Doc ID: EP-03955

5/11/2025

Mr. Geoff McConachy,
Project Supervisor (Non-Executive Director),
Astra Resources Pty Ltd,
Level 5, 149, Flinders Street,
Adelaide, South Australia, 5000

Via email: geoff.mcconachy@renascor.com.au

Dear Mr. McConachy,

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

In reference to your final submission dated 22/10/2025, the EPEPR has been approved pursuant to section 70B(5) of the *Mining Act 1971* (the Mining Act).

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

Approval Granted to	**Astra Resources Pty Ltd**
Tenement Type & Number	Exploration License EL6451
Program Number	EP - 03955
EPEPR Description	Exploration for cobalt, copper and gold consisting of 30RC, 3DD, 33 drill pads, located 30km north-east of Olary on Bulloo Creek station.

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

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

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

1	**Rehabilitation Bond** DEM has determined the rehabilitation liability estimate to be **$9,000** based on the information you have provided. Accordingly, a bond of **$10,000** be entered into with the Minister for Energy and Mining (Minister). This bond will be formally requested through separate correspondence.
2	**Public Liability Insurance** Pursuant to Regulation 81 of the *Mining Regulations 2020* (the Mining Regulations), you are required to provide a copy of a certificate evidencing the insurance coverage over the tenement(s).
3	**Compliance Reporting** You are required to submit an annual exploration compliance report. The report is required to be submitted **within 2 months** after the anniversary of the date the licence/ease was granted, or in accordance with joint reporting requirements agreed to with the Minister. Please refer to the DEM website for more information on the reporting requirements. You are reminded that a separate compliance report is required **2 months after** the expiry or surrender of the EL.
4	**Work, Health and Safety Compliance** In accordance with Chapter 10 of the *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012* (SA), you must meet the requirements for mine operators in South Australia, which include a notification for mining operations, the establishment of a Safety Management System, the identification of Principal Mining Hazards and development of a Principal Mining Hazard Management Plan. Further information on your responsibilities, including a guide to Chapter 10, and the Mine Operator Notification Form, is available on the SafeWork SA website.
5	**EPEPR Timeframe** The EPEPR is approved for a period of twelve months from the date of this letter. A further 3 months after expiry of the 12-month period is provided to complete all rehabilitation

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

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

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

General enquiries	Jonathan Gnanapragasam Senior Assessment Officer, Exploration Regulation DEM.exploration@sa.gov.au

Yours sincerely

Simon Constable
DIRECTOR, MINERALS REGULATION
In accordance with delegated
powers and functions

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

Exploration PEPR - EPEPR | 12 Month PEPR

Reference Number: **EP-03955** • Status: **Submitted**

Applicant and General Details

Applicant Details

Geoffrey McConachy

Full Name *

Geoffrey McConachy

Mobile Phone

0400 706 008

Business Phone

Email *

geoff.mcconachy@renascor.com.au (mailto:geoff.mcconachy@renascor.com.au)

Project Supervisor

Geoff McConachy – Non Executive Director Renascor Resources Limited on behalf of Renascor’s subsidiary Astra Resources Pty Ltd.

Geoffrey McConachy is a senior geologist with over thirty years of Australian and international experience in the mining industry assessing a wide range of commodities. Prior to joining the Company, Geoffrey worked for Heathgate Resources Pty Ltd and Quasar Resources Pty Ltd, where his roles included Managing Director - Exploration. While at Heathgate and Quasar, Geoffrey led the exploration and development team in the discovery, definition and evaluation of four uranium deposits including the Four Mile deposit, for which he was co-honoured with the Prospector of the Year award from the Australian Association of Mining & Exploration Companies. His experience includes instrumental roles in the discovery of the Fosterville gold deposit in Victoria and the Potosi base metal deposit in New South Wales. Geoffrey is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a former Director of the Uranium Information Centre.

General Details

Tenement Details *

Tenement Type	Tenement Name	Tenement Holder
Exploration Licence	EL 6451	Astra Resources Pty Ltd

Operating Company

Astra Resources Pty Ltd

If there is another Operating Company, please provide

Account Name	Entity Type	Registered Address	Registered Email
Renascor Resources Limited	Public Company	149 FLINDERS STREET ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5000	info@renascor.com.au (mailto:info@renascor.com.au)

Project/prospect name

Bulloo Creek prospect

Mineral Model

Mineralisation Model: The Bulloo Creek prospect has been identified from extensive soil geochemistry sampling, which identified a region of elevated cobalt assay results that correlate with a magnetic high in the area.

Renascor has recently completed reinterpretation of geophysical data, which has defined three discrete sub-surface magnetic bodies that closely correlate with the abovementioned cobalt geochemical results, which form the basis for mineralisation targeting in the proposed exploration program. Conceptual mineralisation models include targeting zones impacted by Proterozoic granites, a potential thermal and/or mineralised fluid source, or metasomatic Fe-rich fluid alteration generating high gradient aeromagnetic features.

Primary Commodities *

Commodity Name ↑	Commodity Group	Grade
Cobalt	Exploration	
Copper	Exploration	
Gold	Exploration	

Secondary Commodities

Commodity Name ↑	Commodity Group	Grade

There are no records to display.

Project Description

The drill programme is designed to better constrain the geological model and pinpoint mineralisation zones.

Proposed Project Schedule

Start Date

17/11/2025

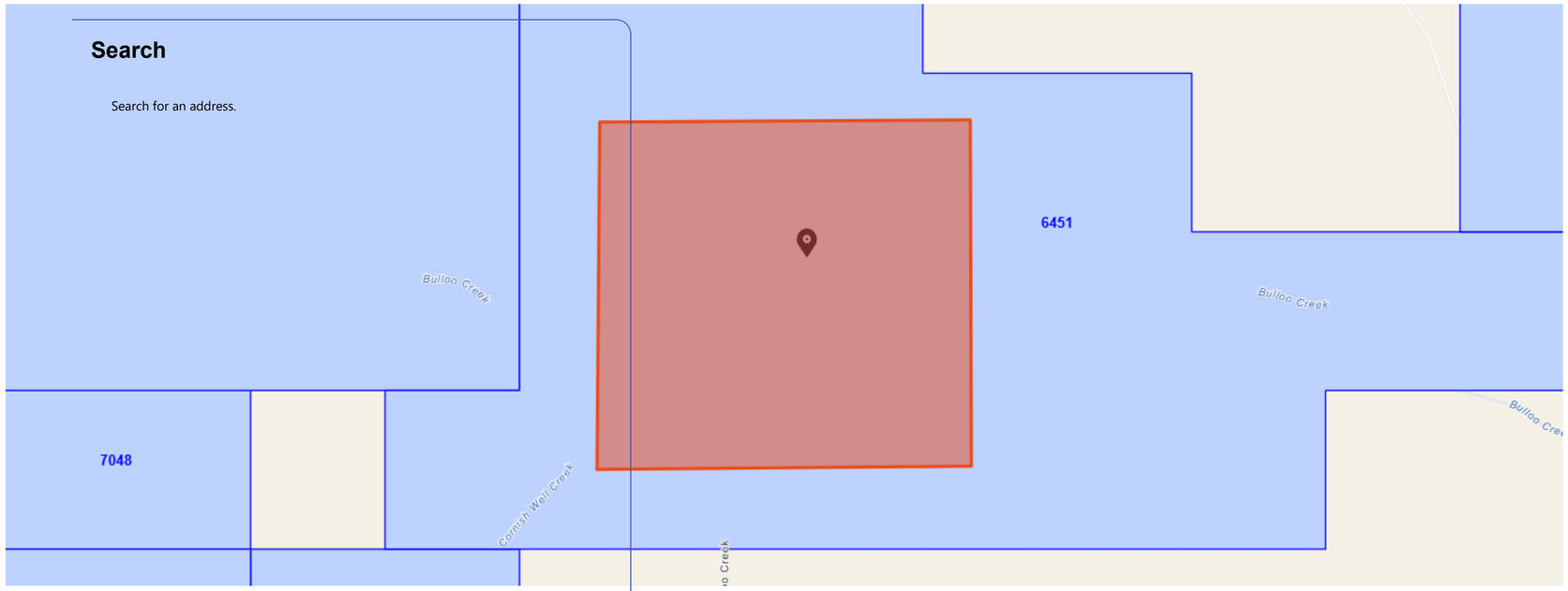
End date

16/11/2026

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

—

Identify Application Area



Map Layer Intersects

Application Area Details

Location Description

Bulloo Creek

Area (Sqkm)

17.60

Spatial Data Intersects - Summary Table

Show 10 entries

Search:

Spatial Layer Name	Category	Referral	Intersect Count
1:250K mapsheets	Other		1
Cadastral Parcels	Other		1
Determinations of Native Title	Other		1
Exploration licences (mineral/opal)	No-Go Area		1
Pastoral Lease Boundaries	Other		1
Terrestrial - BOM Groundwater Dependant Atlas (GDE Atlas)	Other		1

Showing 1 to 6 of 6 entries

Previous 1 Next

Spatial Data Intersects - Details Table

Show 10 entries

Search:

Spatial Layer Name	Shape	Primary Attribute	All Attributes	Category
1:250K mapsheets	Shape 1	OLARY	View attributes	Other
Cadastral Parcels	Shape 1	H835400BL897	View attributes	Other
Determinations of Native Title	Shape 1	Adnyamathanha, Ngadjuri and Wilyakali Overlap Claim	View attributes	Other
Exploration licences (mineral/opal)	Shape 1	EL 6451	View attributes	No-Go Area
Pastoral Lease Boundaries	Shape 1	BULLOO CREEK	View attributes	Other
Terrestrial - BOM Groundwater Dependant Atlas (GDE Atlas)	Shape 1	528	View attributes	Other

Showing 1 to 6 of 6 entries

Previous 1 Next

Program Preparation

Work undertaken in preparing the proposal

The proposed field work planned for EL6451 is to undertake an RC and DD drill programme, which will comprise 1 multipurpose drill rig, associated support vehicles and personnel.

The aim of the proposed drill programme is to expand on ongoing desktop studies and previous field work. This includes multiple previous soil geochemistry programmes that have defined at-surface cobalt anomalies, drilling that targeted gold mineralisation in the area, and more recent refinement of Renascor’s exploration model focusing on geochemical data’s spatial correlation with reinterpreted total magnetic intensity geophysics.

Consultation with landholders and other stakeholders regarding this has been planned as detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and initial land access approvals have been sought from the pastoral station lease holder and native title group. Field reconnaissance, in conjunction with completion of in-field heritage clearance survey activities were most recently completed 11-13 August 2025.

Contractors will be selected to undertake proposed advanced exploration activities in the near future, with Renascor having initiated discussions with a preferred party that has prior experience working on the ground. Contractors will be informed of appropriate land access procedures including weed management, fire management and land management requirements as notified by landowners.

Operator Capability

Renascor has developed a key reference document, the ‘Safety and Environmental Procedures and Guidelines for Field Operations’ (Appendix 1), which was initially prepared in 2012 and takes its latest form as at July 2024, refined through extensive field exploration activities outlining the standard operating procedures for a safe and environmentally sound operation. This document is provided to each onsite employee and contractor, containing the following forms and checklists (below) to ensure there is a place to report any incidents on the field.

- Incident Report
- Induction & Check Register for Field Site Employees and Contractors
- Hazard Report
- General Induction Checklist
- Hazardous Substances Register
- First Aid Treatment Register
- Fieldwork Health and Safety Checklist
- Field Risk Assessment.

An Exploration Site Induction (Appendix 2) is also given to all site employees and contractors prior to them being allowed to access the site to provide appropriate communication of regulatory requirements, safety expectations, and environmental requirements. This is in addition to the contracted drilling company’s own site management protocol.

Engagement with stakeholders, particularly the native title representatives and pastoral lease holder, was carried out as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Appendix 3).

Renascor Resources also has a series of policies to guide the management of operations and their potential impact to the environment and people. The following policies are published on the Company website:

- Environmental Policy
- OHS Policy
- Risk Management Policy
- Sustainability Policy.

Lease Conditions

N/A

Land Access

Identify the Owners of Land and authority to access land

Land Title Reference	Plan Parcel Reference	Type of Land	Owner of Land ↑	Land Access Authorisation Method	Date of Form 21 or Agreement Signed	Instrument or Uploaded Document Id	Uncheck land not applicable to your application ar
CL 6196/752	H835400BL897	Leasee	Kym and Lynn Riggs	Service of Notice of Entry	16/09/2025	Form 21B serving ref NT-01091	Checked
CL 6196/752	H835400BL897	Native Title Land	SA Native Title Services (SANTS) and Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corp	Land Access Agreement	30/07/2011	RI 210	Checked

Is any of the application area over a road, street or highway

No

Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA)

Will activities be conducted within the WPA

No

In which zone will activities be conducted?

Name	Are you intending to undertake work?	Closure start date	Closure end date

There are no records to display.

Does the tenement holder hold a valid and current Resource Exploration Permit under the WPA Rule?

—

Permit No.

—

What is the expiry date of the permit?

—

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

—

Other Land Owned or Controlled by the Commonwealth Department of Defence

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

No

Other Commonwealth defence land

Defence Land	Applicable
There are no records to display.	

Do you have a Deed of Access with Defence?

—

Expiry date of the Deed of Access

—

Date the Range Control Officer granted permission to conduct the proposed exploration operations.

—

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

—

Native Title

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

Yes

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

Name of Determined / Claimant Group	Agreement Type	Instrument Number	Applicable
Adnyamathanha, Ngadjuri and Wilyakali Overlap Claim	Native Title	RI 210	Yes

Provide any additional relevant information

Please refer to Appendix 4 for details in relation to Renascor's native title agreement.

Exempt Land

Exempt Land

Has Exempt land been identified?

Yes

If a "Waiver of Exemption" has been reached to waive the benefit of the exemption, a notice of the agreement must be given to the Mining Registrar, either within 21 days after the agreement was entered into or when an application for the mineral tenement is made under the Mining Act.

In the table below enter the relevant instrument numbers for any Form 23C - Notice of wavier of exemption provided to the Mining Registrar.*

Land Title	Plan Parcel	Owner of Land that has benefit of exemption ↑	Why is the land exempt land?	Waiver of exemption(s) been negotiated	Instrument Number or Uploaded Document Id
CL 6196/752	H835400BL897	Kym and Lynn Riggs	Land within 150 metres of a spring, well, reservoir or dam	No	Map 1 (no exploration within 500m of dams)
CL 6196/752	H835400BL897	SA Native Title Services (SANTS) and Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corp			

Exempt Land Plan ⓘ

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Map 1 - Bulloo Creek - Clearance and Exclusion Areas - October 2025.jpeg	2.94 Mb	17-10-2025 11:53:47	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Land Access and Consultation/Exempt Land/Map 1 - Bulloo Creek - Clearance and Exclusion Areas - October 2025_2025-10-17T01-23-49.011Z.jpeg)

Consultation

Stakeholder ↑	Land Use	Matters raised	Stakeholder concerns raised and how addressed
Kym and Lynn Riggs	Grazing	Ongoing discussion has been undertaken from an early stage, covering issues of site access, proposed activities and timing. Renascor has noted the landowners requests to minimise disturbances to livestock and leave gates open/closed as found. No specific concerns raised, with a good working relationship formed.	Adhering to landowners requests, disturbance of livestock has been minimised, including ensuring site based activities avoid key work events on the pastoral station involving its animals, and ensuring gate positions are retained after passing through.
SA Native Title Services (SANTS) and Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corp	Other (e.g. historic mining)	Avoidance of identified cultural heritage sites. Noted that Bulloo Creek is likely a historical transit corridor for traditional owners, thus prefer to not disturb unless necessary.	Identified cultural heritage sites are spatially demarcated and exploration activities will not disturb these areas. Bulloo Creek has been agreed to remain as "not cleared", and any clearance and access required to be negotiated at a future time.

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

N/A

Provide any additional relevant information.

N/A

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

N/A

Description of Environment

Proximity to Infrastructure and Housing

Provide the following information:

Map 2 illustrates infrastructure and housing in the region surrounding the Bulloo Creek prospect.
Map 3 provides a local view of features specific to the proposed exploration area and its close proximity to Bulloo Creek pastoral station infrastructure.

A summary of features present considered for any potential impact by proposed exploration activities are descried below.

Settlements:
1. Olary township – located ~17km southeast, accessed via Bulloo Creek Rd and the Barrier Highway.
2. Mingary township – located ~25km east, accessed via Bulloo Creek Rd and the Barrier Highway.

Roads and Tracks:
3. The Barrier Highway is the main sealed road linking Adelaide and Broken Hill to the exploration area.
4. The Bulloo Creek Rd turnoff is located ~13km northeast from the Olary township when travelling along the Barrier Highway, which provides direct access to the southern border of the proposed exploration area.

Other Human Infrastructure:
5. The Bulloo Creek pastoral station and related infrastructure, including shearing shed, shearers quarters, associated sheds, water and feed locations are in close proximity and along proposed access routes to the exploration area.

Railway lines, transmissions lines, gas and water pipelines, communication lines:
6. Rail – A 371km long east-west section of freight line runs from Crystal Brook in South Australia to Broken Hill in New South Wales, which runs near parallel to the Barrier Highway in the region near to the proposed exploration area. Renascor's activities will not interact with this infrastructure.
7. Communication assets – mobile phone communications are accessible from the proposed exploration area.
8. No sub-surface cables are known to run through the proposed exploration area.

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Map 2 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - August 2025.jpeg	1.11 Mb	20-10-2025 10:36:27	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Proximity to infrastructure/Map 2 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - August 2025_2025-10-20T00-06-30.752Z.jpeg)
Map 3 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest (farm map overlay) - August 2025.bmp	24.89 Mb	20-10-2025 10:36:27	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Proximity to infrastructure/Map 3 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest (farm map overlay) - August 2025_2025-10-20T00-06-30.759Z.bmp)

Landform, topography, soil and surface cover

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

Landform and topography
Work is proposed in predominantly flat-lying grazing land with sandy soils. One moderately sloping rocky outcrop with a peak ~20m higher than surrounds is present, with occasional smaller lower gradient rocky outcrops draining into Bulloo Creek. Topography/elevation of the work area is shown in Map 4. Representative landform example is depicted in Image 1.
Bulloo Creek and the surrounding flood plain is viewed as the land most susceptible to erosion in the area. An example of typical landform in and around the Bulloo Creek floodplain is provided in Image 2. Exploration activities are currently not proposed within the Bulloo Creek floodplain, and has also been agreed with native title representatives to remain uncleared from a heritage clearance survey perspective at this time.
No dunes are present. Sporadic small claypans scatter the area.

Soil and surface cover
Limited ground susceptibility to compaction, erosion, dust or runoff is expected in this proposed program.
The proposed drill sites are primarily located within areas of Pleistocene-age Pooraka Formation clays, sand and carbonate earth, and outcropping Palaeoproterozoic schist, gneiss, migmatite and quartzite rises.
Pooraka Formation ground is interpreted as reasonably resistant to compaction, erosion, dust and runoff, with generally consistent salt bush vegetation cover binding the surface together, coarser grained sands, flat gradient ground and distance from main surface water drainage routes helping to alleviate risks in these areas.
Proterozoic outcrop presents as hard, rocky ground, very resistant to weathering.
Holocene alluvial/fluvial sediments of Bulloo Creek also intersect the proposed exploration area, but only represents a small proportion of the ground that Renascor currently intends to drill-test. The outer edges of this area appear to be of higher clay content and poorly consolidated, more susceptible to compaction and erosion. The inner channel of Bulloo Creek is dominated by coarser sands and gravels, whilst more resistant to compaction, are also poorly consolidated, making it amenable to erosion when disturbed.
These areas are within grazing paddocks, with reasonable access along fence lines and existing tracks, which will be used to minimise ground disturbance.
Locations have been located to avoid any natural feature disturbance and may be further located on advice from the property owner.

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Image 1 - 20250813_Bulloo_Creek_Eastern_Anomaly_448493E_6444862N_Looking_North.jpg	3.17 Mb	20-10-2025 10:44:29	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Landform, topography/Image 1 - 20250813_Bulloo_Creek_Eastern_Anomaly_448493E_6444862N_Looking_North_2025-10-20T00-14-31.825Z.jpg)
Image 2 - 20250813_Bulloo_Creek_Historical_Agricultural_Attempt_447300E_6442740N_Looking South.jpg	4.43 Mb	20-10-2025 10:44:29	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Landform, topography/Image 2 - 20250813_Bulloo_Creek_Historical_Agricultural_Attempt_447300E_6442740N_Looking South_2025-10-20T00-14-31.312Z.jpg)
Map 4 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - Olary 1_100000 Elevation Contours.pdf	1.41 Mb	20-10-2025 10:40:57	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Landform, topography/Map 4 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - Olary 1_100000 Elevation Contours_2025-10-20T00-10-59.297Z.pdf)

Surface Water

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

No

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

—

Indicate how you will avoid disturbance

All drilling and access to drill sites (other than existing farm tracks) will be located away from the main Bulloo Creek watercourse, which has also been discussed and agreed to avoid due to traditional owner preferences.
Any water encountered during drilling will be captured by shallow sumps and/or plastic Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC).

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

No

Select the name(s) of protected water areas

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

No

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

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Map 2 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - August 2025.jpeg	1.11 Mb	20-10-2025 10:48:03	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Surface water/Map 2 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - August 2025_2025-10-20T00-18-05.520Z.jpeg)
Map 3 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest (farm map overlay) - August 2025.bmp	24.89 Mb	20-10-2025 10:48:03	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Surface water/Map 3 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest (farm map overlay) - August 2025_2025-10-20T00-18-05.424Z.bmp)

Name	Applicable
There are no records to display.	

Groundwater

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

Yes

Provide evidence or any supporting information demonstrating this.

—

Description of the localites/areas where different groundwater conditions may be encountered

Several water wells are present within or in the near vicinity of the proposed exploration area, providing a good basis for understanding groundwater characteristics.
The average depth of Renascor's proposed drilling will be about 200 metres. Historic exploration drilling in the area has predominantly been shallow, e.g. holes prefixed "RC11TRC" were typically drilled to 60-70 metres, whilst holes prefixed "BC", "DUF" and "DFR" were typically less than 30 metres in depth.

Within the proposed exploration area, there are likely to be two distinct groundwater condition zones that Renascor may encounter.
At the western extent of the area ("Western Anomaly"), in close proximity to Bulloo Creek, historical drill hole and water well data confirms very shallow depth to Standing Water Level (SWL), with most recent water well data derived from a well drilled in 2002 (drillhole 191393 - BULLOO CK STN SITE 1 (BLACK TANK)) recording SWL of 8 metres. Stratigraphy is interpreted from surface as sands and clays related to the present day creek channel and floodplain, underlain by Palaeoproterozoic quartz dominant gneiss and psammites commencing from ~5-10 metres, interpreted to be the Wilyama Supergroup (Unit 7).
At the centre and north of the proposed exploration area, SWL deepens to 26 metres, as recorded from 2002 water well drillhole 191392 - BULLOO CK STN SITE 2. Stratigraphy is noted as Pleistocene-age Pooraka Formation clays, sand and carbonate earth from surface, also underlain by Wilyama Supergroup (Unit 7).

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

Name ↑	Formation age and/or stratigraphic unit	Stratigraphic intervals (depth range) (m)	Aquifer formation name	Aquifer Interval/thinkness (from-to) (m)	Aquifer Type	Aquifer salinity (TDS)	Depth to groundwater (m)	Comments
Eastern Anomaly Area	Pooraka Formation	10	Unknown	0	Unknown	0	26	Ground water not expected to be encountered in this unit. PEPR online form not allowing depth ranges to be populated.
Eastern Anomaly Area	Wilyama Supergroup Unit 7	0	Unknown	0	Unconfined	6200	26	Salinity and SWL derived from drillhole 191392 - BULLOO CK STN SITE 2.
Western Anomaly Area	Present day/Holocene sands and gravels	5	Unknown	N/A	Unknown	0	8	Water table not expected to be encountered.
Western Anomaly Area	Wilyama Supergroup Unit 7	0	Unknown	8-Unknown	Unconfined	7,300mg/L	8	Salinity and SWL derived from drillhole 191393 - BULLOO CK STN SITE 1 (BLACK TANK). PEPR form not allowing ranges and unknown entries to be populated.

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

According to Schedule 1—Environmental values of waters (clause 6), Section 3—Environmental values of particular waters of the South Australia Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015, groundwater at Bulloo Creek with total dissolved solids (TDS) salinity readings between 6,200-7,300mg/L will have value for Primary Industries livestock drinking water, aquaculture and human consumption of aquatic foods.

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

Bulloo Creek is identified as having moderate to high potential aquatic GDE and the ground immediately surrounding Bulloo Creek also has low to high potential terrestrial GDE. As such, the value of the GDE is noted as sensitive and will be treated accordingly.

Is the proposed program located within a prescribed wells area?

No

Select the prescribed wells

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

No

Select the prescribed water resource areas

Provide any additional information

In relation to Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) within and immediately surrounding the project area, maps have attempted to be generated from the area directly from the Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas without success due to limited geospatial and map region download capabilities.

Attach Files ⊕ **Expand/Collapse**

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No Files Uploaded			

Native Vegetation

Will you be working within areas of native vegetation?

Yes

Provide the following information:

The proposed exploration area is broadly categorised as covered by non-woody native chenopod scrubland, with native vegetation typically < 1m tall. Along Bulloo Creek and surrounding floodplain, in order of decreasing abundance include:
- Woody native vegetation generally > 1 m tall (e.g. eucalypt forests and woodlands, wattle shrublands, hop-bush shrublands)
- Non-woody native vegetation occurring in association with wetlands (e.g. emergent vegetation, lignum).

Areas identified as having very sparse native vegetation (e.g. gibber plains, post-fire heath, coastal dunes, beaches. Large fluctuations can occur - usually with low native vegetation), are also found along Bulloo Creek, as well as in areas where exposed rocky outcrops are present.

Numerous species of flora are recorded in the region surrounding the proposed Bulloo Creek exploration area, but none are classified as rare or endangered. Species present are:

- Baldoo
- Tall Bindyi
- Salt Bindyi
- Wild Parsley
- Black-anther Flax-lily
- Minnie Daisy
- Furrowed New Holland Daisy
- Green Peppercress
- Warty Peppercress
- Dryland Bluebell
- Early Nancy
- Tropical Speedwell
- Slender Club-rush
- Austral Indigo
- Dwarf Swainson-pea
- Slender Bell-fruit
- Hill Raspwort
- Inland Rush
- Finger Rush
- Dwarf Lantern-bush
- Desert Lantern-bush
- Creeping Parakeelya
- Brush Three-awn
- Sand Brome
- Purple Love-grass
- Window Mulga-grass
- Synaptantha tillaeacea var. tillaeacea
- Smooth Correa
- Spiny Potato-bush
- Erect Riceflower
- Spiked Riceflower

In the surrounding region (but not identified within EL 6451), NatureMaps (Map 5) has identified presence of Slender Bell-fruit (Codonocarpus pyramidalis) as a vulnerable flora species.

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

—

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Map 5 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area - NatureMaps Flora and Fauna - August 2025.bmp	24.89 Mb	20-10-2025 10:55:25	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Native Vegetation/Map 5 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area - NatureMaps Flora and Fauna - August 2025_2025-10-20T00-25-27.809Z.bmp)

Fauna

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

No records of native fauna of significance (NPW Act or EPBC Act rating) have been identified within proximity to the project site.
Emu are the only fauna specifically identified in NatureMaps (Map 5), but are not formally classified as under specific threat.
Other native species identified in the area are Euro, Red Kangaroo and Western Grey Kangaroo.
Feral species including fox, rabbit and goats have been observed at or near the Project site.

Significant Habitats, Flora & Fauna

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

Yes

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

Species name/habitat	Common name	NPW Act Rating	EBPC Act Rating
Codonocarpus pyramidalis	Slender Bell-fruit	Vulnerable (VU)	Endangered

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Map 5 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area - NatureMaps Flora and Fauna - August 2025.bmp	24.89 Mb	20-10-2025 10:57:33	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Fauna/Map 5 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area - NatureMaps Flora and Fauna - August 2025_2025-10-20T00-27-36.011Z.bmp)

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).

A review of NatureMaps (Map 6) has identified the following:
- One instance of Athel Pine (Tamarix aphylla), a weed of national significance, which is sited directly alongside the Bulloo Creek homestead.
- Two instances of Buffel Grass (Cenchrus ciliaris/pennisetiformis), ~5km north of the proposed Bulloo Creek exploration area. If found at the Project site during operations, they will be destroyed.
- Two instances of African Boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum), ~10km north-northeast of the proposed exploration area. No disturbance of any boxthorn plants will occur during the exploration activities, and if required, activities will be relocated to avoid.
- Three unconfirmed and 1 confirmed site of Phytophthora, ~15-25km north-northeast of the proposed Bulloo Creek exploration area. It appears to be present along a separate watercourse system, identified as Oonartra Creek.

All equipment and machinery will be pressure washed and visually inspected by Renascor representatives prior to entry and exit of the Project site to minimise spread of weeds and pathogens.

Attach Files

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Map 6 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - Weeds and Pathogens.pdf	1.28 Mb	20-10-2025 10:58:00	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Weeds and Pathogens/Map 6 - Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - Weeds and Pathogens_2025-10-20T00-28-02.616Z.pdf)

Aboriginal Heritage

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

A native title heritage clearance survey was undertaken over the 12th and 13th of August 2025. A final heritage survey report was received on 23 September 2025.

Two specific cultural heritage sites have been identified (archaeological), and additional mutual agreement has been verbalised and defined to avoid exploration activities within the main Bulloo Creek channel that is currently defined as a “Not Cleared” area.
Any sites defined in the heritage clearance survey report will not be entered as part of exploration activities, and will notify representatives and avoid further disturbance should any new sites be identified during exploration activities.

A map of cleared, not cleared and sensitive heritage sites is provided

Environmentally Sensitive Locations

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

No

Name	Applicable
There are no records to display.	

Are you likely to impact on the environmentally sensitive area?

—

Detail the likely effects the proposed program may have.

—

Attach Files Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Map 1 - Bulloo Creek - Clearance and Exclusion Areas - October 2025.jpeg	2.94 Mb	20-10-2025 11:01:08	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Env sensitive locations/Map 1 - Bulloo Creek - Clearance and Exclusion Areas - October 2025_2025-10-20T00-31-10.327Z.jpeg)

Exploration Operations

Equipment and Personnel requirements

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

Type of Personnel	Number	Name of contractor company (if applicable)
Geologists	2	TBC
Field assistants/technicians	1	Euro Exploration Services
Drilling Crew	3	TBC
Site Preparation and rehabilitation	2	Euro Exploration Services + additional local equipment provider if required

Shifts worked per day	Hours worked per day	Days worked per week
1	12	7

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

Name	Owner/Operator	Description/capacity	Activity/purpose
Multi-purpose drill rig - Reverse Circulation (RC) & Diamond (DD)	Drilling Contractor	Drill rig capable of drilling both RC and DD holes	Drilling holes
Rig mounted on a 6x6 truck	Drilling Contractor	40 tonne vehicle	Drill rig mobilisation
Truck 4x4 with 2500lt diesel tank and 2000lt water tank	Drilling Contractor	Carry drill rods, fuel and water	Support vehicle for drilling contractor drill rig
Toyota Landcruiser diesel 4x4 for crew travel	Euro Exploration Services	4WD Toyota	Support vehicle for Euro Exploration
Toyota Landcruiser diesel 4x4 for crew travel	Drilling Contractor	4WD Toyota	Support vehicle for drilling contractor
Bobcat	Local engineering or earth moving company	Small earth mover	Scrape the topsoil to a maximum depth of 50cm to create a 60cm bunding wall for the drill sump for RC drilling. Plastic lining the drill sump will be picked up and disposed of at a council dump site upon completion of the drill program.

Low impact exploration activities

Will low impact exploration operations be conducted that are not covered by the Generic program for environment protection and rehabilitation – low impact mineral exploration in South Australia, (generic PEPR)?

No

Describe each type of low impact operations proposed.

—

Drilling Operations

Will exploration drilling Operations be conducted?

Yes

Fill out the below table

Tenement	Drilling Types	Maximum number of drillholes	Maximum drillhole depth (m)	Number of drill pads	Maximum number of sumps required at each site	Maximum size of sumps (lenght x depth x width)	Average size of each drill pad	Number of sites requiring pad excavation	Average volume of material to be excavated
EL 6451	Reverse Circulation	30	200.00	30	1	5.00	100.00	0	0.00
EL 6451	Diamond Drilling	3	200.00	3	1	5.00	100.00	0	0.00

Other Drilling Method(s)

—

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.

Precise location of drillhole collars will be communicated with the Bulloo Creek pastoral lease holder prior to execution and modified should material concern be raised. Positioning will not impact sensitive heritage areas as defined in the areas heritage clearance survey report.
The drill site areas should not require any material levelling or clearing for drilling to be safely undertaken.
A drilling contractor will be sought that can provide above-ground sumps to collect any excess drill cuttings or drilling fluid. This will prevent the need for more extensive land disturbance and remediation at each drill site.

Drillhole construction and decommissioning

Drillhole construction and decommissioning

Assumed that final drilling contractor selected will be aware of and implement all specifications/requirements as per information sheet M21.

Drill pad dimensions are expected to be approximately 10m x 10m, totalling ~100m2.

RC hole diameter expected to be no larger than 150mm.

Any diamond core holes are not expected to be larger than PQ/122mm in diameter.

