Government of South Australia
Department for Energy and Mining

14 August 2026

Mrs Carolyn Grant
Tenements Senior Advisor / Critical Minerals Australia
Ground Floor, 256 ST Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Mr Solomon
Level 15, 197 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Via email: carolyn.grant@fortescue.com

Dear Mrs Grant

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

In reference to your final submission dated 29 July 2026, 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	**FMG Resources Pty Ltd /Tasman Resources Ltd**
Tenement Type & Number	EL 6416
Program Number	EP-03950
EPEPR Description	A maximum of four (4) drill holes, each to a maximum depth of 1,800 m, will be completed to investigate the source of geophysical anomalies within the basement rocks at the Titan West prospect.

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 $25,000 based on the information you have provided. Accordingly, a bond of $25,000 be entered into with the Minister for Energy and Mining. This bond will be formally requested through separate correspondence. The bond must be entered into before authorised operations can commence.
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 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	**Water Licence** Under the requirements of the Landscape South Australia Act 2019, a water affecting activity permit may be required. You are advised to consult with the South Australia Arid Lands Landscapes board, to seek further information regarding permitting requirements.
6	**Protection of Aboriginal sites** The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* protects all Aboriginal sites, objects and ancestral remains throughout South Australia. Under the requirements of that Act, an authorisation will be required to damage, disturb or interfere with Aboriginal heritage, or to excavate for uncovering of an Aboriginal site, object or remains. You are advised to consult with the Attorney-General's Department, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division to seek further information regarding Aboriginal heritage matters.
7	**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	Mark O'Brien 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: https://energymining.sa.gov.au/industry/minerals-and-mining/forms-legislation-and-guidance

Exploration PEPR - EPEPR | 12 Month PEPR

Reference Number: **EP-03950** • Status: **Assessment**

Select Applicable PEPR

Previous MERS EPEPR?

◉ No ○ Yes

Previous PEPR ID

—

Search PEPRs

—

Applicant and General Details

Applicant Details

Carolyn Grant

Full Name *

Carolyn Grant

Business Phone

Mobile Phone

0418 839 521

Email *

carolyn.grant@fortescue.com (mailto:carolyn.grant@fortescue.com)

Project Supervisor

Melissa Roberts
Peter Hill

General Details

Tenement Details *

Tenement Type	Tenement Name	Tenement Holder
Exploration Licence	EL 6416	FMG Resources Pty Ltd; Tasman Resources Ltd

Operating Company

FMG Resources Pty Ltd

If there is another Operating Company, please provide

Account Name	Entity Type	Registered Address	Registered Email

There are no records to display.

Project/prospect name

Lake Torrens Project / Titan Prospect

Mineral Model

1590Ma Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineral system of the Eastern Gawler Craton.

Primary Commodities *

Commodity Name ↑	Commodity Group	Grade
Copper	Exploration	

Secondary Commodities

Commodity Name ↑	Commodity Group	Grade

There are no records to display.

Project Description

Two diamond drill holes (plus an extra two holes depending on results of the first two) are planned to identify the cause of vector field anomalism i.e. magnetic and gravity anomalies in the basement rocks below the 650m of cover at the Titan West Prospect. Historic drilling in the vicinity shows that cover to the basement comprises variably indurated Tertiary, Cambrian and Neoproterozoic sediments. Magnetite style IOCG mineralisation has been intersected 2km to the east at the Titan east prospect (Tasman Resources). Fortescue's geophysical modelling and geological reviews concluded that the historic drill hole BD2 drilled by Western Mining Corporation in 1981 was an inadequate test of the newly modelled anomalies.

To sufficiently test the full volume of the modelled magnetic body and the partly coincident modelled gravity body, drilling is planned to a maximum depth of 1800m depth to allow for approximately 800m of sampling of the basement.

Each hole will commence with the drilling of a vertical Reverse Circulation pre-collar to as deep as possible (expected to be 200-300m), followed by vertical diamond core method of drilling to the end of hole ranging 1000-1200m, but may be continued to 1800m deep if geological results are encouraging. Each hole is expected to take approximately four weeks to drill. The full details of the drilling are described in the relevant parts of this PEPR.

Fortescue may decide to drill up to two extra holes if the results from the first two are sufficiently encouraging.
Hole 1 "3D Inversion Hole" 673588mE, 6665929mN UTN53GDA2020
Hole 2 "MVI Hole" 673836mE, 6665853mN"
Hole 3 (provisional) "analytic signal" 673912mE, 6666183mN
Hole 4 (provisional) "Gravity hole (sthn_back up)" 673638mE, 6665732mN.

Proposed Project Schedule

Start Date

20/07/2026

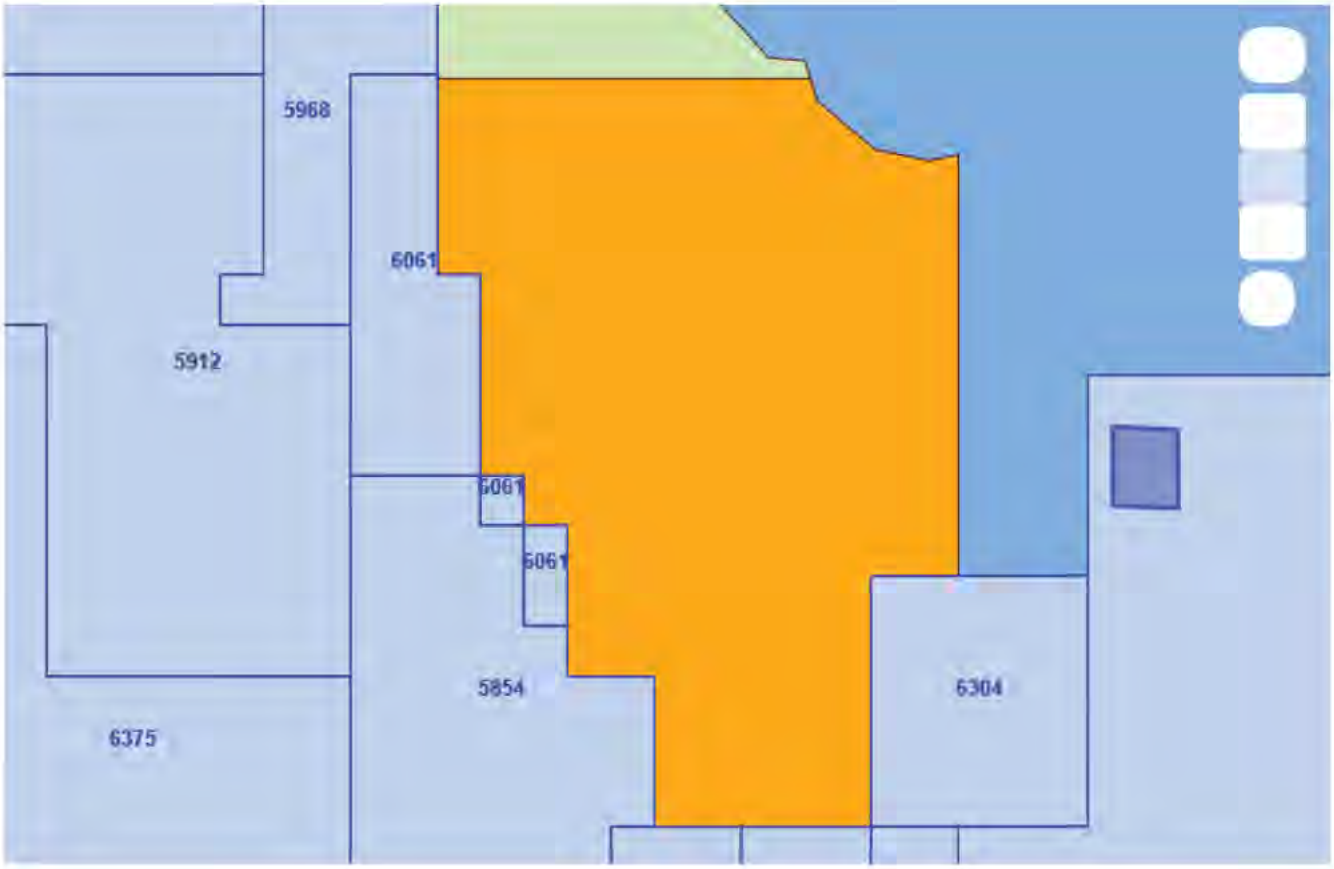
End date

26/02/2027

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.

N/A

Identify Application Area



Maptaskr © 2026 5 km -29.985207, 136.752098

Powered By Esri - Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USG...

Map Layer Intersects

Application Area Details

Location Description

Titan West is approximately 50km north of Roxby Downs

Area (Sqkm)

6.99

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		2
Exploration licences (mineral/opal)	No-Go Area		1

Spatial Layer Name	Category	Referral	Intersect Count
Pastoral Lease Boundaries	Other		1
Prescribed Wells Area (Far North GAB)	Other		1
Prescribed Wells Areas	Other	Yes - Advice	1
Registered and Notified ILUAs	Other		2

Showing 1 to 8 of 8 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	ANDAMOOKA	View attributes	Other
Cadastral Parcels	Shape 1	D54705AL33	View attributes	Other
Determinations of Native Title	Shape 1	Kokatha People (Part A)	View attributes	Other
Determinations of Native Title	Shape 1	Arabana People	View attributes	Other
Exploration licences (mineral/opal)	Shape 1	EL 6416	View attributes	No-Go Area
Pastoral Lease Boundaries	Shape 1	STUARTS CREEK	View attributes	Other
Prescribed Wells Area (Far North GAB)	Shape 1	Far North	View attributes	Other
Prescribed Wells Areas	Shape 1	Far North	View attributes	Other
Registered and Notified ILUAs	Shape 1	Kokatha Native Title Claim Settlement ILUA	View attributes	Other
Registered and Notified ILUAs	Shape 1	The Arabana Native Title Claim Settlement ILUA	View attributes	Other

Showing 1 to 10 of 10 entries Previous 1 Next

Program Preparation

Work undertaken in preparing the proposal

Preliminary exploration activities and work completed includes:
- Compilation and revision of the historic open file data including geological and geochemical information as well as relogging existing drill holes
- Acquisition of 250x250m infill gravity data with Daishsat Geodetic Gravity Surveyors (the contracted gravity survey provider)
- Acquisition of 127 Magneto-telluric ("MT") stations with Zonge Engineering
- Thin section petrography and petrophysical measurements of historic drillholes
- Assessment and modelling of proprietary and historic potential field datasets (gravity, magnetics, MT)
- Field reconnaissance to check the location of the historic drillhole BD2 and assess ground and track conditions
- Desktop GIS review of government hosted on-line GIS data for topography, water courses, lakes and swamps, roads, environment and groundwater, easements, dams, 'improved land', exempt land, locations of water pipelines, above ground and buried telecommunications, railways, power lines and other infrastructure
- Proposal of a maximum of 4 vertical RC/DD holes to a maximum of 1800m depth at Titan West, with option for a wedge from the parent holes.

Fortescue has undertaken stakeholder engagement activities including:
- Engagement with Arabana Aboriginal Corporation (AAC) and Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation (KAC) under the terms of the relevant Native Title Mining Agreement.
- Engagement with drill rig contractors (intially DDH1 Drilling and subsequently McKay Drilling) regarding rig's capacity, mobility over variable surfaces and sustainability for the type of program
- Engagement with Stuart Creek and other stakeholder engagement, including serving the Form 21 A Notice of entry and Form 21B Notice of advanced exploration operations

Fortescue has undertaken multiple field reconnaissance trips to track-log all station tracks and collecting GPS waypoints of all gates and access points to aid operational logistics during the preparation of drilling activities.

Operator Capability

The SA office for Fortescue employs three experienced geologists with collectively over 60 years of SA exploration experience. The SA office also employs a full-time Tenement Manager (15 years' experience) who manages collection and reporting of information for tenement compliance and who monitors field exploration activities. The SA office also employs two full time field assistants (approx. 15 years collective experience in SA).

The small exploration team work together in the Adelaide office. This PEPR and the information in it is collected and prepared by experienced SA exploration staff, who will also be running the proposed drill operations. The SA staff are the same people who have prepared other PEPRs for other Fortescue programs and who also compile and write Annual Technical Reports, Compliance Reports and Activity Summaries.

The SA branch of Fortescue have improved their monitoring and reporting of tenement compliance and are incorporating longer term (5-10 years) monitoring of previous (fully rehabilitated) drill sites in SA. Fortescue has a growing database of photographs of drill sites and drill site access routes of prior, during, and after final rehabilitation. The learnings from the extended rehab monitoring will be used in current programs.

The LUC (Land Use Certificate) system is an internal Fortescue system to manage and process land use requests and approvals across Fortescue. The applicant defines the land use area, and utilises sensitivity data and map features that highlights all intersecting relevant data. A comprehensive set of validation rules is run against various layers in the map (heritage, tenure holders, pastoral access, environmental usage, EPEPR area), and then once approved, a GIS layer is generated which is the area Fortescue is permitted to work in.
The SA office also maintains a Landholder communications register of all communications with pastoralists.

Lease Conditions

The proposed drill sites are not located within 100m of a Park, ie the closest park is the Lake Torrens National Park which is 35 km to the east.
The program does not encroach on Inland Saline Lakes.

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 6166/902	D54705 AL33	Native Title Land	Arabana Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Land Access Agreement	20/06/2022	57269	Checked
CL 6166/902	D54705 AL33	Crown	BHP OLYMPIC DAM CORPORATION PTY LTD	Service of Notice of Entry	11/04/2025	Form 21A	Checked
CL 6166/902	D54705 AL33	Crown	BHP OLYMPIC DAM CORPORATION PTY LTD	Service of Notice of Entry	28/04/2026	Form 21B	Checked
CL 6166/902	D54705 AL33	Native Title Land	Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Land Access Agreement	20/06/2022	57011	Checked
CL 6166/902	D54705 AL33	Crown	SALTBUSH AG PTY LTD	Service of Notice of Entry	28/04/2026	Form 21B	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
Kokatha People (Part A)	Native Title	57011	Yes
Arabana People	Native Title	57269	Yes
Kokatha Native Title Claim Settlement ILUA			No
The Arabana Native Title Claim Settlement ILUA			No

Provide any additional relevant information

FMG Resources Pty Ltd is operating under Deeds of Assignment and Assumption (DoAA) (both executed on 20/06/2022, following Fortescue's 51% earn-in on the tenement) for the following:
- an NTMA between Tasman Resources and the Arabana People's Native Title Claims; and
- an NTMA between Tasman Resources Ltd and Kokatha Uwankara Native Title Claimants

Both DoAAs were submitted for registration on the Mining Register on 27 May 2026, and have now been registered:
- Instrument no: 57011 - Deed of Assignment and Assumption between FMG Resources Pty Ltd, Tasman Resources Ltd and Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
- Instrument no: 57269 - Deed of Assignment and Assumption between FMG Resources Pty Ltd, Tasman Resources Ltd and Arabana Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Following the submission of Work Program Notifications to both native title groups in January 2026 and ongoing correspondence:
- Fortescue conducted an Aboriginal Heritage Survey with Kokatha on 21 April, 2026. Further details of the survey are provided in the 'Aboriginal Heritage' section of this EPEPR.
- Fortescue conducted an Aboriginal Heritage Survey with Arabana on 9 June, 2026.Further details of the survey are provided in the 'Aboriginal Heritage' section of this EPEPR.

