landauer's database for exposure reports, shipment tracking and account maintenance transactions.

Administrative Design Features

The look of LuxeL[®] can be specialized through the selection of various combinations of graphic formats and background options to help identify groups and wear dates. Optional features such as department (center) color-coding, company logo, and custom instructions that can further specify dosimeters are available for an additional charge.

The name of the account and worker, and a dosimeter placement icon indicating correct placement of the dosimeter is shown on the front of the LuxeL[®] basic design. The account and participant numbers, wear date, dosimeter use location, serial number, and the dosimeter and component bar codes, all ensuring chain of custody, appear on the back of the dosimeter.

Background and Graphic Format Options

Choose between any combination of four background colors and three graphic formats. Background options are no background (default), Dogs, Sky or Trees. Graphic formats are: Side Bar (default), Center or Cross. The graphic format change is color with each exchange frequency and each season has its own unique icon to help distinguish wear dates.

Department Groupings (Colors)

Shipments are sent to a central location or can be directed into separate groups for shipping to one site or to multiple sites (sites) at the same address or to different addresses. Some sites receive separate shipments. The site name is printed on the back of the dosimeter, and a series code is printed on the back of the dosimeter. The site name on the back of the dosimeter is printed over a gray line graphic (default) or can be color coded for easy identification in a space of six different colors.

Dosimeter Placement Icons

Icons on the face of the dosimeter identify the correct placement of the dosimeter, and a written description is included on the back of the dosimeter for verification. Icons include all whole body and extremity (arm, area monitoring) and a special icon designed for fetal monitoring.



Holder

A Finite Element Analysis (FEA) study was used to develop the most durable holder available. The dosimeter simply snaps into the holder. The standard holder has an alligator clip for secure fastening to clothing. In areas where no metal material is available, a clip made from all plastic can replace the standard plastic and metal alligator clip. Area monitor holders have Velcro[®] tabs with adhesive backing for easy surface placement.

Packaging

LuxeL[®] can be packaged for personnel monitoring, area monitoring, emergency response or other specialized services. Standard packaging ships each dosimeter individually wrapped in polythene along with a card containing account and worker information that can be customized with a message to the entire account, a department (center), or a specific worker.

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LuxeL[®] Dosimeter for X, Gamma, Beta, and Neutron Radiation

LuxeL[®] and OSL Technology

Landauer grows the specially formulated aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃) crystalline detector material. The Al₂O₃ detector is then configured into a thin strip sandwiched within a multi-element filter pack. The filter pack is heat sealed within a laminated, light-tight paper envelope creating an integrated, self-contained packet that is RF (radio-frequency) sealed inside a tamper-proof plastic blister pack to eliminate possible mishandling, light leakage, or lost detector elements.

LuxeL[®] may be used for up to one year. It is unaffected by heat, moisture, and pressure when the clear blister pack is uncompromised.

Radiation exposure is measured in Landauer's laboratory by stimulating the Al₂O₃ material with selected frequencies of laser light causing it to luminesce in proportion to the radiation dose and the intensity of stimulation light. The luminescence measured is applied to a dose algorithm that relies on the response ratio between different filter positions within the dosimeter to discriminate between beta and photon (x and gamma) radiation fields to determine exposure results.

Analysis

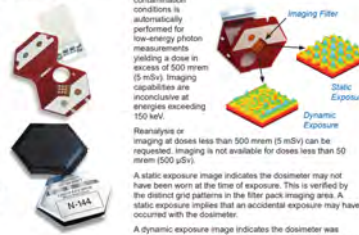
The Al₂O₃ detector can be reanalyzed numerous times to confirm the accuracy of a radiation dose measurement. A full reanalysis is automatically performed for every measurement (yielding a dose in excess of 500 mrem (5 mSv)).

The filter pack imaging area renders unique filter patterns that provide qualitative information about conditions during exposure. Imaging to identify static, dynamic, or contamination conditions is automatically performed for low-energy photon measurements yielding a dose in excess of 500 mrem (5 mSv). Imaging capabilities are inconclusive at energies exceeding 150 keV.

Reanalysis or imaging at doses less than 500 mrem (5 mSv) can be requested. Imaging is not available for doses less than 50 mrem (500 µSv).

A static exposure image indicates the dosimeter may not have been worn at the time of exposure. This is verified by the distinct grid patterns in the filter pack imaging area. A static exposure implies that an accidental exposure may have occurred with the dosimeter.

A dynamic exposure image indicates the dosimeter was moving at the time of exposure. This is verified by the blurred grid patterns in the filter pack imaging area. A dynamic exposure implies that the dosimeter was worn at the time of exposure, and the reported dose is valid.