Have the personnel responsible for implementing the proposed program read and understood the Earth Resources Information Sheet M21, Mineral exploration drillholes – general specifications for construction and backfilling?

Yes

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

PVC casing generally less than 3 metres depth may be required. Grouting of casing to minimise dust is undertaken on most holes. Drilling company will provide both Class 1 and Class 2 drillers as required.

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.

Drill holes will be back filled with drill spoil where possible, no cementing of holes will be required. Casing, if used, will be removed and site returned to original contours.

Attach Files

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No Files Uploaded			

Costeans and bulk sample disposal pits

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

No

Tenement	Number of costeans/pits	Size of costean (length x width) (m2)	Average depth (m)	Volume excavated (m3)	Total Volume Excavated (m3)	Total area of disturbance
There are no records to display.						

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

—

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).

For RC drilling, one metre drill samples will be collected in large plastic bags from the drill rig's cyclone. A sub-sample of drill cuttings will be collected at the rig for geologist logging, with drill chips from each metre interval stored in chip trays. Samples will be placed in large bulka bags on a pallet for removal from site pending geochemical assay upon completion of the drill program.
Tarps or plastic sheeting will be placed under the cyclone to contain cuttings.
For DD drilling, drill core will be stored in core trays, before being transferred offsite for storage.

Access routes to work areas

Will existing tracks require upgrading and/or maintenance?

No

Detail the work required to upgrade/maintain existing tracks.

—

Will access be required across adjoining tenements?

No

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.

—

Will access off existing tracks be required?

Yes

Detail the method(s) for gaining access and if vegetation clearance is required. Details of the total area of disturbance (includes drill traverses and seismic lines) required off existing tracks (i.e. length (km) and width (m) of new tracks) must be provided in the program notification.

Proposed drilling sections are all in close proximity (<1km) to existing pastoral lease tracks, to be confirmed with the pastoral lease holder prior to access.
Where access is required off existing tracks, it will be via previously disturbed land through areas clear of vegetation and be limited to one set of wheel tracks, along each demarcated drill section, as per heritage survey clearance.
No new access tracks are required through the native vegetation in the area, as is generally of low profile and will not require material deviation of access routes. Total area of disturbance will be minimised to along drilling sections wherever possible and estimated to be less than 16 km x 3 metres.

Attach Files ⊕ Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - Access Tracks - August 2025.bmp	24.89 Mb	24-09-2025 11:11:27	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Access routes to work areas/Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - Access Tracks - August 2025_2025-09-24T01-41-27.736Z.bmp)

Campsites and equipment laydown areas

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

Accommodation will be sourced either from the Bulloo Creek (if available), from Broken Hill, or drilling contractor accommodation caravan that can be located at the township of Olary.

What is the maximum number of personnel requiring accommodation?

6

Is a campsite required to be established?

No

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

—

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

—

Will native vegetation clearance be required?

—

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

—

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

—

Will any excavations be required?

—

Describe the purpose of the excavation

—

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

—

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

—

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

—

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

Proposed infrastructure	Quantity	Description / capacity
There are no records to display.		

Will laydown areas be required?

Yes

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

No

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

Laydown area(s) are proposed at any unused cleared areas e.g. shearers quarters/sheds at or around the Bulloo Creek pastoral station. Specific are to be confirmed with the pastoral lease holder.

Alternate option is to use laydown grounds at the township of Olary.

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

0.10

Will native vegetation clearance be required?

No

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

—

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

—

Will any excavations be required?

No

Describe the purpose of the excavation.

—

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

—

Proposed infrastructure (includes hydrocarbon and water storage requirements)

Proposed infrastructure	Quantity	Description / capacity
Trailer mounted diesel tank	2	Self-bunded storage tanks designed and built to AS1692 and AS1940 standards stored on a tandem trailer or support vehicle.
Water cart	1	~18kl capacity procured from offsite if onsite water is not accessible.

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
No Files Uploaded			

Other exploration methods and/or ancillary operations

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

No

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

—

Water supply and management

Will camp and/or drilling water be required?

Yes

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

Drilling water, if required, will be sourced from SA Water at Yunta, or accessed from a local station water bore if approval is received.
Potable water will either be sourced from the Bulloo Creek station lease holder property (if approved), otherwise with be sourced from another facility e.g. personnel accommodation each day.
Water from drilling activities is expected to be manageable, with water generated captured in above-ground sumps.
RC holes will not need water, as it will have its own water source. Diamond Drillholes (if any drilled) are expected to require ~5,000L to complete their drilling.

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

No

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.

—

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

—

Groundwater investigation and water affecting activities

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

No

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

—

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

—

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Management of hazardous materials

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

No

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
No Files Uploaded			

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

No

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

—

Rehabilitation

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

Initial mitigating measures to avoid extensive rehabilitation will first be applied:
- Drill sites will take advantage of natural clearings where possible and be moved to avoid significant trees.
- Above-ground sumps are proposed to prevent need for ground clearance and in-ground sump excavation.
- Plastic ground sheeting will be proposed for use underneath the drill rig to contain any potential surface contamination for post-drilling disposal.

Rehabilitation of drill sites will include:
1. the back-filling of holes with any excess drill chips and removal of PVC collar and plugging of collar,
2. the removal of geological and geochemical assay samples from site,
3. removal of any plastic liners and any remaining drill cutting spillage (if any),
4. restore land to original contours if required,
5. clear site of any introduced rubbish,
6. rehabilitation or management of tracks as directed by the landowner.
7. remaining physical waste will be taken to the nearest waste management facilities, which will most likely either be at Broken Hill (~100km from work area), or Port Augusta (~300km from work area), which is the preferred drilling contractor's base.

Progressive rehabilitation will be applied, with drilling commencing from the north, working south. This will minimise need to travel over ground post rehabilitation. There will be no more than 7 drill holes and drill pads and 2 track lines approximately 600m apart that will be left open at any one time. Open drill holes will be temporarily capped immediately post drilling prior to full rehabilitation, mitigating risks associated with open holes.

Any tracks created and holes drilled will be rehabilitated and closed (not left open).

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

At an estimate of $500 per hole, 33 phase 1 holes = $16,500.

The department has also calculated a value of $10,000 that will be required as a bond for the proposed works, which is accepted by the company.

Vegetation Clearance

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

No

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

—

State the estimated quantum of significant environmental benefit (SEB) to be gained in exchange for the proposed native vegetation clearance and describe how the SEB will be provided.

—

System

Tenement Name ↑	Tenement Holder	Tenement Operators	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Tenement Type	Location Description	Tenement Area	Tenement Status	Shape Identifier
EL 6451	Astra Resources Pty Ltd		10/12/2019	09/12/2030	Exploration Licence	Bulloo Creek area approximately 30km northeast of Olary	116.00	Active	10011798-0001

Management of Environmental Impacts

Applicable environmental aspects and potential impacts

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Weeds and Pathogens	All flora and fauna, especially listed species.	Loss/modification of the environment (biological, social and economic) through the introduction of weeds and pathogens.	1. All vehicles thoroughly washed prior to commencement of program and entry on property AND after completion of program. 2. All personnel involved able to recognise relevant weeds and to advise project supervisor of sightings within drill site. 3. Location of Buffel Grass, if found, clearly marked and vehicle and personnel access excluded prior to removal. 4. Buffel Grass plants destroyed, if found, at the earliest opportunity.	Low	No introduction of new species of weeds and plant pathogens, nor increase in abundance of existing weeds species.	Provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report, confirming that: • Vehicle logs were kept during the exploration program, demonstrating that all vehicles are clean and free of plant and mud material prior to entering properties† within the tenement areas, unless otherwise agreed to with the relevant landowners. • Photographic evidence before and during exploration operations and after rehabilitation of disturbed sites was captured, demonstrating that no new weeds and plant pathogens were introduced, nor an increase in abundance of existing weeds recorded.
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Contamination	Soil/vegetation/fauna	Soil/vegetation contamination (e.g. hydrocarbons, rubbish, drill samples/cuttings, ablutions, other sources)	1. Tarps or plastic sheeting will be placed under drill rig to contain cuttings. Sheets disposed at a designated waste disposal site at completion of program. 2. Hydrocarbon storage on drill truck will be self-bunded. No hydrocarbons are planned to be stored at site. 3. Bags containing drillhole samples to be transferred to bulka bags for storage. 4. Casing, if used, will be removed and site returned to original contours. 5. All bagged samples will be removed from site at end of drill program. 6. If plastic sample bags show signs of disintegration, they will be removed to the designated disposal facility. 7. Site inspected daily for any rubbish and at end of drilling program. 8. All rubbish stored in secured containers and removed from site. 9. Daily checks of all vehicles and equipment to identify leaks. 10. Vehicles and equipment maintained to minimise risk of leaks. 11. Hydrocarbon spills cleaned up and contaminated material removed from site to approved EPA site.	Low	No contamination of soil and vegetation as a result of exploration activities.	Demonstrate that all domestic or industrial waste (includes general rubbish and hydrocarbons) is disposed of in accordance with the Environment Protection Act 1993 within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), and that all fuel and chemicals are stored in accordance with EPA requirements, by providing: • The name, location and contact details of the authorised waste disposal facility. • A statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report confirming domestic and industrial waste was removed from all exploration sites and disposed of at an authorised waste disposal facility. • Photographic evidence within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all fuel and chemical storage facilities were managed in accordance with EPA requirements. Maintain photographs of all exploration sites and provide representative photos within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that drill cuttings are: • removed from site and disposed of at a licensed facility • buried under a minimum of 30 cm of soil, or in accordance with EPA guideline, Radiation protection guidelines on mining in South Australia: mineral exploration, available on the EPA website, or • backfilled down the drillhole, within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Groundwater	Soil/vegetation/fauna	Discharge of groundwater into the surrounding environment.	1. Water will be captured by 1000L IBC's and shallow sumps if required. No discharge to surrounding environment will be required.	Low	No discharge of groundwater outside of the exploration site (e.g. drillsite) into the surrounding environment and no discharge of water into a watercourse, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Maintain photographic evidence of all drillsites demonstrating that groundwater was not discharged into the surrounding environment, unless water affecting activity permits were obtained allowing the discharge of groundwater into watercourses and/or lakes. Representative photos and water affecting activity permits (where applicable) to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Native Vegetation	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.	1. No material native vegetation or potential fauna habitat to be disturbed, with sensitive sites demarcated within GIS databases for distribution and awareness for personnel attending site. 2. Drill collars pegged prior to drilling, allowing time for visual assessment and movement to accommodate sensitivities identified by lease holder and native title representatives. 3. Fire risk to be reduced by use of diesel vehicles on site, all vehicles will carry fire extinguishers and fire risk will be discussed with lease holder at time of on ground activity. 4. Weather forecasting services will be monitored, with on ground activity ceased on total fire ban days. 5. Well worn existing tracks will be primary access routes, with off track routes following the most direct path with least combustable ground cover.	Low	No permanent loss/modification of native flora and fauna populations and their habitats through: • clearance • fire • other unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all exploration sites (e.g. drillsites, new track exit/entry points off existing tracks, costeans, campsites) demonstrating that: • The area and method of disturbance is consistent with that described in the PEPR. • No uncontrolled fires* occurred as a result of exploration activities. Representative photos to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.
Groundwater	Groundwater/aquifer	Groundwater contamination: • contamination of aquifers through entry of pollutants from the surface • interconnection between aquifers • degradation of natural hydrostatic conditions (maintain pre-drilling pressures).	1. Drill holes will be back filled with any excess drill material. If more material is required to fill the hole, sand/soil from a landholder approved site will be collected and filled to the top of the hole to ensure groundwater is contained. This will occur as soon as reasonably possible upon completion of the drillhole. 2. If groundwater is intercepted it will be diverted to sumps and pumped into 1000L IBC containers to be reinjected or removed from site. Holes will be capped to prevent contamination.	Low	Drillholes restored to controlling geological conditions that existed before the hole was drilled or, where it is intended to re-enter the hole, the hole must be completed with casing of adequate strength and the casing cemented so that all aquifers are isolated to prevent the movement of any fluids behind the casing.	Maintain evidence demonstrating that drillholes are decommissioned in accordance with Earth Resources Information Sheet M21, Mineral exploration drillholes – general specifications for construction and backfilling, and/or specific conditions from DEW (Groundwater) within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Provide the information requested within the 'Groundwater' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Fauna	All fauna	Entrapment of fauna through open drillholes and excavations.	1. Rehabilitation of drill holes to be undertaken as per Earth Resources Information Sheet M21, Mineral exploration drillholes – general specifications for construction and backfilling. 2. If any in ground sumps require construction, the are to be ramped for fauna egress. 3. Rehabilitation of sumps to occur at conclusion of drilling programme. 4. Where rehabilitation is not immediate, drill holes will be capped temporarily (1-2 days) with plastic, builders steel mesh or tin sheeting and barricades placed around entire holes to mitigate entrapment of fauna.	Low	No fauna traps created as a result of exploration activities.	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all drillholes and/or excavations demonstrating that: • All drillholes were permanently or temporarily capped/plugged immediately upon completion. • No fauna and livestock became trapped in drillholes and/or excavations throughout the duration of the program. • All rehabilitation was completed within 3 months of expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Representative photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Soil	Soil	Disturbance to the soil profile and topography, and accelerated soil erosion caused by exploration activities (e.g. construction of sumps, new tracks and drill pads; ground compaction at laydown areas and camps).	1. Work sites will be clearly delineated and only authorised vehicles and personnel permitted at drill sites. 2. Vehicle movement limited off existing tracks and around work sites and managed per weather conditions. Any movement off tracks will be via preapproved routes determined in consultation with the lease holder. 3. All personnel to undergo induction session prior to entry at work site. 4. Compacted areas from vehicle movement may be ripped, in consultation with the lease holder. 5. All sites will be located on flat terrain, or where weathering resistant ground e.g. hard rock outcrop is exposed, so no material erosion is anticipated. 6. Topsoil and sub-soil will be stockpiled separately adjacent to site if any excavation is required. 7. Sumps to be backfilled and rehabilitated as soon as possible (if below ground sumps required). 8. Subsoil to be replaced first and compacted, the topsoil added and levelled. 9. Back fill will be slightly mounded to allow for subsidence. 10. Additional dust management processes will include drill rig fitment with outside return dust compression and ensuring any ground clearance will be limited to areas only absolutely necessary in order to undertake the exploration program.		Where soil disturbance occurs as a result of exploration activities, ensure that: • topsoil quality and quantity is maintained • the soil profile and topography is reinstated to original conditions • there is no accelerated soil erosion.	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all excavations, drillsites, camps, laydown areas and new tracks demonstrating that: • The soil profile and topography is reinstated to original conditions and is consistent with natural surroundings within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. • Where required, sufficient topsoil is removed (depending on soil profile), stored separately from subsoil and reinstated (in the correct order) within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. • There are no signs of accelerated soil erosion during and post rehabilitation of disturbed sites. Representative photos to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Stakeholders	Stakeholders	Stakeholders: - freehold land owners - perpetual lease holders - pastoral lease holders - Aboriginal land (Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara and Maralinga Tjarutja lands) - Department of Defence - state government departments. - local government (councils) - federal government - native title parties.	1. Compensation to be agreed with pastoral lease holder for any disturbance or damage. 2. Drill sites located in consultation with pastoral lease holder. 3. Noise: Operations during daylight hours only. 4. Dust: Vehicle movement minimised where possible. Movement confined to tracks or points of access as agreed with lease holder. 25 km/hr vehicle speed limit implemented outside of gazetted access roads. 5. Light: No artificial lighting required as work will only be carried out during daylight hours. 6. Buildings & other Infrastructure: Damage to any buildings or other infrastructure to be repaired as agreed with lease holder. 7. Aesthetic values: All disturbed areas rehabilitated to original or as agreed with lease holder and all rubbish removed from site. 8. Access to land agreed prior to commencement of program. 9. Lease holder to be provided ongoing updates on progress. 10. Site representative available to lease holder. 11. Rehabilitation to be completed in timely manner post completion. 12. Native title representative engagement maintained, ensuring communication of proposed activities, commencement and conclusion of exploration program, respecting both defined and any other potentially significant heritage sites. 13. Current stakeholder engagement register is maintained, tracing any complaints or actions required to satisfy any concerns.	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.
Third party access	Soil/vegetation/fauna	Degradation of rehabilitated access tracks caused by third party access (includes previously closed and rehabilitated access tracks).	1. Any access tracks will be directed in consultation with the lease holder and be covered as a part of clearance approvals. 2. Whilst creation of new access tracks is not anticipated, due to sufficient access via existing tracks and ease of navigating ground off-track, if required, tyre tracks will be scarified and tracks not left open as per Mining Act 1971 requirements.		Rehabilitated access tracks remain permanently closed, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Maintain before and after photographic evidence demonstrating that all tracks are closed and rehabilitated within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Representative photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Fire	Community/ landowners	Damage to infrastructure and loss of income through fire.	1. All vehicles to be equipped with fire extinguishers. 2. No drilling to be carried out on total fire ban days and harvester machinery ban days. 3. No smoking policy for the site. 4. No hot works to be carried out on total fire ban days or harvest machinery ban days.	Low	No loss of infrastructure or income through fire as a result of exploration activities.	Provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report confirming that no uncontrolled fires* occurred. Alternatively, provide a report on the independent investigation of all uncontrolled fires* demonstrating that the licensee could not have reasonably prevented the fire through the implementation of precautionary measures.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
General Public	General Public	Injury or death to members of the public as a result of exploration activities.	Pastoral lease property will ensure restriction of access by members of the general public. Renascor will implement appropriate controls to ensure the public remain safe, including: • Erection of signage as to appropriate conduct and safety equipment when in proximity of the drill rig. • An exclusion area for all persons who have not undertaken a safety induction relevant to the drill rig and program. • Defined areas of high risk near compressors and high-pressure hoses will be marked as avoidance areas for all visitors.	High	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.
Groundwater users	Groundwater users	Interference to existing water users when extracting water from existing dams, water bores or mineral drillholes.	No water will be extracted from existing bores, dams or mineral drillholes during the proposed program.	Low	No public nuisance impacts resulting from the extraction of water for exploration purposes, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Provide the information requested within the 'Complaints' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all reasonable complaints from stakeholders were resolved to the satisfaction of both parties, prior to and ongoing during the course of the exploration program without the involvement of DEM. Where permits are required for the extraction and/or usage of groundwater, provide copies of the licence or permit within the annual exploration compliance report.
Aboriginal heritage	Aboriginal heritage sites	Disturbance to Aboriginal heritage	1. Comprehensive search of databases and records prior to commencement of any activities to identify any known sites of Aboriginal heritage significance. 2. Complete Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey. 3. Geological representative present during all excavation activities. 4. In the event of discovery of an Aboriginal artefact, its location will be recorded, and appropriate authorities advised.	Low	No disturbance to Aboriginal artefacts or sites of significance unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Maintain a database and provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that: • Heritage sites were not impacted during the conduct of the exploration program, unless prior approval was obtained under the appropriate legislation • Work ceased on discovery of a significant site and recommenced only after authorisation. • Aboriginal heritage sites identified during the exploration program were appropriately recorded and reported to authorities, if not previously known.

Supporting Information

Photos

Upload Photos

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
20250813_Bulloo_Creek_Eastern_Anomaly_448493E_6444862N_Looking_North_Image1.jpg	3.17 Mb	24-09-2025 11:42:12	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Supporting information/Photos/20250813_Bulloo_Creek_Eastern_Anomaly_448493E_6444862N_Looking_North_Image1_2025-09-24T02-12-13.082Z.jpg)
20250813_Bulloo_Creek_Historical_Agricultural_Attempt_447300E_6442740N_Looking South_Image2.jpg	4.43 Mb	24-09-2025 11:42:24	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Supporting information/Photos/20250813_Bulloo_Creek_Historical_Agricultural_Attempt_447300E_6442740N_Looking South_Image2_2025-09-24T02-12-24.687Z.jpg)

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (DGA94)	Zone	Details and comments	Document ID
Eastern Anomaly outcrop	13/08/2025	Image 1	448493E	6444862N	54	Representative landform example over Eastern Anomaly exploration area.	
Western Anomaly Bulloo Creek flood plain	13/08/2025	Image 2	447300E	6442740N	54	Example landform capturing denser vegetation cover through the Bulloo Creek floodplain in and around the southern extent of the Western Anomaly area.	

Supporting Maps

Upload Maps

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Appendix 1 - SE Procedures and Guidelines for Field Operations (July 2024).pdf	2.18 Mb	24-09-2025 11:49:56	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Supporting information/Maps/Appendix 1 - SE Procedures and Guidelines for Field Operations (July 2024)_2025-09-24T02-19-56.957Z.pdf)

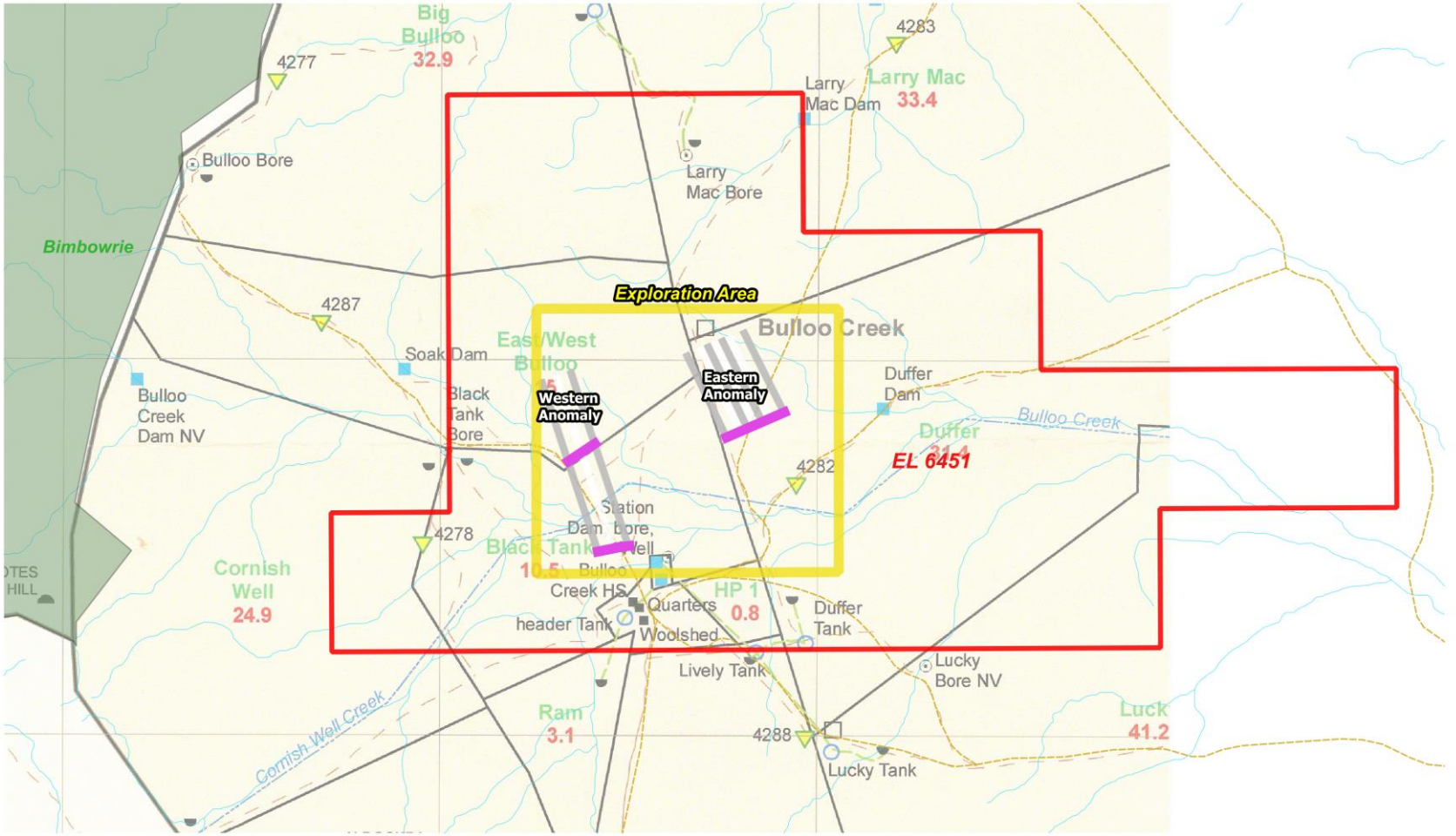
File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Appendix 2 - Exploration Site Induction - EL 6451.docx	0.03 Mb	24-09-2025 11:50:51	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Supporting information/Maps/Appendix 2 - Exploration Site Induction - EL 6451_2025-09-24T02-20-51.779Z.docx)
Appendix 3 - Astra Resources Pty Ltd - Stakeholder Engagement Plan 2025.docx	2.94 Mb	24-09-2025 11:52:14	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Supporting information/Maps/Appendix 3 - Astra Resources Pty Ltd - Stakeholder Engagement Plan 2025_2025-09-24T02-22-14.638Z.docx)
Appendix 4 - Letter re Cutana EL 6451 - Status of Native Title Mining Agreement - 16 October 2025.pdf	0.42 Mb	20-10-2025 12:50:41	Download (MERS/EP-03955/Supporting information/Maps/Appendix 4 - Letter re Cutana EL 6451 - Status of Native Title Mining Agreement - 16 October 2025_2025-10-20T02-20-43.889Z.pdf)

Figure Description	Document ID
Appendix 1 - Safety and Environmental Procedures and Guidelines for Field Operations	
Appendix 2 – Exploration Site Induction	
Appendix 3 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan	

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.

Note additional attachments are provided in "Supporting Maps" section, as no other appropriate locations to upload were found.
Appendix 1 – Safety and Environmental Procedures and Guidelines for Field Operations
Appendix 2 – Exploration Site Induction
Appendix 3 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan 2025
Appendix 4 - Letter re Cutana EL 6451 - Status of Native Title Mining Agreement - 16 October 2025



Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - Proposed Access - August 2025

Bulloo Creek Proposed Exploration Area - August 2025

EL 6451 (Cutana) - Exploration Tenement Boundary

Potential Drilling Sections

Phase 1

Phase 2

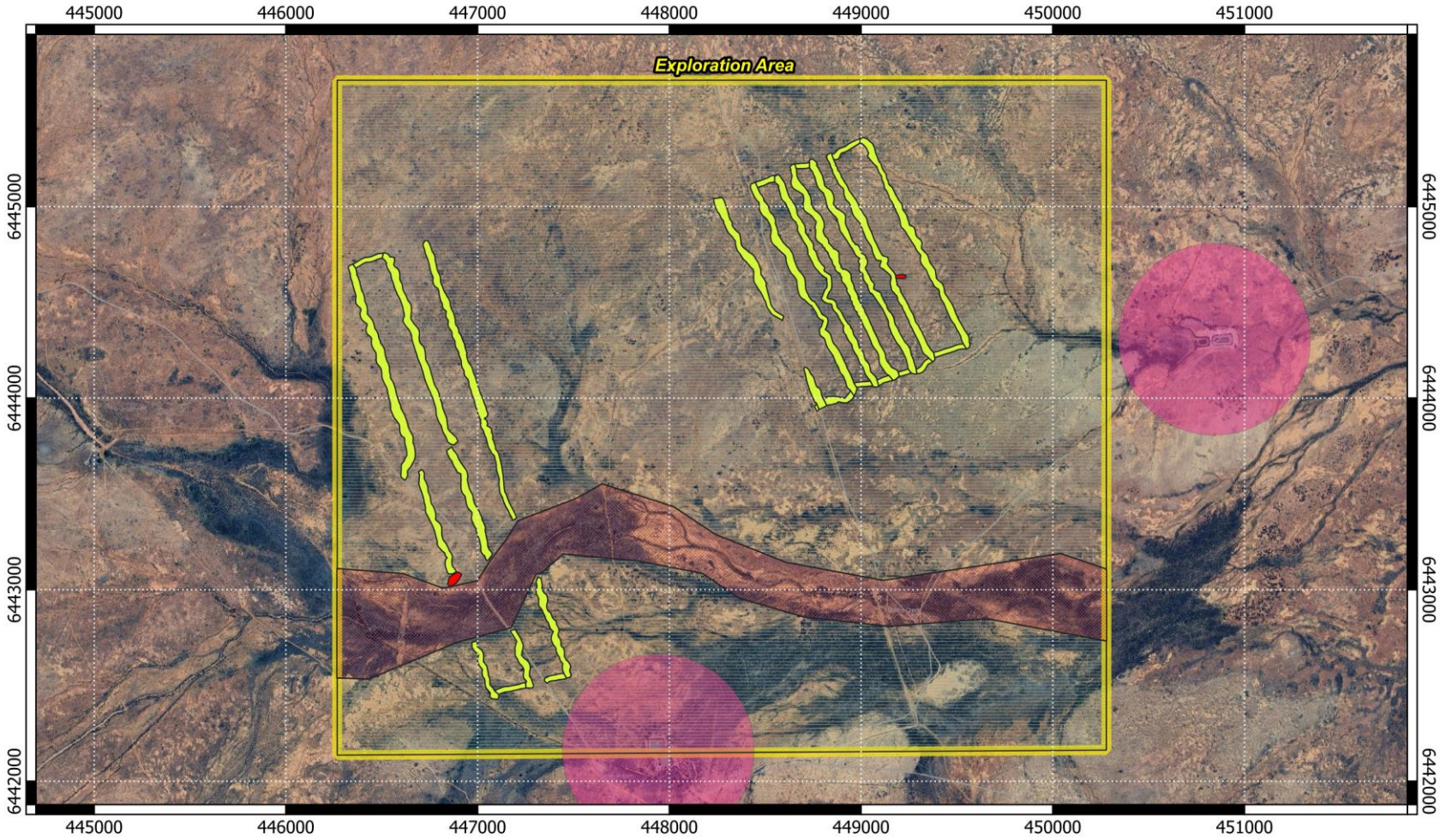
Conservation Park

Existing tracks

New Access Tracks

0 2 4 km

DATUM: GDA2020 (Zone 54)

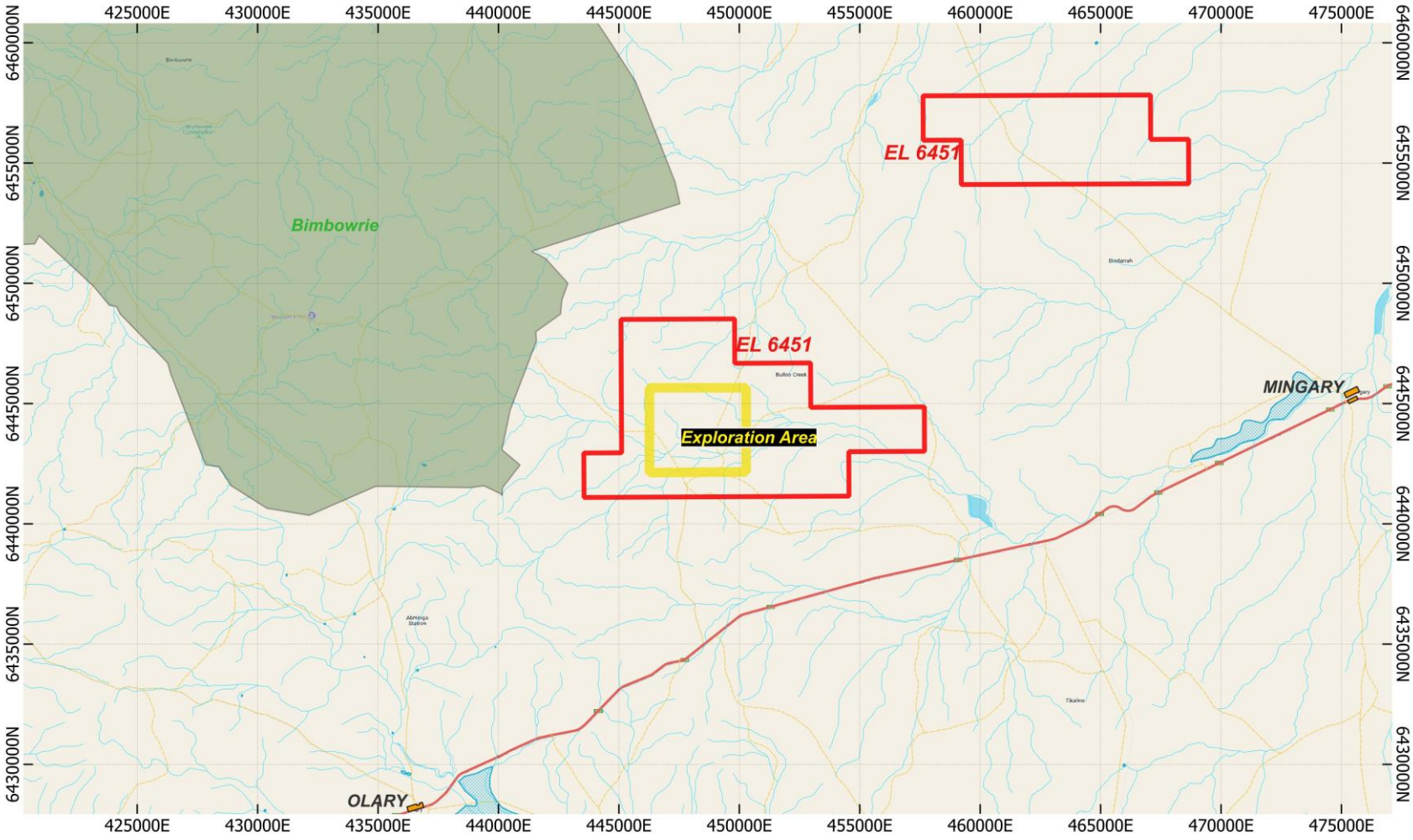


Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - Clearance Areas - October 2025