At the request of both the Kokatha and Arabana, Fortescue will arrange for monitors from each native title group to be onsite for the earthworks that were approved in the two Heritage Surveys (ie drill sump excavation, any soil disturbing earthworks, camp or laydown areas and the track improvements).

Exempt Land

Exempt Land

Has Exempt land been identified?

No

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 6166/902	D54705A L33	Arabana Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC			
CL 6166/902	D54705A L33	BHP OLYMPIC DAM CORPORATION PTY LTD			
CL 6166/902	D54705A L33	BHP OLYMPIC DAM CORPORATION PTY LTD			
CL 6166/902	D54705A L33	Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC			
CL 6166/902	D54705A L33	SALTBUSH AG PTY LTD			

Consultation

Consultation

Stakeholder ↑	Land Use	Matters raised	Stakeholder concerns raised and how addressed
Arabana Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC		Monitors to be present during earthworks	AAC will be advised when earthworks are planned to be conducted, to arrange for a monitor to be onsite
BHP OLYMPIC DAM CORPORATION PTY LTD	Grazing	- water bore usage - contact with Saltbush Ag - BHP asked Fortescue to maintain communications with Saltbush Ag regarding access to the prospect	- BHP groundwater monitoring team to be contacted prior to drilling to take a water sample - Weekly email updates to BHP land access team in relation to the drill program progress
Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC		Monitors to be present during earthworks	KAC will be advised when earthworks are planned to be conducted, to arrange for a monitor to be onsite
SALTBUSH AG PTY LTD	Grazing		
SALTBUSH AG PTY LTD	Grazing	- track usage when wet	- Fortescue to have early contact with Saltbush Ag regarding weather conditions and access to the prospect - Weekly email updates to Saltbush Ag regarding drill program progress

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.

All stakeholders have been contacted by Fortescue's Manager - Pastoral Access regarding proposed access.

As the program continues, ongoing communication will be maintained by the SA Exploration team, including weekly email updates from Fortescue's SA Manager Exploration to both BHP & Saltbush Ag Pty Ltd.

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:

The Titan West prospect is located ~50km north of Roxby Downs township and in the Stuart Creek pastoral lease areas. It is expected that the drilling campaign will have no impact to the Roxby Downs community and BHP's mining operation. The nearest dam is Pimba Dam, located 5.9km east of Titan West. The proposed drill sites are ~50km from the nearest homesteads (Stuart Creek, Parakylia and Andamooka). There is no other 'human infrastructure' in the vicinity.
A concrete water pipe (BHP's mine water supply) is buried along the western side of the Borefield Road (10-15m on the western side of the road). The drill truck will be able to cross the buried pipeline without damaging it, when going between the station track and the Borefield Road.

On Stuart Creek Station there are buried water pipes adjacent to tracks for distributing water to water tanks and troughs for cattle and all vehicle drivers will remain on the tracks to avoid potential damage.
The access to Titan West is via the Borefield Road and connecting station tracks. Fortescue has proposed to drill an initial two holes (RC with diamond tails), with 50x100m camp and laydown areas within a kilometre of the drill site.

There are no power lines in or near the drill site or the access tracks or near the Borefield Road.
Whilst there are dams and other farm infrastructure in Stuart Creek Pastoral lease, none of it is close enough to exploration activities to constitute Exempt Land under the Mining Act 1971.

Attach Files

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Titan West location_topography.pdf	1.57 Mb	11-12-2025 13:55:36	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Proximity to infrastructure/Titan West location_topography_2025-12-11T03-25-36.879Z.pdf)
TW_Drill Pads, Camps, Laydowns_July 2026.pdf	1.11 Mb	07-07-2026 16:59:10	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Proximity to infrastructure/TW_Drill Pads, Camps, Laydowns_July 2026_2026-07-07T07-29-22.692Z.pdf)

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.

The Titan West area is in the 'South Australia Arid Lands' Landscape Management Region. The terrain at the proposed drill site is a dunefield with west-east longitudinal dunes separated by flat lying swale-dune corridors between 100 to over 200m wide (also see appended photos P01 and P02). Dunes range up to 6m high. The flat swales have very mild undulations and clay pans (10-100m wide). The drill sites will be located between the sand dunes on flat terrain, at least 20m from the clay pans.

Photo IMG_9116.jpg (attached) was taken at the site of the planned "MVI" drillhole (and looking southwesterly) and is typical of the whole of the Titan West prospect and shows the sandy surface, broad swales, longitudinal dune in the far background. Photo IMG_9109.jpg is close to the "3D Gravity Inversion" hole and the topography and soil is very similar to the site of "MVI" drillhole.

There is no development of drainage or creeks. The nearest dam and drainage system 'Willow Creek' are located ~6km east from Titan West. None of Fortescue's operations will reach the drainage areas as these features are lower in topography, and will not disturb the natural environment of the dune field.
The land elevation at Titan West ranges between 120-130m AHD.

Attach Files

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
IMG_9109.JPG	13.47 Mb	09-07-2026 14:10:58	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Landform, topography/IMG_9109_2026-07-09T04-40-59.726Z.JPG)
IMG_9116.JPG	10.08 Mb	25-02-2026 10:29:37	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Landform, topography/IMG_9116_2026-02-24T23-59-39.034Z.JPG)
NatureMaps_Landscape Management Regions_Titan.png	0.19 Mb	27-02-2026 11:08:06	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Landform, topography/NatureMaps_Landscape Management Regions_Titan_2026-02-27T00-38-06.288Z.png)

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

There is no surface water in the vicinity (within 3km) of the proposed drill site. The nearest drainage system is the Pimba Dam creek located approximately 6km to the east.

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

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
TW_Surface Water.pdf	1.26 Mb	27-02-2026 10:38:41	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Surface water/TW_Surface Water_2026-02-27T00-08-41.101Z.pdf)

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

Titan West is located in the Far North Prescribed Wells Area. Historic drillhole BD2 (drillhole number 18190) drilled in 1981 by Western Mining Corporation is sited ~600m from the proposed drill sites and reached a depth of 829.4m. The drillhole intersected the Andamooka Limestone from 110-257.95m which stratigraphically underlies the Yarrawurta Shale aquitard from 18-110m. There is no salinity data within 10km of the proposed drill site.
BD2 also intersected Arcoona Quartzite (434-442m) and possibly Corraberra in the transition to the underlying Tregolana Shale (442-649m). The Arcoona Quartzite and the Corraberra can hold groundwater. Tregolana Shale is an aquitard (impermeable).

At Titan East, the Andamooka Limestone is present in all historic mineral holes from ~50m depth. There is no salinity data present at Titan East. The Andamooka Limestone is the single biggest flowing aquifer at the prospect and for much of the surrounding region. Fortescue have encountered this in four other drill holes to the west and several other holes to the east (Vulcan Prospect).

According to NatureMaps and the WaterConnect Resources, Titan West is located within the GIS outline of the Great Artesian Basin. This GIS outline of the GAB shows the extent of the Cambrian Andamooka limestone unit which is an unconfined aquifer and not an artesian aquifer.
BD2 demonstrates that the Cadna-Owie Formation, which is the main aquifer within the Great Artesian Basin, does not occur at Titan West. BD2 is stratigraphically deeper within the basin thus it is unlikely that the proposed drillholes will intersect artesian or unconfined groundwater.

WaterConnect reports only two holes as having salinity measurement recorded within about a 20km radius of Titan West. The nearest of the two, and most relevant, is 6237-259 (Mineral hole RCM1, drilled to 601m) that is located 15km to the southwest of Titan West. This hole is located outside of the known limits to the GAB, and has its stratigraphy interpreted and recorded in Water Connect.
the Stratigraphy of this hole is:

UNIT	FROM	TO	STRAT_NAME
6237-259	0	57	Tertiary-Pleistocene rocks
6237-259	57	176	Andamooka Limestone
6237-259	176	324	Corraberra Sandstone Member
6237-259	324	553	Tregolana Shale Member
6237-259	553	555	Nuccaleena Formation
6237-259	555	602	Pandurra Formation

It recorded water TDS as 49,770mg/l. No depth was recorded.
In the Open File Envelope 09409 Havilah/Monax drilled a second hole RCM2 10 m away from RCM1 and "Substantial influxes of water were intersected at 80m and 120m depth" (Env 09409, page 163). This high flow of saline water was from the Andamooka Limestone.

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
Far North								

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
Titan West BD2	Andamooka Limestone, Cambrian	110	Andamooka Limestone	110-257	Unconfined	N/A	110	Andamooka Limestone was intersected at the site of Titan West by BD2 (by WMC in 1982), between 110-257m. It is the biggest aquifer at this prospect and in the district. BD2 has steel casing. A field visit to the site in November 2025 showed that the drillhole is open and water is beyond 170m depth (beyo

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
								ng the limits of depth measuring equipment available at the time to Fortescue) which is deeper than its expected depth of 110m (compared to 50-60m depths to top of water at Titan East which is 30m lower in surface elevation that Titan West). It is unknown how deep the steel casing goes, and unknown what

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
								depth the water is present. log of BD2 is attached. Fortescue's previous drilling through the Andamooka Limestone shows the water to be extremely saline and well over the 13,000 TDS maximum of Environmental Value. Also see the description of the water flow and salinity of the Andamooka limest

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
								one in the above text box "Description of the localites/areas where different groundwater conditions may be encountered" In the Open File Envelope 09409 Havilah/Monax drilled hole RCM 2 (10 m away from RCM 1, with 49,770 mg/l TDS; and located approx 15 km to the SW of Titan West prospect) and "Substantial influx

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
								es of water were intersected at 80m and 120m depth " (Env 09409 , page 163). This high flow of saline water was from the Andamooka Limestone.

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
Titan West Prospect BD2	Arcoona Quartzite, Neoproterozoic	434	Arcoona Quartzite	434-442	Confined	N/A	434	Arcoona Quartzite is a potential aquifer and it was intersected from 434-442m by historic hole BD2 but there are no records of water flow, nor known TDS. (NOTE: The 'Stratigraphic intervals (depth range) (m)' field will not accept the depth range it asks for). "depth to groundwater" field is depth to top

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
								of aquifer but its not known if there is water in it. The logs of the BD2 hole did not pick the Corraberra Sandstone (transition from Arcoona to the Tregolana Shale below it). The Corraberra Sandstone is usually in the 20m of the Tregolana Shale and is commonly mistaken for Tregolana Shale because of its dark brown

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
								colour that is similar to Tregolana.

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
Titan West Prospect BD2	Yarrawurta Shale, Cambrian.	18	Yarrawurta Shale	18-110	Unconfined	N/A	110	The Yarrawurta Shale was intersected by historic drill hole BD2 between 18-110m. (NOTE: The 'Stratigraphic intervals (depth range) (m)' field will not accept the depth range it asks for). Being a shale it is unlikely to be porous or permeable enough to be an aquifer and there are no records that indicate this

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
								unit to be significantly water bearing. There are no records of water flow for BD2. (NOTE: "depth to groundwater" field is depth to top of aquifer but there is no water in it. The field would not accept "N/A" so the depth value 110m - the top of the Andamooka Limestone aquifer, was added.)

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
Titan West Prospect BD2	Corraberra Sandstone, Neoproterozoic	442	Corraberra Sandstone	442-462	Confined	N/A	442	The historic logs of the BD2 hole did identify the Corraberra Sandstone (a transitional unit between the Arcoona Quartzite and the Tregolana Shale below it). The Corraberra Sandstone is usually in the 20m of the Tregolana Shale and is commonly mistaken for Tregolana Shale because of its dark brown colour that is similar to

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
								Tregolana. The likely stratigraphic range for the Corraberra Sandstone is 442-462. (NOTE: The 'Stratigraphic intervals (depth range) (m)' field will not accept the depth range, 442-462, it asks for, so only the formation top of 442m could be entered).

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
Titan West Prospect BD2	crystalline basement	652	Crystalline Basment Gawler Craton	652	Confined	N/A	652	this is added by the request of DEM, however the crystalline basement is a very poor aquifer and has not generated any water flow in any of the several deep exploration drill holes that Fortescue have drilled in the vicinity over the past several years. There are no records in Water Connect database for water flows and TDS

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
								for basement groundwater for any other historic basement intersecting mineral holes in the district.

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

Environmental values of the aquifers include:
(a) aquatic ecosystems;
(b) recreation and aesthetics;
(c) drinking water for human consumption;
(d) primary industries—irrigation and general water uses;
(e) primary industries—livestock drinking water;
(f) primary industries—aquaculture and human consumption of aquatic foods.

The high TDS (Total Dissolved Salts) of the water from Andamooka Limestone and all the other 'basement' lithologies listed in the above table is commonly above 10,000 mg/l, (commonly 45,000 TDS to over 120,000 TDS) which means it is of no application to the six values (a-f above), ie it cannot be used for any consumption or irrigation. The Environmental Value table on page 20 of the Schedule 1.3 list three categories of underground water according to the salinity of the water, with category (c) comprising "underground waters with a background TDS level of 3 000 mg/L or more, but less than 13 000 mg/L".

All groundwater in the immediate region around the titan West Prospect (10km radius) is saline to hypersaline and does not categorise into any of the "Environmental Vaues of particular water" (see attached screenshot of the table on page 20 of the EP(Water Quality) Policy 2015.).

From the EPA website: “Clauses 10 and 11 of the Water Quality Policy states that a person must not discharge pollutants listed in Schedules 2 and 3 of the Policy into any waters. Furthermore, those pollutants known as Class 1 and listed in Schedule 2 must not be deposited onto land where they are likely to enter waters. The definition of waters includes the stormwater systems, groundwater, surface water and marine. This means that listed pollutants cannot be placed in a water system or on land where they may enter the water body or the stormwater system. Advice and assistance | EPA."

The planned drilling will not emit any listed pollutants into any waters, including the unconfined aquifers of Andamooka Limestone. None of the additives that are mixed with drilling water are toxic or hazardous or classed as pollutants by the EPA.

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

A search of the GDE Atlas showed there are several aquatic ecosystems in the area surrounding the planned drilling but not at the proposed drill site. Surrounding the area the aquatic ecosystems are in the form of Palustrine and lacustrine wetlands, and all are marked as Low Potential GDE's.
(refer supporting images provided below: GDE Atlas Report-titan and surrounds 7July2026; Log BD2 Env 8482p50; and Schedule 1 environmental values table for particular waters.