Technical Specifications

Radiation Measured	Photon (X and Gamma Ray)	Beta Particle	Neutron
Detector	Al ₂ O ₃ (Aluminum Oxide)	Al ₂ O ₃ (Aluminum Oxide)	Optional Neutron detector inside dosimeter (CR-39)
Analysis Method	Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL)	Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL)	Chemical etching followed by track coating (Track Etch)
Energy Detected	5 keV to in excess of 40 keV	150 keV to in excess of 10 MeV (Expressed as Average Energy)	Fast: 40 keV to 40 MeV Thermal/Intermediate: 0.25 eV to 40 keV
Dose Measurement Range	1 mrem to 1000 mrem (10 µSv to 10 mSv)	10 mrem to 1000 mrem (100 µSv to 10 mSv)	Fast: 20 mrem to 25 mrem (200 µSv to 250 mSv) Thermal/Intermediate: 10 mrem to 5 mrem (100 µSv to 50 mSv)
Accuracy	Deep Dose (30-100): ± 15% at the 95% confidence interval for photons above 20 keV Shallow Dose (30-100): ± 15% at the 95% confidence interval for photons above 20 keV and beta particles above 200 keV		
Accreditations, Approvals, Licenses	NVLAP (NVLAP Lab Code 100518-0) for Whole Body (ANSI N438 N13.11-2007) in the comprehensive subcategory "Count" in all categories including "V" when routine component is added, and for extremity (ANSI N438 N13.11-2006), HSE (Health and Safety Executive) United Kingdom approved for Whole Body (OSL) and Whole Body Neutron, NOLAP (Department of Energy Laboratory Accreditation Program), CNSC (Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission) Dosimetry Service License.		

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2(f) Description of incident and accident identification, response, investigation and reporting.

Emergency Procedures

In the event of an incident or emergency involving radioactive substances, implement control measures to minimise the exposure time of personnel to the source and maximise the distance of personnel from the potential source:

- Evacuate: personnel to a safe distance from the spill or potential source of radiation.
- Secure: the area by best means available to ensure additional exposures do not occur
- Advise: the site supervisor and the Radiation Safety Officer, seek additional advice if warranted
- Clean up: people first, then environment, then equipment and treat cleaning equipment as waste. Monitor waste and dispose accordingly.
- Verify Clean-up using a site specific clearance survey
- Record: the incident, and in the case of a spill for example include:
 - time, date and place
 - the names of persons involved
 - quantities and nature of materials involved
 - note any dispersal of a radioactive substance
 - the duration where materials were out of control
 - probable cause of incident
 - dose estimates for workers

Notifiable Incidents

- Workers shall report incidents to their supervisor or manager immediately via phone/email and followed up with a written report within 48 hours of the incident occurring.
- Notifiable incidents must be reported to the SA EPA

The following incidents are foreseeable for ionizing radiation sources at Australian Rare Earths:

- Stolen/missing XRF machine or radioactive material - orally report to regulator within 24h, written report within 7 days.
- Worker or member of public exceeding annual dose limits (via misuse of an XRF or radioactive sources) - orally report to regulator ASAP, written report within 7 days.
- Damage to XRF - orally reported to supervisor or manager ASAP, written report within 7 days.

The following incidents are foreseeable at Australian Rare Earths related to working at a drill-site:

- A person not wearing or incorrectly wearing a dust mask or respiratory protection in a dusty area. This is a non-reportable incident.
- Where radioactive materials may cause environmental damage (e.g. spill of uncontrolled radioactive materials to the environment at more than 100 times the exempt activity), the regulator shall be notified orally immediately, with a written report within 7 days. Specialist advice will also be required.
- Errors in classifying materials and packages containing radioactive materials resulting in inappropriate storage handling, proximity of workers or members of the public and labelling.

Specialist Advice

ARE has access to the following specialist advice when dealing with potential radiation incidents:

SA Radiation Pty Ltd

Dr. Kent Gregory 0410 388 018 kent@saradiation.com.au

Mathieu Messeiller 0490 770 110 matt@saradiation.com.au

2(g) Process and frequency for review of the radiation management plan.

The RMP will be reviewed at the commencement of each drilling program along with the EPEPR documentation for the proposed work program. RMP documents will also be reviewed if the exploration location changes and introduces new risks such as outcrop sampling, . Similarly should sedimentary uranium be discovered at Overland at potential concentrations and volumes amenable for ISR; a review of the RMP will be triggered to allow for potential changes including:

- Changing drill method to rotary mud drilling
- Making the RSO position a more stand-alone safety role
- Training and competency requirements will be reviewed
- Rolling out personal monitoring badges to all workers at drill rigs or handling samples
- Compiling and refining all site-specific radiation survey, downhole gamma logging, and U-assay data to improve radiation safety.
- Incorporating some method-related refinements to facilitate well-fluid monitoring and sample handling.

References

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 - (2023b) Guidance Document: Transport of radioactive material. South Australian Environmental Protection Authority Radiation Protection.
 - (2023c) Portable XRF apparatus. Guideline EPA 1148/23. South Australian Environmental Protection Authority, Adelaide.
 - (2023d) Security of sealed radioactive sources. Guideline EPA 1132/23. South Australian Environmental Authority. Adelaide.

Appendices

- 1) Database of mineralized samples >80ppm and storage locations
- 2) pXRF Radiation Management Plan for Australian Rare Earths and Licenses
- 3) pXRF field use procedure
- 4) Drill site contamination monitoring procedure
- 5) Procedure for shipping of NORM materials