- Bulloo Creek Proposed Exploration Area - August 2025
- Heritage Cleared Drill Lines
- Heritage Cleared Ethno Area
- Heritage Cultural Heritage Sites
- Heritage Not Cleared Area
- Exempt Area Buffer (500m)

0 500 1,000 m

DATUM: GDA2020 (Zone 54)

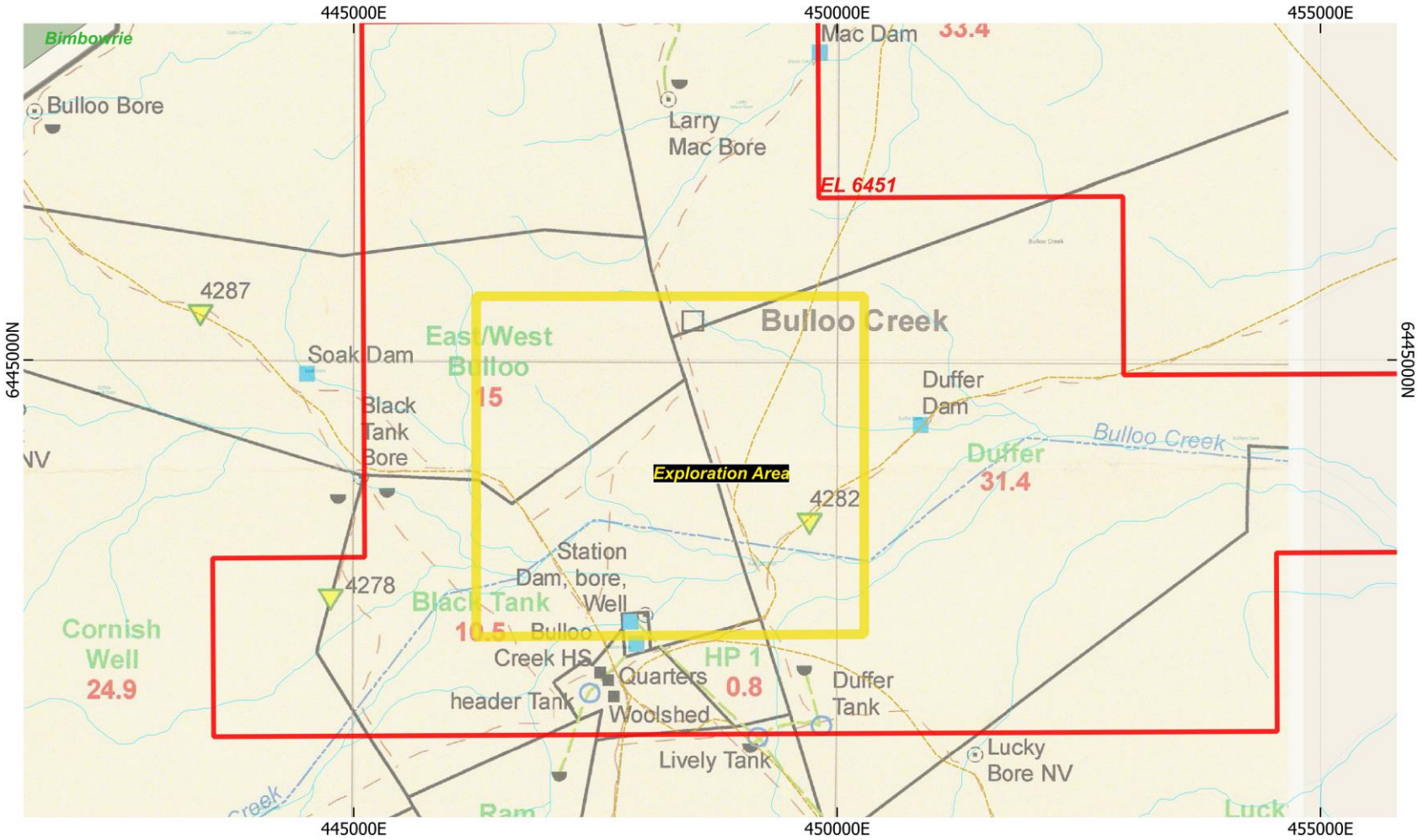


Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - August 2025

- Bulloo Creek prospect - Exploration Activity Area
- EL 6451
- Conservation Reserve
- Watercourses
- Waterbodies
- Towns
- Roads
  - Sealed
  - Unsealed

0 10 20 km

DATUM: GDA2020 (Zone 54)

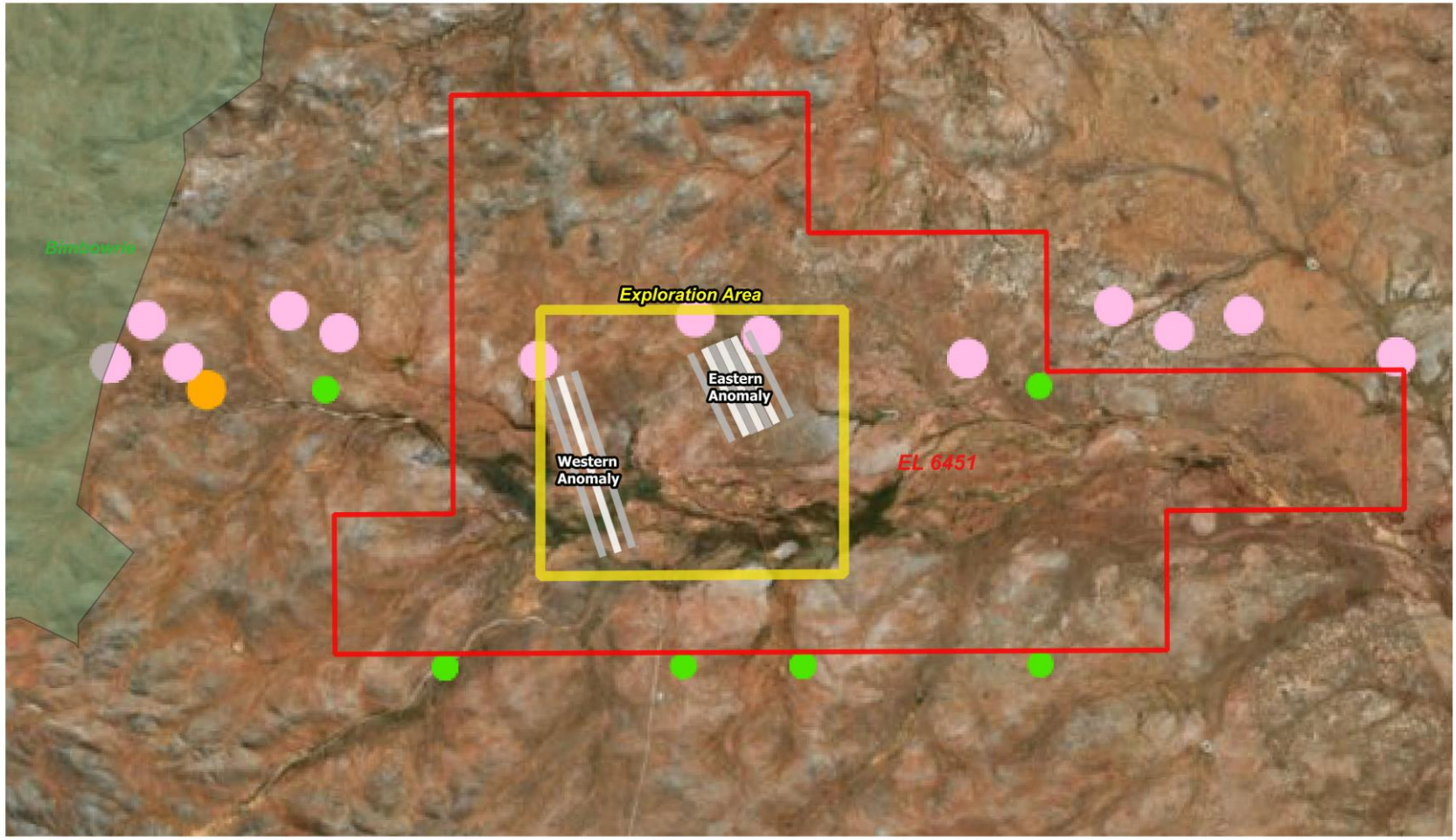


Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest (Pastoral Station Map Overlay) - August 2025

- Bulloo Creek prospect - Exploration Activity Area
- EL 6451
- Conservation Reserve
- Watercourses
- Waterbodies
- Roads
  - Sealed
  - Unsealed

0 1 2 km

DATUM: GDA2020 (Zone 54)



Bulloo Creek - Exploration Activity Area of Interest - NatureMaps Flora & Fauna - August 202!

Bulloo Creek Proposed Exploration Area - August 2025

EL 6451 (Cutana) - Exploration Tenement Boundary

Fauna (Emu) - rated sub species/ssp

Potential Drilling Sections

Phase 1

Phase 2

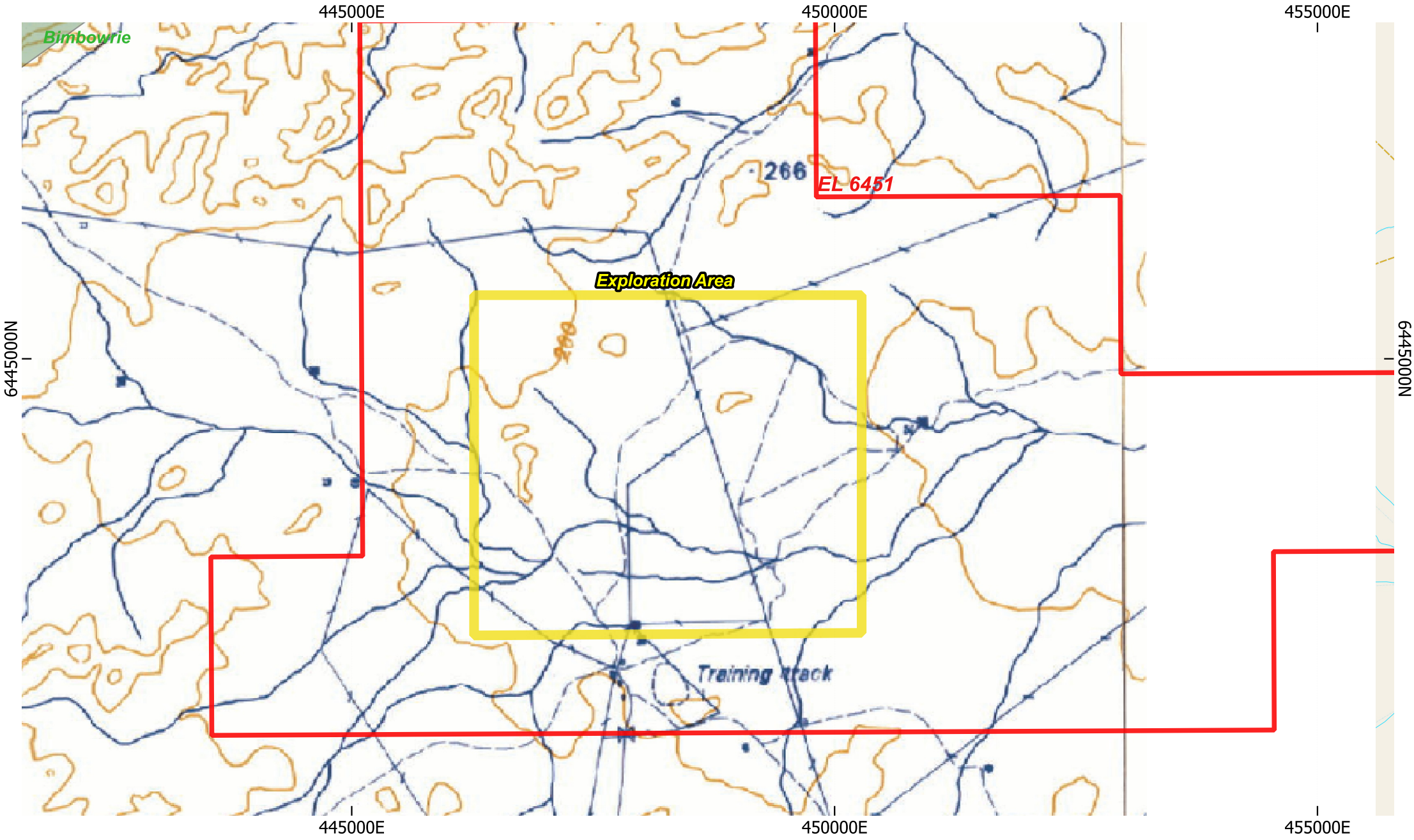
Flora - not classified

Conservation Park

Flora - Vulnerable (national rating)

0 2 4 km

DATUM: GDA2020 (Zone 54)



Bulloo Creek - Olary 1:100,000 Elevation Contour Map Overlay - September 2025

Bulloo Creek prospect - Exploration Activity Area

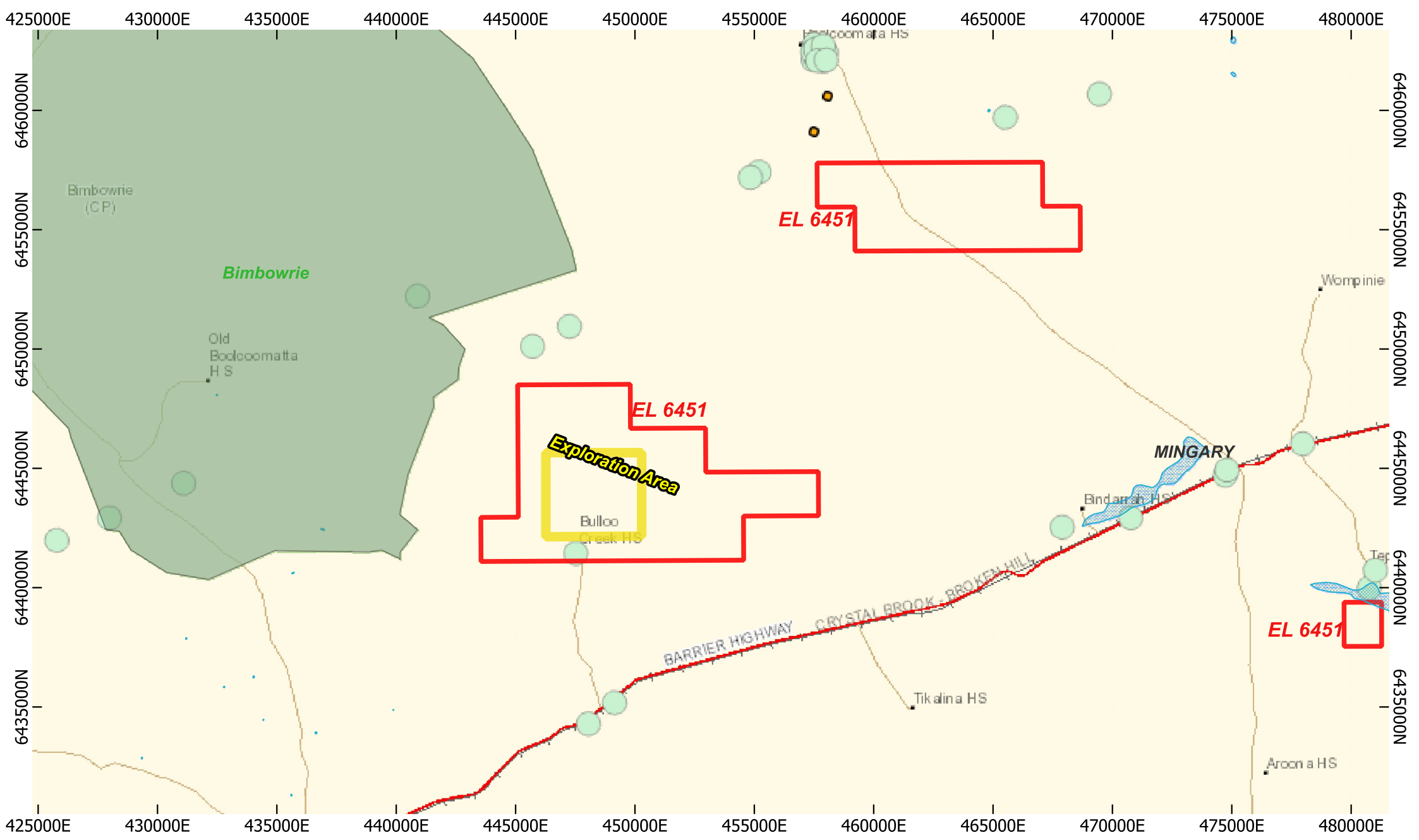
EL 6451

Elevation Contours

Watercourses

0 1 2 km

DATUM: GDA2020 (Zone 54)



Bulloo Creek - Weeds and Pathogens - September 2025

Bulloo Creek prospect - Exploration Activity Area

EL 6451

Phytophthora Records

Weeds of National Significance and Buffel Grass

0 5 10 km

DATUM: GDA2020 (Zone 54)

RENASCOR RESOURCES LIMITED

Safety and Environmental Procedures and Guidelines for Field Operations

Renascor Resources Limited
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Contents

Summary

The Siviour Graphite Project (the Project) is Renascor Resources Limited (Renascor), located 15 km west of the coastal township Arno Bay on the Eastern Eyre Peninsula. The project is located on “Akoona” farm owned by Renascor Resources subsidiary Ausmin Development Pty Ltd on Wharminda Road. The property was purchased from the Siviour family in January 2024.

This manual has been prepared to increase health and safety awareness. It identifies Occupational Health and Safety as an integral part of the Company’s activities. It is not intended to encompass all aspects of safety in all situations or replace the legislated statutory requirements.

Introduction

Renascor Resources Limited (Renascor) is strongly committed to a healthy and safe working environment and the welfare of all employees and contractors. Achievement of these objectives is a shared responsibility of all employees. Our commitment will only be achieved by compliance with policies and procedures and an ongoing effort by all personnel to report hazardous situations, poor practices, and unsafe acts. By so doing, procedures can be implemented to further ensure a safe and healthy working environment.

This manual has been prepared to increase health and safety awareness. It identifies Occupational Health and Safety as an integral part of the Company's activities. It is not intended to encompass all aspects of safety in all situations or replace the legislated statutory requirements.

Safety depends on all employees to adopt an alert and responsible attitude towards personal safety and the safety of their fellow worker. The responsibilities and duties for all personnel are set out in this manual and compliance is a condition of continued employment. Please consult with your supervisor regarding specific issues on which you may require further instruction or explanation.

Location and Access

Renascor's flagship project is the Siviour Graphite Project (the Project), located approximately 15 km west of the coastal township Arno Bay on the Eastern Eyre Peninsula. The project is located 120 km northeast of Port Lincoln and 150 km southwest of Whyalla.

Access to the Project area is via the Lincoln Highway from Arno Bay, then East onto the Five Cross Roads at Arno Bay. Once at the Five-way crossing, it is approximately 4-5km South-East along the Wharminda Road.

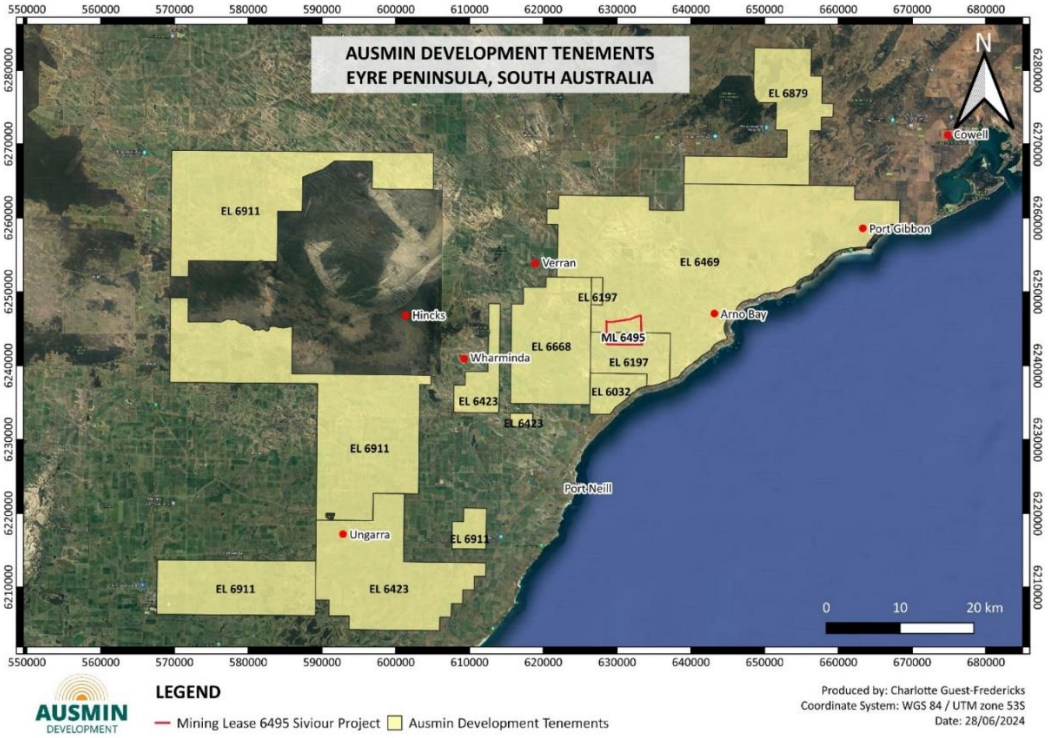


***Fig. 1** Location of the Siviour Graphite Deposit*

Occupational Health & Safety Policy

All Renascor Employees and Contractors

- Perform their work in compliance with any applicable Regulatory Authority safety requirements, the Company's Occupational Health and Safety Procedures, any Health and Safety instructions given by the Company and all other safe work practices.
- Ensure the proper use, and maintenance of all plant, machinery, tools and safety equipment.
- Promote a safe working environment by encouraging fellow employees, contractors and visitors to site to comply with all legislative and company rules and procedures.
- Report injuries, illness or near misses immediately using the appropriate accident and incident report forms.
- Provide copies of all accident and incident reports to site management as soon as practicable.
- Report unsafe work practices, acts, plant or tools as well as hazardous or unsafe areas of the workplace.
- Inspect their specific area of work daily and maintain a clean and tidy workplace.
- Operate only those machines for which they have been trained and where applicable, ticketed to use.

Additional Responsibilities for all Renascor and Contractor Site Managers

- Continual development and improvement of the Occupational Health and Safety Manual and Induction Courses.
- Ensure personnel satisfactorily and safely carry out all their responsibilities allocated to them and that they are adequately trained. Arrange work schedules to cater for release from duties of personnel in order that they may attend meetings, courses and training activities and monitor their safety performance.
- Investigate or assist with the investigation of all accidents and incidents and provide reports to management. Promote action to prevent re-occurrence of accidents and incidents and initiate analyses of safety statistics to establish trends.
- Regularly inspect workplaces, practices and procedures, plant machinery and equipment and take appropriate action where necessary to ensure the health and safety of all employees on site.
- Conduct and actively participate in Safety and Toolbox meetings, provide minutes of these meetings to management, and promptly resolve safety issues in a manner which maintains a safe working environment.
- Make allowance for and implement training and development activities.
- Implement a system for reporting and investigating all accidents and incidents.
- Ensure that any work-related injury or illness incurred on a Renascor site is managed as per the regulations of the Worker's Compensation and Rehabilitation Act.
- Ensure that the status of any person, injured or taken ill while working on a Renascor site is regularly reported to Renascor site management.
- Conduct health and safety audits and inspections throughout the workplace at regular intervals.
- Review contractor performance and commitment to Renascor and their own company's Occupational Health and Safety objectives, policies, and procedures.

- Review accident and incident reports and those reports that may be issued by regulatory authorities and where applicable, distribute to sites.
- Develop, implement, and promote the Company Safety Policies and programs and ensure that the Safety Management Plan is reviewed regularly.
- Ensure commitment by, and accountability of all Responsible Persons.
- Provide adequate safety resources.
- Review accident and incident statistics and determine appropriate measures to be taken to follow up on those statistics.
- Provide reports as required by legislation, regulatory authorities, and the board of directors.

Safety Rules & Discipline

The Company is committed to continually improving workplace safety through the education of all employees and requires the help and commitment of everyone. However, all Mines Safety legislation and the Company's policies and procedures will be strictly enforced by all supervisors.

Where persons are found to be breaching these rules, disciplinary action will be taken.

Duty of Care

Under the requirements of Duty of Care, the employer must provide a safe and healthy place in which to work, and the employee must co-operate and uphold the rules and procedures provided by the employer for his/her health and safety.
Every person in the company must ensure that they carry out their work in a manner, which will not expose themselves or others to hazards or risks.

Safety and health at work is everyone's responsibility.

Responsibilities and Duties

Notwithstanding industry and award agreements, including the delegations imposed by them, all employees (temporary, permanent, and casual) are required to accept the following responsibilities as a general condition of employment with the company:

- To perform all work and associated functions in the safest possible manner.
- To strictly comply with all company rules, procedures and safe systems of work laid down for particular equipment or tasks.
- To obey all lawful written and verbal health and safety instructions issued by the company through its managers, supervisors, foremen or appointed persons.
- To dress sensibly and safely for the particular working environment or task, and to maintain a neat and tidy appearance.
- To use, as directed, all safety equipment and personal protective equipment supplied by the company.

- To check that all tools and equipment are in a safe condition for use.
- To promptly report any safety hazard, malfunction or defect in plant and equipment to the Supervisor/ Foreman or appointed person.
- To promptly report all accidents and incidents (including property damage).
- To promptly report all personal injuries (however minor) and seek the appropriate first aid and medical treatment.
- To be familiar with the location of first aid equipment and fire protection equipment.
- To be familiar with emergency and evacuation procedures.
- To behave in an orderly manner in the workplace and refrain from any horseplay.
- To establish and maintain the highest possible standards of housekeeping and cleanliness at individual workplaces.

Responsible Officer/Person

The nominated Director is the Responsible Officer/Person of Renascor. The "Responsible Officer/Person" is the person who will be held legally accountable for the provision of the employer responsibilities under the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986.

The Responsible Officer will ensure:

- adequate resources are made available to meet occupational health, safety and welfare aims and objectives;
- all levels of management are given the responsibilities and authority necessary to ensure the safety of employees;
- management is held accountable for the implementation of policies, procedures, and safe work practices of Renascor.

It is the Company's policy that **no** employee is required to perform any task that is considered unsafe.

Policy Review

This health and safety policy will be reviewed each year, in consultation with employees, and revised, as necessary, to keep up to date with new legislation and organisation changes.

Management of Records, Provision of Information to Employees and Confidentiality

Copies of employee information and incident information will be kept at the Renascor office (for a period of seven years), and at relevant site offices. First Aid Treatment Registers will remain with First Aid kits.

Renascor will provide information to employees in relation to health, safety, and welfare in the workplace (including the names of persons to whom the employees may make inquiries and complaints about matters affecting occupational health, safety, and welfare), upon request.

Information pertaining to employees may only be used by Renascor in the course of normal work requirements and will not be made available to others without the written permission of the employee, or as required by law.

SIGNED: _____

Responsible Officer

Date: _____/_____/_____

Acknowledgement

Occupational Health and Safety Procedures and Guidelines

I hereby acknowledge receipt of and fully understand **Renascor's** "Occupational Health and Safety Procedures and Guidelines".

I declare that I have read thoroughly the "Occupational Health and Safety Procedures and Guidelines", I have referred any matters requiring further explanation to my Supervisor or Manager and I thoroughly understand it. Through my signature below I agree to observe the requirements detailed and all Company rules and statutory regulations governing the Company's operations.

I understand it is a condition of my continued employment with **Renascor** to comply with these procedures and guidelines.

NAME: _____

POSITION: _____

COMPANY: _____

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / / 20

Witness

NAME: _____

POSITION: _____

COMPANY: _____

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / / 20

COVID-19 Safety Guidelines

- Keep your distance from others if you are sick OR if they are sick.
- Avoid close contact such as shaking hands and hugging.
- Wear a face mask in indoor areas if you suspect you are becoming unwell.
- Stay home if you are unwell.
- Wash your hands regularly, particularly after going to the toilet, blowing your nose and handling used tissues.

- Cover coughs and sneezes with a clean tissue or your elbow.
- Avoid touching your face, your eyes, nose and mouth and do not handle food unless you have washed your hands.
- Wipe down surfaces, which are frequently touched like bathroom basins and kitchen counters.

Field Activities: Health & Safety Requirements

Fit For Work

Renascor is committed to the safety and health of all individuals associated with its operations. To achieve this, Renascor will endeavour through a process of education, awareness, assistance, referral to counselling and, if required, disciplinary procedures, that all individuals are "Fit for Work" and able to perform to standards set by the company whilst on its sites.

Definition of "Fit for Work"

'Fit for Work' means that an individual is in a state (physical, mental, and emotional) that enables the employee to perform assigned tasks competently and, in a manner which does not compromise or threaten the safety and health of themselves or others.

Final determination of "Fit for Work" is based on the opinion of the Manager or Supervisor and where appropriate in conjunction with other assessment procedures.

Procedures

Renascor recognises that any individuals Fitness for Work and ability to work to established standards of performance as set by the company may be affected for a variety of reasons including the adverse effects of fatigue, stress, alcohol, prescription drugs or illicit drugs. These factors are a contributing factor in industrial accidents.

The Fitness for Work Procedures provides a framework for dealing with these difficult and often sensitive issues. Renascor believes that early intervention in such problems can assist individuals to deal with a situation which otherwise place at risk their and others safety, health, and employment.

This procedure applies to **all** employees, including contractors, their employees, other third parties and visitors to company sites and activities.

Contract of Employment Requirements

A condition of employment with Renascor is to agree to the terms of the Fitness for Work Procedure. All employees and applicants for employment are to be informed of the contents of this Procedure.

Objectives

The objectives of the Procedures are to assist in the provision of a safe working environment for all individuals on Company sites by ensuring that:

- whilst at work, employees, contractors, and visitors are provided with a safe working environment, free from risk of injury attributable to fitness impairments of employees;
- Renascor meets its obligations to employees, contractors, visitors, and the general public to carry out all its activities safely;
- assistance is provided through a range of preventative, educational and rehabilitative measures to overcome problems that could impair individuals Fitness for Work;
- all employees who are deemed unfit for work are dealt with in an effective, fair, and constructive manner;
- a healthy lifestyle is promoted amongst the Company's employees; and
- the required level of performance is delivered in undertaking exploration and development activities and that we achieve our requirement to monitor agreed performance standards.

Responsibilities of the Company, Managers, Employees, and Individuals

Managers and Supervisors have the responsibility for the safety, health, and welfare of all individuals under their control. Specific responsibilities include:

1. Implementation of the Procedures in areas of responsibility

Managers are responsible for the effective implementation of the procedures on their sites, including the briefing of employees, the provision of appropriate education, training programs, the review of the procedures application and effectiveness in their areas of responsibility.

2. Application of the Procedures

Managers are responsible for the fair and consistent application of the Procedure to all individuals.

3. Action required when an individual is not fit for work

Supervisors are responsible for taking prompt and appropriate action deemed necessary to address declining safety or work performance as a result of physical or mental impairments in the same manner as for any other cause. This includes:

- documenting occasions when any performance standard has not been attained;
- documenting occasions when any procedure has not been followed;
- notifying the employee of the detected performance or procedural breach;
- requesting and obtaining an explanation from the employee why such a performance or such a procedural breach occurred;
- providing specific reasons as to why such explanation is unacceptable;
- taking all necessary steps to maintain safety, which may include removing the individual from the site

4. Ensuring confidentiality

Site Managers are responsible for establishing appropriate procedures and facilities that are practicable, such that sensitive medical and other personal information is safeguarded as required by this procedure.

Individuals

It is the responsibility of individuals to ensure their own safety and health at work, to avoid adversely affecting the safety and health of any other person and to ensure that they are able to work to specified performance standards. In order to fulfil these responsibilities, each individual has the following obligations:

1. Reporting for work in a fit condition

Individuals must present themselves for work ready willing and able to carry out their duties without risk to themselves or others. This includes ensuring that they are not in an unfit state for any reason including the adverse effects of fatigue, stress, alcohol, prescription drugs or illicit drugs.

2. Notification of any actual or potential impairment of fitness for work

Individuals must notify their supervisor of any concerns about or potential impairment of their fitness for work.

3. Appropriate use of medication

Individuals must ensure that any prescription or non-prescription medication is taken safely. This requires individuals to:

- discuss with the prescribing medical practitioner the nature of their duties and to ascertain any possible side effects of the prescribed medication which may impact on their safety or performance at work;
- notify their supervisor of any medication they are taking which could affect their safety or performance at work;
- taking any medication strictly in accordance with the medical practitioner's or manufacturers recommendations; and
- report any side effects to their supervisor.

Notification of breaches of the Procedure

All individuals must notify their supervisors or Managers of any situation in which this procedure may have been breached. This includes:

- any situation in which other individuals may be unfit for work;
- the unauthorised possession or consumption of alcohol, prescription drugs or illicit drugs on the work site or during the work period; and
- any other breach of this Procedure.

All such information will be dealt with in the strictest of confidence.