There are no terrestrial or subterranean ecosystems in the area.

Is the proposed program located within a prescribed wells area?

Yes

Select the prescribed wells

Far North Prescribed Wells Area

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

No

Select the prescribed water resource areas

Provide any additional information

—

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
GDE Atlas Report-titan and surrounds 7July2026.pdf	0.09 Mb	07-07-2026 17:01:01	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Groundwater/GDE Atlas Report-titan and surrounds 7July2026_2026-07-07T07-31-12.936Z.pdf)
Log BD2 Env 8482p50.jpg	0.08 Mb	08-07-2026 12:26:08	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Groundwater/Log BD2 Env 8482p50_2026-07-08T02-56-09.667Z.jpg)

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Schedule 1 environmental values table for particular waters.jpg	0.08 Mb	08-07-2026 13:55:35	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Groundwater/Schedule 1 environmental values table for particular waters_2026-07-08T04-25-36.479Z.jpg)
TW_Prescribed Wells Area.pdf	1.31 Mb	27-02-2026 10:59:27	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Groundwater/TW_Prescribed Wells Area_2026-02-27T00-29-27.203Z.pdf)

Native Vegetation

Will you be working within areas of native vegetation?

Yes

Provide the following information:

At the planned drillhole sites and within 2km, the land cover is described in the NatureMaps “SA Land Cover” layer as "Non-woody native vegetation generally less than 1 m tall (e.g. grasslands including herbs and low shrubs such as chenopods)". Site visits by Fortescue staff record the area at the proposed sites and surround to comprise low and very sparse shrubland dominated by silver cassia bushes (senna artemisioides), Mulga (acacia aneura), bluebush, other chenopods and grass (see photos IMG_9092.jpg, IMG_9116.jpg and IMG_9109.jpg).

NatureMaps shows there are no native vegetation Heritage Agreements or Significant Environmental Benefit Areas at the site or within 5km of the planned sites

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
IMG_9092.JPG	13.58 Mb	25-02-2026 10:24:42	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Native Vegetation/IMG_9092_2026-02-24T23-54-43.210Z.JPG)

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
NatureMaps_Soil Conservation District_Titan.png	0.19 Mb	27-02-2026 11:08:28	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Native Vegetation/NatureMaps_Soil Conservation District_Titan_2026-02-27T00-38-28.614Z.png)
Screenshot 2026-02-27 111137.png	0.18 Mb	27-02-2026 11:12:06	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Native Vegetation/Screenshot 2026-02-27 111137_2026-02-27T00-42-05.982Z.png)

Fauna

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

The predominant native fauna within the area are kangaroos, emus, bird species and reptiles. Feral fauna includes foxes, dingoes, goats, cats, rabbits and possibly camels. Other fauna from pastoral activities is cattle. No sheep have been spotted in the area.

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
Amytornis modestus	Thick-billed Grasswren	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically endangered (CR)	Critically endangered
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
Pedionomus torquatus	Plains-wanderer	Critically endangered (CR)	Critically endangered
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch, Western Quoll	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
Notomys fuscus	Dusky Hopping-mouse	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
Pseudomys australis	Plains Rat, Palyoora, Plains Mouse	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
Pterostylis xerophila	Desert Greenhood	Vulnerable (VU)	Vulnerable
Frankenia plicata	Null	Endangered (EN)	Endangered

Attach Files

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

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).

Buffel grass (Cenchrus ciliaris) has been identified as a major threat and it occurs across most of South Australia, particularly along major roads including the Stuart Highway, at Roxby Downs and Olympic Dam.

Procedures will be taken to avoid the spread of buffel grass by the proposed exploration activities. The major dispersal mechanism is by the accidental transportation of seeds via seed bearing mud carried on and under dirty vehicles. To prevent the spread of Buffel grass and other weeds, all vehicles, trailers, equipment, and the boots of field staff will be checked and cleaned of any mud or organic matter when entering and leaving the project area. All vehicles (both Fortescue and drill contractor) vehicles will be washed down off-site with a record of this in the attached document: FMG - Exploration Weed Hygiene - Vehicle Inspection Checklist - June 2020.

Information from The South Australian Buffel Grass Strategic Plan 2019-2024 and Weed Control Handbook will be included in the Fortescue Site Induction process.

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
EX-PL-EN_006_South Australian Activities - Environmental Management PlanREV1.pdf	0.79 Mb	27-02-2026 11:25:42	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Weeds and Pathogens/EX-PL-EN_006_South Australian Activities - Environmental Management PlanREV1_2026-02-27T00-55-42.861Z.pdf)
FMG - Exploration Weed Hygiene - Vehicle Inspection Checklist - June 2020.pdf	0.28 Mb	27-02-2026 10:46:53	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Weeds and Pathogens/FMG - Exploration Weed Hygiene - Vehicle Inspection Checklist - June 2020_2026-02-27T00-16-52.831Z.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.

Fortescue conducted an Aboriginal Heritage Survey with the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation on 21 April, 2026. The results of the survey were positive, with no Aboriginal heritage sites identified, only a few exclusion zones where minor artefact scatter was noted. Two proposed drill pads were moved to accommodate this.

Fortescue conducted an Aboriginal Heritage Survey with the Arabana on 9 June 2026. This survey approved all proposed options for camp sites, laydowns, drill pads, plus the two station track improvements that will need earthworks beyond the current limits of the previously disturbed ground (ie the boundaries of the stations tracks as indicated by windrows).

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 identified in the table above?

—

Detail the likely effects the proposed program may have.

—

Attach Files

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

Exploration Operations

Exploration Scope

Describe all exploration methods to be covered by the PEPR

—

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

—

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

—

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

—

Equipment and Personnel requirements

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

—

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	Fortescue
Land access/environmental	1	Fortescue
Field assistants/technicians	2	Fortescue
Drilling Crew	6	McKay Drilling
Site Preparation and rehabilitation	1	Stuart Creek Station - Saltbush Ag
Other (provide details)	1	McKay Drilling

Shifts worked per day	Hours worked per day	Days worked per week
2	24	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
water truck	Stuart Creek Station	15,000 litre water truck	for watering and stabilising sand or bulldust on station tracks, off track access, campsite and laydown.
RC drill Rig	McKay Drilling	high capacity Schramm T685 drill rig mounted on all-wheel drive truck (8 x 8 Tatra), capacity to 700m depth (under ideal conditions), 1150/1350 CFM @ 1800RPM.	Drilling RC precollars and preparing for the diamond core tails.
Diamond core Drill Rig	McKay Drilling	Boart Longyear LF350 diamond core rig, mounted on 8×8 Mercedes truck	diamond tail
Booster Truck	McKay Drilling	20 tonne flatbed 8x8 support truck with mounted air compressor booster	RC pre-collar
Telehandler all terrain forklift	McKay Drilling	5-7 tonnes total weight	For moving heavy gear on site (drill rods, water pumps, generators, unloading pallets of supplies from support trucks)
Support trucks	McKay Drilling	Up to three 10-20 tonne flatbed trucks including 8x8 support tuck to transport drill rod sloops and 10,000L water tank on a hydraulic jack up platform	Transport drilling parts/gear, consumables and supplies, drill rod sloop, water tank to drill site
Ute	McKay Drilling and Fortescue	Up to four 3 tonne utes	Personnel transport to site from accommodation, replenishing consumables and supplies and diamond logging supplies
Front end loader	Pastoralist or contractor	15-20 tonne front end loader	Digging drill fluid sumps, levelling drill pads and drillers workspace, rehabilitation of drill sumps, pad, camp, newly created tracks and existing station tracks
Caravan	McKayDrilling and Fortescue	Up to four caravans (sleep quarters, kitchen and bathroom, office)	Accommodation and cooking/showering facilities for contractor personnel at the campsite. One office/equipment caravan for the drill site
Grader	Pastoralist or contractor	Motor grader with 3.7m blade width	Will be used for maintaining areas of existing station tracks that are degrading quickly with frequent use
Backhoe	Contractor	9 tonne backhoe loader	For rehabilitation of sumps and drill site area if the pastoralist is unavailable to undertake the works required

Name	Owner/Operator	Description/capacity	Activity/purpose
Tipper truck	Contactor	8 tonne tipper	For rehabilitation of sumps and drillsite area if the pastoralist is unavailable to undertake the works required
Lighting plant and generators	McKay Drilling	lighting plant on 5ft trailer with power generators	Lighting for night shift on drill site
RC cyclone trailer	McKay Drilling	Sample cyclone for RC pre-collar	Trailer carrying the RC cyclone and dust suppression unit

Low impact exploration activities

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

No

Describe each type of low impact operations proposed.

—

Drilling Operations

Will exploration drilling Operations be conducted?

Yes

Identify all the drilling methods that will be used.

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 6416	Reverse Circulation with Diamond Tails	4	1,800.00	4	3	27.00	2,500.00	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.

Fortescue will demarcate the boundary of the Aboriginal Heritage approved 50 x 50m drill pad areas with stakes and flagging prior to any drill site preparation to prevent any vegetation or soil disturbances beyond the proposed pads and off-track access routes. A maximum of four holes is proposed for this program, and it is most likely that only two holes will be drilled. Whilst Fortescue plan a 50x50m area for each drill site, the area of vegetation clearance for the drill rig work area, RC sample management and core processing area will be less than the 50m x 50m area.
The precise positioning of drill pads will be optimised to minimise disturbance to existing soil and vegetation by using available tracks and natural clearings for parking of the rig and support vehicles, sump excavation and RC sample work area. Vehicle access around drill sites will be delineated with metal survey stakes and flagging tape to restrict vehicle movements to the proposed drill pad and proposed off-track access routes. Site visits show that there is plenty of open ground or sparse low shrubland so clearing of shrubland will be minimised.
For the work area of the drill rig, clearing of lower story (chenopod shrubland e.g., bluebush, saltbush, cassia etc) for the drill work area, care will be taken to leave roots in place and to not cut into the soil, i.e. The loader bucket/blade will skim over the ground surface to cut the vegetation and leave the soil in place. Any pruned or cut vegetation will be temporarily stockpiled for later redistribution over the ground to act as natural seed bank, soil windbreak and mulch.
For the start of the drilling program site access and sump digging will only be completed for the two top priority holes. This will minimise the 'over preparation' and unnecessary disturbance to soil and vegetation if the program is terminated after finishing the first or second hole.
For each drill hole up to three 6m x 3m x 1.5m deep sumps will be excavated to contain drilling fluids. Sumps will have a ramp at one end to enable the exit of any potentially straying fauna and stock after the drill rig has left the site and before final rehabilitation can be completed. Bunting will be erected around the excavated sumps and will remain in place until site rehabilitation is completed. In the excavation of the sumps, the top 10-20cm layer of topsoil will be scraped aside and temporarily stockpiled adjacent to the sumps for later re-distribution over the backfilled sumps and re-contoured ground. Where the sump is lined with plastic, the plastic will be removed for final rehabilitation and disposed at the EPA approved Waste Management facility at the Port Augusta Resource Recovery Centre.
While drilling, the drill site work area will look much like the attached photo 'Picture1.png', below.

Drillhole construction and decommissioning

Drillhole construction and decommissioning

All drillholes with constructed and decommissioned in accordance with Information Sheet M21 by the drilling contractor McKay Drilling, and overseen by Fortescue site officials. The process is described in the box below (see "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").

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.

Construction of drillholes will be compliant with Information Sheet M21.
Step 1: Open hole 8-inch face-sampling RC drilling 0-6m which is cased with 6m of eight-inch PVC collar casing. This collar is suitable as there is no pressurised artesian water within the Titan region.
Step 2. 5.5-inch Reverse Circulation Percussion 'pre-collar' to approximately 100-300m depth (depending on sample recovery and the rig's capacity to hold back groundwater from the sample and the efficiency of the hammer tool).
Step 1 and 2 will be for the RC-only mineral exploration water hole and for the RC pre-collar to the diamond tail hole. The diamond tail for the mineral hole will continue with Steps 3-5 below.
Step 3: Insert HWT steel casing to base of RC pre-collar
Step 4: HQ Diamond core drilling to 500-700m depth, or possibly to NQ2 diamond core drilling commencing at the base of RC pre-collar (with HQ casing inside the HWT casing) to planned target depth of 1800m.
Step 5. Optional wedge to parent hole: insert vanruth plugs 10m below wedge off depth (roughly 400-500m), navi-drill to desired dip and azimuth, then commence NQ2 coring to the end of the hole (up to 1800m).
Casing will not need cementing in place to prevent leakage as there are no pressurised aquifers than could leak around the casing.
If, in the unlikely event a pressurised aquifer is encountered, a Class 3 licenced water driller can be sourced by McKay Drilling (drill contractor) to supervise required grouting operations. Salt and barium will be kept on site should the drilling fluid density require increasing to hold back any excessive confined aquifer flow.

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.

Upon completion of the hole (and after any downhole geophysics), the steel casing will be removed, and the hole will be abandoned in accordance with requirements outlined in M21. If more than one aquifer is encountered, cement grout plugs will be used to isolate aquifers (Andamooka Limestone), followed by drill cuttings or clay (alternatively, the entire hole will be grouted).
On departure of the rig from the site the PVC collar casing will be securely capped until the drill assay results of the drill core can be assessed, in case of the need to return to the drill site to re-enter the hole to continue diamond core drilling deeper or by wedging or for downhole geophysics or wireline logging.
For final rehabilitation, the 6m PVC drill collar casing will be cut off below ground level (approx. 30cm). The RC drill cuttings will be used to backfill the hole as much as possible and the hole will be capped and buried. For final rehabilitation the sumps, drill collar and drill site ground surface will be smoothed and contoured to resemble the ground's pre-drilling surface form. The temporarily stockpiled topsoil will be redistributed over the drill collar and cleared parts of the drill pad.
The timing of final rehabilitation may be dependent on the results obtained from the drilling. Final rehabilitation will be completed within 3 months after the expiry of the 12-Month PEPR. If it seems unlikely the rehabilitation can be completed by this date (eg due to interruptions to access by extreme rainfall events), an application for a 12-month extension to the PEPR will be submitted prior to its expiry.

Attach Files

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Picture1.png	0.45 Mb	13-01-2026 09:43:43	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Drillhole construction and decommissioning/Picture1_2026-01-12T23-13-44.661Z.png)

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
TW_Drill Pads, Camps, Laydowns_July 2026.pdf	1.11 Mb	07-07-2026 16:18:23	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Drillhole construction and decommissioning/TW_Drill Pads, Camps, Laydowns_July 2026_2026-07-07T06-48-36.264Z.pdf)

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

N/A

Sample management

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

Reverse Circulation Percussion (RC) Drilling:
For the RC pre-collar, a hessian groundsheet will be spread over the ground to contain the drill chips and dust. One to two kilograms of representative drill chips will be collected for every 2m by the driller offsider and placing it on the hessian covered ground, in rows of 30, for geological logging and magnetic susceptibility measurements.
Rehabilitation of drill cuttings will be completed as soon as practicable following completion of drilling and receipt of sample analysis results, with drill cuttings used to back-fill drill holes where possible. Excess drill cuttings will be buried in the drill sumps when they are sufficiently depleted of water and any spilt drill chips shovelled into the sump to leave the original red clayey silty soil at the surface.
No green sample bags will be used for the RC drilling and hence there will be no need for bag farms.