Assessment of Fitness for Work

As part of its duty of care, Renascor will, prior to and during employment assess the Fitness for Work of all individuals on its sites.

Assessment Methods

Assessment methods, which may be used to assess Fitness for Work, may include:

- face to face discussion between supervisors and individuals at the start of and during the work period;
- medical assessment;
- psychological assessment by a qualified professional;
- alcohol and drug testing;
- appraisal of performance standards; and
- other recognised assessments as appropriate.

Assessment Times

Fitness for Work assessment may be carried out at the following times:

- Prior to employment as part of the applicant assessment process;
- during performance appraisal interviews;
- at random times in the workplace; and
- following specific workplace incidents or concerns.

Procedures for Managing the Major Causes of Impairment of "Fitness for Work"

Impairment of Fitness for Work Due to Alcohol or Drug Abuse

Misuse of alcohol

The use of alcohol, which results in impairment of performance, or of an individual's Fitness for Work, constitutes a breach of this procedure.

Misuse of drugs

The use of illicit drugs (such as marijuana, amphetamines, cocaine, opiates, and other narcotics) and the use of prescription drugs (benzodiazepines, barbiturates, or methadone) or any other prescription or non-prescription drugs or substances which results in the impairment of an individual's Fitness for Work, attendance or behaviour constitutes a breach of this procedure.

Refusal or falsification of tests

Refusal

Refusal without legitimate cause to submit to, or cooperate fully with the administration of, an alcohol or other drug test will result in the employee being stood down without pay for the remainder of the shift. The incident will be treated as a “First Occasion” and the individual concerned will not be permitted to return to work until a negative test result is obtained.

Avoidance or falsification

Any attempt to avoid or falsify any alcohol or drug test will involve disciplinary procedures and will result in termination of the individual’s employment. Consumption, sale or supply of alcohol, medication or illegal drugs on site or during working hours will result in termination of the individual‘s employment.

The unauthorised consumption, possession, sale or supply of alcohol, prescription or non-prescription medication or illicit drugs by any individual in the workplace will result in the termination of the individual’s employment.

Alcohol and drug testing requirements

Pre-employment assessment

Prior to being offered employment at Renascor, the company may assess the prospective employees Fitness for Work. This will involve drug and alcohol screening.

Random testing

Random alcohol and drug screening may be conducted from time to time by either an external company or a supervisor from Renascor. The timing of the tests and the persons to be tested will be determined by a random process.

Testing may be carried out in the following circumstances:

- Following accidents or incidents.
- Where an individual's erratic, unusual or dangerous behaviour raises concern that the employee may be influenced by alcohol or other drugs.
- Upon the request of any other person in the workplace who has reasonable grounds to believe that an individual may be affected by alcohol or other drugs, and where the Supervisor also believes that this may be the case.
- Individuals who have previously tested positive may be monitored on a regular basis to ensure that any concerns of substance misuse are eliminated.
- If any evidence is found of possible alcohol or other drug use at work (e.g., drug paraphernalia, alcohol containers on worksites or in vehicles) and Renascor can identify with reasonable certainty of those who may have been involved.

Alcohol testing procedures

The breath test unit will be of an equivalent quality to that used by the relevant State or Territory Police Service or, in the case of overseas operations, by the relevant local authority. The equipment will be used and maintained to the instructions and standards recommended by the manufacturer.

Testing procedures

Breath alcohol tests will be taken by a suitably trained and authorised Renascor employee (e.g., Site Manager/Supervisor) or an authorised collector from an independent testing agency.

Positive results will be recorded on a screening form which is signed by the individual, the tester, and the witness.

Supervisor's discretion

Under all circumstances the supervisor has the final responsibility for determining whether an individual is Fit for Work. This decision is based on the supervisor's considered opinion and may include instances when an individual is considered unfit for work despite a blood alcohol level lower than the levels established by the particular site. In such cases, the supervisors have the right to remove the individual from their regular work if it is considered that a significant risk exists.

Precedence of legislation

In any situation where legislation requires lower levels for particular types of work or workers, these will take precedence over the above.

Asbestos Management Plan (AMP)

Purpose

The purpose of this Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) is to assist personnel working on the Siviour Graphite Project to effectively manage the risks associated with the presence of asbestos material during all planned activities in accordance with legislative requirements.

Potential Health Effects

Asbestos fibres can be inhaled when they become airborne. Due to the very fine size (microns), shape (long thin needle-like crystal), and long life within the lungs, they become a source of irritation to the lung tissue. If low micron particles penetrate the lung there are potential adverse health effects of varying severity.

Potential health effects are:

1. Asbestosis

Thickens the lung tissue due to the breakdown of the macrophages (white blood cells) which attempt to dissolve the fibres. This results in the deposition of the fibrous layer or Fibrosis – which leads to difficulty with breathing. Asbestosis is a disease with a long gestation period (30 years) and consequently people tend to die with asbestosis – rather than of it.

2. Lung Cancer

Results when the breakdown of the macrophages and the irritation of the lung tissue results in the mutations of a cell, which then becomes cancer.

3. Mesothelioma

A particular type of cancer with a very short life (typically 18 months); from which people rarely survive.

4. Pleural plaques

Another form of thickening of the lung tissue making breathing difficult.

Background of Asbestos at Siviour

During the drilling of 249 drill holes (November 2018), seven occurrences of chrysotile asbestos have been observed or recorded on the Siviour Project's Mineral Licence ML6495 (Formerly MC 4462). These have been encountered in exploration drilling, predominantly below the graphite ore body and as such are unlikely to be disturbed by currently planned mining operations. Five occurrences have been observed below the graphitic schist, with two above the graphitic schist. This indicates a strong stratigraphic association with the base of the ore and interpreted shear zones.

Managing Risks

Managing the risks associated with exposure to asbestos involves the following standard risk management approach:

- Identify asbestos and record it in an asbestos register.
- Assess the risk of exposure to airborne asbestos.

- Eliminate or minimise the risks by implementing control measures.
- Review control measures to ensure they are effective.

1. Identification of Asbestos

The overall principle of management of asbestos at Renascor is that employees and contractors who could be exposed to this risk will be inducted and complete training in the identification of possible asbestos minerals. As a minimum, the training shall cover:

- Basic respiratory protection;
- Respiratory protection fit testing;
- Fibrous material awareness; and
- Correct methods and processes for the decontamination of equipment and personnel.

Additionally, personnel working in potentially asbestos or designated asbestos areas shall be trained in the use and understanding of any standard work procedures relevant to their areas of operation, which would include an in-the-field dry run of an asbestos discovery scenario to ensure the functional practicalities of the procedure. On the identification of fibrous mineral material, particularly during drilling activities, all employees or contractors must immediately terminate drilling, stop all machinery, and then report any detected fibrous material to the manager or their delegate.

When operations commence, Renascor proposes to employ a mine geologist and two mine technicians on-site to create and maintain a lithological model of the site. Lithologic modelling will be ongoing with data received in drilling being utilised to further understand the relationship between asbestiform mineral and the host lithologies. Asbestos appears to only be hosted in calc-silicate sequences and may be controlled by shear zones. By further mapping these zones potential locations of asbestiform minerals will be predicted with greater confidence improving risk management and reducing unnecessary management when the risk is not present.

2. Risk Assessment

A primary tool to evaluate and manage the risk of encountering asbestos at the Siviour site is the ongoing development and use of the geological / lithological model as described above. Currently, planned mining of the open pits does not involve the interception of asbestos and thus the focus of risk management in this AMP is on the activity of drilling.

Drilling and associated activities have the potential to create dust. A risk-based approach will determine if there is a likelihood of the dust containing asbestos and thus additional control measures will be employed in these specific circumstances. Renascor is committed to ensure dust and asbestos exposure levels to not exceed occupational exposure standards and has statutory obligations to manage potential emissions during drilling operations.

3. Monitoring of Asbestos

Asbestos monitoring will involve a suitably qualified person whom will be accountable for designing and implementing a risk-based hygiene monitoring program for the drilling program. The aims of the monitoring program are:

- To identify the presence / absence of asbestiform minerals in ongoing drilling operations.
- To assess any potential exposure of personnel to airborne fibrous material.
- To collect statistically significant data.
- To provide credible information to the personnel monitored.
- To provide valid information to the business that enables the implement of controls that ensure
- exposure is as ow as reasonably practical.

Monitoring may be environmental, personal, or static and will cover the following situations:

- Routine workplace operations.
- Baseline monitoring of new sites, operations, process and designated areas, including the appropriateness of boundary locations or investigation into potential problem areas as advised by the geology team.
- Decontamination processes.

Sampling and analysis will be conducted in accordance with the Membrane Filter Method of Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres (NOHSC: 3003(2005)).

Control Measures

1. All drilling

The following methods will be adopted during all drilling activities to eliminate or minimise the risks of dust and asbestos exposure:

- Real-time logging of drilling chips or core by a trained and experienced geologist to identify the presence / absence of asbestiform mineralogy.
- Wet drilling will be used wherever practicable. However, dry drilling may be used provided the drilling machine is fitted with an effective device that collects and contains the dust produced by drilling.
- For percussion drilling, the return air hose will be fed through a water sump.
- Water or dust-suppression systems will be used to reduce dust emerging from the cyclone and drill collar.
- Flexible ducting will be used to direct dust emissions from the T-piece and cyclone away from drilling staff.
- Care will be taken during reverse circulation drilling to ensure that the drill collar is sealed.
- Persons entering the drilling area will not eat or smoke in that area.

2. Drilling areas that are predicted to intersect asbestiform minerals

In areas where the lithological model predicts there is a potential of intersecting asbestiform minerals, the following additional control measures will be employed to eliminate or minimise the risks asbestos exposure:

- Personnel who are not working inside a protected environment such as an air-conditioned drilling cab will wear the following PPE:
    - Respiratory protection – P2 respirators will be carried by required personnel at all times. When required to leave an enclosed, pressurised cabin, personnel must wear a correctly fitted P2 respirator. Disposable masks will be changed regularly during a shift to prevent build-up of dust, which may increase the breathing resistance All staff required to wear respirators will be trained in their use.
    - Powered air-purifying respirators are recommended for bearded people.
    - Disposable coveralls, gloves and boots will be readily available.
- Occupational hygiene monitoring of airborne materials will be undertaken in accordance with procedure referenced below.
- Drilling will be suspended if any personnel in the vicinity of the rig are not wearing properly fitted respiratory protective devices and there is a risk of exposure to atmospheric contaminants.

- The following additional material will be made available at the drilling site for use in the potential event of asbestos materials being identified:
    - Plastic sheeting or plastic bags at least 200-microns thick (e.g., heavy-duty builders' plastic).
    - Duct tape to seal the bags.
    - Spray bottle for wetting down.
    - PVA glue to add to water to bond fibres.
    - Cloths for cleaning up.
- Prior to a crib/smoko, lunch break or end of shift, all personnel should wash hands and face thoroughly.

3. Future bulk mining of areas of known or confirmed asbestiform mineralogy

There are no currently planned mining pits that are known to contain asbestiform minerals. Should this change in the future, the following procedure would be implemented:

- After undertaking work in a confirmed asbestos area, all personnel should undergo a personal hygiene procedure as outlined below:
    - Prior to a crib/smoko, lunch break or end of shift, all personnel should wash hands and face thoroughly.
    - The changeroom facility should be partitioned into three interconnecting well-ventilated areas:
        - "dirty" area to be used for washing hands and face as well as removing clothing;
        - shower area; and
        - "clean area" for changing into fresh uncontaminated clothing.
    - A shower should be taken at the completion of a shift.
    - As per previous procedures, all potentially contaminated clothing should be appropriately packages and labelled and sent to the approved asbestos waste area.

4. Handling and disposal of asbestos minerals

- All vehicles, drill rigs and other associated machinery used in the area must be cleaned using a water cart or something similar at a designated wash down area before being reused in alternative areas.
- All asbestos waste material shall be kept damp to avoid dust generation.
- During drilling, if the asbestos is of limited volume, the material will be wetted down and back filled into the hole and covered with other drill sample material. This will only occur if it is on land that will not be disturbed by future activities such as rehabilitation, mining, or the building of infrastructure.
- Larger volumes of contaminated drilling residue and material removed during equipment washdown should be transferred to the asbestos waste storage area within the IWL final footprint (Fig.2).
- All potentially contaminated material such as face masks, disposal coveralls, air filters, sample bags, etc, shall be in sealed thick (200-micron) plastic, taped at the seams, packaged in appropriate sealed containers (e.g. bags or drums) and clearly labelled. These potentially contaminated items will be buried at the designated asbestos waste area.
- The designated supervisor or delegate will maintain records of materials transported to and contained within the asbestos waste storage area.
- An alternative option that may be considered is to transfer some potentially contaminated materials and waste that are correctly packaged and labelled to a licenced landfill.

Fig. 2 Location of the proposed asbestos disposal area

5. Roles and Responsibilities

The designated supervisor is responsible for:

- managing and controlling the management of asbestos;
- ensuring all personnel are inducted and trained in the requirements of this document;
- reviewing all works that may result in exposure to asbestos;
- updating the register as required;
- maintaining records of materials transported to and contained within the asbestos waste storage area;
- and responding to incidents relating to asbestos.

Managers and supervisors who report to the Designated Supervisor will:

- Ensure that all employees and contractors are made aware of the risks of exposure to dust in
- general and fibrous minerals in particular, through induction and training;
- Ensure that all employees and contractors are trained in the proper use of personal protection
- equipment (PPE);
- Ensure that appropriate PPE and management materials are available at each drill site;
- Ensure that there are employees at drill sites that are trained to recognise fibrous minerals;
- Ensure that employees and contractors are trained in the risk management procedures to follow under normal working conditions;
- Ensure that the risks of exposure are adequately monitored and documented;
- Ensure that all appropriate employees and contractors are trained in the procedures to follow when working in designated asbestos areas; and
- Ensure that employees and contractors adhere to these procedures.

All involved personnel will:

- Undertake appropriate inductions and training;
- Sign the register acknowledging awareness of the Asbestos Management Plan;
- Comply with dust management and safety procedures; and
- Cooperate with the dust-monitoring technicians requests.

All activities will be carried out in a manner that limits airborne dust in the workplace to as low as reasonably practicable.

6. Asbestos (Geological) Register

The Asbestos (Geological) Register is a document that lists all identified or presumed asbestos in the orebody. The person with management or control of a workplace must ensure an Asbestos Register is prepared by a competent person and kept at the workplace. The Siviour Designated Supervisor will maintain this register. The Asbestos Register must:

- Record any asbestos that has been identified or is presumed to be present at the workplace;
- Record the location, type, and condition of the asbestos; and
- Be maintained to ensure up-to-date information.

7. Asbestos (Personnel) Register

The Asbestos (Personnel) Register is a document that contains the names of all people who have worked on or near the drilling rig or have been involved in decontamination work (e.g., have potentially been exposed to asbestos fibres). 'Exposed' means working on or near such material that has been disturbed, abraded, or cut and the worker has been unprotected or has insufficient protection.

The Siviour Designated Supervisor will maintain this register.

Emergency Procedures

Emergency Situations – General Information

The Renascor Emergency Procedures must be read and understood by all employees.

This manual provides the basic information required in the event of an emergency situation arising.

Emergency - Definition and Immediate Action

Where personal injury or equipment damage is likely to occur, or has occurred, immediate action should be implemented to:

Identify and isolate the hazard/danger.

Ascertain the extent of personal injury and administer appropriate treatment.

Take corrective action in an endeavour to minimise further personal injury or equipment damage.

Notify your supervisor as soon as possible as well as obtaining any further help required e.g., Ambulance, Hospital, Doctor, etc.

Do not move any injured person unless he/she is in immediate danger of further injury.

Carry out quick and effective first aid treatment to try to prevent loss of life or further injury.

Emergency Telephone and Radio Procedures

Telephone

A list of telephone numbers and first aiders is provided at the end of this document.

- Dial the number.
- Give your NAME and LOCATION.
- State BRIEFLY and CLEARLY the NATURE of the EMERGENCY.
- Give assistance where possible.
- Stand by for instructions.

Radio

Call “EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY”.

- State your CALL SIGN or NAME and LOCATION OF the EMERGENCY.
- State BRIEFLY and CLEARLY the NATURE of the EMERGENCY (e.g., fire, vehicle, accident).
- State if any personnel are involved, trapped, or threatened - state how many.
- Give assistance where possible.
- Stand by for instructions.

Radio silence must be maintained by others in an emergency situation unless they are directly involved in the emergency.

Note: Radio conversations are monitored by Government Licensing authorities from time to time. Breaches of correct operating procedures could result in fines or loss of licence.

If radio reception is poor, spell out any problem words using the **PHONETIC** alphabet.

A = Alpha	B = Bravo	C = Charlie
D = Delta	E = Echo	F = Foxtrot
G = Golf	H = Hotel	I = India
J = Juliet	K = Kilo	L = Lima
M = Mike	N = November	O = Oscar
P = Papa	Q = Quebec	R = Romeo
S = Sierra	T = Tango	U = Uniform
V = Victor	W = Whisky	X = X-ray
Y = Yankee	Z = Zulu	

EXAMPLE:

When using the NATO alphabet, only the first letter of the word is noted.

To spell out "NEED TO" you would say:

"I spell, (PAUSE), **N**ovember - **E**cho - **E**cho - **D**elta, break, (PAUSE), **T**ango - **O**scar".

Emergency Procedure – Fires

- Evacuate the area if there is any chance of the possibility of chemicals or explosives being involved in the fire.
- Treat the fire as an electrical fire if there is any chance of it being an electrical fire. Disconnect the power source **if safe to do so.**

NEVER fight a **Tyre Fire** if there is no water-cart back-up. Evacuate the area immediately and retreat to a safe distance from the vehicle. Barricade the suspect vehicle for a minimum of 24 hours - tyre explosions can kill.
Do not aim the extinguisher or hose output nozzle at the centre of the fire as this action could spread the fire.
Do not stand downwind from a fire as the smoke and flames can place you at high risk. Machinery fires burn with great intensity and the air downwind can also become super-heated and could, subsequently, cause damage to lung tissue. Fire "run off" can also occur placing you in the path of the fire.

Grass Fires

Grass fires can quickly become out of control. If there is any chance of you containing the fire attempt to do so by standing upwind and hitting at the fire with a wet (if possible) blanket, tarpaulin, or piece of clothing.
If you are unable to control the fire, radio into your base contact and advise them of the situation immediately. They, in turn, will notify the appropriate authority that will not only respond if possible but also advise you of any actions you should take.

Bush Fires

Bush fires require the same radio procedure as above i.e. radio in to your base contact and advise them of the situation immediately. They, in turn, will notify the appropriate authority that will not only respond if possible but also advise you of any actions you should take.
Quickly and logically assess your situation and, if possible, evacuate the area by means of the safest possible route.
Proceed as quickly as possible to an area on which the fire will not be able to take hold e.g. rocky outcrop or area with no vegetation.

Trapped on foot

The following actions will minimise danger:

- Seek shelter, e.g., in a creek, dam, waterhole or tank, at the side furthest from the fire. Do not attempt to run through a fire front or climb into elevated tanks as this water heats rapidly.
- If no water is available, hide behind a raised object, e.g., a log, rock, or tree stump, in a fuel free clearing.
- In bare areas, hollows in the ground, e.g., wheel ruts, provide some protection.
- If possible, lie face down with feet towards oncoming fire.
- If the area contains no water, water storage areas or shelter, then seek shelter away from any potential fuel for the fire. Cover any exposed skin with dirt or clothing.

- If you have time light a fire break. The burnt-out area will provide you with a fuel free space in which to lie until the fire passes.

Trapped in a vehicle

When caught in a fire in a vehicle:

- Stay with the car and do not try to run. The main intensity of the fire will pass quickly. You should remain in the car until it is too hot to do so, even if the tyres are burning.
- The petrol tank is unlikely to explode.
- Do not attempt to drive through thick smoke.
- Stop the vehicle on bare ground, e.g., a road. Turn off the ignition and switch on headlights and hazard lights.
- Wind up all windows and close all vents. Stay below the level of the windows.
- Shelter from radiant heat by lying on the floor and covering yourself with blankets, floor mats or clothing.

When you get out of the car, remember to cover all exposed skin areas. Move away from the vehicle and stay on burnt ground.

Toxic gases from upholstery may make it necessary for you to leave your vehicle despite the danger of burns.

Missing Field Personnel / Search & Rescue (SAR)

An employee is considered missing when any one of the following circumstances is met:

An employee fails to rendezvous with other field staff and those staff believe there is sufficient reason to be concerned.

An employee has missed one scheduled call and cannot be contacted, and the Senior Geologist or the next most senior staff member in his absence, has judged those circumstances warrant an immediate response.

An employee fails to return from the field, one hour has lapsed since their estimated time of return and the person cannot be contacted.

Search and Rescue – What the searchers will do

There are three (3) potential levels of response that will be initiated during the course of a SAR. They are:

1. ***Low Level*** (initiated immediately) – Your base will endeavour to contact you by all available means. This may involve (but will not be limited to):
    - Contact with other exploration personnel.
    - Contact with landowners or communities;
    - Starting an Emergency Response Log.
2. ***Medium Level*** (initiated 1½ hours after you are considered missing) – Your base will continue to contact you by all available means. Additionally, they will:
    - Advise senior exploration staff;
    - Advise outside parties (Police, RFDS, etc);
    - Delegate a SAR Coordinator, who will set in motion preparations to launch a SAR.
3. ***High Level*** (initiated 3 hours after you are considered missing) – Your base will continue to try to contact you by all available means. Additionally, they will:
    - Dispatch the SAR Team to your last known work area (as recorded on the Movements Board);
    - Advise senior exploration staff that the SAR is being upgraded to a High Level response.

Search and Rescue – What you (as the missing person) should do

In the event that you cannot make a scheduled radio or telephone call with your planned Schedule Base by any means (i.e. other staff, field crew, RFDS, another company or local pastoralist, etc) for whatever reason (i.e. lost, vehicle breakdown, bogged, etc) *and* you are not in urgent need of rescue, you can expect that a company coordinated search will be mounted three (3) hours (or as soon as practicable) after your last missed sched'.

Make preparations for your rescue by following the priorities for survival:

Protection

- Medical - Treat yourself or others if required.
- Clothing - Repair and utilise all available items.
- Shelter - Improvise with whatever is at hand and keep out of the elements.
- Fire lighting - Important for warmth, signalling & morale.

Location

- Stay with your vehicle.
- Active signals i.e., Beacon fires, Smoke, Flares, Mirrors, Horns, Movement, etc.
- Passive signals i.e., Headlights, Space blankets, Ground to air signals (rocks or vegetation laid out in an "X"), Reflect0ion, Contrast, etc.

Water

- Check how much you have and make the most of it.
- Procure more - transpiration bags, dew, watercourses, etc.
- Sterilise - boil, puritabs, iodine, etc.

Food

- Check how much you have and make the most of it.
- Procure more only if absolutely necessary - local flora and fauna.

Only when you need to be rescued ASAP and when you cannot establish communications with anyone else should you activate your Personal Locater Beacon (PLB) or Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) if available. The most likely scenario where this circumstance would arise would be if your vehicle was immobilised, you have failed to make contact with anyone and you needed urgent medical attention (in a life or death situation).

Hazard & Risk Management

Injuries must be reported and treated immediately to ensure the condition does not become worse or affected in any way which could delay recovery or increase pain and suffering to the injured person. A Workers' Compensation claim could also be prejudiced should an injury not be reported at the time.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

All staff members are expected to contribute to the improvement of safe working practices and the elimination of hazards.

The following is a list of some, but not all, of the hazards that are most likely to create an accident or emergency situation.

- vehicles
- aircraft/helicopter
- heavy equipment e.g. drill rigs, bulldozers, backhoes
- hand operated power equipment e.g. power augers
- exposure — heat stress/sunstroke and extreme cold
- bush fires
- floods
- animals and insects e.g. snakes, spiders
- missing persons

An accountable person, as far as is reasonably practicable, must:

- identify all hazards arising, or which may arise, in a workplace; and
- assess the risk associated with those hazards; and
- implement appropriate measures to control that risk.

An identification and assessment of the risks associated with a hazard must be undertaken at the following times:

- as soon as reasonably practicable after the commencement day;
- before the introduction of any plant, or substance for the first time at a workplace;
- before work of a type not previously performed at a workplace is commenced;
- when there is a change in the type of work, work practices or plant at a workplace;
- when new information becomes available concerning work, work practices, plant or substances at a workplace that may impact on the health or safety of an employee or other person at the workplace.

You are required for each activity to carry out a risk management assessment, prior to the job.

Hierarchy of Risk Controls

The Hierarchy of Control is a list of control measures, in priority order, that can be used to eliminate or minimise exposure to the hazard.

The risks must be minimised to the lowest reasonably practicable level by taking the following measures in the following order and as determined by the risk assessment.

Elimination

The job is redesigned so as to remove the hazard. However, the alternative method should not lead to a less acceptable product or less effective process.

Substitution

Replace the material or process with a less hazardous one. For example, replace mercury thermometers with spirit thermometers.

Engineering controls

Install or use additional machinery such as local exhaust ventilation to control the risk. Separating the hazard from operators by methods such as enclosing or guarding dangerous items of machinery. For example, use guards on compression testing machines.

Administrative controls

- Reduce the time the worker is exposed to the hazard.
- Prohibit the eating, drinking and smoking in laboratory areas.
- Provide training.
- Perform risk assessments.
- Increase safety awareness signage.

Personal Protective Equipment

- Only after all the previous measures have been tried and found to be ineffective in controlling the risks should Personal Protective Equipment be considered. If chosen, PPE should be selected and fitted to the person who uses it.
- Workers must be trained in the function and limitation of each item of PPE.
- For example, an operator should know how long the compressed supply in a self-contained breathing apparatus will last.
- PPE may be used as a temporary control measure until other alternatives are installed.
- In most cases a combination of engineering controls, administrative controls and PPE are chosen to effectively control the risks.

Near Miss Incidents

All incidents in which a person was “lucky” not to have incurred an injury or in which equipment damage could have occurred MUST be reported to your Supervisor.

An Incident Report must be completed and recorded as a “near miss”. In this way, a hazard is identified and management and supervisors, once aware of the hazard, can determine the reason for the hazard and subsequently remove or reduce the risk and/or implement or upgrade safe and appropriate procedures. An Incident Report form is located in Appendix A.

Hazard Report

To ensure there is a written record of a potential safety problem, a Hazard Report Form should be completed and handed to your supervisor. The responsible Supervisor and Department Head must ensure that Hazard Reports are followed up immediately and, if required, remedial action taken as soon as practical. A copy of the Hazard Form can be found in Appendix A.

Accident Investigation

The seriousness of any accident, incident or “near miss” will only be determined after assessment of the Incident Report and the degree of injury and damage, or potential injury or damage. Measures can then be taken to eliminate or reduce the risk of a future occurrence.

An investigation will be conducted as soon as possible after the accident or incident while events are still clear in all involved persons’ minds.

All details of the accident or incident investigation will be recorded on an Incident Report and submitted to the Manager.

First Aid Treatment

Very minor first aid treatment, may be administered by the employee from the First Aid Kit located in their specific area.

Minor first aid treatment, e.g., cuts, bruises, sprains etc, must be administered by certificated First Aid personnel. The treatment and, where applicable, medication issued, must be recorded in the First Aid Register or other applicable site-specific form.

More serious injury or illness shall require treatment by the highest level of certificated First Aid personnel available and must always be referred to a qualified medical practitioner.

In many cases the medical practitioner will advise the appropriate medication to be administered from the RFDS kit (if one is held on that site) and as such, all particulars of the medication, medical practitioners name, patient name, symptoms etc must be recorded in the applicable registers.

NO "RESTRICTED LIST" MEDICATION is to be issued from the RFDS Kit without first obtaining approval from a medical practitioner. The medical practitioner consulted may also require to see the patient prior to any medication being administered.

First Aid Communication

The First Aid aspects to be covered in the induction are as follows:

- The location of First Aid Kits.
- Identification signs for the First Aid Station (where applicable).
- The names of all certificated First Aid personnel and their level of certification.
- The work area and, where applicable, telephone extension and room number of all certificated First Aid personnel.
- The procedure for obtaining treatment.
- The procedure for recording First Aid treatment.

Venomous Bites

Venom directly injected into the bloodstream may spread rapidly, circulating around the body. The venom will act slower if injected just below the skin because of the venom's need to spread locally through tissues and the lymphatic system before entering the blood stream.

Generally, effects are slow in onset AS LONG AS THE CASUALTY REMAINS STILL.

Most bites, although painful, are not likely to result in the casualty's death if the following treatment is followed.

Treating Snake and Spider Bites

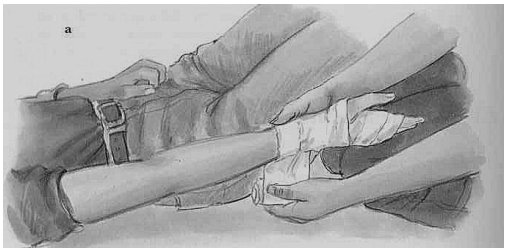
Apply a pressure immobilisation bandanage to slow movement of venom around the body (not for red-back or white-tailed spiders bites).

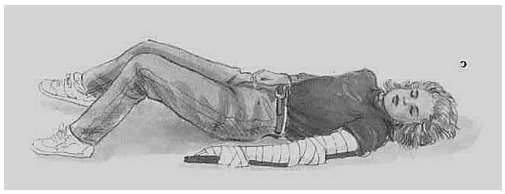
Apply cold compress/pack to relieve pain.

If the casualty has an allergic reaction death may result if medical aid is not sought immediately (be prepared to give EAR or CPR).

PRESSURE IMMOBILISATION BANDAGING

- Use crepe roller bandage (10-15cm wide), otherwise pantyhose or other material.
- Immediately apply a firm roller bandage starting above fingers or toes and moving upwards as far up the limb as possible
- Use a second bandage to immobilise the limb using a splint
- Check at fingers or toes for circulation





Management of Bites

1. Follow DRABC; avoid being bitten yourself.
2. Rest and calm the casualty.
3. Apply pressure immobilisation bandage.
4. Splint the bandaged limb.
5. Ensure casualty does not move.
6. Call for help.

DO NOT:

- Wash venom off the skin, as retained venom will assist identification.
- Cut the bitten area.
- Try to suck venom from the wound.
- Use a constrictive bandage.
- Try to catch the snake.

Snake Bite – What to do

DON'T PANIC

Ensure your own safety.

Reassure the casualty and lay them down.

If the bite is on a limb:

- put a gauze pad on the bite site if you can see it;
- starting at the known or probable bite site, bandage the limb very firmly (as for a sprain), ***but not so tight as to cut off circulation;***
- continue to bandage down to the toes or fingers and then back up the entire limb; use as many bandages as required to bandage the whole limb;
- minimise movement - immobilise the limb with a splint if you can (improvise with a grid peg, newspaper, chip tray, etc.); and
- mark the bite sight with an "x" on the bandage if you are able.

If the bite is on the trunk:

- put a gauze pad on the bite site if you can see it;
- starting at the known or probable bite site, bandage the area firmly (as above), ***but not so tight as to restrict chest movement;***
- mark the bite site with an "x" on the bandage; and
- **seek medical treatment immediately.**

REMEMBER:

- It is NOT necessary to catch or kill the snake.
- Do not clean, wipe or otherwise interfere with the bite site. Medical authorities often swab the bite area in an effort to positively identify the snake.
- Stay with the casualty if possible.
- Continually reassure them.
- Do not under ANY circumstances remove the bandage once it is applied. Only trained medical staff should consider doing so (the resultant "rush" of venom through the casualty's system could kill them).

Damage to Equipment

Damage to any equipment or plant, however slight, must be reported to the appropriate Supervisor and repaired as soon as practical.

Sun Protection

Skin Cancer

Skin cancer is the Australian Disease. Our great Australian sunshine means we receive greater sun exposure than most people in other parts of the world - but with a consequence! More than 50% of our population will be treated for skin cancer in their lifetime.

Skin cancer is dangerous if not detected early and treated correctly thus avoiding surgery and, in some cases, fatalities.

Effects of UV radiation on our skin has been related to our hotter summer months, it must be remembered that UV Radiation has no direct relationship to temperature, and skin damage occurs all year round.

If you are in doubt about any lesion or unusual condition on your skin make sure you show your doctor.

Heat Related Illness

The temperature of the healthy human body is maintained at about 37°c. In hot or humid conditions, you are at risk from heat illness.

Ensure you have ready access to the following items when working outdoors:

- Water;

  30+ broad spectrum sunscreen (preferably Cancer Foundation 30+ which is provided). A broad spectrum sunscreen filters out both UVA and UVB rays. Re-apply sunscreen at regular intervals as it can be easily wiped or washed off and also perspiration affects its effectiveness. Sunscreens should be stored out of direct sunlight;
- hard hat visor / broad brimmed hat; and
- loose, light coloured protective clothing.

Consume regular quantities of water to avoid dehydration. Avoid alcohol, as this increases urine output, and hence fluid loss.

If practical**,** outdoor tasks in extreme conditions should be performed early in the morning or late in the afternoon to avoid maximum temperatures.

Persons working in extreme conditions can suffer from heat illness of which there are three (3) stages:

- heat cramps;
- heat exhaustion;
- heat stroke.

Be aware of the symptoms and first aid procedures which are outlined below for heat cramps and heat exhaustion. Heat stroke requires qualified medical attention as quickly as possible. Cease work if affected and seek medical aid if the symptoms persist.