HQ & NQ Diamond Drilling:
All diamond cores will be placed in core trays as the core is retrieved. Drill core will be orientated, metre marked and logged (both geological interpretation and petrophysical analysis) on site within the area of the 50m x 50m drill pads. Following this, the core will then be transported back to Fortescue's office/warehouse storage facility in Pt Augusta or Adelaide, and depending on intersected lithologies, selected core will be transported to Challenger Services in Adelaide for cutting, bagging and despatch to the assay laboratory. This ensures all drill sample will be removed from the drill site and from pastoralists' property.

In accordance with MG18 Guidelines and Mining Regulations 2020, Section 16.4, all drilled diamond core and drill hole samples will be retained by Fortescue for up to seven years after the expiry, surrender, cancellation or forfeiture of the tenement. The samples and core will be stored primarily in Fortescue's Port Augusta yard and will be offered to the South Australian Core Library if it is deemed unrequired by senior Fortescue geologists.

Access routes to work areas

Will existing tracks require upgrading and/or maintenance?

Yes

Detail the work required to upgrade/maintain existing tracks.

Access to the Titan West prospect will be via the Borefield Road, heading north for approximately 44km. From the Borefield Road, access will then be via approximately 30km of existing station tracks (heading west). This route is suitable for heavy vehicles and is the primary access route for the drill rig, trucks and caravans. After the numerous heavy rainfall events between March and June 2026 caused erosion and damage to station tracks, parts of the existing track will need to be graded to allow heavy vehicle access.

Most of the track does not need upgrading, however, approximately 200m of track will need grading along the edge of a steep breakaway, and a 100m length of station track that passes through some low sand dunes will need grading (see attached map "TW_Track Upgrades Map 1_Breakaway.pdf" and "TW_Track Upgrades Map 2_Sand Dune Widening.pdf"). These two places for earthworks and station track improvement have been approved by the Arabana in the Heritage Survey completed in June 2026. A 40m long bend in the sand dune crossing will be straightened by a grader to allow trucks to pass without losing momentum by having to steer around this short bend, and the full 100m length will need grading. The fenceline station track that goes up the breakaway has a lot of loose coarse surface rubble that is caused loss of wheel traction, and the track is on a slight tilt which is hazardous for bigger top-heavy drill rig trucks. This length of track will be graded and some parts ripped and graded to improve it. During the on-site negotiations with the Arabana, they suggested that if needed some of the deep ruts could be backfilled and smoothed over with material excavated from a new temporary borrow-pit immediately located adjacent to the track (shown on accompanying map).

This borrow pit will be up to 12m x 6m x 1m deep (total approx 30 cubic metres ie approx 15 tonnes), orientated west-east, parallel to the fenceline station track and on the southern side of the track. An articulated front-end loader will be used to excavate material from the borrow-pit and place it on the rutted station track. The topsoil and natural surface rubble will be scraped to the western end of the pit and temporarily stockpiled for re-distribution at final rehabilitation. The batters of the borrow pit will be sloping inward at about 10 degrees, which is comparable to surrounding landform surfaces and can support the re-distributed surface gibber and soil. The site selection for the borrow pit was chosen so that it does not encroach into drainage channels or native vegetation. The area for the borrow pit is mostly devoid of vegetation having only sparse grass and chenopod on the rocky surface (See photo). There is an east flowing drainage channel located approximately 30 metres to the south of the planned borrow pit. The pit does not encroach into the course of the drainage route. For final rehabilitation of the pit, the track windrow will be reinstated along with drainage diversion humps to stop surface water run-off (from heavy rain events) from channeling into the pit and washing away the reinstated soil and surface rubble.

Light vehicles (4WD utes) can also access Titan west from station tracks that follow along station fences to the south of titan West. After approximately 18km north along the Borefield Road, access is along unsealed station tracks for approximately 6.7km heading west, and then approximately 22km heading north. This track is not suitable for heavy vehicles and does not need upgrading. Some light grading may be required for final rehabilitation of station tracks in negotiation with Stuart Creek Station and Saltbugh Ag, especially if corrugations or ruts have formed due to Fortescue's usage.

The heavy vehicles (rig and support trucks) can cause bulldust and cut deep ruts over short sections (50 to 300m) of station tracks that have fine alluvium at the surface. The existing station tracks may require periodic grading on an ‘as needs’ basis during the drilling campaign followed by grading and smoothing over the ruts for final rehabilitation. Fortescue’s longer-term monitoring of the area demonstrates that bulldust patches rehabilitate well for light vehicle usage after a single grader passing followed by a few weeks with no heavy vehicle traffic and/or and episode of light rain (1-5mm) or dew. After the completion of the drilling program, it is expected that the station tracks may require some remedial work, which is best completed after some light rain or dew.

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.

As described above and provided in maps TW_Drill Pads, Camps, Laydowns_July 2026; TW_Track Upgrades Map1_Breakaway; and TW_Track Upgrades Map2_Sand Dune Widening.

There has been regular and ongoing communication and consultation with the pastoral lease holder and station manager of Stuart Creek Station, regarding the timing and progress of the exploration activities.

Deeds of Assignment and Assumption relating to NTMAs with both Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation and Arabana Aborignal Corporation were executed in June 2022.

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.

Two new access tracks on EL6416 will be required to access the proposed drill sites from the closest station tracks. The first will be 90m long x 5m wide, and the second 360m long x 5m wide. The route of the proposed new tracks has been optimised to use the least vegetated chenopod shrubland. In total, ~450m of new track is required (0.225 ha).

In clearing the lower story (chenopod shrubland e.g. bluebush, saltbush, cassia etc) for the temporary access track, care will be taken to leave roots in place and to not cut into the soil, i.e. The loader bucket/blade will skim over the ground surface to cut the vegetation and leave the soil in place. Any pruned or cut vegetation will be temporarily stockpiled for later redistribution over the ground to act as natural seed bank, soil windbreak and mulch.

For final rehabilitation of the drill site, campsite and access track, the track will be blocked from any vehicle use.

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
TW_Drill Pads, Camps, Laydowns_July 2026.pdf	1.11 Mb	07-07-2026 16:24:11	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Access routes to work areas/TW_Drill Pads, Camps, Laydowns_July 2026_2026-07-07T06-54-22.963Z.pdf)
TW_Track Upgrades Map 1_Breakaway.pdf	1.11 Mb	10-07-2026 11:04:03	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Access routes to work areas/TW_Track Upgrades Map 1_Breakaway_2026-07-10T01-34-04.597Z.pdf)
TW_Track Upgrades Map 2_Sand Dune Widening.pdf	1.13 Mb	10-07-2026 11:04:13	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Access routes to work areas/TW_Track Upgrades Map 2_Sand Dune Widening_2026-07-10T01-34-13.809Z.pdf)

Campsites and equipment laydown areas

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

All drilling contractor staff will be accommodated in the self-contained caravans parked within the proposed camp area located approx 1km to the east of Titan West, along the fenceline station track. The camp area will be in an area naturally clear of vegetation that has been approved after a heritage survey with the Arabana .
Fortescue staff will be accommodated at Fortescue's rental house in the Roxby Downs township, and a self-contained caravan at the proposed camp area on as 'as needs' basis.

What is the maximum number of personnel requiring accommodation?

6

Is a campsite required to be established?

Yes

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

It is proposed that the drill crew will use temporary caravan camp accommodation located approximately 1km to the east of Titan West in a naturally clear area along the existing access track into the site. The areas chosen for the proposed camp site is a level area that is naturally clear with minimal vegetation.

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

0.50

Will native vegetation clearance be required?

Yes

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

0.50

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

An area up to a maximum of 100m x 50m will be used for the campsite. However, based on previous experience, this is a larger area than will actually be used. More likely we can use a 50m x 50m area.
The camp, laydown and pad will be prepared at the same time and in the same manner as the drill pad preparation, whilst maximising the use of naturally clear ground, avoiding all trees. Up to 0.5ha of lower story (chenopod shrubland e.g., bluebush, saltbush, cassia etc), care will be taken to leave roots in place and to not cut into the soil, i.e. The front-end loader bucket/blade will skim over the ground surface to cut the vegetation and leave the soil in place. Any pruned or cut vegetation will be temporarily stockpiled around the margin of the camp area for later redistribution over the ground to act as natural seed bank, soil windbreak and much.

Based on previous experience in similar sandy topography, the grass cover will not need to be completely cleared from the whole camp area by skimming with a front end loader or grader. Foot traffic and vehicle traffic in and around the campsite and hand trimming with shovels can reduce grass cover to a safe level to reduce the risk of hidden trip hazards and wildfire risk.

For the grey water soakage pit the ground will be trimmed of chenopod scrub, 10-20cm of topsoil temporarily moved and stockpiled close to the sump (for later redistribution over the backfilled sump).

Will any excavations be required?

Yes

Describe the purpose of the excavation

A fenced 3m x 3m x 1.5m soakage pit will be excavated for grey water (shower and kitchen) in one corner of the campsite polygon. The sand in the swale of the sand dunes will be a suitably porous substrate for the greywater to soak into.

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

13.50

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

Yes

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

There will be a portable Chemical Toilet on site which will be emptied once a week by a contractor from Roxby Downs or Port Augusta.
The greywater from the campsite soakage pit will soak through limestone (calcrete) and will not measurably affect the quality of the salty unconfined aquifer or percolate more than several metres beyond the greywater pit. The greywater will comprise potable water, shampoo, soaps, domestic dishwashing detergents and clothes washing detergents. Over the duration of the drilling program at Titan West there will be between 30,000 to 45,000 L of greywater generated (up to 1000 litres per day). Fortescue will have the option of engaging a locally based contractor's 'sump sucker' for removal of greywater if the volumes become excessive compared to the rate of soakage.

Pursuant to the provisions of the South Australian Public Health Act 2011 (SAPH Act) and the Regulations, greywater is dealt with in the 'On-Site Wastewater Systems Code April 2013' under the Wastewater Regulations. This usually deals with grey water, septic tanks, overflows, and soakage pits for permanent buildings. There are no regulations preventing short term grey water soakage pits and longdrops in remote areas such as Titan West. In 2020 a phone enquiry with the Department of Health (by one of the authors of this PEPR in preparation for an older PEPR for another similar prospect) confirmed that the Department has no application or approval procedure for allowing or denying temporary grey water sumps or longdrops, but its construction should not be a potential hazard to health, emit odours, or attract flies or mosquitoes. The longdrops will be a 4 to 6m deep vertical RC hole drilled by the drillers and covered over with a wooden shipping pallet and the longdrop toilet seat secured into the wooden pallet,and shrouded by a toilet tent. Two cups of Hydrated lime put down the longdrop each day will prevent odours and insects. When the 'contents' of the longdrop are close to with a metre from the surface, a couple of shovel lodes of hydrated lime will be placed down, then it will backfilled by sand to the surface.

The greywater sumps are for a short period only in a remote low rainfall environment and all liquids will drain into the sand. They will be given final rehabilitation by backfilling with the stockpiled excavated sand.

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

Proposed infrastructure	Quantity	Description / capacity
Self-bunded fuel tank on trailer	1	10,000 litre bunded fuel trailer will be brought to site by the drillers and will be parked at the laydown. The drillers will drive one of their support trucks to the tank and refill smaller tanks (1000-2000l) on the support truck. The support truck will drive to the drill site next to the drill rig and refuel the rig and generators at the end of every day shift.
IBC water tanks	10	upto 10 IBC water tanks will be on site for transporting potable water to the camp. The IBC's contain approx 1000l and can be transported on the support trucks and utes. The crane of a support truck can be used to unload full IBC's
Explorex self-contained caravans	4	4-6 people with beds, shower, and kitchen
Portable Chemical Toilet	1	Portable toilet for use on site
Diesel Generator	2	Diesel generation on bunded skip
Water Tank	8	Up to eight 5,000L polycarb tanks
Reverse Osmosis Plant	1	Portable 5,000L RO plant

Will laydown areas be required?

Yes

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

Yes

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

The areas chosen for the laydown area is a level area that is naturally clear with minimal vegetation and relatively close to the drill sites and the camp. The planned laydown is about 1km to the east of the drilling along the fenceline station track. The proposed areas are all along the existing station track and are centrally located.

The laydown area is within a few hundred metres of the drill pads and the camp, so overall is in "the same location as the campsite" and within the "Titan West" prospect area. In all communications with the Stuart Creek pastoralists and the Kokatha and Arabana, the laydowns are included for consideration as part of drill operation and program area.

For the two Aboriginal heritage surveys, the corners of the proposed camp, drill pads and laydown areas were checked with a Trimble differential GPS (with 0.3m accuracy) by the archaeologists during the site visits. Whilst only one camp and one laydown will be needed for the Titan West drilling program, a few back-up options were planned by Fortescue in case the some were denied or significantly reduced in size to avoid damage to heritage. All initially proposed and surveyed drill pads, camps and laydowns were approved by both native title groups.

Fortescue have an "Optional Laydown Area" (see map TW_Drill Pads, Camps, Laydowns_July 2026.pdf) which is a backup plan should the drill crew strongly prefer to have the laydown much closer to the drill pads that the main plan of having the laydown 1 km to the east. This optional laydown has been approved by the Kokatha in the recent heritage survey.

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

0.25

Will native vegetation clearance be required?

Yes

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

0.25

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

A 50m x 50m area will be used for the laydown. The camp, laydown and pad will be prepared at the same time and in the same manner as the drill pad preparation, whilst maximising the use of naturally clear ground, avoiding all trees. Up to 0.25ha of lower storey (chenopod shrubland e.g., bluebush, saltbush, cassia etc), care will be taken to leave roots in place and to not cut into the soil, i.e. The front-end loader bucket/blade will skim over the ground surface to cut the vegetation and leave the soil in place. Any pruned or cut vegetation will be temporarily stockpiled around the margin of the camp area for later redistribution over the ground to act as natural seed bank, soil windbreak and much.

Will any excavations be required?

No

Describe the purpose of the excavation.

N/A

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

0.00

Proposed infrastructure (includes hydrocarbon and water storage requirements)

Proposed infrastructure	Quantity	Description / capacity
Self-bunded fuel tank on trailer	1	10,000 litre bunded fuel trailer will be brought to site by the drillers and will be parked at the laydown. The drillers will drive one of their support trucks to the tank and refill smaller tanks (1000-2000l) on the support truck. The support truck will drive to the drill site next to the drill rig and refuel the rig and generators at the end of every day shift.
IBC water tanks	10	as described in the Infrastructure for the camp, some of the 10 IBC pods might be stored on the laydown.
5000l polycarb tanks for drilling water	8	Up to eight 5,000L polycarb tanks, for supplying drilling water. Up to two of these tanks will be at the drill site, and the others stored at the laydown.
Spill Kit	1	1 spill kit on a level bund

Attach Files

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Other exploration methods and/or ancillary operations

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

No

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

N/A

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.

There are multiple options for water supply at Titan. The closest available drillhole for water is a historic water bore PT50 (drillhole number 280222, also known as RD3511, or unit no. 6237-47). The bore was drilled in 2008 to a total depth of 246m.
BHP have informed us that: "It was drilled in 2008 as part of the 'Mother Well water supply project' supporting the Olympic Dam Expansion (ODX; It was a high yielding well installed within the Andamooka Limestone (screened interval 114-246 m), with a reported yield of 30 L/s; The water is extremely salty – 170.7 EC at completion (about 4 times sea water) – not unexpected as it intercepted the Brine Wedge associated with Lake Torrens; It was installed as a monitoring well for water levels and chemistry. The well is not currently used as a monitoring well for compliance purposes (at least not by BHP), to the best of our knowledge."

Preliminary tests during a Fortescue reconnaissance trip indicates that water is present at ~40m. The water will be carted approximately 9km from PT50 to the proposed drill sites at Titan West by the driller's water truck. Alternatively, water tanks will be placed at the main track and water will be pumped to the tanks to mitigate driving.

Alternatively, drilling water can be sourced from drillhole TI004, or drillhole BD1, at Titan East. Both drillholes are open and have water at ~50m. The water will be carted from Titan East to Titan West at the proposed drill site by the driller's water truck.

Alternatively, drilling water can be purchased from Port Augusta/Roxby Downs contractor which can be delivered and stored in polycarb tanks from a water carting contractor, and carted to site by the drillers truck.

The drillers' campsite will need approximately 500 to 1000 litres per day. Fortescue owns a portable Reverse Osmosis plant (desalination plant) that can be used for camp water. The RO plant uses water from the water and filters it to create fresh water, suitable for showers, washing etc. The RO plant that Fortescue owns can make 1000L of fresh water from 3000L of non-potable water, with the fresh water stored in 1000L pods that are at the camp. Excess water is pumped into the drillers sump to be recycled as drilling water. Alternatively, water can be carted to the campsite and stored in polycarb tanks. Tanks of 10,000 to 20,000 litres water can be purchased from a Pt Augusta/Roxby Downs based water carting contractor if required.

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.

No

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

N/A

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.

No water bores will be constructed. Water will be carted to site from historic water bore PT50 (see description in 'Water Supply and Management' section) owned by Stuart Creek Station (owned by BHP). Fortescue have permission from BHP to access this water bore.

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

No

Attached Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
TW_location of PT-50.pdf	1.12 Mb	27-02-2026 11:58:19	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Groundwater investigation/TW_location of PT-50_2026-02-27T01-28-19.977Z.pdf)

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.

Fortescue scans the drill core every metre with a portable X-ray Fluorescence analyser (pXRF) that can detect uranium and thorium to very low levels (down to 20ppm) which is well below levels at which they could be hazardous due to radiation.
Fortescue also scans the core with a portable radiation dosimeter to monitor and record gamma radiation emitted by the drill core. Additionally, Fortescue ensures workers wash their hands after handling rock samples and before eating. An approved radiation management plan (100-PL-EX-0003; 2019) for the use of the pXRF devices is included in the attached appendices.

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.

Fortescue is committed to ensuring proactive rehabilitation practises are maintained to meet Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) requirements, and associated tenement conditions, under the Mining Act 1971 (SA). The method of rehabilitation for the exploration works proposed in this EPEPR are detailed in the Drill Hole Stabilisation and Site Rehabilitation Procedure attached in the appendix.

Specific to the works at the Titan West prospect, the following rehabilitation procedures will be met:
Immediately post drilling when the rig leaves the site:

- Insert a PVC Collar into drillhole that protrudes a maximum of 0.3m above ground level (if collar PVC casing stops below surface level) and backfill any collar blow-outs or collar perimeter cavities.
- Place (glue or teck screwed) a temporary cap on PVC collars. Plugging drillholes is crucial to prevent animals falling into the hole and to stop potential surface water (from heavy rains) draining into it and causing collar collapse and widening of the hole at the surface.
- After each drillhole is collared and capped, collect, and remove all rubbish and drillers equipment from the site.
- Ensure capped drill collar cannot act as a pitfall trap to animals.

Upon completion of the Drilling Program, where no further downhole geophysics, wireline logging or re-entering of holes is required:

- Cut and remove the PVC collar to 50cm below the ground surface level, as described in Information Sheet M21.
- Backfill the hole with RC chips as much as possible.
- Securely block the cut PVC with a pvc cap and backfill the hole.
- Mound over the backfilled hole with soil.
- Remove all casing foam and rubbish from around the collar.
- Relocate RC chips to a heap next to the sumps in preparation for dumping in the sumps when they’ve dried.
- Remove the hessian tarp for the RC chips and scoop up any drill chips or dust to the heap next to the sump.
- Dispose of rubbish, including PVC collar, in the Pt Augusta Resource Recovery Centre waste facility.

Final Rehabilitation once the target area site is no longer required for future works or access -final rehabilitation of drill site, temporary access track and campsite:

- Remove temporary fencing from around drill sumps and grey water sump at the campsite.
- Remove plastic liners from drill sumps. Backfill to the surface with stockpiled RC chips and stockpiled excavated material and backfill greywater campsite sump.
- Dispose of sump liner at the Pt Augusta Resource Recovery Centre waste facility.
- For final rehabilitation the sumps, drill collar, drill site and campsite, the ground surface will be smoothed and contoured to resemble the ground’s pre-drilling surface form, consistent with the surrounding natural landscape and provides for successful revegetation and reduces the potential for excessive erosion.
- Scarify compacted areas (e.g., drill pads, tracks and campsite) to loosen compacted soil, promote vegetation regrowth and ensure draining and contours are adequate. Scarify on the contour where the compacted area is in a sloping landscape to avoid erosion gullying. Where contour scarification is not possible, scarify against the contour but periodically raise the tynes of the machinery to provide some resistance to downhill surface water flow.
- The temporarily stockpiled topsoil will be redistributed over the drill collar and cleared parts of the drill pad and campsite.
- Flatten windrows, lightly scarify compacted temporary access tracks, and redistribute cleared vegetation over track to act as natural seed bank, soil windbreak and mulch. For final rehabilitation of the drill site, campsite and access track, the track will be blocked from any vehicle use. Block access to rehabilitated tracks to prevent vehicle use and to allow vegetation to establish.
- Smooth contours of borrow pit and redistribute stockpiled surface sand, soil and gibber over borrow pit batters and pit floor. Put drainage diversion gutters and humps on the station track near the upgraded breakaway track to prevent gullying of track.

Post exploration drilling activities, Fortescue will continue to monitor the rehabilitation.

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

Proposed budget for rehabilitation works is approximately $15,000 and includes salaries for Fortescue personnel required to monitor and report on rehabilitation works as well as payments to the pastoral lease station or contractor for earthworks on behalf of Fortescue.

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.

N/A

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

N/A

Tenement Name ↑	Tenement Holder	Tenement Operators	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Tenement Type	Location Description	Tenement Area	Tenement Status	Shape Identifier
EL 6416	FMG Resources Pty Ltd; Tasman Resources Ltd		14/10/2019	13/10/2030	Exploration Licence	Andamooka North area approximately 140km northwest of Leigh Creek	1,079.00	Active	10011680-0000

Management of Environmental Impacts

Applicable environmental aspects and potential impacts

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Aboriginal heritage	Aboriginal heritage sites	Disturbance to Aboriginal heritage	Fortescue is aware of its obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 which protects all Aboriginal sites, objects, and remains. The Company acknowledges that under this Act it is an offence to damage, disturb or interfere with an Aboriginal site, object or remains. The Native Title Mining Agreement for Exploration includes the requirement for heritage survey clearances prior to ground disturbing work. Fortescue has consulted with the Arabana and Kokatha Aboriginal Corporations for an Aboriginal Heritage approval for the proposed exploration drilling programs. Fortescue will use monitors from each native title group to oversee the excavation of drill sumps, grey water camp sumps, borrow pit excavations and track improvements in sand dune areas, as requested by both groups. Approved campsites, drill pads, laydowns and of track access routes will be pegged and flagged to prevent people and vehicles straying onto non-approved land. Personnel will be notified of any heritage sites during the induction process, on maps,		No disturbance to Aboriginal artefacts or sites of significance unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Maintain a database and provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that: • Heritage sites were not impacted during the conduct of the exploration program, unless prior approval was obtained under the appropriate legislation • Work ceased on discovery of a significant site and recommenced only after authorisation. • Aboriginal heritage sites identified during the exploration program were appropriately recorded and reported to authorities, if not previously known.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			and at toolbox meetings, etc.			
General Public	General Public	Injury or death to members of the public as a result of exploration activities.	The location of the proposed drill site is not frequented by the public. It is over 20km from the Borefield Road. The drill site will have safety and access permission signage to prevent undue entry of personnel who have not completed company and site-specific safety inductions.	Low	No accidents involving the public that could have been reasonably prevented by the licensee.	Provide a statement within the ‘Compliance with approved programs’ section of the annual exploration compliance report confirming no accidents occurred involving the public during and after the exploration program. If an accident involving the public did occur, provide a copy of the independent investigation report within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that the licensee could not have reasonably prevented the accident through the implementation of precautionary measures.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Native Vegetation	Flora and fauna and their habitats; includes Common wealth and state scheduled species.	Loss/modification of native vegetation and associated habitats through the clearance of vegetation.	Existing station roads and tracks will be used to minimise impact and disturbance to native vegetation. Vehicles will not be driven across unprepared terrain or in the area's vegetation, gibber, or scree thus minimizing ground disturbance. The same station tracks will be used each time when traversing in and out multiple times. Sshrubland clearance for the temporary drill site access tracks and drill pad, laydown and campsite will be minimised to below 50m x 50m if possible, by using naturally clear areas and constraining the spread of equipment. All new tracks and pads are to be rehabilitated as described in the Rehabilitation section of this PEPR. Site access, preparation and rehabilitation will be completed in line with the objectives and guidelines outlined in Information Sheet M33 and in this PEPR. To avoid the potential ignition of wildfires, no spark generating activities (e.g., angle grinding or welding) will be conducted at the drill site.		No permanent loss/modification of native flora and fauna populations and their habitats through: • clearance • fire • other unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all exploration sites (e.g. drillsites, new track exit/entry points off existing tracks, costeans, campsites) demonstrating that: • The area and method of disturbance is consistent with that described in the PEPR. • No uncontrolled fires* occurred as a result of exploration activities. Representative photos to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Fire	Community/landowners	Damage to infrastructure and loss of income through fire.	The risk of fires is very low. However, management protocols will be adhered to by field personnel to reduce the risk of wildfire ignition by exploration activities. Such protocols shall include no parking of vehicles over vegetation and no comfort fires at the proposed drill sites.On days of Total Fire Ban (declared for Extreme and Catastrophic Fire Danger Rating) Fortescue will comply with the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005, specifically: 1. cease any activities that could be spark generating (activities include the operation of Stationary Engines, generators; Internal combustion engines; vehicles; gas welding, soldering, metal cutting, grinding and abrasion); 2. Not drive a vehicle referred to in sub regulation (1) within 2 m of flammable bush or grass unless the vehicle is fitted with an exhaust system that complies with the Act. The sparse shrubland of bluebush, saltbush and cassia comprises very low fuel load in the project area and the drill pad will be cleared of vegetation. The underside of vehicles, especially light vehicles will be kept clear of grass.	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
			Vehicles will only park in the cleared drill pad or the tracks, away from vegetation.			

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Fauna	All fauna	Entrapment of fauna through open drillholes and excavations.	There is a low risk of entrapment of native animals and cattle into the drill sumps constructed at the drill site. To mitigate the risk, the sumps will be barricaded with bunting or fenced immediately after construction. The sumps will also be tapered at one end to permit egress of native fauna and stock in the event of breaching the erected bunting/fencing. Bunting or temporary fencing will remain around the sumps until they have dried out enough to back fill them. Upon completion of the drillholes, abandonment procedures will be compliant with specifications documented within Information Sheet M21. Initially, PVC collar casing and/or cemented casing will remain in the hole and collars initially capped, pending assay results to allow for later geophysical logging or further drilling. Upon final hole abandonment, holes will have any casing cut off below ground level, backfilled and then capped to prevent cave in. Sumps will be backfilled with excavated material and then original stockpiled topsoil and any vegetation matter will be spread across the site to reduce visual impact and		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
			encourage regeneration.			
Groundwater	Soil/vegetation/fauna	Discharge of groundwater into the surrounding environment.	At each drill pad up to three 6m x 3m x 1.5m deep sumps will be excavated to contain diamond core drilling fluids. These sumps will also contain any discharge of groundwater during the percussion drilling of the pre-collar. Fortescue maintains regular practice to take north, east, south, and west directional photographs of each site, prior to, during and after drilling activities and then post rehabilitation, for the annual exploration compliance report.		No discharge of groundwater outside of the exploration site (e.g. drillsite) into the surrounding environment and no discharge of water into a watercourse, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Maintain photographic evidence of all drillsites demonstrating that groundwater was not discharged into the surrounding environment, unless water affecting activity permits were obtained allowing the discharge of groundwater into watercourses and/or lakes. Representative photos and water affecting activity permits (where applicable) to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.
Groundwater users	Groundwater users	Interference to existing water users when extracting water from existing dams, water bores or mineral drillholes.	N/A - no other users	Low	No public nuisance impacts resulting from the extraction of water for exploration purposes, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Provide the information requested within the ‘Complaints’ section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all reasonable complaints from stakeholders were resolved to the satisfaction of both parties, prior to and ongoing during the course of the exploration program without the involvement of DEM. Where permits are required for the extraction and/or usage of groundwater, provide copies of the licence or permit within the annual exploration compliance report.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
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).	Upon completion of the hole (and after any downhole geophysics), the hole will be abandoned in accordance with requirements outlined in Information Sheet M21: Mineral Exploration Drillholes - General specifications for construction and backfilling. Water Connect water bore record of previous drilling in the area shows that Andamooka Limestone is the only aquifer present with SWL at ~110m depth. In construction of the initial RC pre-collar, the drill hole will be cased with PVC (0-6m) and removable steel drill pipe to prevent ingress of water, to aid continued deeper percussion/diamond drilling and prevent groundwater ingress between potential aquifers. HQ casing to the bottom of the RC precollar will remain in the hole during NQ diamond core drilling, isolating the aquifer, until completion of the drill hole, followed by removal at the end of the hole. The PVC casing will be grouted in the hole and remain in the hole upon abandonment (but capped and blocked 30cm below ground level), which will result in permanent isolation of the unconfined aquifer and prevent interconnection		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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			between the underlying deeper confined fractured rock aquifers if present. Upon completion of the drill hole a Van Ruth plug will be inserted 20m below the base of the Andamooka Limestone (Andamooka Limestone expected to be between 110-260m depth) followed by column of cement from 280m to 110m depth to completely grout and isolate the aquifer.			
Third party access	Soil/vegetation/fauna	Degradation of rehabilitated access tracks caused by third party access (includes previously closed and rehabilitated access tracks).	All new tracks will be rehabilitated and closed off from the existing station track at the end of the drilling program. The access track will be scarified, and all topsoil and vegetation piles will be spread evenly across the rehabilitated area.	Low	Rehabilitated access tracks remain permanently closed, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Maintain before and after photographic evidence demonstrating that all tracks are closed and rehabilitated within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Representative photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the ‘Rehabilitation’ section of the annual exploration compliance report.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Contamination	Soil/vegetation/fauna	Soil/vegetation contamination (e.g. hydrocarbons, rubbish, drill samples/cuttings, ablutions, other sources)	All general and non-degradable waste generated by the drilling program waste will be removed from site and disposed of at the Roxby Downs waste transfer facility. Hydrocarbon and chemical wastes (including oily water) will be segregated from the general waste and removed offsite to be disposed of at an approved waste transfer facility (e.g. Port Augusta Resource Recovery Centre). To mitigate against higher risk sources of hydrocarbon contamination and spills, plastic bunding will be placed under major drilling equipment such as the drill rig, rod handling equipment and generators. Any fuel/oil supply stations will be located on containment spill bunds. Spill kits will be on site. All waste will be managed and disposed of in accordance with Fortescue's EMP (EX-PL-EN-0006). The greywater soakage pits for the campsite will be constructed and maintained in a manner that will not be a potential hazard to health, not emit odours, not attract flies or mosquitoes, is for a short period only in a remote low rainfall environment and is rehabilitated by backfilling. If the greywater soakage	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.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			pits become excessively full compared to the rate of soakage, a Roxby Downs based contract ‘sump sucker’ will be engaged for the removal of greywater.			