Heat Cramps

Symptoms and signs

- Painful muscle cramps of the limbs and abdomen;
- Nausea and/or vomiting;
- Tiredness, dizziness, or weakness; and/or

- Moist cool skin.

Management

- Remove the casualty to a cool place, if possible;
- Have the casualty lie down;
- Replace lost fluid by giving plenty of water to which may be added glucose or sugar in small amounts. If the casualty is nauseated, encourage sips only;
- Apply ice packs to the cramped muscles;
- Gently stretch the muscles, but do not massage; and warn the casualty that further exertion and exposure in the hot environment may lead to heat exhaustion and that they should rest or work in a cooler area or at a less physically demanding task.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion occurs mostly in hot humid climates. The young and elderly are more at risk, as are dehydrated casualties and those wearing unsuitable clothing when working or exercising.

Symptoms and signs

- Feeling hot, exhausted, and weak, with a headache which may have persisted for some hours or days;
- Thirst;
- Fatigue;
- Nausea;
- Loss of appetite;
- Giddiness and faintness;
- Stomach and muscle cramps;
- Shortness of breath;
- Muscular weakness;
- Lack of co-ordination;
- Pale, cool, and clammy skin;
- Profuse sweating;
- Rapid breathing and pulse; and/or
- Possibly, confusion or irritability.

Management

- Move the casualty to a cool place with circulating air, and lay them down;
- loosen any tight clothing and remove any unnecessary garments;
- sponge the body down with cool water, but do not overcool i.e., do not let patient start to shiver;
- replace lost fluid (as for management of heat cramps);
- seek medical aid if the casualty vomits and cannot keep fluid down, or does not recover promptly; and

- manage cramps as previously outlined.

Heat Stroke

Heat Stroke is a potentially lethal condition. Early recognition of heat stroke is essential. Risk activities leading to possible heat stroke include:

- Overdoing physical activities in hot weather;
- Not being acclimatised to a particular environment;
- Being unfit, unwell and/or overweight; or
- Heavy or "binge" drinking.

Symptoms and Signs

- Headache;
- Nausea and/or vomiting;
- Dizziness;
- Visual disturbances;
- Often irritability or mental confusion, and possibly aggression;
- Altered mental state which may progress to seizures and unconsciousness;
- A rise in body temperature to 40oc or more;
- A strong pounding and rapid pulse; and/or
- Skin hot and flushed and usually dry.

Management

D.R.A.B.C.D

Danger	Protect yourself, others, and the casualty from danger
Response	Check casualty's consciousness level
Airway	Clear and open casualty's airway (breathing passage)
Breathing	Check for breathing
Circulation	Check casualty's blood circulation
Defibrillation	Emergency procedure where experienced first aiders apply an electronic device to the chest of a cardiac arrest casualty

In addition:

- move the casualty to a cool place with circulating air, and lay them down;
- loosen any tight clothing and remove any unnecessary garments;
- apply cold packs or ice to the areas of large blood vessels such as the neck, groin, and armpits, to accelerate cooling;
- if possible, cover the casualty's body with a wet sheet and fan to increase air circulation;
- continue until the casualty's body feels cold to the touch, then stop cooling;

- seek medical aid urgently; and
- when the casualty is fully conscious give fluids, e.g., water to which is added glucose or sugar in small amounts and half a teaspoon of salt per litre of water.

Fire Prevention

There are several very important points you should remember concerning fire prevention:

- The best way to prevent fires is by maintaining good housekeeping - do not allow rubbish to accumulate.
- Do not store combustible materials near an ignition source (e.g. electrical switch boards, electrical equipment, heaters,) and ensure electrical appliances have a circulating air flow.
- Any spillage of flammable solvents must be cleaned up immediately.
- When a fire extinguisher has been operated it should be recharged before being placed back in its normal position.
- Misuse of firefighting equipment will not be tolerated.
- Do NOT use water on electrical or flammable liquid fires.
- Do not use petrol, thinners, or other flammable substances on or near hot surfaces.

There are three "ingredients" required to create a fire:

Fuel: Anything combustible, any solids, liquids or gases which burn

Heat: Can be caused by flames, sparks, cigarette butts, friction, electrical sources, hot pipes and/or equipment

Oxygen: Air and also a result of some chemical reactions

Remove any of these three and the fire will be easier to control or will be extinguished.

In fires with electricity present:

- isolate the power IF SAFE TO DO so;
- do not block exits, stairways or fire escapes;
- know the exact locations of fire extinguishers. You must know, and remember, types of fire extinguishers and how to operate them.

Extinguisher	Colour	Type of Fire
Water	RED	Wood, Paper, Ordinary Combustibles
Wet Chemical	OATMEAL	As above plus cooking oils and fat
Alcohol Resistant	BLUE	As for RED and flammable liquids
Dry Chemical	RED/WHITE BAND	All classes of fire **except "D"**

Refer to the Fire Extinguisher Selection Chart (below) for additional information.

Fire Extinguisher Operating Procedure

Carry extinguisher to the general location of the fire.

Remove the locking pin.

Hold hose firmly and test operation of extinguisher before proceeding to the fire proper.

Always stand UPWIND of the fire.(If downwind, smoke and flames would place you at risk).

Hold at arm's length, lock elbows, and squeeze the trigger directing spray at the base of the fire.

With a sweeping motion, drive the fire from the near edge to the far edge. Do not aim the spray nozzle at the centre of the fire as this may spread the fire.

If there is a chance of chemicals or explosives being involved in the fire, do not attempt to fight the fire but evacuate the area immediately.

Fire Protection Association Australia

Portable Fire Extinguisher Guide

Fire Protection Association Australia Website
www.fpaa.com.au

Two colour schemes for fire extinguishers exist		EXTINGUISHANT	CLASS A	CLASS B	CLASS C	CLASS E	CLASS F	CLASS D
PRE 1999	FROM 1999		Wood Paper Plastics	Flammable & Combustible Liquids	Flammable Gases	Electrically Energised Equipment	Cooking Oils and Fats	For fire involving combustible metals use special purpose extinguisher
		WATER	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	Dangerous if used on flammable liquid, energised electrical equipment and cooking oils/fat fires
		WET CHEMICAL	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	Dangerous if used on energised electrical equipment
		FOAM	YES	YES	NO	NO	LIMITED	Dangerous if used on energised electrical equipment
		DRY CHEMICAL	YES (ABE) / NO (BE)	YES (ABE) / YES (BE)	YES (ABE) / YES (BE)	YES (ABE) / YES (BE)	NO (ABE) / LIMITED (BE)	Look carefully at the extinguisher to determine if it is an BE or ABE unit as the capability is different
		CARBON DIOXIDE	LIMITED	LIMITED	LIMITED	YES	LIMITED	Not suitable for outdoor use
		VAPORISING LIQUID	YES	LIMITED	LIMITED	YES	NO	Check the characterisitics of the specific extinguishing agent

LIMITED indicates that the extinguishant is not the agent of choice for the class of fire, but that it may have a limited extinguishing capability.
Solvents such as alcohol or acetone mix with water and therefore require special foam
Green text indicates the class or classes in which agent is most effective

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Hazardous Substances Usage and Management Guidelines

Overview on Hazardous Substances

Renascor shares the concern of the community regarding the use of substances and materials which can be hazardous to persons, wildlife and the environment. The Company therefore recognises that it has both a legislated and ethical responsibility to ensure the use by the Company of hazardous substances and materials complies with all statutes, procedures and guidelines issued by all governing authorities.

Employees of Renascor may be required to handle and manage a small range of hazardous materials. These may include 'spirits of salts', petroleum and diesel fuel. These substances must be handled with care for personal and environmental safety. They must also be used for their intended purposes only.

Access to Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are available when required and these MSDS will provide information on, but not be limited to:

- components, or ingredients, of all chemicals and hazardous substances;
- Personal Protective Equipment requirements;
- handling, storage, and transport details; and
- First Aid.

Petrol

What are the hazards of petrol?

- Extremely flammable – burns fiercely once ignited. Vapours are potentially explosive
- Vapours are heavier than air and may travel long distances and collect in confined spaces
- Will cause lung damage if liquid enters the lungs
- Irritating to the skin
- Inhaling high concentrations of vapour may cause drowsiness and dizziness
- Contains benzene. Exposure to high concentrations of benzene may cause cancer
- Contains toluene. Exposure to high concentrations of toluene may pose a risk of harm to the unborn child
- Spills can cause harm to the environment.

General Handling/Safety Precautions:

- Avoid skin or eye contact with liquid and inhalation of petrol vapour
- DO NOT SMOKE. Keep petrol away from sources of heat or ignition
- Only store and transport fuels in metal or plastic containers specifically designed for this use
- Never siphon or suck up petrol by mouth
- Dispense petrol in a well-ventilated area
- Do not use petrol for lighting bonfires or barbecues

- Do not mix petrol with other flammable hydrocarbons or solvents
- Never use petrol as a cleaning solvent
- If spilt onto clothes, change clothes
- Clean up spillages promptly.

Conditions for Safe Storage

- Store and dispense only in well ventilated areas away from heat and sources of ignition
- Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product.
- Containers must be properly labelled and kept closed when not in use
- Do not remove warning labels from containers. Empty packages may contain some remaining product
- Retain hazard warning labels on empty packages as a guide to the safe handling, storage and disposal of empty packaging.

Other Information

Electrical equipment should not be used unless it is intrinsically safe (i.e. will not produce sparks).

Explosive air/vapour mixtures may form at ambient temperature. If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurised fuel pipes, the vapour or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard.

Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use.

Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain some remaining flammable product and vapour.

Never cut, weld, solder or braze empty containers.

Body Protection

Wear face visor or goggles in circumstances where eye contact can accidentally occur. If skin contact is likely, wear impervious protective clothing and/or gloves.

Protective clothing should be regularly inspected and maintained; overalls should be dry-cleaned and laundered after use.

Spill and Disposal

As this product has a very low flash point any spillage or leak is a severe fire and/or explosion hazard

Spilled material may make surfaces slippery

It is advised that stocks of suitable absorbent material should be held in quantities sufficient to deal with any spillage which may be reasonably anticipated

Vapour is heavier than air and may travel to remote sources of ignition (e.g. along drainage systems, in basements etc.)

Isolate spillage from all ignition sources including road traffic

Evacuate all non-essential personnel from the immediate area

If spillage has occurred in a confined space, ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry

Ensure good ventilation

Wear protective clothing

Large and uncontained spillages should be smothered with foam to reduce the risk of ignition. The foam blanket should be maintained until the area is declared safe

Recovery of large spillages should be effected by specialist personnel

Protect drains from potential spills to minimise contamination. Do not wash product into drainage system

In the case of spillage on water, prevent the spread of product by the use of suitable barrier equipment

Recover product from the surface

Protect environmentally sensitive areas and water supplies

Regular surveillance on the location of the spillage should be maintained

In the event of significant spillages contact the appropriate authorities.

Spill Prevention

Containers such as 205L (44gal) drums should be stored on a level surface in a bunded spill pallet or on a spill deck.

Alternatively, if the drums are on a sound concrete base, they could be enclosed by a flexible spill barrier, or by a bunding enclosure.

A suitable spill kit should be kept at the storage site.

Diesel

Diesel has a much higher flash point (ignition) than petrol and is not explosive in the normal atmosphere.

Diesel does not contain Benzene or Toluene.

While diesel is a safer fuel than petrol, it should be used and managed in much the same way as petrol.

Spirits of salts

'Spirits of salts' is the common name of a weaker (<10%) solution of hydrochloric acid (HCl). In geology it is used to help identify carbonate rocks. A geologist would store a small polyethylene bottle (50ml) securely with his/her geological kit.

- Spirits of salts will cause moderate burning of skin (and some other materials) and should be used with care.
- It is advisable to use safety goggles and gloves.
- In the case of a spill, the area or skin should be washed liberally with water to prevent or arrest burns.
- Avoid inhaling the fumes.

Carrying of fuel in vehicles

From time-to-time extra petrol or diesel fuel may need to be carried in field vehicles where fuel supplies may not be available.

- Fuel must not be carried within the vehicle cabin. Fuel must be carried in approved containers such as jerry cans and be firmly secured with ropes or straps.

Hazardous Substances Register

Hazardous substances must be recorded on the Hazardous Substances Register, with copies to be held at the site and at the Renascor state office.

Electricity

Handling electrical equipment and wiring is an electrician's job and **will be carried out by qualified personnel only.**

All electrical work will be done in compliance with the Mines Regulations, applicable state codes and Standards Association of Australia (SAA) regulations.

On an operational site, no spike, peg, shovel or pick must ever be driven into the ground, or any excavation started, without first obtaining a Site Excavation Permit from the Electrical or Maintenance Supervisor.

Be careful when working near rail mounted crane travel wires.

When operating electrical switches, controllers or starters, stand to the side of the apparatus with your head turned away, thus protecting your eyes from any unexpected flash.

Do not tamper with starters or fuses of any electrical equipment. Report all faults to your Supervisor.

Before operating any electrical switch, ensure that no one will be endangered by your action.

Always check electrical equipment and leads to ensure they are safe and undamaged before using them. Protect the lead at all times from oil, water, chemicals and hot or rough surfaces.

All portable electrical equipment should have attached a current Inspection tag.

Do not touch a vehicle onto which electrical wires have fallen.

Electrocution

Electrical incidents can cause injuries such as burns, falls or electric shock. These may produce a variety of symptoms in the casualty and it is therefore vital to be able to distinguish between different symptoms.

While delay in rescue and resuscitation may prove fatal, electric shock need not kill immediately. It may stun the person, restricting or stopping breathing and affecting the heart.

The most important aspects to check on a casualty after an electrical incident is whether the casualty's heartbeat, breathing, or both, have stopped. When faced with the task of having to help a casualty of electric shock, act quickly to attempt to restore normal breathing and heart beat as soon as possible.

- Raise the alarm either by phone, radio or direct communication that an emergency situation exists. As soon as you notice that a person has suffered an electrical shock, quickly observe the general situation.
- If safe, switch off the power circuit.
- If you cannot switch off the circuit, assume the casualty is still in contact**.** NEVER ASSUME HE IS NOT IN LIVE CONTACT.
- If the voltage is 240V or less, use dry, non-conductive material to separate the casualty and the power source.
    - Pull with a dry rope rubber or plastic;
    - pull on the casualty's clothing if they are loose and dry;
    - stand on a dry board to pull or push; and/or
    - push with dry wood.
- Try to draw the casualty clear in such a manner as to make the separation as quick as possible.
- Be prepared to use considerable force when releasing a casualty who is grasping a live conductor.
- You may have to use a gloved hand to punch his/her wrist or hand free as an electric shock causes muscles to contract.
- If there is any chance that the casualty is still in live contact with the power source, **do NOT** grasp the casualty with your open hand.
- Use the back of your hand first to ascertain if there is an electrical current flowing through the casualty.

On high voltage i.e., 650V or more, if you cannot switch off the power source, do not approach within 1.5 metres or use less than 1.5 metres of dry, non-conductive material to touch the casualty.

Manual Handling

Safe lifting is always important - but it is critical when lifting is a part of your job.

Many serious, painful and long-lasting back injuries are caused by incorrect lifting.

The proper way to lift is to use the strength in your leg muscles, not your back muscles. Bend your knees and keep your back upright as illustrated on the following page.

Assess the load and if it appears to be within your capabilities try and lift first; if it is too heavy get someone to help you. Do not lift anything beyond your capacity. For a male this is generally 20kg and for a female, 16kg. This may vary however due to certain characteristics of the load, e.g., shape (e.g., core trays which must be carried by **two** people), solidness or flexibility, shifting load like sand in a bag etc. Ensure you have a correct grip, as illustrated.

- Stand close to the object. Have footing firm with feet spread and one foot slightly in front of the other.
- Squat down as close to the load as possible. Keep back straight and knees bent.
- Get a safe, secure grip with hands diagonally opposite on the load.
- Keep your head erect, chin in, and take a deep breath (inhaled lungs help to support the spine). Begin to raise the load by straightening your knees. Complete the lift with the back held straight and then exhale.
- Keep arms in against your side and hold the load close to your body.
- Lift smoothly avoiding jerky motions and always turn with your feet and not by twisting the body.

The same rules apply for putting down the load. It is essential to keep the back straight.

Manual handling does not only encompass lifting but all tasks which require the "mechanical use" of the body to lift, move or even re-arrange an object. The principles of manual handling apply to all such tasks i.e. whether lifting a tray of percussion chips, shovelling dirt, making a bed or even placing books on a shelf.

Actions and Posture

When assessing the risk of injury during manual handling activities, the overall assessment should take into account the effect of:

- how often the load is handled; and
- how long the load is handled.

Holding loads away from the trunk

The risk of injury increases as the load is held further away from the front of the body.

- Holding a load at arm's length imposes about five times the strain experienced when holding the same load very close to the body.
- Picking up a load further away from the body can mean the handling of the object is not controlled.
- Attempting to place a load in its exact position, whilst holding the load away from the body, will tire the muscles, holding the load due to the need for more careful control over its movement.

Reaching upwards and handling a load above shoulder height

The risk of injury increases the higher the load is above shoulder height.

- To reach above shoulder height means the back is arched and arms are acting as long levers. The load is more difficult to control.
- Lowering from this level to a level below mid-thigh height can require a change of grip.

Bending forward and handling the load below mid-thigh height

The risk of injury increases the closer the load is to the ground.

Bending forward to pick up loads from a low level creates strain, particularly on the lower back.

Twisting

The risk of injury increases with the degree of body twist.

- The back is least able to take the stress caused by excessive twisting in repeated movements or prolonged posture.
- The **combination** of twisting and bending forward to handle a load represents significant risk.

Sideways bending and load handling with one hand

The risk of injury increases with the degree of sideways bending when handling a load.

- Lifting and carrying loads in one hand places more stress on the side of the body.

Long carrying distances

The risk of injury increases with the distance the load is carried.

- Carrying a load for an excessive distance increases muscle fatigue, particularly in the arms.

This can affect an individual's ability to carry out other handling activities afterwards.

Strenuous pushing and pulling

The risk of injury increases as the amount of force required to pushing and pull becomes greater.

- Initial forces to move an object are greater and involve higher risk than those required to keep an object moving.
- Pushing and pulling across the front of the body puts a twisting strain on the body which can lead to an increased risk of injury.

Sudden or jerky movements

The risk of injury increases with the amount of force used.

- Sudden or jerky movements can place unexpected loads on backs which aren't prepared. For example: when a gardener jerks a heavy bag of potting mix or fertiliser onto a shoulder.

The Load

This section looks at factors related to the characteristics of the load.

Heavy

The risk of injury increases as the weight of a load increases. Evaluating the risk of weight of the object needs to take into account:

- how long the load is to be handled; and
- how often the load is to be handled.

As a guide, the risk of back injury increases when loads over 16 kg are handled from a standing position. As weight increases from 16 kg to 55 kg the percentage of healthy adults who can safely lift, lower or carry

decreases. Generally, no single person should be required to lift, lower or carry loads over 55 kg. On occasions, objects over 55 kg may be moved but **not** lifted, e.g. rolling a 200 litre drum.

Bulky, large, or awkward

The risk of injury increases as the size of the load becomes larger.

The shape of the load can affect the way it can be held. For example, the risk of injury will be greater if a load has to be lifted from the ground and is wider than the distance between the knees:

- Where a load's width (measured across the body) is more than 50 cm there is an increased risk;
- When any dimension is more than 75 cm a greater risk is incurred. This risk is higher again if two dimensions are more than 75 cm; or

a large load may also block the view and increase the chance of tripping.

Difficult to grasp

The risk of injury increases with the lack of safe handholds on a load.

Loads become more difficult to grip when they are smooth, slippery, greasy or wet. Extra grip strength will be needed to hold such a load. This will be tiring for the person, and will increase the chance of the load being dropped.

The absence of handholds due to awkward shape, or handholds in a difficult position, will affect a person's ability to hold the load.

Unstable and unpredictable

The risk of injury increases with the level of instability and unpredictability.

Loads with shifting contents, e.g. drums half full of liquid, make control of the load more difficult, and leads to sudden additional body stresses for which the person may not be fully prepared.

A load where one side or one part is heavier than others will cause uneven muscular strain.

This will be worse if the heavier part cannot be carried close to the body.

Intrinsically harmful

The risk of injury increases with the sharpness or roughness of the load and hot or cold surface temperatures. These factors may cause injury, e.g. cuts or burns arising from the external state of the load. They may also impair grip and discourage good posture.

Handling a person or animal

The risk of injury increases in relation to the unpredictable actions of the person or animal being handled.

Handling persons who cannot assist, are unable to bear weight or are uncooperative, will increase the risk of injury.

Live animals being lifted or restrained may suddenly move or pull away, placing extra stress on the back.

Constraints on posture

The risk of injury increases in relation to space constraints in handling.

For space constraint to be a risk, it needs to impose a restriction on a person's handling ability. Restricted head room will promote a stooping posture, obstructions may increase the need for twisting or leaning, and narrow gangways will hinder manoeuvring of “bulky” loads.

Rough or slippery floors

The risk of injury increases with greater degrees of floor slipperiness or unevenness which increase the likelihood of slips, trips or falls. They may also hinder smooth movement and create additional unpredictability. Uneven floor surfaces can hinder the safe use of trolleys.

Variations in levels

The risk of injury increases with greater differences in floor level.

The presence of steps or steep slopes adds to the difficulty of movement when handling loads, particularly when the load obscures a person's view.

Carrying a load up or down a ladder will be difficult due to the need to have a proper hold on the ladder.

Adverse climatic conditions

The risk of injury increases with higher temperatures and humidity, colder temperatures or windy conditions.

Higher temperature and humidity increase the total physical load on the body, which lends to more rapid fatigue.

Perspiration on the hands may reduce gripping ability.

Cold, windy conditions, particularly in the first part of the work period, may prevent muscles being properly warmed up. Handling loads such as roof sheeting in cold, windy conditions increases the risk of injury.

Poor lighting

The risk of injury increases with lower levels of light or higher levels of glare. Low levels of light or high contrast between areas of bright light and deep shadows can aggravate tripping hazards. Concentration on the task may be reduced due to these conditions.

Characteristics of the Employee

This section relates to risk factors related to the person(s) doing the handling.

Young persons

The risk of injury increases for persons aged below 18 years.

Young workers under the age of 18 are at greater risk than adult workers because they are still developing physically and their spine and other joints are more easily damaged. Loads over 16 kg, represents a significant risk to young workers.

Pregnant women

The risk of injury increases as pregnancy progresses.

Hormonal changes can affect ligaments, increasing susceptibility to injury. Postural problems may increase as the pregnancy progresses. Difficulty in getting a load close to the body can be a particular problem. Care should also be taken for women who may handle loads following a return to work during the three months after childbirth.

Special needs

The risk of injury increases with decreased physical ability.

Employees returning to work after injury may not be able to perform at their normal level of work.

Specific disabilities and illnesses, e.g. Scoliosis and Osteoarthritis, though not necessarily work related, may affect a person's ability in manual handling.

Staff returning from an extended absence may not be as fit for physical work.

Occasional heavy manual handling may place extra demands on staff, who normally carry out lighter tasks, like office work.

Special skills, capabilities and knowledge

The risk of injury increases where a greater degree of special skills, capabilities and/or knowledge is required.

Some manual handling activities, e.g. patient handling, require very specific skills and knowledge to perform.

Clothing or personal protective equipment (PPE) that hinders movement or posture

The risk of injury may increase from the use of PPE and some types of clothing.

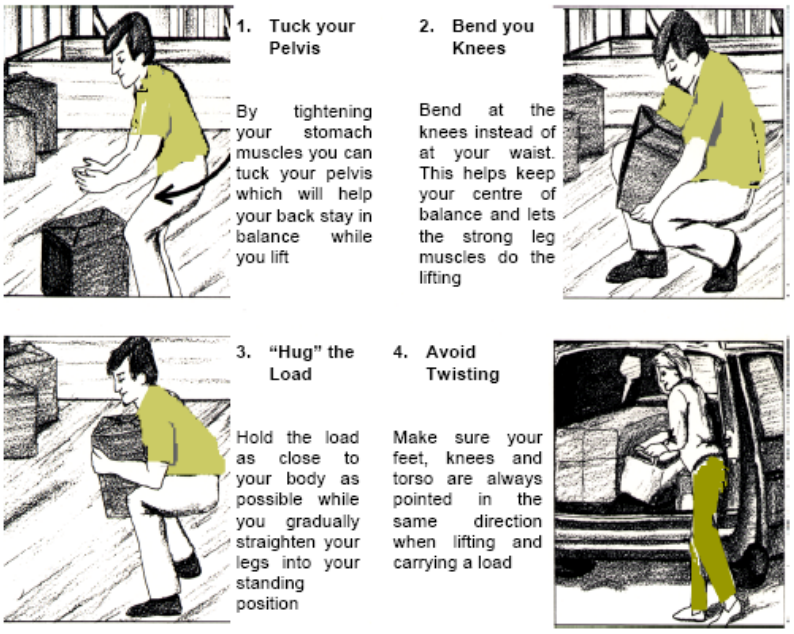
Tight clothing that restricts movement will adversely affect manual handling technique.

Where personal protective equipment must be worn, its effect on injury risk should be considered. For example:

gloves may reduce ability to grip loads firmly; and

the weight of gas cylinders used with breathing apparatus will increase the stresses on the body.

LIFTING ILLUSTRATIONS



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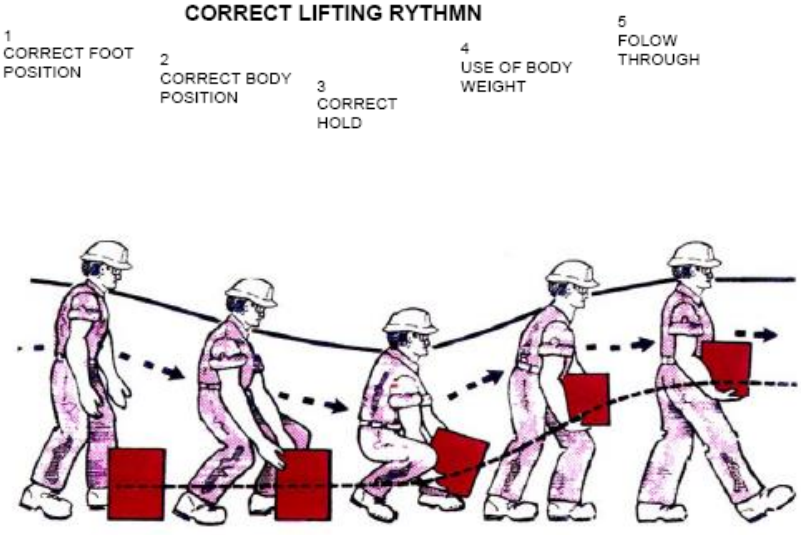

Safety Equipment

Personal Protection

Safety Helmets

All employees are required to wear safety helmets at all times around machinery. Whilst wearing a hard hat, make sure that the head band and harness are properly adjusted so that the helmet is clear of the top of your head and is comfortable. This allows the harness to absorb the shock from any impact.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses must be worn at all times in any locality where work is being undertaken that could cause eye injury.

Safety glasses protect the eyes from injury caused by foreign material as well as providing protection from the sun's UV rays.

Eye protection must be worn where dusty conditions prevail. Clear safety glasses are available for use when a shaded lens is not practical e.g. On dull days, night shifts or when indoors performing work that presents the potential for eye injury.

In situations where safety glasses do not provide adequate protection, e.g. Using a grinder, operating or sampling on a core saw, handling chemicals, safety goggles must be worn.

Gloves

Gloves will be supplied as necessary and are to be worn whenever handling rough, splintery or sharp materials or objects which could cause injury. PVC gloves must be worn whenever handling chemicals.

- It is important to remember that gloves can be dangerous near moving machinery.

To prevent dermatitis or other similar skin disorders, a barrier or dermex type cream should be used regularly during each shift.

Safety Footwear

Approved footwear must be worn at all times when in the field. This means footwear made from stout material, steel reinforced toe caps and, preferably, ankle protection.

The Company strongly recommends only safety boots that fit closely to the area of leg above the ankle, such as lace-up or elastic boots.

Hearing Protection

In all areas designated as high noise level areas, appropriate ear protection is to be used. Such areas include, but are not limited to:

Core saws; and working on and around production and exploration drill rigs.

- Ear protection must be worn whenever noise levels are such that you have to shout to hold a conversation.
- In areas where no ear protection is provided and noise levels are excessive, albeit for a short duration, (such as a site's airstrip), employees are to protect their hearing by covering their ears with their hands to muffle noise.

Noise induced hearing loss is irreparable and will continue to deteriorate if exposure to high noise levels increases or persists. Audiometric tests have been conducted on all employees prior to employment and a hearing baseline established. All employees are to aim at maintaining their hearing at that baseline.

Work Clothes

Whenever possible wear work clothes which are fire retardant, in good condition and afford protection from the sun's rays.

- Full length trousers and long-sleeved shirts that offer added protection are essential when working outdoors. This standard of clothing also offers the best protection from the sun and UV rays.
- Loose fitting clothes must not be worn around moving machinery.
- Singlet tops are not allowed at any time for personnel who may work outside from time to time during a shift.

Jewellery

In the work situation, you are advised that finger rings, arm bracelets, neck chains and flapping or loose clothing are all dangerous.

Many fingers have been lost as a result of the wearing rings in the workplace. Remove jewellery or have them taped whilst at work.

Respirators

Both respirators and dust masks are provided when required. Designated respiratory protection must be worn at all times when working in and around known hazard areas such as:

- Percussion drill rigs;
- Wet and dry laboratory;
- Chemical mixing areas;
- Dusty areas;
- Areas where lead, welding and diesel exhaust fumes could be generated;

To Fit Mask - put carrying strap around neck, place chin into mask and lightly push mask onto face. Pull back on lower mask straps (both together) until mask is lightly held to face. Repeat for upper straps and top strap. Finely adjust straps to ensure a comfortable air-tight fitting.

Some facial shapes, and particularly bearded persons, may have difficulty in obtaining a perfect seal.

To Remove Mask - Simply place thumbs behind the strap buckles and flip forward, upper straps first followed by lower straps.

Respirator Maintenance and Storage

After use the canister should be removed and the mask washed in mild antiseptic solution which is available from First Aid room/kit. When the mask is dry, refit the canister and fully extend all the straps. Store the mask in a clean plastic bag inside a cabinet.

Respirator filter canisters should have the date first used clearly marked on them. The canister should be discarded three (3) months after first use or sooner if it has been used in areas of high cyanide concentrations.

General Safe Practices

Housekeeping

- Good housekeeping is essential for a safe working place, and this is only achieved by a continuous effort.
- A large number of accidents/incidents and fires within the mining and exploration industry have been known to result from bad housekeeping. The guidelines listed below should be followed.
- Storing and stacking of materials must conform to recognised safe practices. All items stored or stacked must be neat, orderly, and maintained in that manner for easy access.
- All work areas, and access ways must be kept tidy and clear. IF IT CANNOT BE MADE SAFE, GUARD OR BARRICADE THE AREA.
- Tools and other equipment shall not be left in a position where they may fall to a lower surface or cause obstruction to other persons.
- Common areas are to be kept free of old newspapers, food scraps, containers and anything else that will attract flies and vermin that could cause irritation to your colleagues. All benches should be wiped down after use if food or beverages have been spilt. Dirty crockery and/or cutlery must not be left on the benches or sinks. These items should be washed and rinsed after use.
- Grease, oils and other slip hazard materials must not be allowed to accumulate on floors or in work areas. Any spillage is to be removed immediately. Items, such as rags, used for cleaning spillages are to be placed in suitable disposal receptacles.
- Off-cuts of any material should be collected and stowed in proper receptacles.
- PERSONAL CLEANLINESS IS IMPORTANT, not only in preventing infection of wounds but in preventing skin diseases from contact with harmful substances.
- Shower daily after work.
- Always wash your hands and face before eating, drinking, or smoking.
- Keep fingernails clean and do not bite them.

Workplace Behaviour

Behaviour which may be acceptable outside the workplace can be extremely dangerous and unacceptable in work areas (e.g., on concrete floors, near sharp edges and around moving machinery). Therefore:

- do not trip or wrestle another person;
- walk, do not run along walkways and staircases;
- do not play with fire, electricity, compressed air or water hoses;
- never throw any item around the work area;
- do not distract any person who is concentrating on their job; and
- do not indulge in horseplay, skylarking or practical jokes. This behaviour cannot be allowed and could lead to dismissal.

Drilling and the Environment

- Every drill rig entering onto a Company site will have a current MSDS available for all products used on the rig or by its operators.
- Waste oil must not be disposed of in any way other than through the Company's or their contractors' waste oil re-cycle facility. The waste oil is transported off site by an independent, and approved, contractor.
- Used oil filters must only be disposed of in the used Filter Bin to enable them to be transported off site for cleaning and/or recycling.
- No petroleum products or tyres are to be disposed of at the site's tip. Enquiries must be made to the site management to ascertain the approved method of disposal.
- On sites where there are Oil Separators installed, only approved degreasers are permitted to be used on wash-down pads. Failure to comply with this will compromise the integrity and effectiveness of the Oil Separators.
- Any oil, degreaser, fuel, chemical or other hazardous substance spill must be reported immediately.
- On sites where a "contaminated soil farm area" is established, oil spills will be cleaned up to the satisfaction of the site management and the contaminated soil transported to the farm area.