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).	At each drill pad up to three 6m x 3m x 1.5m deep sumps will be excavated to contain diamond core drilling fluids. Prior to excavating the sumps the top 20-30cm of soil will be removed and stockpiled separately from the remainder of excavated sump material, such that the topsoil can be replaced upon final drill site rehabilitation. There are no acid sulphate soils in the area, so no control strategies or management plans are required for that potential impact. Rehabilitation of topsoil and subsoil at drill sites and any new tracks will be undertaken in a manner which is compliant with the guidelines outlined in Information Sheet M33. In areas of soil compaction such as the drill site and short access track off the existing station track, light scarification will be conducted to promote natural vegetation regrowth and reduce risk of soil erosion. For final rehabilitation of the borrow pits used for station track improvements, the batters will be smoothed and contoured and the stockpiled sand, soil and gibber cover will be redistributed over the batters and pit floor. The track windrow will be reinstated along with drainage		Where soil disturbance occurs as a result of exploration activities, ensure that: • topsoil quality and quantity is maintained • the soil profile and topography is reinstated to original conditions • there is no accelerated soil erosion.	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all excavations, drillsites, camps, laydown areas and new tracks demonstrating that: • The soil profile and topography is reinstated to original conditions and is consistent with natural surroundings within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. • Where required, sufficient topsoil is removed (depending on soil profile), stored separately from subsoil and reinstated (in the correct order) within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. • There are no signs of accelerated soil erosion during and post rehabilitation of disturbed sites. Representative photos to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the ‘Rehabilitation’ section of the annual exploration compliance report.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			diversion gutters and humps to stop surface water run-off (from heavy rain events) from channeling into the pit and washing away the redistributed soil and surface rubble. Fortescue will ensure rehabilitation is completed within 3 months of expiry of the PEPR approval or program notification unless written arrangements are approved.			

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
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.	The proposed exploration area for drilling activities is over areas located on Stuarts Creek pastoral station. Proposed locations of the drill site, campsite and laydown area will have negligible impact on existing land use such as stock grazing and won't restrict stock access to feed nor water. Notice of Entry Form 21B: Notice of entry on land – advanced exploration operations have been served to the appropriate stakeholders. Engagement has been ongoing with Arabana and Kokatha Aboriginal Corporations and pastoral lease holders to detail the scope of the exploration program and to conduct heritage surveys over the drill pad, campsite, and laydown areas. Assign a designated landholder communication and liaison officer (Fortescue senior site official, from the SA Exploration team) to engage with stakeholders as the exploration program progresses. Existing station tracks will be used, with imposed speed limits and warning signs to reflect the local road conditions and proximity to the Fortescue's exploration and pastoral lease		Stakeholders are fully informed and satisfied with the proposed methods used to conduct exploration activities on their land, and all prescribed forms are served and agreements obtained in accordance with the Mining Act.	Provide the information requested within the 'Complaints' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all reasonable complaints from stakeholders are resolved to the satisfaction of both parties prior to and ongoing during the course of exploration program, without the involvement of DEM. Provide the information requested within the 'Landowner details and liaison' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that prescribed forms were served and agreements obtained in accordance with the Mining Act prior to the commencement of exploration activities.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			holders' infrastructure, as well as stock grazing. Planning and coordination will be used to minimize the number of individual vehicle movements. Rehabilitation of tracks and pads will be completed at the end of the program.			

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.	A table of key environmental considerations encompassing flora and fauna (including weeds and pathogens) has been generated according to information provided in the regulatory feedback from DEW coupled with information identified from site specific searches (20km radius) conducted for EPBC Act Protected Matters Report. This information will be included in the Fortescue site/project specific Inductions. There is a low risk to the modification of the environment by introducing weeds. Buffel Grass has been identified as a major threat. This grass is known along the Stuart Highway. Steps will be taken to avoid the introduction and/or establishment of Buffel Grass due to the proposed exploration activities. The major dispersal vector is machinery. All vehicles, trailers, equipment, and the boots of field staff will be checked for any mud or organic matter when entering the project area. Where possible, any earth works machinery will be sourced from the pastoral station to minimise contamination risks. Key components of the South Australia Buffel Grass Strategic Plan	Low	No introduction of new species of weeds and plant pathogens, nor increase in abundance of existing weeds species.	Provide a statement within the ‘Compliance with approved programs’ section of the annual exploration compliance report, confirming that: • Vehicle logs were kept during the exploration program, demonstrating that all vehicles are clean and free of plant and mud material prior to entering properties† within the tenement areas, unless otherwise agreed to with the relevant landowners. • Photographic evidence before and during exploration operations and after rehabilitation of disturbed sites was captured, demonstrating that no new weeds and plant pathogens were introduced, nor an increase in abundance of existing weeds recorded.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			(2019-2024) including impacts and mitigation of spread and infestation will be addressed in the Fortescue site induction process.			

Photos

Upload Photos

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
IMG_9092.JPG	13.58 Mb	25-02-2026 10:34:27	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Supporting information/Photos/IMG_9092_2026-02-25T00-04-27.898Z.JPG)
IMG_9109.JPG	13.47 Mb	25-02-2026 11:40:31	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Supporting information/Photos/IMG_9109_2026-02-25T01-10-32.198Z.JPG)

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (DGA94)	Zone	Details and comments	Document ID
Analytic_Signal _RA target	05/11/2025	P01 IMG_9092.jpg	673900	6666180	53	Site of one proposed drillhole. view from top of dune looking southerly across dune swale with vehicle parked on station access track and at the site of the proposed drillhole. Sparse vegetation on dune and in swale, with grass, rare mulga and cassia bushes. Photo used in sections describing Topography and Native Flora.	
Gravity inversion hole	05/11/2025	P02 IMG_9109.jpg	673620	6665943	53	Site of one proposed drillhole (priority 1 drillhole). looking southeasterly at ground surface and vegetation and planned drill site grass and cassia bushes in foreground, small claypan in background, Mulga (acacia) around southern edge of claypan. Photo used in sections describing Topography and Native Flora.	

Supporting Maps

Upload Maps

Expand/Collapse

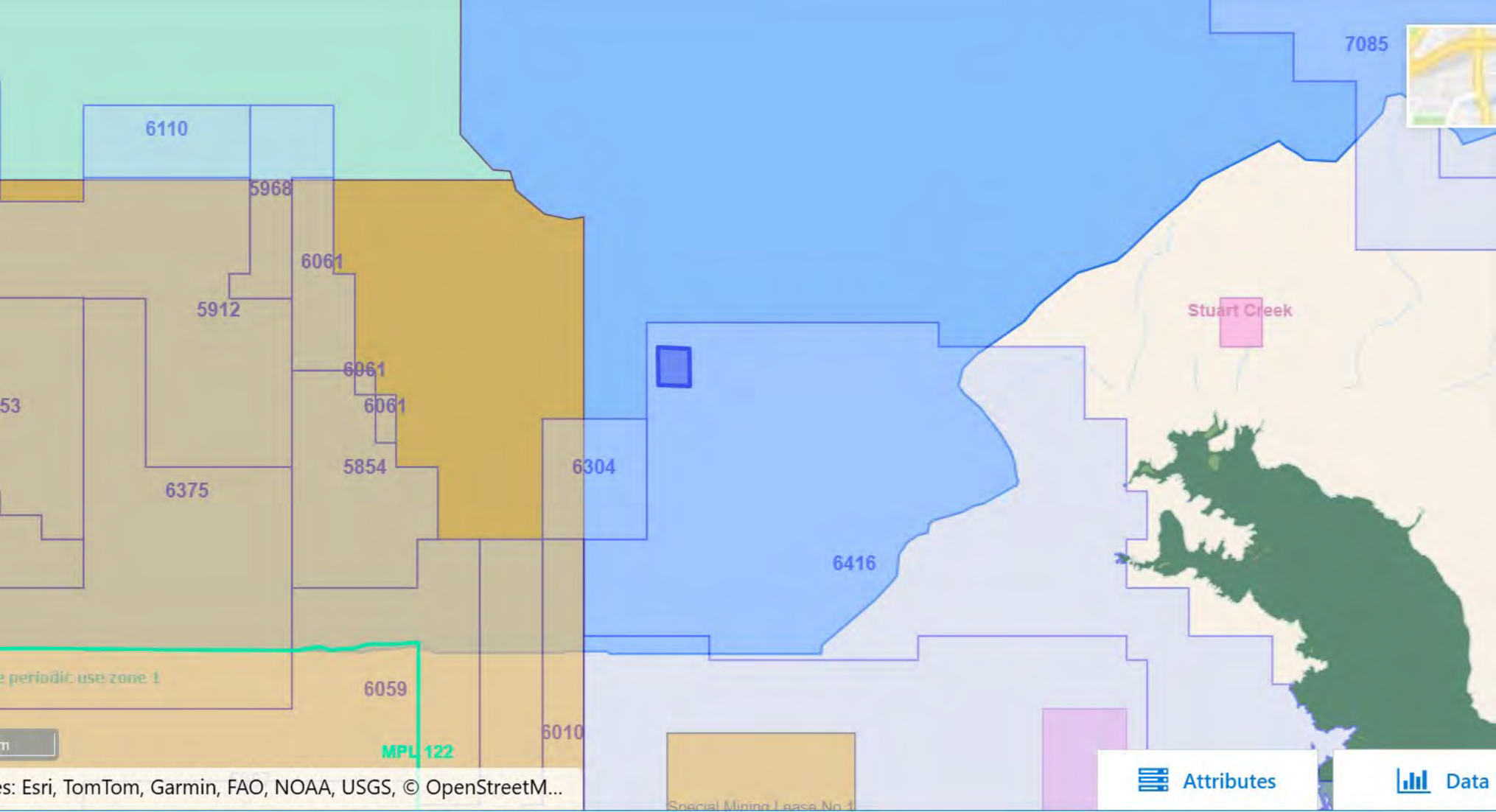
File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
TW_map of image locations on satellite imagery.pdf	1.12 Mb	27-02-2026 11:21:53	Download (MERS/EP-03950/Supporting information/Maps/TW_map of image locations on satellite imagery_2026-02-27T00-51-53.089Z.pdf)

Figure Description	Document ID
location of targets with locations of two site photos on satellite image with 500m grid	TW_map of image locations on satellite imagery

Additional Information

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

N/A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Procedure

South Australian Exploration Activities – Environmental Management Plan

Exploration SA

25/06/2021

EX-PL-EN-0006 **Rev #1**

South Australian Exploration Activities – Environmental Management Plan			
Document & Revision Number	EX-PL-EN-0006	Rev #1	**25/06/2021**
Status	IFR - Issued for Review		
Summary of Changes	Update of legislation and guidance.		
Author	Christopher Barnes		
Checked or Squad Review# (if applicable)	Carolyn Grant		
Approved	Greg Swain		
Access to this document:	Fortescue Staff & Contractors	**Next Review Date (if applicable)**	25/06/2022

Revision History ***(to be completed for each version retained by Document Control)***

Author	Checker	Approver	Rev No.	Status	Issued Date
Christopher Barnes	Initial/Surname	**Greg Swain**	0	IFU	1/08/2019
Christopher Barnes	**Carolyn Grant**	**Greg Swain**	1	IFU	25/06/2021

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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the South Australian Exploration Activities - Environmental Management Plan (Management Plan) is to outline the management actions and procedures applicable to Fortescue's mineral exploration and evaluation activities in South Australia (SA).

The plan only covers activities where an application to conduct drilling or other activities under a Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) application is required on SA Mining Act's prospecting and exploration tenure.

Application of these management actions will ensure Fortescue's environmental commitments and objectives are met.

This plan does not allow for or cover the clearing of native vegetation apart from the authorised clearing of vegetation that may be included in an approval of an exploration activity under the SA Mining Act 1971.

2. SCOPE

Table 1: Key Accountabilities

Role	Responsibility
All Fortescue employees and contractors are required to comply with the requirements of this Management Plan. The delegation of responsibility follows a RASCI framework The Manager Exploration – SA will be accountable for ensuring the requirements of this Management Plan are met during Exploration. Where responsibilities are delegated, this must be clearly recorded and communicated. In Section 5 (Table 5) specific Management Actions have been attributed to the appropriate personnel. RASCI is used to denote **R** - Responsible: Those who do the work to achieve the task. **A** - Accountable: Those who are ultimately accountable for the completion of the deliverable or task and the one to whom the Responsible person is accountable.	Manager Exploration – SA

Role		Responsibility
S - Supportive	Resources allocated to the Responsible person and who will also assist in completing the task.	
C - Consulted	Those whose opinions are sought, two-way communication.	
I - Informed	Those whom are kept informed, one-way communication.	

3. DEFINITIONS

Table 2: Definition of Terms/Acronyms

Word/Term	Definition
Clearance	In relation to native vegetation, means - o The killing or destruction of native vegetation; o The removal of native vegetation; o The severing of branches, limbs, stems or trunks of native vegetation; o The burning of native vegetation; o Any other substantial damage to native vegetation, And includes the draining or flooding of land, or any other act or activity, that causes the killing or destruction of native vegetation or any other substantial damage to native vegetation.
Department	The Department for Energy and Mining
Drilling	The perforation of the earth's surface crust by mechanical means, whether the hole caused by the perforation is vertical, inclined, or horizontal, and includes all operations for preventing collapse of the sides of any such hole or for preventing it from being filled with extraneous materials including water.
Drilling Fluid / Drill Mud	Any liquid or gaseous fluid, or mixture of fluids and solids (as solid suspensions, mixtures and emulsions of liquids, gases, and solids) used in operations to drill boreholes into the earth.
Excavation	Means a trench, tunnel or shaft but does not include a mine, well within the meaning of *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* or a trench for use as a place of internment.
Exploring	Means operations of any kind in the course of exploring for minerals or establishing the extent of a mineral deposit and includes prospecting.

Word/Term	Definition
Groundwater	Water that occurs beneath the ground surface in the saturated zone.
Native Vegetation	Means a plant or plants of a species indigenous to South Australia including a plant or plants growing in or under waters of the sea but does not include: ○ (a) a plant or part of a plant that is dead unless the plant, or part of the plant is of a class declared by regulation to be included in this definition; or ○ (b) a plant intentionally sown or planted by a person unless the plant was or planted – ▪ (i) in compliance with a condition imposed by the Council under this Act or by the Native Vegetation Authority under the repealed Act, or with the order of a court under this Act or the repealed Act; or ▪ (ii) in circumstances involving the use of money paid into the fund for the purpose of achieving a significant environmental benefit
PEPR	Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR): A title (such as an exploration licence) granted under the Mining Act 1971 is subject to a statutory condition that the title holder must not carry out an authorised exploration activity unless a PEPR has been obtained. This plan only covers activities where an application to conduct a Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) is required on an exploration tenement under the terms of the Mining Act.
Rehabilitation	Means the treatment or management of disturbed land or water for the purpose of establishing a safe and stable environment.
Tenure	Is an area of land where exploration activities are conducted under the terms of the *Mining Act 1971*.

4. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The following Legislation provides the broad framework for which this procedure must operate and with which it needs to comply.

Table 3: Legislation

Act / Regulation / Standards
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)
Mining Act 1971
Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012
Native Vegetation Act 1991
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972
AS 1940-2004: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids, Standards Australia, 2004.
AS 3780-2008: The storage and handling of corrosive substances, Standards Australia, 2008.
Minerals Regulatory Guidelines; MG2b: Preparation of a program for environmental protection and rehabilitation (PEPR) for metallic and industrial minerals (excluding coal and uranium) in South Australia, SA Government, Department for Energy and Mining, December 2020
Mining Determination – Adopted Program: MD001: Generic program for environmental protection and rehabilitation for low impact mineral exploration in South Australia, SA Government, Department for Energy and Mining, December 2020.
Minerals Regulatory Guidelines; MG13: Mineral Exploration reporting guidelines for South Australia, SA Government, Department for Energy and Mining, August 2019.
Minerals Regulatory Guidelines; MG22: Conducting mineral exploration (DRAFT), SA Government, Department for Energy and Mining, December 2020.
Minerals Regulatory Guidelines; MG4: Guide to land rights, access and engagement, SA Government, Department for Energy and Mining, January 2021.
South Australia Earth Resources Information Sheet M33; Statement of Environmental Objectives and environmental guidelines for mineral exploration activities in South Australia, Department of State Development, June 2004.
Understanding dryland farming: information for mineral explorers in South Australia, SA Government, Department of State Development 2014.
Code of Conduct for Mineral & Energy Explorers; a framework for access to rural land, South Australian Chamber of Mines & Energy, June 2013.

5. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Land use

The area has a number of natural resource assets such as national parks, culturally significant areas and is home to a vast range of native fauna and flora with some of these being listed as threatened or endangered.

Most of the areas covered by Fortescue tenure that aren't part of the Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA – 127,600km^2) or the Cultana Defence Area (2,100km^2) is pastoral land.

5.2 Heritage and Social Environment

5.2.1 Heritage

The identification and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage is fundamental to Fortescue's approach to sustainable operations and the company's commitment to protect and promote Aboriginal history and culture. Fortescue consults closely with its Native Title Partners and government to ensure effective cultural heritage management outcomes are achieved and Fortescue is compliant with legislation.

In South Australia, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (AHA) is the principal* legislation that protects Aboriginal heritage. The Act applies to all persons, including those operating under the *Mining Act 1971* (Mining Act). Part 9B of the Mining Act sets out what procedures must be undertaken prior to the conduct of mining activities on 'native title land'. Part 9B became operational on 17 June 1996 and has been a successful alternative State scheme to that offered under the Commonwealth's Native Title Act 1993. Under the Act it is an offence to damage, disturb or interfere with an Aboriginal site, object or remains.

Division 1 of the AHA states that any discovery of Aboriginal objects or remains must be notified to the Minister as soon as practicable. Should this occur during any Fortescue works on South Australian tenure, in the first instance, stop works and notify the Land Access Specialist who will further liaise with the Native Title Groups and Fortescue's heritage department.

The North West Olympic Project intersects with three Native Title Groups, Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation, Arabana and Anakarinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara. Fortescue has signed Native Title Mining and Land Access Agreements (NTMA's) with these three Aboriginal Corporations, detailing obligations of both the Aboriginal Corporation and the Explorer (Fortescue).

The Port Augusta Project intersects with two Native Title Groups, Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation and Barngarla Determination Aboriginal Corporation. Fortescue has signed Native Title Mining and Land Access Agreements (NTMA's) with both Aboriginal Corporations, detailing obligations of both the Aboriginal Corporation and the Explorer (Fortescue).

The Northern Curnamona Project intersects with two Native Title Groups, Adnyamathanha Traditional Lands Association and Malyankapa People. Fortescue are in negotiations regarding NTMA's for this area.

The NTMA's are specific to the Exploration Authority or Exploration Land, meaning that part of the Native Title Determination Area included within the area of Fortescue tenements. They are not whole of native title area agreements. As Fortescue's Exploration team acquire new tenements in South Australia, these tenements must be added to the specific NTMA's via Fortescue's Native Title team through Letters of Exchange or as per the requirements of the relative native title group.

Working adjacent to known heritage areas presents a unique opportunity for employees and contractors to better understand, respect and promote Aboriginal history, heritage and culture. All employees and contractors are expected to respect heritage areas by not entering unless escorted by the Traditional Owners.

Please contact the Heritage Team for further information, including assistance with creation of heritage surveys or discovery of suspected Aboriginal sites or remains heritage@fmgl.com.au, or contact the Native Title team for addition of tenements to existing NTMA's !NativeTitle@fmgl.com.au.

5.2.2 Pastoral

The Pastoral Board of South Australia is a statutory authority responsible to the Minister for Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development for the administration of the Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989. Pastoral leases give pastoralists access to Crown land for the main purpose of raising livestock and developing related infrastructure. Pastoral leases also require that the land be managed sustainably to prevent further degradation and, where possible, to improve the condition of the land.

Rangelands pastoral properties make up 40% of land in South Australia. These areas are of great economic value but also have important cultural and ecological significance and are home to many rare and endangered native species.

Fortescue must ensure that Pastoral stakeholders are kept informed well in advance regarding all required access to Tenure intersecting Pastoral Stations. Discuss your planned work well in advance with the Land Access Specialist.

It is a requirement under the conditions of the Mining Act that stakeholders receive the following information: a reasonable description of the proposed exploration or mining operations

- maps and plans that show the location of proposed activities
- the proposed duration of operations, including date of entry
- the type of equipment that will be used and what impacts you will have on the land

- In addition, the Pastoral landowners will expect the following from Fortescue as a minimum
- Agreed protocol of who needs to be contacted upon arrival and departure

General Rules for working on Pastoral Stations:

- Leave all gates as you found them.
- Drive slowly when approaching a homestead to reduce dust.
- Drive slowly and with caution around livestock & watering areas
- Avoid disturbing stock, damaging tracks, vegetation etc.
- Respect a landowner's property and engage openly with them about your activities.

5.3 Climate

The projects areas are generally dominated by a 2-season climate (Dry/Wet) with the northern areas experiencing a typical semi desert climate with mild to warm days with cold nights in winter.

The southern regions of the Fortescue tenure have summers that can be warm with temperatures exceeding 35°C regularly. Although afternoons in summer tend to cool down and most summer nights are around 20 °C. Winter tends to be cooler with maximums of around 20°C and minimums between 5°C and 10°C.

The northern areas (desert like) have summers that can be hot with temperatures exceeding 40 °C on the hottest days. Although afternoons in summer tend to cool down and most summer nights are around 20 °C. Winter tends to be cooler with maximums of around 20°C and minimums of less than 10°C.

The region is considered to be relatively dry. Rain can be expected any day of the year but usually the heaviest rainfall for the northern areas is around January – February and for the southern region December. Rainfall for the northern area is approximately 158mm per annum and 222mm per annum for the southern region.

5.4 Land Systems

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) recognises 89 bioregions (Thackway and Cresswell, 1995). In general, Fortescue's activities in South Australia occur within the Stony Plains Bioregion and Gawler Bioregion.

5.5 Flora and Fauna

A brief description of the vegetation types found in the IBRA South Eastern Highlands sub-regions is described in Table 4.

Table 4: Vegetation Types of IBRA South Eastern Highlands Sub-regions

IBRA	Vegetation Types and Landform characteristics
Stony Plains	Chenopod shrublands, gidgee and mulga woodlands, extensive pastoral leases introducing many weeds including but not limited to Athel Pine, Bathurst burr and Calotrope. Four threatened plant species Tablelands and low gibber plains within some of the most arid areas in Australia
Gawler	Spinifex grasslands, open woodlands and chenopod shrubs, extensive pastoral leases introducing many weeds including but not limited to African boxthorn and love grass, Mesquite, Parkinsonia & Athel Pine. Eight threatened plant species Rounded landscapes, rocky hills, plains and salt encrusted lake beds

A significant proportion of the region's natural vegetation has been grazed on for many years. Fortescue will be undertaking exploration activities predominantly on flat land with little to no clearing required. For the purposes of this document and any associated PEPR's clearing will be included to ensure compliance.

5.5.1 Significant flora

There are 828 threatened species listed in the schedules of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* for South Australia, including 285 monocots (grasses, sedges etc) and 514 dicotyledons (chenopods etc). As part of the PEPR process, a search for threatened flora species will be undertaken to determine presence of threatened species close to the area of exploration (See Table 6, Objective 6).

5.5.2 Significant fauna

There are 324 fauna species in the South Australian region that are listed in the schedules of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, including 100 mammal species, 163 birds, 53 reptiles and 8 amphibians. As part of the PEPR process, a search for threatened fauna species will be undertaken to determine presence of threatened species close to the area of exploration (See Table 5, Objective 6).

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

A broad-based risk assessment was undertaken to establish the basis for managing risks associated with Fortescue exploration drilling activities in SA. A risk register was the output of this assessment.

The risk register (Appendix 3) will be used and reviewed on an annual basis to evaluate risk and the effectiveness of controls used to prevent or minimise impacts to the environment.

6.1 Key Environmental Activities

Many of the environmental activities[1] associated with Fortescue's exploration activities have the potential to impact on the environment.

The key exploration activities undertaken by Fortescue that have the potential to impact on the environment are:

- Vehicle movement,
- Vegetation clearing,
- Ground disturbance,
- Drilling,
- Waste disposal,
- Groundwater abstraction and discharge, and
- Rehabilitation.

A series of environmental management objectives have been developed to mitigate environmental impacts that could potentially be caused by Fortescue's exploration activities. These objectives include:

1. Ensure that chemicals and hydrocarbons are handled, transported and stored to ensure minimal environmental impact and chemical and hydrocarbon spills are managed appropriately.
2. Implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, causing adverse impacts on water quality and quantity, including groundwater levels and pressure.
3. Implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, pollution caused by dust and other air pollutants.
4. Ensure that the disposal and management of waste does not adversely affect environmental values or the health, welfare and amenity of people and land uses.

[1] Fortescue uses the term 'activities' to refer to 'Environmental Aspects' as defined by ISO14001.

5. Minimise the extent of any vegetation clearing and surface disturbance to as low as practicable.
6. Implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, adverse impacts to fauna caused by vegetation clearing or surface disturbance.
7. Implement all measures to prevent, so far as is practicable, causing any land degradation or pollution of land or water.
8. Implement all practicable measures to prevent harm to the environment when disturbing land in areas of potential acid sulphate soils and actual acid sulphate soils.
9. Plan, design, construct, maintain and use roads and tracks in a manner which minimises the area and duration of disturbance to the environment and landholders to as low as practicable.
10. Implement all practicable measures to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds, pest animals and animal and plant diseases.
11. Implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, causing adverse impacts to livestock.
12. Implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage and non-indigenous cultural heritage.
13. Implement all measures to prevent, as far as practicable, the ignition and spread of fire.
14. Ensure exploration areas are rehabilitated in accordance with the *Minerals Regulatory Guideline; MG22: Conducting mineral exploration* (Department for Energy and Mining, December 2020) requirements to minimise impacts on the duration of disturbance to the environment and landholders
15. Ensure personnel and contractors are provided with appropriate training relevant to exploration activities.

For each objective, management actions have been developed to ensure the impacts from Fortescue's activities are managed, and that appropriate monitoring, reporting and corrective action functions are implemented to support the successful implementation of the management actions. The key elements of the environmental management process associated with each objective are described in Table 5.

Table 5: Description of Key Elements of Environmental Process to Achieve Identified Objectives

Element	Definition/Description
Objective	"What" is intended to be achieved?
Management Action	Tasks undertaken to enable the objective to be met.
Performance Indicators	Metrics for evaluating the outcomes achieved by Management Actions.
Reporting Evidence	Demonstrates that the Management Action has been applied and the outcome evaluated.
Timing	Period during which the Management Action should be undertaken.
Responsibility	Accountability for ensuring the Management Action is completed.

The Timing element is broken into Before Exploration, During Exploration and Post Exploration.

These are defined as:

Before Exploration means any activity conducted prior to undertaking exploration activities. This includes planning and design and PEPR application development and submission.

During Exploration means any activity conducted during exploration. This includes clearing for drill lines and pads, drilling of exploration holes & bores, clearing and construction of pads, laydowns and access tracks.

Post Exploration means any activity conducted after exploration activities have concluded. This includes rehabilitation activities and monitoring work.

6.2 Key Management Actions for Exploration Activities

The key management actions, performance indicators, evidence, timing and responsibilities for each environmental management objective (detailed in Section 4) are provided in Table 5.