Exploration General Safety

Remote Travel Guidelines

The five main points to remember if travelling to remote locations are:

- **TELL -** always tell someone your plan or itinerary .
- **CHANGES –** advise someone of any changes of travel routes during your journey
- **PLAN** - plan what you are going to do and where you are going to go.

IF LOST OR STRANDED:

- **STAY WITH YOUR VEHICLE** - do not move away from your vehicle as it is easier to see from the air than a solitary person. In some situations such as dense forest or vegetation, you may have to move away from the vehicle BUT always try to keep it in sight. Your vehicle will provide warmth or shade which may be essential to your survival.
- **VISIBLE** - make yourself or your location visible. Plastic can be used to mark out your location so it seen from the air. Your spare tyre, AFTER BEING DEFLATED, can be set alight using petrol. Use your mirror to signal.
- **STAY CALM -** if you do not stay calm, your resolve can deteriorate and irrationality in decision making may result. You must maintain a positive attitude.

Safety boards are to be used at all Renascor exploration sites to assist in tracking and locating personnel (including contractors) working away from the mine site or exploration camp. For the system to work it is imperative that all personnel fill in their details on the boards when they leave or return to site.

Details required include:

  - the names of all persons on the site (including contractors);
  - registration number of a vehicle used;
  - the names of all personnel in that vehicle;
  - time of departure of the vehicle from site;
  - intended destination and work location;
  - a map showing the work location;
  - estimated time of arrival or return of the vehicle; and
  - sat-phone number.
- Check your vehicle daily and the contents of first aid and tool kits weekly. Ensure “Vehicle” procedures are followed.
- Work in teams (minimum of 2 persons), when and where possible and look out for your partner and others in your team.
- Ensure all electrical or mechanical equipment is in safe working condition.
- Watch where you are walking. Be alert to drillholes, old shafts, stakes, vegetation, snakes.

- Adequately protect your skin from prolonged exposure to the sun. Sunscreen (30+) should be applied regularly and wear a wide brimmed hat, or hard hat sun visor, and heavy duty clothing which covers your arms and legs.
- Ensure you have been trained in the use of any equipment and machinery and understand the correct procedures before attempting to operate it.
- Some tasks require jerry cans or other approved container being filled with fuel e.g. petrol. In summer months, the ambient temperature causes the drummed fuel to expand. Extreme caution must be exercised when opening drums.
- Always take detailed, and up-to-date, location maps of the area in which you are going to be working.
- Before driving through wet looking or boggy areas, get out and check it to see if there is firm ground under the water or bog - be aware of the limitations of the vehicle. In some areas a hard dry crust forms over mud, and though hard enough to walk on, it can crack under the weight of a vehicle.

If travelling to and in remote locations, be prepared for vehicle breakdown or some other situation which could eventuate in you being stranded. Always make sure you have the following items in your vehicle:

- Adequate water and food supplies.
- Blanket and warm clothing.
- A book or pack of cards – one of the most important things to remember if stranded is to remain calm. Reading or playing cards can take your mind off the situation as time passes.
- Your vehicle should always carry comprehensive tool and First Aid kits - make sure items have been replenished.
- In very hot areas, always carry an electrolyte drink e.g., Powerade
- Vehicles travelling in remote areas must be equipped with a “Survival Kit” containing dehydrated food, torch and space blanket.

Confirm the “call in” times. Update your location and your proposed daily work program each time you call. These details are essential should you become lost, sick, injured or your vehicle becomes unroadworthy.

Note: Before leaving, ensure you have up to date location maps

Water

Field Work

Do NOT drink water from natural water courses, dams or stock watering points. There is a risk that the water may be contaminated by bacteria or chemicals or may have a high salt content.

Swimming

In very hot areas where the water temperature could possibly be 25° or warmer, do NOT swim or immerse your face in that water. Water that has a regular temperature equal to or in excess of 25° and is not disinfected (e.g. chlorinated) provides a perfect breeding ground for the particular bacteria which causes amoebic meningitis - WHICH CAN KILL.

Note: The bacteria do not have to be ingested. Water containing the bacteria that enter the nasal passage places the person at high risk of disease

Working Near Drill Rigs

Specific procedures must be followed when working around drill rigs. Drill rig operations have some specific hazards that Renascor employees will encounter. The use of the following guidelines and safe working procedures, will help to eliminate accidents occurring. It is important that staff and employees become familiar with these procedures and take due care while working around all drilling operations.

- Employees must not approach within 30 metres of any drilling operations without first alerting the driller to their presence and work intentions. Permission from the driller must be gained prior to commencing work.
- Personnel must follow all reasonable safety directions provided by the driller.
- Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment must be worn at all times. Hazards around drilling rigs can include high pressure compressed air and hydraulic oil hoses and high speed rotating machinery.

Some of the risks involved are noise, dust and falling objects.

Responsibilities

The drilling company and/or rig operator is primarily responsibility for the safe operation and maintenance of the drilling rig and for compliance with the relevant government workplace and OH & S requirements. This includes the provision of an induction and the maintenance of appropriate and required work practises. As such Renascor employees shall only work with a drilling crew where requirements have been met.

Renascor employees involved with other contractors and drilling operations have a legal and moral obligation to act in a safe manner. The following points should be noted prior to commencing work within 30 metres of a drilling rig:

- Discuss the safety aspects of the job before starting work with the drill crew, particularly when interaction with drill crew is involved.
- Where possible, have the drill crew use the Drilling Contractor's Drill Rig Induction form to conduct an on-site rig induction.
- Make yourself familiar with all safety procedures and requirements.
- Participate actively in safety discussions, so that your work procedures are known to the drill crew to make the rig and its surroundings a safer place to work.

- Survey all new sites for potential hazards and make yourself familiar with the location and type of any hazards that may be pre-existing.
- Report all near misses, unsafe acts, or unsafe conditions to the drill site supervisor as a matter of urgency.
- First Aid Kits. Know the location of these, use them appropriately and ensure that used articles are replenished promptly.
- Know the location of all firefighting equipment and learn how to use this equipment correctly.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The following Personal Protective Equipment should be worn when working close to drilling operations.

SAFETY HELMETS

Safety helmets, correctly adjusted, must be worn at all times when working on or within 30 metres of a drill rig. Do not drill holes in them for extra ventilation and be aware that all safety helmets have an expiry date, beyond which, they no longer conform to Australian Standards.

SAFETY FOOTWEAR

All personnel on a drill rig must wear approved, steel toe cap, boots at all times while working on a rig, or within 30 metres of the drill rig.

EYE PROTECTION

Eye protection, in the form of safety glasses, goggles or masks must be worn at all times whilst working on, or within 30 metres of the rig.

HEARING PROTECTION

Ear plugs or earmuffs are to be worn at all times within 30 metres of the rig when it is operating.

Exposure to excessive noise can result in permanent loss of hearing. This loss generally occurs slowly and, as hearing deteriorates naturally with age, it may not be readily noticed. The amount of loss due to excessive noise can vary from person to person and is permanent.

RESPIRATORS AND DUST MASKS

Respirators should be worn whenever there is a danger of breathing in gases, vapours, or any other substance likely to cause respiratory problems. Dust masks should be worn whenever dust is present and respirators are not being used.

GLOVES

Gloves should be worn at all times when working on or around drill rigs as directed by the driller.

Drill Safety Induction

Where possible before working with a drill rig and drill crew, present the driller with the Renascor Induction form and ask for a formal Drill Site Induction. Learn the locations of the following safety items and hazards.

- **where** the emergency shut offs on the rig are and how to use them.
- **type** and location of fire extinguishers, and how to use them.
- **location** of mobile phone/ radio phone or sat phone and how to use them.
- **location** of emergency phone numbers.
- **location** of exhausts and the danger of hot exhausts.
- **location** of rotating equipment and the associated dangers.
- **location** of compressed air, and the dangers resulting from a hose bursting.
- **dangers** from outriggers, particularly when the rig is being set up.
- **dangers** of compressed air, which may be operating in excess of 50 psi.

Renascor personnel must under no circumstances attempt to work the control panel of the rig, other than in an emergency. There is to be no climbing up the mast under any circumstances [There are strict legal requirements involved in carrying out this procedure].

Under no circumstances should Renascor employees attempt to assist the drill crew with any rod handling procedures.

NOTE: The driller is ultimately responsible for the safety of the drill crew and other persons within the exclusion zone, and the driller must be obeyed with regard to drilling matters.

Operating Chainsaws

- Incorrect use of any chainsaw is extremely hazardous. **Only trained and approved employees may use a chainsaw.**

Mobile Equipment

Various types of mobile equipment are operated on company properties and only authorised and certificated persons may operate the following machinery.

Forklift

- Driver must possess an "A" Class Driver's Licence.
- Driver must be classified as a competent Forklift operator by site supervisors.

Mobile Crane

- Driver must possess a "B" Class Driver's Licence to drive the tractor unit.
- Driver must possess a Worksafe Certificate of Competency to operate the crane.

Trainee Crane Operators must be accompanied by a certificated operator at all times.

Hi-Ab Crane

- Driver must possess a HI-AB or Worksafe Crane Operator's Certificate of Competency to operate the crane.

Motor Vehicle (Truck) over 4351kg Aggregate Weight

- Driver must possess a "B" Class Driver's Licence.

Front End Loader

- Operator must possess a "B" Class Driver's Licence.
- Operator must be classified as competent by site supervisors.

Skid Steer Loader (Bobcat)

- Operator must be classified as competent by site supervisors.

Passenger Bus

- Driver must possess a "B" Class Driver's Licence.

Exploration – Vehicles

Licenses and Certificates

Current licences / certificates are required to operate light vehicles, machinery and equipment on site. If you have any questions regarding required licences or certificates, contact your supervisor prior to commencing work. Copies of relevant licences and certificates must be provided to the Field Supervisor (or delegate) on arrival at site.

Vehicle Preparation and Checks

All vehicles, including caravans and trailers, should be thoroughly checked and prepared prior to going into the field.

Whilst it often falls to the driver to organise the vehicle and equipment for a trip, it is the responsibility of all staff to ensure that:

- the vehicle in which you're travelling is road worthy;
- you are carrying equipment which is adequate for the type of terrain you'll be traversing and the duration of your trip; and
- you are carrying the correct exploration equipment for the type of task you'll be performing.

From a mechanical point of view, prior to heading bush you should check, replace or rectify if necessary the following:

- Engine oil levels
- Brake/Clutch/Power steering fluid levels
- Coolant level
- Windscreen washer reservoir level
- Fuel
- Condition and security of all hoses
- Condition and tension of all fan belt
- Battery fluid levels
- Battery condition / cradle security, etc
- Operation of all electrical components
- No loose cables or other wiring?
- Tyre condition & pressure (inc. spare)
- Wheel studs
- Underneath the vehicle (no spinifex?)
- Tray bolts
- Radiator condition (free of spinifex?)
- No obvious oil or other fluid leaks?

- Windscreen & mirrors – serviceable?
- Suspension
- Towing equip. (shackles, chain, etc)
- Registration

From an ancillary equipment point of view, you should consider the following:

- Adequate drinking water
- First aid kit
- Fire extinguisher
- Survival kit
- PLB / EPIRB
- Working HF radio / Sat phone
- GPS
- Adequate tools
- Tyre repair equipment
- Spare tubes and dust bands
- Compressor and hose
- High Lift Jack and jacking plate
- Spare hoses and belts to suit
- Recovery equip. (inc. rated shackles)
- PPE specific to the task
- Long handled shovel
- Fridge
- Job specific equipment (sampling, etc

Note: Ensure that all items in and in the vehicle are securely stored

Vehicle Carrying Capacity

The recommended safe carrying capacity of your vehicle (Landcruiser) is 800 kilograms.

When loading your vehicle bear in mind the following full 205 litre (44 gallon) drum weight:

- Aviation Gasoline (Avgas): 185 kilograms per drum (therefore no more than 4 drums max.)
- Diesel: 230 kilograms per drum (therefore no more than 3 drums max.)
- R.O. Water: 240 kilograms per drum (therefore no more than 3 drums max.)

General Guidelines

- For exploration personnel travelling in remote areas, your vehicle could mean the difference between life and death. It is vital to maintain it in a safe and reliable condition.

- Breaches of the traffic laws on public roads are the responsibility of the **driver** and not the Company. Company vehicles will be driven at all times in accordance with the State traffic regulations and site-specific rules. Violations will be treated as a breach of Company procedures.
- All personnel are required to drive a four-wheel drive vehicle in order to perform their duties.
- The driver of any vehicle must hold a current driver's licence appropriate to the type of vehicle being driven. An interstate driver's licence is current for a maximum period of 3 months and any employee residing in a new state for longer than this period is required to obtain a licence for that state in which you now reside. Your licence must be presented to personnel staff at the commencement of your employment.
- Being an experienced highway driver does not make you an experienced bush driver. Inexperience and over-confidence with 4WD vehicles on gravel roads or in off-road situations can be a deadly combination. For exploration personnel, a vehicle accident is the most likely work-related accident you could face - drive with this in mind.
- Road signs and speed limit signs must be obeyed at all times.
- Seat belts must be worn at all times by both the driver and passengers. If there is no seat belt, there is not a seat in that part of the vehicle. Therefore, passengers are not permitted at any time in the back of a utility.
- All drivers must have complete control of their vehicle at all times - drive to prevailing conditions as a recently watered road, dust, rain, mud, and wind can alter driving conditions dramatically and the speed of a vehicle must be reduced accordingly.

As a significant number of all vehicle accidents result from driver fatigue, independent road authorities recommend personnel, who have been driving for two hours continuously, to stop their vehicle after this amount of time, alight from the vehicle and rest from driving for approximately 15 minutes. The Company endorses this recommendation.

Signs of driver fatigue include:

- spasms, sudden body movements or jerking;
- sudden braking, accelerating, or sudden steering wheel movements;
- tapping with the fingers on the steering wheel; and/or
- talking loudly.

Any driver involved in a vehicle incident in a Company vehicle or while conducting Company business may be required to undertake a defensive driving course, nominated by the Company, in their own time and at their own expense, before being again permitted to drive on behalf of the Company.

Check your vehicle daily, particularly if you are working in remote areas. Prior to starting each day, the nominated custodian of a vehicle must check the vehicle's condition, not forgetting - tyres, lights (not only must they be working but also clean to enable them to be used effectively). Drivers/custodians of vehicles shall report

any defect in the vehicle they are driving to their Supervisor and any other person who may be likely to drive that vehicle. Any safety related fault must be reported immediately.

Check List:

- Water levels (radiator, battery, windscreen washers)
- Oil Levels (check for leaks)
- Fuel Level - make sure your gauge is recording accurately
- Clean windscreen and windows
- Tool Kit (including Jack, Wheel Brace, Wood Chocks)
- Spare Tyres (check inflation)
- Puncture Repair Kit, Bead Breaker, Tyre Levers
- Air Compressor
- First Aid Kit
- Torch and Matches
- Fire Extinguisher
- Drinking Water (minimum 8 litres) and Powerade or Gatorade
- Food
- Shovel
- Axe
- Tow Rope
- Jumper Leads
- Winch Cable (replace if frayed or damaged)

Each week, check and replenish, if necessary, contents of your First Aid kit.

Have your fire extinguisher recharged as soon as possible after it has been used.

Ensure your vehicle is serviced regularly.

Exercise caution when operating kangaroo jacks and regularly lubricate the ratchet to prevent jamming.

When pulling vehicles out of bogs, stand clear of snatch ropes, chains, or wire ropes.

To help reduce the risk of tyre damage, avoid driving over bushes, twigs, sharp rocks, sticks whenever possible

Heavy vehicles require more braking distance, especially when loaded, and are far less manoeuvrable than light vehicles.

Vision from heavy equipment is severely restricted - do not get within a minimum of 30 metres of heavy machinery if the operator does not know you are there.

When reversing in an area which is elevated and not bunded, (e.g., in-pit, tailings dam, ROM stockpile, near old costeans and old workings), use a spotter to direct you if you are in any doubt at all.

Do not reverse any further than is absolutely necessary as your vision is severely restricted when reversing.

Guidelines for Off Road Driving

- Make sure that you are in a comfortable driving position and regulate your speed to suit the visibility and surface conditions. You should get out of the vehicle and walk across any creek crossing or rocky area that looks difficult. Remember a damaged vehicle can cause an accident.
- Anticipate steering wheel kickback when you drive over rough terrain. Keep your fingers and thumbs firmly placed on the outside of the steering wheel and your hands in the "ten-to-two" position.
- If you are working in desert areas, expect sand. Carry a shovel and strong steel bar in the vehicle to anchor your winch in case there are no trees. (You can also bury a spare tyre to anchor your winch.)
- Bulldust can cause damage if sucked into engines or when it builds up around greasy engine components. Even more dangerous is the badly damaged road surface below the deceptively smooth dust. Drive slowly through bull dust patches to avoid raising the dust, damaging the undercarriage, and choking the air filter.
- Beware of slippery, muddy conditions, particularly during the rainy season. Tyre chains can help to provide traction.
- Avoid parking in dry stream beds if there is any possibility of flash flooding.
- Watch out for livestock and wildlife, especially on bush roads and remote highways. (Cattle, camels, kangaroos, etc.)
- To avoid the possibility of starting a grass fire from hot engine parts avoid parking in tall dry grass. Regularly clear away dry grass and vegetation from sump and exhaust guards.
- Check the underside of the vehicle at the end of each period of bush driving. When you reach the first stretch of graded road remove any sticks caught underneath.
- When driving off road, drive straight up and down slopes. Do not drive horizontally across slopes.
- When following behind another vehicle, travel at a distant that is out of the other vehicles dust. This distance may be more than 1 km, depending on the road surface.

Guidelines for Cold Weather Driving

- Make sure there is antifreeze (ethylene glycol) in the vehicle radiator.
- If the vehicle has been stationary, completely clear your vehicle windshield and all lights of snow and ice.
- When driving in fog or blowing snow, use your headlights on low beam for less reflection and better visibility.
- Always be able to come to a full stop within the distance you can see.
- On snow-packed or icy roads, accelerate and brake gently to avoid skids.
- Remember that bridges and overpasses ice-up before ice forms on the rest of the road.

Guidelines for Hot Weather Driving

After a long hot drive, idle the engine for one minute before turning off the ignition.

Watch the temperature gauge in hot weather as the engine may overheat, especially if you are going uphill frequently.

If overheating occurs:

- Turn off the air conditioning and pull off the road in a safe place.
- Stop the engine if the engine coolant is boiling over.
- Leave the engine running if the coolant is not boiling over.
- Turning on the heater will help cool the engine.
- Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine and radiator are hot.
- If the engine is running too hot, check for leaks in the cooling system and check for broken fan belts. Check the radiator cooling fins are not clogged with grass seeds.
- Turn off the engine immediately if you discover any broken belts.
- Check coolant levels when the temperature returns to normal. Refill if necessary.

Procedure for Driving Rental or Leased Vehicles

If you drive a rental or leased vehicle your name and driver's license number must appear on the hire document. Carry out the inspection procedures on rental or leased vehicles that are used for field work.

Procedure in Case of Accident

If you are involved in a road accident, report the incident ASAP to the Office and / or OH&S Co-ordinator. Record all the relevant facts on the spot. They will be needed to fill in an insurance claim form and may be used in any action to recover repair costs. The following checklist should be followed.

- Date and time of accident.
- Address/location at which the accident occurred.
- Was the roadway wet or dry.
- Width of roadway.
- Was your vehicle on the correct side of the road.
- Distance of your car from curb.
- Estimated speed at time of impact - your vehicle; other vehicle.
- Estimated speed at 50 metres before impact - your vehicle; other vehicle.
- If after sundown, was the accident site well lit.
- What lamps were alight on your vehicle and on the other vehicle.

Other Vehicle

- Drivers name, address and license number.
- If different, owners name and address.
- Make, model and registration number.
- Registration expiry date.
- Extent of damage.
- Was the vehicle already damaged before this accident.
- Name of insurance company and type of policy.

Police Involvement

- If police are called, names of attending officers and their police station.
- Was the other driver breathalysed? If so, what was the reading.
- Did the police lay blame or mention charge.

General

- Names and addresses of witnesses.
- Names and addresses of injured persons, and degree of injuries.
- Damage to property other than vehicles.
- Name and address of owner of property damaged.
- Did the other driver admit liability - record exact words.
- If police are not called, report accident to a police station within 24 hours.

Procedure for Jacking and Wheel Changing

The safest method of jacking a vehicle is to use the standard hydraulic bottle jack that comes with the vehicle. Never crawl under a jacked-up vehicle for any reason unless it is also supported stably on blocks (or on level ground).

Jacking Using a Bottle Jack

- Park the vehicle on a firm and level surface.
- Engage first gear and apply the hand brake.
- Place a chock ahead and behind the wheel diagonally opposite to the wheel to be changed.
- Remove wheel-changing gear (jack, wheel nut spanner) from the vehicle.
- Check that the spare wheel is serviceable, and place it near the wheel to be changed.
- Place the jack in a stable position underneath the vehicle in the vehicle manufacturers recommended jacking position.
- Raise the jack to just take the weight of the vehicle.
- Slacken off wheel nuts so they can he turned by hand.

- Jack the vehicle high enough so that the spare can be fitted.
- Remove all wheel nuts, and take off the wheel.
- Fit the spare wheel to the studs, using the wheel spanner as a lever if necessary.
- Screw on all the wheel nuts, first finger-tight, checking that the nuts are correctly centred, then tighten the nuts with the wheel spanner.
- Lower the jack, pull it out from under the vehicle, and tighten all wheel nuts with the wheel spanner. Then check that the nuts are tight, going completely around the wheel.
- Place the wheel removed in the spare wheel position.
- Remove chocks, wind the jack completely down and place the jack and tools in their proper storage place.
- Check the area for any items, which may be left behind. Resume travel.
- Have the defective wheel repaired ASAP and check wheel nut tightness regularly.
- Check all wheel nuts once the vehicle has been lowered. Exercise common sense when tightening wheel nuts. Over tightening can result in studs breaking off. Too loose, and you cause damage to the rim which will result in the wheel being damaged and possibly falling off.

Procedure for Using a Kangaroo or High-lift Jack

Kangaroo High-Lift Jacks are potentially dangerous and incorrect operation may result in serious injury. It is recommended that a bottle jack be used as a first preference if jacking on a flat surface. If you do not know how to use a High-lift Jack ask someone that does. Do not experiment.

- Do not jack a fully laden vehicle.
- Ensure the hand brake is on.
- Chock wheels.
- Ensure jack has a firm footing preferably on a wooden block.
- Clean and lubricate the jacking mechanism, use water as oils & grease attract dust.
- Ensure the jacking mechanism has free movement before using.
- Use only the marked jacking points on the vehicle.
- Place foot of jack in jack point and lever slowly.
- Move the lever to the side of the body and **NOT** under the chin.
- Do not place hand on jack upright whilst jacking as there is potential to jam fingers.
- Ensure vehicle rises vertically and jack does not slip, if it does lower jack and immediately repeat procedure.

Procedures for Tyre Repairs

Equipment required:

- a tarpaulin at least two metres square,

- tyre levers,
- a tyre pressure gauge,
- valve core removing key,
- chalk or a felt pen,
- bead breaker,
- rubber-headed hammer,
- puncture repair kit,
- pump,
- rim restraint straps, and
- a container of water.

The repair should be carried out in a level area, on the tarpaulin, so that the tube remains clean and tools are not lost.

The stages are:

- Clean excess dust from the tyre, and remove any stones in the tread.
- Remove the valve cap and core and mark the position of the valve stem on the tyre wall with chalk or felt pen.
- Break the bead seal on both sides of the tyre, using the bead breaker.
- Remove the split rim, push the valve stem in and take the tyre and tube off the rim.
- Remove the tube and rubber flap from the rim.
- Inspect the tube for holes and splits and mark these, then repair them with the puncture repair kit.
- Replace the valve core and partially inflate the tube, then test for further leaks in water.
- Deflate the tube, and then repair any further leaks with the puncture repair kit.
- Repeat stage 6 to make sure all leaks have been repaired.
- Check the inside and outside of the tyre (particularly in the points where the leaks were found) for the cause(s) of the punctures. Remove the cause and repair the tyre.
- Clean all debris from the inside of the tyre, put the tube in the tyre, replace the rubber flap, and put the tyre on the rim using the valve mark on the tyre to get it back in its original place.
- Refit the split rim on to the wheel, with the split opposite the valve stem, put on the rim restraint straps and partially inflate the tube. **Place tyre under bull bar or chassis of vehicle for safety**. Ensure that the bead is setting correctly on the rim.
- Inflate the tyre to the correct pressure, using the pressure gauge (use 40 psi if in doubt).
- Return the wheel to its correct place and put away all tools.

Split rims can kill. Never attempt to fully inflate a tyre with a split rim without restraints in place.

Exploration – Remote Location Safety

Camping and Caravan Safety

Camp Site Location

- Choose a clear site safe from possible fire outbreak.
- Do not camp in dry creek beds, (even in desert environments), or close to rivers potentially subject to flooding.
- Do not camp under trees with dead branches that may fall.
- Be aware of insect hazards such as ants' nests. Any areas with surface water may be prone to mosquito activity.
- Be aware of where water will drain if it should rain – don't camp in a low spot.

Camp Site Set-up

- After selecting a campsite, ensure the fire site is at least 10m from any tent.
- Only light fires in a clear area, with no overhanging trees. Fires may be situated in a pit, but SHOULD NOT be surrounded by rocks.
- Combustibles, including the wood supply, should be neatly stacked at least three meters from the fire site.
- Position your vehicle upwind of the fire.
- Mark tent pegs and guy ropes to reduce the trip hazard. Hang something on the ropes, such as towels, clothing or flagging tape.
- Arrange the site in a tidy fashion, so that gear is not lost or damaged, and people have safe access routes, especially in case of an emergency.

Safe Practices

- Observe fire bans.
- Firewood should be neatly stacked on the fire, and not of excessive length. Random branches are easy to trip over, especially at night.
- Fires must be fully extinguished before a camp is left, with either earth or water being used to douse the ashes.
- Never lift billies or pots from the fire with your bare hands. Use a stout stick, proper utensil, or a leather glove. Warn other campers when you are moving hot pots, and where you will be putting them. Never add oil to a hot pot – it will spit and burn you.
- Never wear thongs or sandals near an open fire.
- Do not lean over a fire to attend to cooking – move the pot to one side.
- Be aware that mosquitoes carry disease, especially Ross River Fever. In mosquito prone areas wear long clothing and use insect repellent, especially at dusk, to reduce this hazard.

- Do not drink from dams, troughs or unknown water sources, as these may be contaminated.
- Maintain personal hygiene, to reduce the chance of spreading sickness.
- Never use a gas appliance if fumes can be smelt.
- Check all connections before lighting a gas appliance. Use only in well-ventilated places, and ensure all gas jets are completely off after use.
- To avoid an insect infestation, keep your camp tidy and free of rubbish. Food should be kept off the ground, in dust resistant boxes. Food scraps should be bagged or burnt immediately, and toileting should occur at least 50m from either camp, or a water source.

Call in Procedures

To ensure the safety of personnel in the field, a call in procedure must be implemented if staff are not going to be on site overnight. Call in is the responsibility of the most senior person on location, and the following details must be arranged before departure:

- Who will be in the field;
- which vehicles will be in the field;
- how they will call in – radio, phone or satphone;
- at what time they will call in;
- who will receive the call in; and
- what the future plan is if a call in is missed.

The person receiving the call in will log the call in the Exploration Field Team Activity Log Book, and record the following details:

- Name of the caller;
- time and date of call;
- location of call;
- projected location for the next 24 hours;
- weather conditions if relevant to travel or location;
- if travelling, intended route;
- any messages; and

if a "call-in" is missed the following action will be taken:

If involved person/s are staying at lodgings:

- If the involved person is staying at lodgings such as a hotel, contact will be made with that place. If the hotel **can** verify that the person has returned to the hotel, no action will be taken and the missed "call-in" will be treated as a procedural default.
- If the hotel **cannot** verify if the person returned to the hotel, management will be informed immediately and the local police notified.

If involved person/s are not staying at lodgings and are camping out:

If no communication has been received and no contact can be made with involved person/s management will be informed immediately and local police notified.

In the event of a missed "call-in", management will initiate an appropriate response to ensure that the safety and well-being of the person involved are not compromised.

Environmental Procedures and Guidelines

Fieldwork, if thoughtfully and carefully carried out, should have a minimal impact on the environment.

Renascor supports the concept of sustainable development. That is meeting the needs of this generation without closing off options for future generations. Our objective is to manage the development of resources together with the protection of the environment.

Weeds

Care should be taken to not spread noxious weeds.

All earthmoving machinery should be routinely washed to remove all clods of earth and seeds when moving from one location to another. Vehicles should also be washed.

Weeds found growing in rehabilitation areas should be removed by digging or poisoning with an appropriate herbicide.

Tracks

One of the most visible evidence of exploration activities is track building. Track construction and rehabilitation is very expensive. Tracks, drill sites, grids, trenches, and camp sites all need to be carefully considered prior to the exploration program to minimise their environmental impact.

- Walking short distances is always the preferred option.
- Always use an existing road or track in preference to building a new one.
- Establish the ownership and/or the controlling authority of roads before use, and where appropriate, obtain permission before use.
- Respect existing roads/tracks - **do not accelerate their deterioration** by use of excessive speed, oversized or overloaded vehicles. Do not use in wet weather conditions.

Leave gates as you find them.

Track Construction

Use available maps or aerial photos to determine possible routes for the new track before checking in the field.

- Where removal of trees is unavoidable, consider routes which minimise tree clearing.
- Generally the best track locations will be found on ridge tops or on bottom slopes just above the valley floor. Keep off valley floors, as drainage can be a problem in these locations.
- Fit the track to the topography so that the earthworks will be kept to a minimum.
- Try to position tracks along the contour and avoid sudden changes in gradient.

- When the new track comes off an existing roadway ensure the junction is discrete but safe. Traffic must have a clear view of the junction.
- The angle between the track and the road way should be large. The track should include a 'dog leg' in the bush, close to the road way to reduce its visual impact.
- All water courses are protected by stream side reserves, therefore tracks built parallel to water courses should be some distance from the water course.
- Minimise creek crossings.
- Where possible creeks should be crossed at a right angle to minimise disturbance to the stream side reserve.
- Do not use creek floors as tracks.
- Talk to the local earth moving contractors about the local conditions.

Helicopter Operations

The choice of helicopters is much greater than fixed wing aircraft. Helicopters range from small piston engine machines most of which are relatively old and have small carrying capacity through to turbine machines such as the Bell 206 (Jetranger) and Squirrel which have higher speed, better lifting and passenger capacity.

Turbine engine helicopters are suitable for jobs where two to four/five passengers are to be carried, there are long distances, large samples (e.g. stream sediment sampling) or lifting heavy loads (e.g. slinging diamond drill rigs or fuel) are involved. The decision as to which company and machine type should be used depends on the total weight to be carried and the availability of suitably experienced operators. Job specifications must be correctly defined.

General Rules for Helicopters

Piston powered helicopters are not to be used unless an emergency situation exists or written approval has been obtained from a Group Geologist.

- Always wait until the pilot gives permission before approaching or leaving the helicopter.
- Always approach a helicopter in a crouching position to give your head more clearance from the rotor blades.
- Always approach and leave from the front and remain in full view of the pilot at all times. Do not approach when visibility is reduced by the down draft blowing up dust.
- If you walk into the tail rotor it will kill you. Never walk in the direction of the tail rotor. Never walk behind or under the tail, even when the rotors are stopped.
- Always approach or exit a helicopter from the downhill side if the craft is on a slope.
- Never throw anything out of a helicopter.
- Carry all long items horizontally, never carry them vertically or over your shoulder as they may hit the main rotor blades.
- Never travel in a helicopter that is slinging a load.
- Beware if you touch a helicopter or its load before it has completely landed, as it is usually charged with static electricity.
- Wear seat belts at all times during flight.

Responsibilities

To ensure that the helicopters can be operated in a safe manner both the pilot and the passengers need to be aware of their responsibilities.

Pilot Obligations

The pilot must provide all passengers with a safety briefing and instructions before take-off, covering the following:

- Entering, exiting or moving around the aircraft.
- Operating doors and emergency exits.
- Locating and operating aircraft radios.
- Locating and using fire extinguishers.
- Locating first aid and survival kits (water).
- Locating and operating Emergency Locater Beacon (ELB).
- Destination and flight path, any way points, anticipated flight duration and during the flight any unscheduled deviations.
- Search and Rescue (SAR) watch notification and procedures.

And for flights over water:

- Wearing and using life jackets.
- Locating and operating life rafts.
- Ditching and leaving the aircraft.
- Locating and operating the marine/water type Emergency Locater Beacon.

Passenger Obligations

All passengers must:

- Not approach the aircraft until the pilot indicates that it is safe to do so.
- Wear seat belts at all times during flight.
- Keep seat belts fastened until the pilot tells you to leave the aircraft.
- Not smoke within 50 metres of the aircraft.
- Not extend any part of the body out of the aircraft (e.g. waving from window)
- Not talk to the pilot during take-off, climb, descent, landing or in bad weather.
- Wear hiking boots and carry a personal survival kit when flying in remote areas or over rugged terrain.

Fixed Wing Aircraft

Most aircraft offer a safer service than travelling the same distance by road. You can reduce the total risk of flying by choosing the highest regulated levels of safety when alternatives are available. Be wary of selecting the cheapest option.

Ensure the carrier you choose provides additional safety features -i.e. more modern aircraft, weather radar, or more experienced pilots than the minimum required by the regulations. The best recommendation is to shop around and ask advice as to who are the longest established and best managed charter operators.

Just as wise car passengers carefully consider which driver they will travel with, it is more important to do this in the air, as most aviation accidents are the result of pilots making errors of judgment. Avoid using a pilot who is immature or inexperienced and who has an accident couldn't happen to me attitude.

Responsibilities

Pilot Obligations

The pilot is in charge of the aircraft. It is their duty to safely load the aircraft and conduct a safe flight. The pilot is the sole arbiter of safety but total co-operation is needed from all passengers.

The Pilot will:

- Comply with all flight regulations of the country, province or state.
- File flight plans at airports and make sure that all local flights from field camps are monitored.
- Be responsible for the loading of any cargo into the aircraft.
- Grant permission for passengers to exit or approach and board the aircraft.
- Approve all loading of hazardous goods and dangerous cargo.

Prior to take off the pilot will give passengers a safety briefing which includes:

- entering and leaving the aircraft;
- operating doors and emergency exists;
- location of first aid kits and survival kits (water);
- location and operation of Emergency Locater Beacon ELT.

And if travelling over water include:

- wearing and using life jackets;
- locating and operating life rafts;
- ditching and leaving the aircraft.

Passenger Obligations

Passengers must obey the pilot at all times and do nothing to jeopardise the safety of a flight.

Passengers will:

- Wear seat belts at all times.
  - Never insist that the pilot:
  - overload the aircraft;
  - fly in bad weather;
  - use an unsuitable landing strip;
- fly beyond their licence limitations
- Comply with pilot briefings concerning in flight procedures, including emergencies, embarking and disembarking and general safety.
- Never carry or send dangerous goods without the pilot's prior knowledge and permission.
- Certain items such as explosives, acids, etc, are classified as Dangerous Cargo. If in doubt ask the pilot.

General Procedures – Light Aircraft

Light aircraft should always be boarded some distance from the main passenger terminal and always from level ground because of the danger of propeller blades. An aircraft, which has its engine running, should not be approached until the blades stop turning.

- Do not smoke within 50 metres of an aircraft.
- Never overload an aircraft.

The weighing of articles is required when large loads are being considered (don't guess).

Communication and Search & Rescue (SAR) Procedures

If you charter an aircraft, you should confirm that the pilot has a flight plan lodged with the appropriate authorities (CASA) or flight notification is held by a facility, which can maintain two way communications with the aircraft during the entire flight.

- Do not deviate from the agreed flight plan unless the written records and SAR are amended before the destination is changed, even if it involves an unscheduled return to camp.

You will be creating a vastly increased safety risk in the event of a search. Lodging larger than necessary location areas to gain increased perceived freedom of action is not an acceptable practice.

If radio communications become impossible, operations should stop as soon as practicable.

Aircraft Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELTs)

All aircraft must be equipped with an Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT). An ELT automatically broadcasts a distinct signal on an internationally monitored distress frequency when an aircraft is involved in a crash. ELTs have a manual switch for testing purposes and manual emergency use.

- Pilots should show passengers where the ELT is located before flights.
- All passengers should know how to activate an ELT in case it fails to engage after an emergency landing.

Some ELTs can be removed from an aircraft.

- To broadcast a signal with the best range, place the ELT as high as possible so that it has a 360o range.
- Once started, an ELT signal should not be turned off.

Search and rescue efforts need to receive the signal continuously to home in on it.

Night Time Operations

Night flying operations should not be made in remote areas. The exception is in the case of an emergency medivac by the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS). Night time operations are only possible on airstrips registered with the RFDS.

Flying in Remote Areas Procedures

When flying in remote areas personnel should carry and wear the following:

- Sturdy hiking boots
- Pocket knife
- Personal first aid kit
- Personal EPIRB
- Portable radio -if available
- A container of drinking water should be carried on the aircraft.

Procedure for Remote Airstrips

General requirements for airstrips include:

- Construction so they are only closed by the heaviest rains.
- Daily inspection, before aircraft movements.
- Periodic maintenance (grading, check wind sock, etc)
- Low level fly over of unattended strips to check for obstructions and startle animals away from strip.

Periodic inspection

Inspection of strips to include:

- Check for softness, particularly after rain, and for smoothness. Driving a car at 80 kph with complete control and comfort is one method of checking the smoothness of the surface.
- Driving a heavy vehicle at 10kph will check for a boggy surface. If the vehicle breaks through the surface, the aircraft will surely bog on landing.
- Check for holes or gutters.
- The strip should be clear of anthills, saplings, long grass and other obstructions.
- Condition of wind sock or other means of wind direction.
- Animals or livestock in the vicinity of the landing area.

- Visibility if dust, rain or smoke is present.

Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS)

To save time in an emergency it is important that accurate details of all airstrips are known to the RFDS.

If there is a strip in your area which

- you think they do not know about,
- has just been constructed, or
- has had changes made to it,

contact the RFDS and let them know the following details:

- Aerodrome name.
- Position of strip in Latitude and Longitude, elevation above sea level, and its relation to homestead,
- town, highway or river, e.g. adjacent of 3km south east.
- Strip bearing and length, e.g. 080/260 -700m (normal RFDS requirements are for strips longer than 1000m).
- Any other remarks regarding availability of fuel and fuel type, type i.e., Avgas or Jet A-1.
- Type of surface (soil, stony, gravel) effect of rain on surface, obstructions close to strip or approach,
- name on homestead roof, etc.

Report these details to the RFDS base nearest to you.

It is necessary that the condition of the strip and approaches be checked periodically. If a RFDS aircraft is expected, an inspection must be carried out to check all the features normally required in remote airstrips.

This is a record of compulsory field training, and equipment checking for work site staff. This form is for field trip usage.	
Insert data into the corresponding cells when the person has completed that training and checking.	Page 1 of 2
This file is to be kept on the network and a hard copy kept in site and office records every time the record is updated.	
Copy to: ☐ Site office ☐ Adelaide office	

	Employee Number	Name, Nominal location, Field site	Position	Compulsory in-field	Compulsory in-field	Compulsory in-field	Compulsory in-field	Compulsory in-field	Compulsory in-field		
				Site Induction	Drilling Induction	Standard Operating Procedures	First Aid Kit Check	Initial Vehicle Check	Initial Vehicle Equipment Check	Other (state)	Comments, e.g., matters requiring future or immediate attention, manageable hazards, etc
Authority											
Product/model											
Certificate No											
Date from											
Date to											
Authority											
Product/model											
Certificate No											
Date from											
Date expiry											
Authority											
Product/model											
Certificate No											
Date from											
Date expiry											

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Date expiry											
Authority											
Product/model											
Certificate No											
Date from											
Date expiry											
Authority											
Product/model											
Certificate No											
Date from											
Date expiry											

Incident Report

NOTE: All sections of this form are to be to be completed. Completed forms are to be sent to the project supervisor and Exploration Manager

Incident Reference No:.....

PERSONAL DETAILS		
Family Name:		Other Name:
Gender: ☐ M ☐ F ☐ Other	Contact Phone No: (w)	(home)
Occupation:		Payroll Number:
Renascor staff Employment Status: ☐ Full Time ☐ Part time ☐ Casual Non Renascor staff: ☐ Contractor ☐ Visitor ☐ Student		
Nominal Location:		Worksite Location:

INCIDENT DETAILS	
Date of incident:	Time of Incident: am / pm
Location where Incident occurred:	
Briefly describe what happened?	
This incident resulted in: ☐ Injury ☐ No injury ☐ Near miss ☐ Property damage ☐ Hazard identified	
The incident was reported to (Supervisor):	Date:
If this is an immediately notifiable work-related injury or a dangerous occurrence it must be reported immediately to your supervisor who will then advise the appropriate State WorkSafe Authority by telephone. This must be reported to them as soon as practicable after the occurrence.	

INJURY/DAMAGE DETAILS
If an injury was sustained, what part of the body was affected or if damage to property occurred what was damaged?

MEDICAL TREATMENT **If MEDICAL EXPENSES or LOST TIME is incurred a WorkCover** *"Worker Report Form"* **and** *"Employer Report Form"* **must be completed and forwarded to the Adelaide office** as soon as possible.		
Was any medical treatment sought/provided? From whom?	When ___/___/___ at _____ am / pm	
Has any time been lost from work? *(More than 1 complete shift)*	☐ Yes	☐ No
If so, have you returned to work?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Have/will medical expenses been incurred?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Uncertain at this time
Is Rehabilitation required?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Rehabilitation Consultant advised Date:
Were there witnesses? If so, name of witness(s):			Contact Phone:
Employee signature: Employee/injured party agrees with this report		Date:	

DESCRIBE IN DETAIL WHAT HAPPENED: It is the responsibility of the Supervisor/Line Manager to complete this section in consultation with the injured staff member.
Please describe the events and contributing factors that led to the incident:
HOW DO YOU CONSIDER THAT THIS CAN BE PREVENTED FROM HAPPENING AGAIN? The Supervisor/Line Manager is to complete this section in consultation with the injured staff member and the Health & Safety Representative (if applicable)
Recommendation to prevent recurrence of this incident/accident:
Name of H&S representative, if consulted:

ACTION PLAN			
Note: From the previous section list the actions required to prevent this happening again.			
Action to Prevent Recurrence	Person Responsible for Action	Action Taken	Sign off Completed
☐ Referred to Line Manager ☐ Placed issue on Local Action Plan ☐ Consulted employees ☐ Advised Senior Manager ☐ Advised OHSW Services ☐ Advised Rehabilitation Consultant			
Name of Supervisor:	Contact Phone Number:		
Signed:	Date:		

Personal Injury Details & First Aid Treatment

Injury / Illness Type	☐ Abrasions ☐ Asphyxia ☐ Bruising ☐ Burns	☐ Crush ☐ Dislocation ☐ Chemical Burn ☐ Exposure	☐ Electric Shock ☐ Fracture ☐ Illness ☐ Other (specify) _____ _____	☐ Laceration ☐ Loss of consciousness ☐ Nausea ☐ Puncture Wound	☐ Sprain ☐ Strain ☐ Other (specify) _____ _____
Part of the Body (Tick box/es)	☐ Skull / Head ☐ Face Left / right ☐ Ear ☐ ☐ ☐ Eye ☐ ☐ ☐ Neck ☐ ☐ Lower / Upper ☐ Back ☐ ☐	Left / right ☐ Shoulder ☐ ☐ ☐ Upper Arm ☐ ☐ ☐ Lower Arm ☐ ☐ ☐ Wrist ☐ ☐ ☐ Hand ☐ ☐ ☐ Fingers/Thumb ☐ ☐ Finger No: _____	Left / right ☐ Hip ☐ ☐ ☐ Upper Leg ☐ ☐ ☐ Lower Leg ☐ ☐ ☐ Ankle ☐ ☐ ☐ Foot ☐ ☐ ☐ Toes ☐ ☐ Toe No: _____		☐ Chest ☐ Abdomen ☐ Groin ☐ Other (specify) _____ _____
First Aid Treatment Provided	Record any observations and treatment provided, as well as advice given to patient.				
Outcome	☐ Return to normal duties ☐ Returned to alternate duties ☐ Referred to doctor/hospital/medical treatment				
First Aid Treatment Provider	Name		Signature		Date

Copy to: ☐ Employee, ☐ Adelaide office, ☐ other, state_____

Hazard Report

This form is to be used for the reporting of hazards/incidents that:

- Have the potential to cause or contribute to the injury of persons;
- Have the potential to cause or contribute to damage to property, plant, equipment and/or 'near miss' situations.

Note: Where an injury has occurred, please use the appropriate *Incident Report* form.

Copy to: ☐ Field site, ☐ Site office, ☐ Adelaide office

HAZARD/INCIDENT DETAILS

Reported by (Name/s):.....

Date of Hazard/Incident:_____/_____/_____ **Time of Hazard/Incident:**.....am/pm

Location of the Hazard/Incident:.....

Reported to (Supervisor Responsible):

Name:..... **Title:**.....

Date Reported: _____/_____/_____ **Time Reported:**.....am/pm

Give Brief Description of Hazard/Incident:

(Include a description of work being performed and any contributing factors)

Remedial Short Term Action *(What corrective action did you take?):*

(Detail any remedial action taken and/or any further suggested remedial action)

Investigation – Corrective/Precautionary Action

Contributing Factors:

Corrective/Precautionary Action Taken:

Name:.....

Signed:..... ... **Date:** _____/_____/_____

Responsible Officer / Safety Co-ordinator

Further Referred to (if necessary):

Name:..... ... **Position:**.....

Signed:..... ... **Date:** _____/_____/_____

Further Recommended Action:

General Induction Checklist

☐ Introduce the inductee to the Safety Co-ordinator and where possible to Management and staff members.

☐ Go through the Renascor Resources Limited Safety Policy point-by-point and review those sections of the relevant to the employee's position and job specifications.

☐ Discuss use of communication equipment such as Sat-phone, UHF and HF radio equipment that Renascor or their clients may use. Discuss the need for regular scheduled calls to the office or as per the client's job specifications.

☐ Discuss with the inductee the various hazardous substances that they may encounter while working in the field. Discuss relative safety information on these substances as included in the Material Safety Data Sheets.

☐ Discuss the correct field vehicle usage and point out vehicle safety and recovery equipment.

☐ Encourage the inductee to read all of the pertinent safety information, Standard Operating Procedures and usage/maintenance manuals for machines and equipment that they will encounter.

☐ The inductee must understand that they should never feel forced to do anything that they feel is unsafe and should never perform any task that they feel is unsafe. If they feel that they are being asked to perform an unsafe task, they must let their supervisor know about their discomfort with the task. If the result of that discussion is unsatisfactory, they should call the office and discuss the issues with the Safety Co-ordinator or Management to resolve the situation. Discuss the Renascor Hazard Reporting form and the need to complete these to document any unsafety practices or procedures.

Upon completion of the *General Safety Induction* the inductee is to sign and return this page to the office or inducting officer. The Inductee is to retain the induction check list and the Renascor Resources Limited *Safety and Environmental Procedures and Guidelines for Field Operations* manual for future reference.

I, (*print full name*) _____ received a Renascor Resources Limited Induction on the basic field Safety procedures.

from _____ (*name*), _____ (*position*).

Inducting officer's signature_____

I understand and will abide by the policies and procedures covered in the induction documents.

Inductees signature_____

Location of induction_____

Date: _____

Copy to: □ Employee, □ contractor, visitor, □ Site office, □ Adelaide office

Hazardous Substances Register

Location:..... Date:.....

Copy to: ☐ Site office, ☐ Adelaide office

Substance	Common Name	United Nations Number	Dangerous Goods Class	Maximum Quantity	Use	Location	MSDS's	PPE
e.g. LPG	*LPG*	*1075*	*2.1*	*50kg*	*Forklift*	*Workshop*	*Y*	*Gloves*

First Aid Treatment Register

This form is for the recording of treatment for any ***lost-time*** incidents and illnesses. Store this record with the First Aid kit.

Date & Time	Injured Person & Incident Report Reference No	Location of Incident	Illness/Injury/Incident Description	Treatment By, Treatment Given, Recommendations	First Aid Supplies Used

Fieldwork Health & Safety Checklist

This form is to be completed prior to each field trip. Indicate items that are not relevant to the field trip.

Copy to: ☐ Site office, ☐ Adelaide office

Workplace (Project/Field Trip):	Page 1 of 2
Completed by:	**Date:**

Item	**Checked**	
Transport/Equipment/Itineraries/Maps		
Transport arrangement identified?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Vehicles & trailers in good condition?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Vehicles, trailers, towbars compatible and Road Traffic Act compliant?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Motor vehicles spare parts (hoses, belts, tools) etc identified/obtained?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Relevant licences and permits obtained?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Written itineraries have been prepared?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Relevant maps obtained?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Equipment has been inspected to ensure its integrity?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Briefings/Consultation/Accommodation/Catering		
Participant briefing sessions held in advance of the field trip?	☐ Yes	☐ No
The field party has been consulted regarding arrangements, potential hazards etc?	☐ Yes	☐ No
A field party personal needs list have been developed and implemented?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Accommodation arrangements have been organised?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Catering arrangements organised?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Relevant vaccinations identified/field party advised?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Occupational Health and Safety		
The hazards associated with the field activity have been identified/controls developed?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Relevant Renascor OH&S Procedures brought to the attention of participants?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Student or visitor responsibilities communicated to participants?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Dangerous substances (e.g. petrol, LP Gas) • containers and labelling are compliant • storage and use, hazards identified/controlled	☐ Yes	☐ No
Procedure on drugs and alcohol explained to participants?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Firefighting equipment required for the trip identified/obtained?	☐ Yes	☐ No
First aid kits have been checked for contents & refilled?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Qualified first aider(s) identified/communicated to participants?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Emergency procedures relevant to the field trip identified and developed. (e.g. medical, fire, evacuation)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Effective communication system identified/obtained? (e.g., satellite phone for remote areas)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Clothing relevant to conditions identified?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Personal Protective Equipment required identified?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Weather forecasts and field site conditions obtained?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are Special Safety Precautions Required for:		
Fixed wing aircraft?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Helicopter?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Driving - road?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Driving - track?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Driving - off-road?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Field exploration work - on-foot?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Field camp?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Drilling site?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Sampling site?	☐ Yes	☐ No
	☐ Yes	☐ No
	☐ Yes	☐ No

Advising Relevant Authorities		
Local police advised of proximity of field party?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Local fire service Regional Officer advised of proximity of field party?	☐ Yes	☐ No
State 'Mines Dept' advised (where relevant)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
	☐ Yes	☐ No
	☐ Yes	☐ No

Field Vehicle Recommended Equipment Checklist

This form is to be completed prior to each field trip. Indicate items that are not relevant to the field trip.

Equipment on Vehicle	Comments. On vehicle: Y, N, n/a	Equipment on Vehicle	Comments. On vehicle: Y, N, N/A
TOOL KIT		**TYRE REPAIR KIT**	
Side cutters		Spare inner tube	
Socket set		Tube patch kit (patches, glue and raker)	
Shifters (2)		Tyre pressure gauge	
Spanners		Valve tool	
Screwdrivers (3)		Valves	
Allen wrenches / keys		Wheel brace (spare)	
Razor blades (2)		**FIELD AND PROCEDURES MANUAL**	
Hacksaw blades (2) and hacksaw		Search & survival procedures	
Tie wire (1 roll)		Telephone and address directory	
Duct tape		Important telephone no's & contacts	
Hose clamp (2)		Road & project area maps	
Leather gloves		Renascor S & E guidelines manual	
Radiator sealant		Renascor doc's, forms & checklists	
Spray lubricant		**ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT**	
Jumper cables		Manual	
Lug wrench		Satellite Phone	Test weekly
Radiator hose (spare)		UHF radio	Test weekly
Belts suit (HJZ 75 Toyota, or other)		Dual battery system with isolator switch	
Fuel Filter		Water tank (stainless steel, full)	Full
Shovels (1 long handle, 1 short handle)		Bull bar	
Snatch strap (2 shackles)		Two spare wheels	Check Pressure
Hi Lift jack		Roo jack	
Cabin brush		Water bottle - full	
Octopus straps (2)		Electric compressor - wired into vehicle	
Fuel funnel		Spare compressor - foot or lighter operated	
Rubber tubing		Electric winch (1 per project)	
Crimping pliers and 10 terminals		Emergency Ration Pack	
Alligator clamps (6)		Fire extinguisher	
Steel mallet		Pump pack sun screen	
Vice grips		Toilet Paper	
Pliers		Signalling mirror	
Cold chisel		Food	

TYRE REPAIR KIT (Continued)		Matches (dry container)	
Wire brush		Torch	
Tyre levers		Warm wrapping (e.g. sleeping bag)	
Bead breaker		**VEHICLE FIRST AID KIT**	Check contents and expiry dates
Field Trip Location:	**Date:**	**Signature:**	**Date:**

Field Risk Assessment

	Project or Field Trip_____ Date.....	Page 1 of 2

This form is to be completed in the planning stage of each field trip.

Activity:	
Period:	
Employees:	
Responsible Officer:	
Qualified in First Aid:	
Other:	
Equipment to be carried:	

Risk Matrix Interpretation

	Risks				
Probability	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Catastrophic (5)
Almost Certain (A)	High	High	Critical	Critical	Critical
Likely (B)	Med	Med	High	High	Critical
Possible (C)	Low	Low	Med	High	Critical
Unlikely (D)	Very low	Low	Low	Med	High
Rare (E)	Very low	Very low	Low	Med	High

Impact/Severity

Critical and High:	Treatment plans to be developed, implemented and reported to Supervisor immediately.
Medium:	Treatment plans to be developed and implemented by Operational Manager.
Low:	Acceptable – managed by normal control procedures.
Very Low:	Negligible – no action required.

Risks may include: medical emergency; vehicle & other accident; equipment limitations; hazardous materials; access conditions: air, road, track, foot-track; terrain; fire; flood; wind; heat; cold; animals (e.g. snakes); insects (e.g. ticks); vegetation (e.g. cutting grass); flora & fauna protection precautions.

Copy to: ☐ Field site, ☐ Site office, ☐ Adelaide office

Risk Description	Probability	Severity	Matrix Value	Management Strategy	Resources/Planning

Request for General Drill Rig Induction

To the Drill Contracting Company Representative:

Renascor Resources Limited employees who may be involved with other contractors and drilling operations have a legal and moral obligation to act in a safe manner. Renascor requests that a representative of the drill company conduct a safety induction for its employees working around the drill rig. Please use this form as a guide for the induction to discuss any possible emergency procedures and safety hazards that Renascor employees may encounter. Following are Renascor's general operational and Personal Protective Equipment guidelines for working around drill rigs.

NOTE: The drilling company and/or rig operator is primarily responsibility for the safe operation and maintenance of the drilling rig and for compliance with the relevant government workplace and OH & S requirements. This includes the provision of an induction and the maintenance of appropriate and required work practises. As such Renascor employees shall only work within the drill rig 30 metre exclusion zone where requirements have been met. Renascor requests that the drill company's authorised officer certify that all O H & S regulations have been complied with. It is further requested that Renascor's site supervisor view the contractors OH&S daily/weekly check sheet to be satisfied that all requirements/matters have been met with. Any matters of non-compliance must be implemented or rectified as soon as possible from the time of them becoming apparent. Where a hazard exists no work can continue until the hazard is mitigated.

The driller in charge is ultimately responsible for safety of all drill crew and all other persons within the work area around the drill rig. The driller must be obeyed with regard to any work procedures close to the drill rig.

Renascor's general operational and Personal Protective Equipment guidelines:

- Survey all new sites for potential hazards, and make yourself familiar with the location and type of any hazards that may pre-exist.
- Employees must not approach within 30 metres of any drilling operations without alerting the driller to their presence and work intentions.
- Permission from the driller must be gained prior to commencing work and follow all reasonable safety directions provided by the driller.
- It is important that staff and employees become familiar with the safety procedures and requirements while working around all drilling operations. Discuss the safety aspects of the job before starting work with the drill crew, particularly when interaction with drill crew is involved.
- Discuss hazards around drilling rigs. These can include high pressure compressed air and hydraulic oil hoses and high speed rotating machinery.

- Participate actively in safety discussions, so that your work procedures are known to the drill crew. This will ensure that the rig and its surrounds are a safe place to work.
- Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment must be worn at all times.
- Report all near misses, unsafe acts or unsafe conditions to the drill site supervisor as a matter of urgency.

Personal Protective Equipment

The following Personal Protective Equipment should be worn by Renascor Employees when working close to drilling operations.

Safety Helmets

Safety helmets, correctly adjusted, must be worn at all times when working on or within 30 metres of a drill rig. Do not drill holes in them for extra ventilation and be aware that all safety helmets have an expiry date, beyond which, they no longer conform to Australian Standards.

Safety Footwear

All personnel on a drill rig must wear approved steel toe-cap boots at all times while working on a rig, or within 30 metres of the drill rig.

Eye Protection

Eye protection, in the form of safety glasses, goggles or masks must be worn at all times whilst working on or within 30 metres of the rig.

Hearing Protection

Ear plugs or earmuffs are to be worn at all times within 30 metres of the rig when it is operating.

Exposure to excessive noise can result in permanent loss of hearing. This loss generally occurs slowly, and as hearing deteriorates naturally with age may not be readily noticed. Hearing loss due to excessive noise can vary from person to person and is permanent.

Respirators And Dust Masks

Respirators should be worn whenever there is a danger of breathing in gases, vapours, or any other substance likely to cause respiratory problems. Dust masks should be worn whenever dust is present and where respirators are not required.

Gloves

Gloves should be worn at all times when working on or around drill rigs, as directed by the driller.

Drill Safety Induction

Where possible before working with drill rig and drill crews, present the driller with the Renascor Drill Rig Induction form and ask for a formal induction.

Learn the locations of the following safety items and hazards. (Tick off once completed)

Safe and appropriate work areas for Renascor Employees around the rig

NO-GO areas for Renascor Employees around the rig

First Aid kit for in-rig and light vehicles

Type and location of fire extinguishers

Emergency shut offs on the rig and how to use them.

Mobile phone/ radio phone or satellite phone

Emergency phone numbers

Exhausts and the danger of hot exhausts

Rotating equipment and the associated dangers

Compressed air and the dangers resulting from a hose bursting

Dangers from outriggers, particularly when the rig is being set up

Any other induction or safety information significant to this job site?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Renascor personnel must under no circumstances, other than in an emergency situation, attempt to work the control panel of the rig. There is to be no climbing up the mast under any circumstances (there are strict legal requirements involved in carrying out this procedure). Under no circumstances should Renascor employees attempt to assist the drill crew with any rod handling procedures.

Drill rig induction given by Drill Company _____

Date ___/___/_____

Inducting Officer (*print name*) _____

Signature _____

Renascor Employee/visitor (*print name*) _____

Signature _____

Location of induction _____

Compliance with the relevant O H & S regulations is herewith certified.

Authorised officer (*print name*) _____

Signature _____

On behalf of (company name) _____

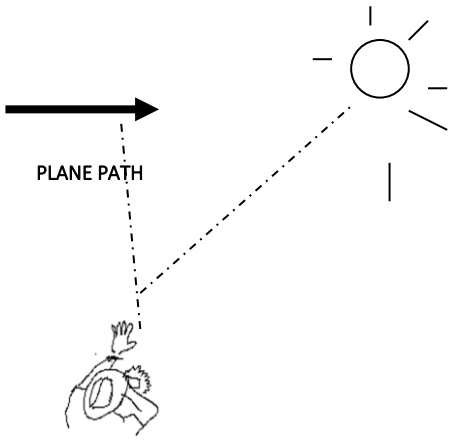
Copy to: ☐ Drilling company, ☐ Employee, visitor ☐ Adelaide office

Emergency Signals

International Code

The following methods can be used to indicate your position to search aircraft.

Mirror - Vehicle mirrors can be used to reflect sunlight. Your survival kit will contain some foil, which can be used if you do not have a mirror or heliograph for use in bright sunlight



FIRES - A smoking fire will aid searchers, both in daylight hours and at night. Ensure the fire can be contained to avoid a further potential hazard.

WHISTLE - The signal code for use with a whistle is as follows:

- Distress signal by lost party - three signals together, regularly spaced.
- Searches looking for lost party - one blast at regular intervals.
- Acknowledgment off distress signal - two blasts repeated regularly.
- Recall signal for search parties - four blasts.

TORCH FLASHES - The same as whistle signal.

Ground to air code

This is a universal code used to communicate with rescue aircraft. The code figures should be large enough to be seen from a distance, approximately eight to nine metres in length.

No.	Message	Code Symbol
1	Require Assistance	V
2	Require Medical Assistance	X
2	No or Negative	N
4	Yes or Affirmative	Y
5	Proceed in this direction IF IN DOUBT USE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL - S O S	→

MATERIALS

Contrasting materials should be used, such as rocks on sand. Trenches in sand can be used to throw a shadow.

Action by aircraft

The aircraft will indicate that your signals have been seen and understood by:

- **in daylight** - rocking from side to side; or
- **at night** - green flashes with signal lamp.

If ground signals have been seen by the aircraft and **not understood**:

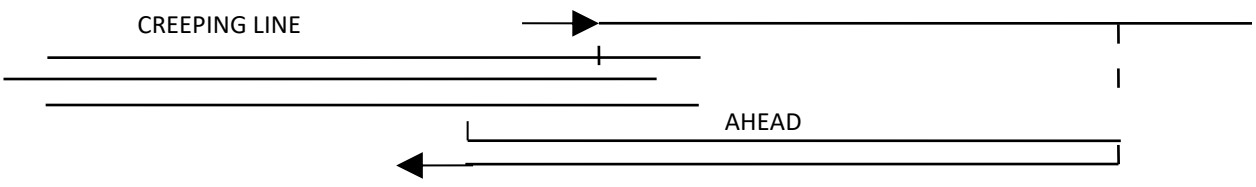
- **in daylight** - make a complete right hand circle;
- **at night** - red flashes with signal lamp.

Rescue Helicopter

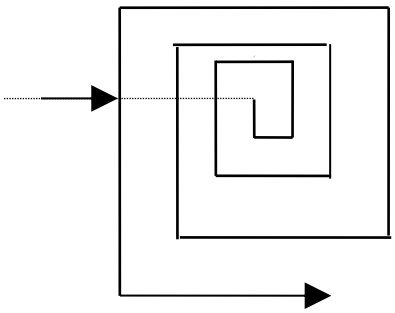
Never approach a helicopter from the rear, position yourself in front, in view of the pilot and **wait** until approached by a crew person.

Search patterns

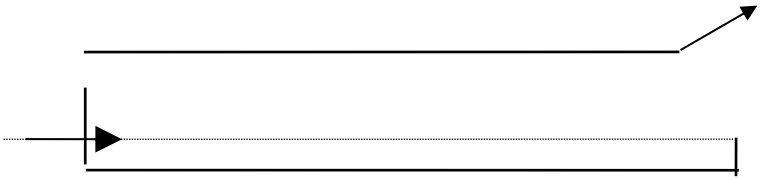
The type of search pattern employed in a particular operation will depend upon a number of factors, such as weather conditions, number and type of aircraft used, terrain, etc. The most frequently used patterns are:



SQUARE SEARCH



TRACK CRAWL



Royal Flying Doctor Service Communications

TO CALL A CONTROL STATION:

- select the appropriate channel;
- tune the antenna, and
- make a voice call giving your call sign, vehicle number and the frequency you are calling on, example:
  - "VKJ Meekatharra, this is VH2…Mobile…on 5410 Over"

TO MAKE AN EMERGENCY CALL:

- During office hours call in the same manner as above; and
- if no reply or after hours make a second call by pressing the Emergency call button for at least 4 seconds after which the radio should continue to transmit the alarm for 20 seconds. (Some radios require the Emergency button to be held in for the full 20-second period). Read the instructions accompanying the type of radio you are using. A reply may take several minutes, particularly outside normal working hours, and may be preceded by an automatic tune up tone from the control station before the duty officer arrives to answer your call.

RNU Exploration – Site Induction

Version 1.0 – August 2025

1. Introduction & Project Scope

Renascor Resources (RNU) holds Exploration Leases in South Australia and undertakes short-term exploration and drilling programs, often on privately-owned agricultural land.

This induction covers all personnel and attending an RNU exploration lease.

Location & Access

- Access only via approved entry points/tracks.
- Exploration leases are generally on working farms – respect landholder property and operations.

2. Key Rules & Legislation

SA Work Health & Safety Act 2012 and Regulations 2012 apply.
Everyone has a duty of care to themselves and others.
Follow all lawful instructions from RNU representatives.

Conditions of Entry

- No work without completing this induction.
- Visitors must be escorted at all times.
- No unauthorised photography or social media posts.
- Leave gates as found (open/closed).
- Stay on existing tracks unless authorized.
- Do not damage crops or native vegetation.

3. Site Safety Essentials

Fitness for Work

- No alcohol or illegal drugs on site.
- Declare prescription medication if it may impair work.
- Arrive fit, alert, and hydrated.
- Notify supervisor if you or a member of your team is not fit for work.

PPE

- Long-sleeve collared shirt & trousers
- Safety boots
- Safety glasses
- PPE as required for the task (drilling: hard hat, gloves, hearing & eye protection)

Equipment

- Only operate equipment you are licensed/competent to use.
- All plant must be in good condition and comply with Australian Standards.
- Electrical equipment must be tested/tagged.
- Carry proof of licences and tickets.

Pre-Start & Toolbox Talks

- Daily pre-start meeting including hazards, tasks, weather, visitors
- Toolbox weekly or when activities change
- Pre-starts and Toolboxes to be recorded

Emergency Response

- In the event of an emergency stop work, notify supervisor, follow emergency plan or directions
- Muster point location advised at pre-start

Incident & Hazard Reporting

- Report all incidents, near misses, and hazards immediately.

4. Environmental Protection

All exploration works are to carried out in compliance with the approved Exploration Program for Environmental Protection and rehabilitation (PEPR) issued by the Depatment of Energy and Mining. The key requirements are:

- Minimize disturbance to soil
- No clearing of vegetation unless approved
- Remove all rubbish from site at completion of job
- Clean vehicles and equipment before site entry (biosecurity)
- Report all spills immediately and clean up
- Rehabilitate site after completion
- Cap drillholes immediately after completion

5. Community

All community or public enquiries are to be directed to an RNU representative.

An aboriginal cultural heritage survey has been completed for the site and no areas of significance have been identified. Should any artifact be found during the program, all work is to cease and an RNU representative notified immendiate;y.

6. Key Hazards & Controls

Hazard	Controls
Vehicles	80 km/h unsealed roads 40 km/h farm tracks 20 km/h near sheds/stock No night driving Seatbelts on No riding in trays
Manual Handling	Lift with legs, not back Team lift heavy items (core trays)
Weather	Monitor forecasts Cease work in lightning, extreme heat, or fire danger days
Wildlife/Stock	Slow or stop for animals No feeding, chasing, or harming animals Report injured wildlife.
Dust	Use water suppression during drilling
Fire	Avoid dry grass Diesel vehicles preferred. Carry extinguisher. No working on fire ban days.
Chemicals	Follow MSDS requirements Wear appropriate PPE
Slips/Trips	Keep site tidy Coil hoses/cables Remove waste promptly.
Working at Heights	Harness required >1.8m unless other controls in place.

9. Emergency Contacts

Emergency	000 or 112 (mobile)
RNU Exploration Manager	Geoff McConachy – 0400 706 008

10. Induction Acknowledgement

I confirm I have read and understood this induction and will comply with its requirements.

Name: _____
Company: _____
Signature: _____ Date: ___ / ___ / 20___
Supervisor: _____ Date: ___ / ___ / 20___

2025

Exploration Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Astra Resources Pty Ltd

Contents

1. Introduction

Successful engagement with stakeholders is critical for Astra Resources Pty Ltd (*Astra Resources*, or *the Company*) to deliver successful exploration outcomes within its licenced tenement areas.

Early and transparent stakeholder engagement is strongly recommended by the Department for Energy and Mining (DEM). When formal requests and notifications are lodged by the Company, early and transparent communication with entities who have interests over the same ground aims to minimise delay and/or disagreements. Formal outcomes may include land access agreements, provision of Notice of Entry, and submission of an exploration program for environment protection and rehabilitation (EPEPR).

Astra Resources operating as a wholly owned subsidiary of Renascor Resources Limited (Renascor Resources) and its representatives have extensive mineral exploration stakeholder engagement experience. This Stakeholder Engagement Plan documents the engagement processes and establishes reporting requirements that the Company operates under.

Astra Resources has developed its stakeholder engagement strategy according to DEM's "Mineral Exploration Code of Conduct - Engaging with Landowners" document. The Exploration Stakeholder Engagement Plan (ESEP) includes stakeholder identification and mapping, key communication processes, and methods of engagement. An engagement register is maintained by the Company to capture all engagement activities, issues raised and outcomes.

2. Exploration Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Purpose

The objective of the ESEP engagement process is to:

- Establish and maintain open, regular communication with landowners and other entities who have an interest in the ground on which exploration operations are to be conducted
- Ensure that landowners and other stakeholders are aware of their rights
- Understand landowners' and other stakeholders' business and how exploration activities may impact it
- Seek input from relevant stakeholders during the planning of exploration programs
- Help the community and stakeholders understand the nature and scope of the Company's exploration activities
- Provide relevant and regular updates to landowners, other stakeholders, and the community during different stages of exploration to maintain a high level of engagement.

The ESEP sets a framework for communicating with stakeholders to obtain their support for exploration activities and;

- Describes the key messages for engagement
- Identifies the relevant stakeholders and the level of engagement required for each stakeholder
- Outlines engagement activities and tools that will be used to engage with stakeholders
- Establishes recording and reporting procedures.

Principles

Astra Resources will undertake engagement with stakeholders and the community utilising the "Mineral Exploration Code of Conduct - Engaging with Landowners" framework for engagement. Engagement undertaken by the Company will be:

- Respectful Relationships
- Good Faith Negotiation and Agreement Making
- Observe Biosecurity Requirements
- Minimise Disturbance to the Land and Landowner.

Commented [VH1]: See comment above.
Then if agreed the dot points would be changed to:
•Respectful Relationships
•Good Faith Negotiation and Agreement Making
•Observe Biosecurity Requirements
•Minimise Disturbance to the Land and Landowner.

3. Key Messages

The following key messages will be consistently applied throughout engagement activities and will be incorporated into the relevant materials and tools that are developed and implemented during the engagement process.

- The views and rights of landowners, stakeholders and the community are important to Astra Resources and its representatives.
- The Company will actively engage with stakeholders to:
    - seek and consider their views,
    - respond proactively,
    - mitigate any concerns where possible, and
    - keep them informed about the Company's exploration activities.
- Project exploration activities will be completed in a manner that seeks to provide positive benefit to the landowner, local community and stakeholders.

4. Stakeholder Identification

Exploration Areas Covered by ESEP

The Company currently holds two tenements in the region referred to as the Olary Project (EL 6450 and EL 6451), which have been held since 2010, which primary focus on the Bulloo Creek prospect. This ESEP is specific to this area, with tenement blocks highlighted in red within Figure 1.

Olary Project Map Depicting Exploration Activity Areas

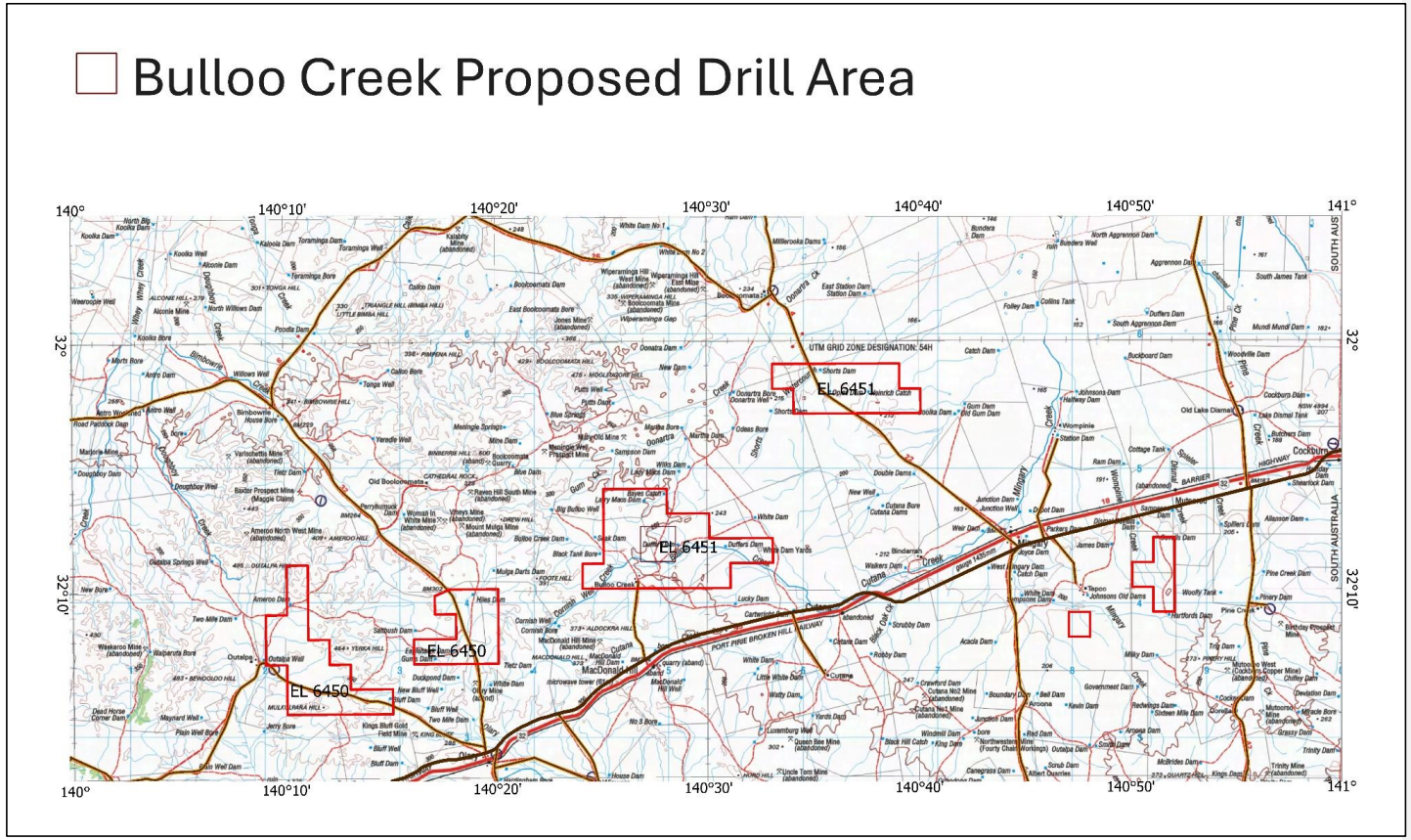


Fig. 1 *Astra Resources Pty Ltd tenement holding (red polygons), current primary target exploration area at the Bulloo Creek prospect (brown polygon within central EL 6451 tenement parcel), infrastructure corridors, local community locations and property boundaries (grey polygons).*

Identified Stakeholders

Astra Resources has undertaken stakeholder mapping to identify stakeholders and determine the appropriate level of engagement and consultation for each stakeholder. The stakeholder map (Table 1) will be reviewed and updated as exploration related activities progress. Figure 1 also illustrates the location of pastoral lease holdings and local communities relative to the target exploration project area. Astra Resources maintains a Stakeholder Contact Details Register for identified stakeholders.

***Table 1**. Stakeholder Map*

Stakeholder	Impact of Proposed Exploration Activities	Level of influence of Stakeholder on Proposed Exploration Activities	Level of Required Engagement
Astra Resources Pty Ltd Board of Directors and Shareholders	Medium	High	Empower
Pastoral Station lease holders on which exploration activities are planned	High	High	Involve
Pastoral Station lease holders adjacent to planned exploration activities	Low	Low	Inform
Freehold Farm Landowners on which exploration activities are planned	N/A	N/A	N/A
Freehold Farm Landowners adjacent to planned exploration activities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local communities from townships of Olary, Tikalina and Cockburn	Low	Low	Inform
Outback Communities Authority	Low	Low	Inform
Local businesses in Olary	Low	Low	Inform
Department for Energy and Mining (DEM)	Low	High	Involve
SA Government regulatory authorities	Low	Medium	Consult
Federal Government regulatory authorities	Low	Medium	Consult
State and Federal Government representatives	Medium	High	Collaborate
Native Title Holders and representatives – Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (NAWNTAC) RNTBC and South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS)	High	High	Involve

Commented [VH2]: Add a short section titled "Exploration Area covered by ESEP"
Add a couple of sentences regarding the general area and Astra's history. Then shift this Section below the Map.

Commented [AL3]: Change wording from "freehold landowners" to "pastoral land holders", assuming no freehold farm landowners

Commented [VH4]: Shift to above map with suggested changes

Commented [AL5]: Review and update where required

Commented [AL6]: No freehold landowners - changed to N/A

Commented [AL7]: Add Tikalina and Cockburn?

5. Engagement Tools

A range of engagement tools have been identified for use during the process commensurate with the type of exploration planned and stage of project development and include:

- One-on-one discussions
- Briefings with key stakeholders
- Email correspondence
- Recording and reporting on stakeholder interactions
- Company website updates.

Liaison Officer

The Exploration Manager will act as a Liaison Officer for all stakeholder communication and engagement.

The Liaison Officer will:

- Make direct contact with pastoral lease holders to discuss exploration programs, give sufficient notice before work commences and supply the tenement number and conditions attached to the tenement number. Where possible, pastoral lease holders will be given the opportunity to quote for any relevant contract work
- Ensure the pastoral lease holders are aware of their rights and provide a copy of this ESEP
- Ensure all project personnel, including contractors, are briefed on the Company's obligations
- Ask the pastoral lease holder about the location of special features of the property, including any known Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal heritage sites and areas of environmental sensitivity
- Provide information relating to the discovery of useable groundwater in exploration drill holes where appropriate
- Report any disturbance or damage to property and/or infrastructure to the pastoral lease holder. If the disturbance is a result of exploration activities, the damage will be repaired as soon as possible, in consultation with the lessee
- Be available to discuss reasonable requests from the local community for information on the Project, and
- Maintain the Stakeholder Engagement Register.

Commented [AL8]: @geoff - I can only find contact details within the Cutana tenement folder, not communication records/stakeholder engagement register.

Do we have an log established somewhere?

If so, does it align with the template at Appendix B?

Engagement Activities and Timing

The following engagement activities are to be undertaken.

Table 2. *Engagement Activities Summary*

Timing	Purpose of Engagement	Stakeholder/s	Responsibility	Method of Engagement
Tenement Application	Introduce Astra Resources Pty Ltd and exploration plan	Landowner(s) and/or lease holder(s)	Exploration Manager	Letter with follow up telephone call
Before Tenement Granted	Negotiation of Native Title Agreement or ILUA (if required)	Native Title Holder	Managing Director / Exploration Manager	Email, phone, or one- on-one
Tenement Granted	Notice of Grant of Tenement	All	DEM	Advertised on website and in local newspaper
Tenement Granted	Introduce Astra Resources Pty Ltd, inform of rights, negotiate land assess agreement (if applicable), discuss exploration plan, future method of communication, understand landowners' and/or Lease Holders business	Landowner(s) and/or lease holder(s)	Managing Director / Exploration Manager	One-on-one briefing (in person or via telephone)
Planning for ground disturbing activity	Native Title Indicative Work Program or Heritage Clearance Survey Request to inform traditional owners of planned exploration activities to identify where aboriginal heritage surveys may be required and obtain approval to enter ground	Traditional owners – Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (NAWNTAC) RNTBC, SANTS	Exploration Manager	Email
No less than 42 days before entering land	Form 21A (low-impact activities) or Form 21B (advanced exploration activities) Notice of Entry on Land	Landowner, lease holder, traditional owners, SANTS	Managing Director / Exploration Manager	Send via registered post or email
No less than 1 month before planned ground disturbing activities	EPEPR approval for ground disturbing activities	DEM, SA Government regulatory authorities	Exploration Manager	Submitted online
Immediately prior to commencement of on ground exploration activity	Notify commencement of on ground exploration activity	Landowner(s) and/or lease holder(s)	Exploration Manager	Email or phone
Conclusion of on ground exploration activity	Notify completion of on ground exploration activity	Landowner(s) and/or lease holder(s)	Exploration Manager	Email or phone
Conclusion of rehabilitation activity	Notify conclusion of rehabilitation activity	Landowner(s) and/or lease holder(s)	Exploration Manager	Email or phone

Commented [VH9]: This doesn't look right, if we are going to do any heritage surveys or even just inform, this would need to be done prior to commencement of on ground activities.
As per comment above regarding title

Timing	Purpose of Engagement	Target Group/s	Responsibility	Method of Engagement
As required	During aboriginal Heritage Surveys discuss Astra Resources/Renascor Resources and exploration plan with traditional owners on survey	Traditional owners	Exploration Manager / Exploration Geologist	One-on-one briefing
Annual	Annual Exploration Technical Reports to update DEM on exploration activities undertaken for the previous 12-month period	DEM	Exploration Manager	Submitted online
Annual	Exploration Compliance Reports to update DEM on the Company's ground disturbing and rehabilitation activities for the previous 12-month period	DEM	Exploration Manager	Submitted online
As required	Update on exploration activities	Local community and businesses	All Company staff involved in activities	One-on-one briefing
Ongoing	Maintain Renascor Resources Limited website to inform about project and exploration activities	All	Company Secretary	Company website

A Stakeholder Engagement Register is maintained by Renascor Resources recording all stakeholder engagement activities, including identifying any issues raised and how those issues are to be addressed.

A copy of the template for the Stakeholder Engagement Register (a live document) is provided in Appendix B.

Measures to Assess Quality of Engagement

Astra Resources will assess the quality of engagement with stakeholders through the following measures:

- Number of engagements recorded on the Stakeholder Engagement Register
- Assessment of Stakeholder Engagement Register issues raised versus resolved
- Positive feedback during briefings.

6. Feedback and Issues Resolution

Process

Engagement with stakeholders will be taken in accordance with this Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Issues identified and feedback from stakeholders will be recorded in the Stakeholder Engagement Register. Feedback will be provided to stakeholders regarding issues raised using a variety of methods, such as direct phone calls/one-on-one meetings, written letters, etc. The feedback methodology and outcomes/resolution will also be recorded in the Stakeholder Engagement Register.

7. Appendix A.

DEM "Mineral Exploration Code of Conduct - Engaging with Landowners" Document

https://www.energymining.sa.gov.au/industry/minerals-and-mining/exploration/mineral-exploration-code-of-conduct

Commented [VH10]: Remove if going to reference the DEM document

8. Appendix B.

Stakeholder Engagement Register Template

Date	Stakeholder	Method of Engagement	Issues Raised / Feedback	Action/Resolution	Method for Feedback	Feedback Provided	Outcome

16 October 2025

Renascor Resources Ltd
Level 5/149 Flinders St,
Adelaide SA 5000
Attention: Mr Andrew Lewan

By email

ABN 79 830309051
Steed Lawyers
13 High Street,
Kensington SA 5068
0419 819 963
abigailsteed@outlook.com

Dear Andrew

Cutana EL 6451 - Status of Native Title Mining Agreement.

I refer to our telephone discussion today.

You have requested details of the existing *native title mining agreement* (**NTMA**) covering EL 6451 (which at relevant earlier periods was firstly EL4394 and then EL 5585).

I confirm from my records that an NTMA relating to EL6451 was signed with the Named Applicants for and on behalf of Adnyamathanha on 30 July 2011 and was subsequently lodged with the Department for Energy and Mining (**Department**) pursuant to s63Q(4) of the Mining Act 1971 (**Act**) and entered on the *Register of Native Title Mining Agreements* maintained under the Act.

The registered instrument number on file is **RI 210**.

I do not have a record of the date of lodgement or registration, but this should be apparent to the Department from the details on the Register.

RI 210 was subsequently amended and novated from the Adnyamathanha Named Applicant to NAWNTAC (*Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation* (RNTBC)) by orders of the Federal Court made on 14 December 2018 in the *Adnyamathanha Ngadjuri Wilyakali Overlap Proceedings* (ANWOP) [2018 FCA1993].

Orders 17, 19 and schedules 8 and 9 of the consent determination are applicable and relevant extracts are **attached** for your reference.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you or the Department have any further questions

Yours sincerely,

Abigail Steed

Steed Lawyers
0419 819 963
abigailsteed@outlook.com

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Coulthard v State of South Australia (Adnyamathanha, Ngadjuri and Wilyakali Overlap Claim) [2018] FCA 1993

File number:	SAD 6001 of 1998
Judge:	**WHITE J**
Date of judgment:	14 December 2018
Catchwords:	**NATIVE TITLE** – consent determination – requirements under s 87 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) – one single society made up of three groups which hold native title – agreement of parties – determination of native title by consent.
Legislation:	*Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) ss 55, 56, 66, 67, 87, 87A, 94A, 223, 225
Cases cited:	*Akiba v Queensland (No 3)* [2010] FCA 643; (2010) 204 FCR 1 *Budby on behalf of the Barada Barna People v State of Queensland (No 7)* [2016] FCA 1271 *Daniel v Western Australia* [2004] FCA 849; (2004) 138 FCR 254 *Eringa, Eringa (No 2), Wangkangurru/Yarluyandi and Irrwanyere Mt Dare Group Claims* [2008] FCA 1370 *Far West Coast Native Title Claim v State of South Australia (No 7)* [2013] FCA 1285 *King on behalf of the Eringa Native Title Claim Group v State of South Australia* [2011] FCA 1386; (2011) 285 ALR 454 *Lovett on behalf of the Gunditjmara People v State of Victoria* [2007] FCA 474 *McNamara on behalf of the Gawler Ranges People v State of South Australia* [2011] FCA 1471 *Members of the Yorta Yorta Aboriginal Community v State of Victoria* [2002] HCA 58; (2002) 214 CLR 422 *Munn (for and on behalf of the Gunggari People) v Queensland* [2001] FCA 1229; (2001) 115 FCR 109 *Risk v Northern Territory of Australia* [2006] FCA 404 *Sampi on behalf of the Bardi and Jawi People v State of Western Australia* [2005] FCA 777 *Smith v State of Western Australia* [2000] FCA 1249;

(d) if the Automatic Weather Station or its effects are removed to an extent or otherwise cease to operate only to an extent, the native title rights and interests again have effect to that extent.

AND THE COURT MAKES THE FOLLOWING FURTHER ORDERS:

15. The native title is not to be held in trust.

16. Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (Aboriginal Corporation") is to:

(a) be the prescribed body corporate for the purposes of section 57(2) of the *Native Title Act*; and

(b) perform the functions mentioned in section 57(3) of the *Native Title Act* after becoming the registered native title body corporate in relation to the Determination Area.

17. The Court notes that each of the Native Title Mining Agreements listed in *Schedule 8*, has, subject to the making of this Order, been novated in terms of the clauses set out in *Schedule 9* so that the RNTBC stands in the place of the Native Title Party (as defined in the *Mining Act 1971*) and its associated entities (who executed each agreement) in each of those agreements in so far as they relate to land within the Determination Area. The novation takes place with effect from the registration of the RNTBC by the National Native Title Tribunal (**NNTT**).

18. The Parties have liberty to apply on 14 days' notice to a single judge of the Court for the following purposes:

(a) to establish the precise location and boundaries of any public works and adjacent land and waters referred to in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of *Schedule 3* of this Order; or

(b) to establish the effect on native title rights and interests of any public works referred to in Paragraph 5 of this Order.

19. Any party (including a Continuing Party under Schedule 9) have liberty to apply on 14 days' notice to a single judge of the Court to rectify the terms of a Native Title Mining Agreement novated under *Schedule 9* as referred to in paragraph 6.4 of *Schedule 9*.

Note: Entry of orders is dealt with in Rule 39.32 of the *Federal Court Rules 2011*.

SCHEDULE 8 – NATIVE TITLE MINING AGREEMENTS RELATING TO TENEMENTS WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY IN THE DETERMINATION AREA WHICH ARE NOVATED

Miner RI No.	**Type** Agreement (Date)	Subsequent related Agreements	Current NT Party (Retiring Party)	**Current Mining Party (Continuing Party)**	**Current Tenements wholly or (partially) in Determination area & Location (W – Western, C -Central, E - Eastern, W#1 - Wilyakali #1 claim area, Ad CD - Adnyamathanha CD Land, Mal -Malyankapa claim area, Ng#2 - Ngadjuri #2 claim area))** Relevant Tenements
Benagerie	**Production**			**Benagerie Gold & Copper Pty Ltd**	**ML6346 (E)**
148	Portia - North Portia Gold Project Adnyamathanha Agreement (1/5/08)		Vincent Coulthard, Angelina Stuart, ~~Gordon Coulthard~~, Geraldine Anderson, Beverley Patterson, ~~Stewart Patterson~~ & Mark McKenzie and ATLA	Benagerie Gold Pty Ltd Havilah Resources NL	EL 5873(E & Ad CD), 5421 (E & Ad CD), 5802 (E, W#1 & Mal) ML 6346(E)
	Deed of Variation (17/02/10)		Vincent Coulthard, Angelina Stuart, ~~Gordon Coulthard~~, Geraldine Anderson, Beverley Patterson, ~~Stewart Patterson~~ & Mark McKenzie and ATLA	Benagerie Gold Pty Ltd Havilah Resources NL	EL 5873(E & Ad CD), 5421(E & Ad CD), 5802(E, W#1 & Mal) ML 6346(E)
	Deed of Variation – Portia Gold Project NTMA (11/11/13)		Vincent Coulthard, Angelina Stuart, Geraldine Anderson, Beverley Patterson, ~~Stewart Patterson~~ & Mark McKenzie and ATLA	Benagerie Gold Pty Ltd Havilah Resources NL	EL 5873(E & Ad CD), 5421(E & Ad CD), 5802(E, W#1 & Mal) ML 6346(E)
	Deed of Assignment and Assumption		ATLA	Benagerie Gold & Copper Pty Ltd (formerly known as Benagerie Gold Pty Ltd) Consolidated Mining & Civil Ltd	ML 6346(E)

Miner RI No.	**Type** Agreement (Date)	Subsequent related Agreements	Current NT Party (Retiring Party)	**Current Mining Party (Continuing Party)**	**Current Tenements wholly or (partially) in Determination area & Location (W – Western, C -Central, E - Eastern, W#1 - Wilyakali #1 claim area, Ad CD - Adnyamathanha CD Land, Mal -Malyankapa claim area, Ng#2 - Ngadjuri #2 claim area))** Relevant Tenements
Havilah	**Exploration**				**EL (5179 (E & W#1)), (5396 (E&W#1)), (5421 (E & Ad CD), (5422 (C&E)), (5488 (E & Ad CD & Mal)), (5502 (E&W)), (5578 (C&E)), (5703 (E&W#1)), (5785 (E& Ad CD)),(5800 (E)), (5802 (E & Mal & W#1)), (5803 (E)), (5873 (E&Ad CD)), (5904 (E&W#1)), (5915 (E & Ad CD)), (5956 (E & W#1)), (5393 (E & W#1)), (6054 (E & W#1)), (6194 (E & W#1)**
286	Havilah Work Area Clearance Agreement (for Minerals Exploration) (3/6/13)		Vincent Coulthard, Angelina Stuart, Geraldine Anderson, Beverley Patterson, Mark McKenzie & ~~Stewart Patterson~~ for Adnyamathanha People	Havilah Resources NL	EL 5422, 5488, 5800, 5179, 5421, 5802, 5803, 5873, 5904, 5915, 5502, 5393, 5396, 5578, 5703, 5956, 6054, 6194
Sinosteel	**Exploration**			**Sinosteel Uranium SA P/L**	**EL (6026 (W & Ad CD)), (6015 (C & W & Ad CD)), 5462 (C & E), 5571 (C & E), (5834 (W, C & W & Ad CD))**
92	PepinNini Minerals Adnyamathanha NTMA for Exploration (4/11/06)	93, 96, 216, 331	Adnyamathanha No.1 Native Title Claim Group by ~~Gordon Coulthard~~, ~~Stewart Patterson~~, Vincent Coulthard, Angelina Stuart, Mark McKenzie, Beverley Patterson, ~~Gertie Johnson~~, ~~May Buzzacott~~, & Thathy (Geraldine) Anderson	Sinosteel Uranium SA P/L (Ass & Ass RIs 93, 96 & 331)	EL (6026 (W & Ad CD)), (6015 (C & W & Ad CD)), 5462 (C & E), 5571 (C & E), (5834 (W, C & W & Ad CD))
Renascor	**Exploration**				EL 5585 (E)

Miner RI No.	**Type** Agreement (Date)	Subsequent related Agreements	Current NT Party (Retiring Party)	**Current Mining Party (Continuing Party)**	**Current Tenements wholly or (partially) in Determination area & Location (W – Western, C -Central, E - Eastern, W#1 - Wilyakali #1 claim area, Ad CD - Adnyamathanha CD Land, Mal -Malyankapa claim area, Ng#2 - Ngadjuri #2 claim area))** Relevant Tenements
210	Renaissance Uranium Pty Ltd Work Area Clearance Agreement		~~Gordon Coulthard~~, Angelina Stuart, Geraldine Anderson, Beverly Patterson, ~~Stewart Patterson~~, Vincent Coulthard and Mark McKenzie for and on behalf of the Adnyamathanha people	Renascor Resources Ltd (name change) for its wholly owned subsidiary, Astra Resources Pty Ltd	EL 5585 (E)

SCHEDULE 9 - TERMS RELATING TO MINING AGREEMENTS LISTED IN SCHEDULE 8 AND ANY OUTSTANDING NEGOTIATION PROCESSES

BACKGROUND

A. The making of this determination acknowledges native title rights in, what have been to date, the claim areas of three separate native title claimant groups.

B. Some of those groups have individually entered into Existing Agreements registered or registrable under Part 9B of the *Mining Act* with miners relating to exploration and/or production activities in tenements wholly or partially within the determination area.

C. The effect of this joint determination, combined with section 63R of the *Mining Act* would be that each of those agreements (to the extent that they relate to the area of this determination) expires two years after the making of this determination.

D. In order to preserve the rights of the parties under the existing agreements and to substitute the PBC for the former native title party or parties to each agreement, the parties have agreed to novate each of the agreements described in *Schedule 8* (to the extent that they relate to the Joint CD Area) on the same terms as they originally contained, save for the amendments set out in the relevant table set out below, such novation to take effect from the registration of the RNTBC by the NNTT.

E. To the extent that an agreement described in Schedule 8 does not relate to the Joint CD Area, that agreement is, in respect of areas outside the Joint CD Area, to continue on its current terms.

F. Subject to specific exemptions identified in the tables below, the intention of all the parties is that:

   a. All previous actions, agreements or survey clearances by any relevant separate claimant group or miner, done in accordance with the existing agreements is valid and may continue to be relied upon;

   b. The RNTBC will, from the date of its registration, be substituted for the Retiring Party in each agreement;

   c. Any notices which are to be given, or payments which are to be made and which were previously to be given or made to a native title claimant group or an associated entity of that claimant group are from the date of registration of the RNTBC to be made to the RNTBC.

Clause	Delete Existing Text	Insert New Text
10(b) and (c)	Delete “CD Land”	Insert “Joint CD Area”
13.1	Delete “Kate Bickford/”	
	Delete “McDonald Steed McGrath Lawyers	Insert ”MSM Legal”
	Delete as@mcdonaldsteed.com.au delete “kb@mcdonaldsteed.com.au”	Insert “as@msmlegal.com.au”
13.2	Delete all	Insert “For the PBC: SANTS Attention: Senior Legal Officer for NAWNTAC 345 King William St Adelaide 5000 Tel: 1800 010 360””
17	Delete “including all legal costs associated with the negotiation preparation and execution of this Agreement and”	Insert “(including reasonable legal costs) associated with”
19	Delete “upon execution by both parties”	Insert “on the Registration Date as defined in the Determination”
Schedule One	Delete all	Insert “Tenements Area are the subject of this Agreement: 5179 (formerly 3895) 5800 (formerly 4645) 5915 (formerly 3694/4940) 5396 (formerly 4225) 5873 (formerly 3586) 5421 (formerly 4260) 5422 (formerly 4261) 5488 (formerly 4313) 5802 (formerly 4691) - 5803 (formerly 4704) 5904 (formerly 4818) 5502 5393 5578 5703 5956 6054 6194
6. Renascor Resources Ltd (RI 210)		
In 2.1, 2.3 (where second appearing), 2.4, 2.5 (twice appearing), 3.6, 5.3(b), 5.4 (second and third), 6.4 (first appearing),11.1 (second appearing), 11.2, 11.5 (second appearing), 12.5 (second appearing), Schedule 2 item 2.7	Delete “Claimants” or “Claimant”	Insert “Native Title Holders”
Party Details	Delete “Renaissance Uranium Pty Ltd (ACN 135 531 341) of 63 King William Street, Kent Town SA 5067 (“the Company”)	Insert “Renascor Resources Ltd (ACN 135 531 341) of 36 North Terrace Kent Town, SA 5067 (“the ***Company***”)

Recital A	Delete All	Insert “Since this Agreement was originally executed, there has been a determination of native title by the Federal Court of Australia, (“***Determination***”) recognising rights and interests in the areas formerly known as Areas C and F of the Adnyamathanha Peoples Proceeding in a combined group consisting of the former Adnyamathanha (SAD 6001/98), Ngadjuri Nation (SAD 147/10) and Wilyakali No.2 (SAD 33/12) claimant groups (“***Determination Area***”). To the extent that it relates to the Determination Area, this Agreement has been novated, as of the date of the registration of the Registered Native Title Body Corporate in relation to the native title (**PBC**), in accordance with Schedule 9 to the Determination.”
Recital B		Before “Claim” insert “Adnyamathanha”
Recital C	Delete “Claim”	Insert “East Area”
Recital D	Delete All	
1.1	In the definition of “**Land**” delete “Claim” twice appearing	insert “Joint CD Area” (in each instance) in the definition of “**Aboriginal**”, insert: “and, for the purposes of this Agreement means an Aboriginal person who identifies as Adnyamathanha or Wilyakali” at the end of the definition. insert **“PBC”** means the body corporate prescribed for the purposes of the Native Title Act which holds, or is to hold, native title rights and interests as agent for the Native Title Holders in respect of the Joint CD Area and which is, or is intended to become, a Party to this Agreement as and from the Effective Date
2.1	Delete all	Insert “The PBC warrants that it has authority to enter into this novated agreement as agent for the Native Title Holders.”

2.5	Delete “they”	Insert “the PBC and the Native Title Holders”
3.3(a)		After “Agreement” insert “or the novated agreement”
5(3)(b)		After “tradition insert “and consisting of an equal number of Adnyamathanha and Wilyakali native title holders to the extent that the Nominated Area lies within the East Area”
13 Chapeau		After “facsimile” insert “or email”
13.1	Delete all	For the Company: C/- Renascor Resources Ltd 36 North Terrace, Kent Town, SA 5067 Attention: Managing Director Email: david.christensen@renascor.com.au
13.2	Delete all	Insert “For the PBC: SANTS Attention: Senior Legal Officer for NAWNTAC 345 King William St Adelaide 5000 Tel: 1800 010 360”
19.1	Delete “upon execution by both parties”	Insert “on the Registration Date as defined in the Consent Determination”
19.2	Delete all	
Schedule One	Delete the table of Tenements, Status and Registered Holders	Insert: “Tenements — Holders” EL 5585(formerly EL4394) — Astra Resources Pty Ltd