Table 6: Key Management Actions for Exploration Activities

Reference	Management Action	Performance Indicators	Reporting/Evidence	Timing	Responsibility
Objective 1	**Ensure that chemicals and hydrocarbons are handled, transported and stored to ensure minimal environmental impact and chemical and hydrocarbon spills are managed appropriately.**				
1.1	Ensure relevant personnel and contractors involved in chemical and hydrocarbon handling and storage activities are provided with the appropriate training and equipment as outlined in the *Chemical and Hydrocarbon Spills Procedures* (45-PR-EN-0014) and the *Hazardous Materials Management Procedure* (45-PR-SA-0051).	• Chemical and hydrocarbon management included in induction program. • All site personnel and contractors complete site induction. • Chemical and hydrocarbon management included in toolbox presentations. • Chemical and hydrocarbon handling and storage equipment available.	• Site induction and toolbox meeting minutes • Training records • Site inspection and/or audit records	Before exploration During exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
• 1.2	Ensure that: • Chemicals and hydrocarbons brought to site are on Chem-alert (or an Exploration Chemical Register) and appropriate disposal methods are in place. • Chemical and hydrocarbons wastes to be stored in appropriate bins for appropriate waste removal.	• Site chemicals and hydrocarbons on Chem-Alert or relevant register • Chemical, hydrocarbons and associated wastes stored in designated areas. • Compliance with this Management Plan •	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
1.3	Ensure that all chemicals and hydrocarbons excluding those contained within plant and equipment, are: • stored in designated areas, stored with a current Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and handled in accordance with any relevant SDS and Australian Standards for the material, and • stored in appropriate containers that are in good condition and labelled to clearly identify the stored product, and • kept in a facility or area which is capable of containing at least 110% of the largest container capacity stored within that area.	• Chemicals and hydrocarbons stored in designated areas. • SDS available for all chemicals and hydrocarbons. • All chemicals and hydrocarbons handled and stored according to the SDS. Compliance with this Management Plan	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
1.4	Ensure that: • adequate spill prevention and absorbent materials required to manage spills and leaks for all potential pollutants which are on site are readily available at all times, and • appropriate equipment and materials is used to capture any drips and spills which occur during the transfer of potential pollutants, and when carrying out maintenance of hydrocarbon filled plant and equipment.	• Adequate spill prevention and absorbent materials available. • Compliance with this Management Plan •	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
1.5	Where a hydrocarbon leak or pill has occurred as a result of drilling activities, place an adequately sized drip tray and/or spill matting under the drill rig to prevent soil contamination and to contain the leakage/spill in accordance with approval conditions.	Drip trays placed under drill rigs Spill kits stored on drill rigs	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist

1.6	• Ensure that spills of potential pollutants (chemicals and hydrocarbons) are contained and cleaned up as quickly as practicable. • • **(Such spillage must not be cleaned up by hosing, sweeping, or otherwise releasing contaminants to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland, or lake.)**	Spills of potential pollutants are contained and cleaned up as quickly as practicable.	Incident Report in BMS •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
1.7	• Where a chemical or hydrocarbon spill has occurred as a result of Fortescue exploration activities, investigate and report the incident in accordance with the Incident Event Management Procedure (100-PR-SA-0011) and manage the spill (including contaminated soil) as per the Chemical and Hydrocarbon Spills Procedure (100-PR-EN-0014).	Incident reported in BMS Incident investigated according to Procedure **Incident reported to Regulator <u>where required</u>[2]**, within specified legislative or licensing condition. • •	Incident Report in BMS Correspondence with relevant Regulator	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
Objective 2	**Implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, causing adverse impacts on water quality and quantity, including groundwater levels and pressure.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
• 2.1	• Undertake an assessment to gain a clear understanding of the groundwater and surface water sources which may be impacted by the proposed exploration activities.	• Compliant with the conditions of the PEPR	• Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) application	• Before exploration	A - Manager, Exploration • R - Approvals Project Geologist
2.2	Implement all practicable measures to minimise any: • harm or pollution to surface water resources • contamination or cross-connection of aquifers or groundwater sources, including through the use of suitable drilling techniques and fluids • depressurisation of aquifers or groundwater sources as a result of water moving from one aquifer or groundwater source to another, or water being removed from an aquifer or groundwater source (including changes to surface water flows where there is connectivity between surface and groundwater systems).	• Surface water resources not harmed or polluted. • Potential for Contamination or cross-connection of aquifers or groundwater sources minimised. • Potential for depressurisation of aquifers or groundwater minimised. • Potential for water being removed from aquifer or groundwater source minimised. •	Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
2.3	Contain all drill cuttings, fluids and groundwater returned to the surface as part of the drilling process in in-ground sumps pending re-circulation. (In-ground sumps must be lined with an impermeable barrier where there is a potential risk of contamination from drill cuttings or fluids.)	• All drill cuttings, fluids and groundwater returned to the surface are contained in in-ground sumps.	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
Objective 3	**Implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, pollution caused by dust and other air pollutants.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**

[2] Refer Appendix 1 to determine severity of spill.

3.1	Determine whether the proposed activities are likely to generate dust, which has the potential to exceed the cumulative thresholds as stated in Safe Work Australia's Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants (April 2013) – *r.49 WHS Regs 2012* Where the activity is likely to generate dust, management controls should be designed to reduce the potential dust impacts of the proposed activity.	• PEPR application includes consideration of potential dust generation and measures to control potential impacts (under Soils and surface cover)	• PEPR application	Before exploration During exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Approvals Project Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
3.2	To prevent causing an unreasonable release of dust, the following measures or similar measures **may be** used: • altering work practices to avoid or minimise the generation of dust, including reducing vehicle speeds • scheduling activities for times when they will have least impact • revegetating disturbed areas as soon as practicable • leaving or creating wind breaks or screening • installing pollution control equipment.	• Measures implemented to prevent unreasonable release of dust where required.	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
3.3	To minimise diesel particulate emissions all machinery and equipment are maintained as per manufacturer's specifications for maintenance.	• All machinery and equipment are maintained as per manufacturer's specifications for maintenance	• Machinery and equipment maintenance records • Site inspection and/or audit records	• During exploration	• A - Manager, Exploration • R - Fortescue Site Geologist
Objective 4	**Ensure that the disposal and management of waste does not adversely affect environmental values or the health, welfare and amenity of people and land uses.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
4.1	Any putrescible and inert wastes will be disposed to an appropriate licensed Landfill Facility in accordance with the EPA (SA) Guidelines; Environmental Management of Landfill Facilities (April 2019).	• Landfill waste disposed to an appropriate facility •	• Disposal records/ Waste Receipts • Site inspection and/or audit records •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
4.2	Designated bulk bags for putrescible waste will be made available and securely closed when in use.	• Bulk bags are available and securely closed when in use	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
4.3	Hydrocarbon and chemical wastes (including oily water) shall be segregated from the general waste stream and removed offsite by an appropriately licensed controlled waste contractor for disposal.	• Hazardous wastes disposed to licensed facility •	• Disposal records/ Waste Receipts • Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration/ Post Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
4.4	Waste materials and on-site waste facilities are managed as detailed below to minimise potential impacts on human health, on fauna and the likelihood of increases in feral animal numbers. <u>Waste storage:</u> • Skip bins to be covered; • Bulker bags to be tied up during use; • Green bins (putrescible waste) around site to have lids closed; • Red bins used for hydrocarbon wastes (i.e. used rags); • Yellow bins are for Spill Kits and shall be kept suitably stocked.	• Compliance with this Management Plan • Compliance with Fibrous Minerals Management Procedure •	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor

	Asbestos Management: • Any material contaminated with asbestos (including potentially contaminated samples) must be double bagged, goose neck tied with cable ties, labelled and placed in a Drum marked as per the *Fibrous Minerals Management Procedure* (100-PR-SA-1060) (Appendix 4), with the drum placed in dedicated Asbestos holding area and disposed of as soon as possible.				
4.5	RC samples will be emptied out of sample bags into sumps, drill holes or other excavations before backfilling. The sample bags must be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility. Diamond drill samples should be trayed and taken offsite unless there is a decision made where it is not practical to retain them. This decision will require consultation with and approval from DEM.	• Sample bags disposed appropriately • Drill samples disposed in sumps, drill holes or other excavations • Communcation with DEM regarding diamond core disposal	• Site inspection and/or audit records • Completed drill hole checklist • • Exploration Compliance Report	During Exploration Post Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
Objective 5	**Minimise the extent of any vegetation clearing and surface disturbance to as low as practicable**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
5.1	Demarcate the boundaries of any areas for vegetation clearing and surface disturbance.	• Boundaries of areas for vegetation clearing and surface distrubance demarcated.	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
5.2	To minimise the area of disturbance to vegetation, the following or similar measures should be used: • Where practical, site/modify drill hole location/s so as to avoid or minimise need for vegetation clearance and surface disturbance. • avoid disturbing large and/or mature trees • avoid disturbing habitat trees • select specific trees to be cleared and avoid causing damage to surrounding vegetation • avoid vegetation removal in windbreaks and shelter belts • where practical, leave the rootstock intact to promote regeneration and regrowth.	• Compliance with this Management Plan	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
5.3	During drilling, excavating and/or sampling ensure: • Excavations are designed and operated to minimise the risks associated with overflow and/or spill events. • Excavations to have suitable fauna egress (ramped or matting in corners) • Prior to excavating or establishing a site seasonal influences, such as rainfall, is considered before excavating or establishing a site.	• Compliance with this Management Plan	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
5.4	When constructing gridlines and geophysical lines: • Consider using existing gates, tracks, roads and survey lines. • Do not construct survey lines that exceed the width necessary to safely undertake the survey, nor exceed the approved PEPR.	• Compliance with this Management Plan • Compliance with the PEPR	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
5.5	To enhance rehabilitation, vegetation clearing, and topsoil management should be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of E-PR-EN-	• Rehabilitation undertaken in accordance with the approved PEPR application.	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Approvals Project Geologist

	0010 FMG Exploration Drill Hole Stabilisation and Site Rehabilitation Procedure[3]				S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
Objective 6	**Implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, adverse impacts to threatened flora and fauna caused by vegetation clearing or surface disturbance.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
6.1	Determine presence of known threatened flora and fauna species, populations, or ecological communities located within 250 metres of the disturbance area – through a search of species listed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.	• PEPR application includes confirmation of search being undertaken.	• PEPR application	Before exploration During exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Approvals Project Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
6.2	Vegetation clearing, and surface disturbance should be conducted in a manner so as not to cause danger to fauna. The following or similar measures should be used where necessary: • the installation of temporary fencing around work sites preventing fauna from accessing open and unattended excavation pits of a depth greater than 1 metre where animals are frequenting a site that's not running 24 hours a day. • sloping excavations at one end to allow for the egress of any fauna.	• Vegetation clearing and surface disturbance conducted in a manner so as not to cause danger to fauna.	• Site inspection and/or audit records	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
6.3	Ensure: • trees and canopy branches are inspected for resident fauna prior to felling or branch removal, and clearly demarcate any hollows or active bird nests, and • tree felling, or branch removal does not proceed until any resident fauna have been relocated by an ecologist or other competent and demonstrably experienced person.	Trees and canopy branches are inspected for resident fauna prior to felling or branch removal, with any hollows or active bird nests clearly demarcated. Tree felling, or branch removal does not proceed until any resident fauna have been relocated by an ecologist or other competent and demonstrably experienced person.	• Site inspection and/or audit records	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
6.4	To minimise the area of disturbance to fauna, the following or similar measures should be used: • avoid disturbing large and/or mature trees • avoid disturbing habitat trees • select specific trees to be cleared and avoid causing damage to surrounding vegetation • avoid vegetation removal in windbreaks and shelter belts • where practical, leave the rootstock intact to promote regeneration and regrowth.	• Compliance with this Management Plan	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
6.5	Vegetation clearing, and surface disturbance should be conducted in a manner so as not to cause danger to fauna. The following or similar measures should be used where necessary: • the installation of temporary fencing around work sites • preventing fauna from accessing open and unattended excavation pits of a depth greater than 1 metre • sloping excavations at one end to allow for the egress of any fauna.	Compliance with this Management Plan	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor

[3] E-PR-EN-0010 Exploration Drill Hole Stabilisation and Site Rehabilitation Procedure is a West Australian document, but the procedure also relates to the work being completed in SA

6.6	Where operations are not running 24 hours per day, all water and mud storage tanks are enclosed or have lids and do not have open access that may result in fauna entrapment.	Water and mud storage tanks are enclosed (where required)	• Site inspection and/or audit records	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
Objective 7	**Implement all measures to prevent, so far as is practicable, causing any land degradation or pollution of land or water.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
7.1	Ensure that the following site design principals are considered during site design and implementation: • Assess the soil and water implications (including potential for erosion) of the activity at the planning stage. • Plan for erosion and sediment control prior to any surface disturbance occurs. • Minimise the area of soil disturbance to minimise the potential for erosion. • Control water flow from the top of and through the site by diverting up-slope clean water away from disturbed areas and ensuring that concentrated flows are below erosive levels and sediment is retained within disturbed areas. • Maintain erosion and control measures effectively. • Minimise the number of river crossings. • Do not block creeks, channels or any other type of water holding area. • Implement all practicable measures to avoid clearing on slopes greater than 18 degrees from horizontal.	• Compliance with this Management Plan	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	Before exploration During exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
Objective 8	**Implement all practicable measures to prevent harm to the environment when disturbing land in areas of potential acid sulphate soils and actual acid sulphate soils.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
8.1	Determine whether acid sulphate soils are present within the exploration licence area and whether the proposed exploration activities are to be undertaken within these areas.	• PEPR application includes consideration of the presence of acid sulphate soil (Management of Hazardous Materials)	• PEPR application	Before exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
8.2	If acid sulphate soils are considered to be present, undertake drilling activities in accordance with the *National guidance for the management of acid sulphate soils in inland aquatic ecosystems (2011).*	• Where acid sulphate soils are considered to be present drilling activities are undertaken in accordance with the *National guidance for the management of acid sulphate soils in inland aquatic ecosystems (2011).*	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	Before exploration During exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Project Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
Objective 9	**Plan, design, construct, maintain and use roads and tracks in a manner which minimises the area and duration of disturbance to the environment and landholders to as low as practicable.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
9.1	Use or upgrade of existing tracks and private roads wherever practicable (only to be undertaken with the written agreement of the landholder /stakeholder).	• Existing tracks and roads are used or upgraded where practicable.	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist

					S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
9.2	Ensure other users of existing public roads and tracks are not impeded.	• Existing public roads and tracks are not impeded from use by drilling / other machinery.	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
9.3	Ensure that the landholders have been consulted with prior to establishing any new roads or tracks (new roads or tracks only to be undertaken with agreement of the landholder / stakeholder).	• Landholders have been consulted prior to establishing any new roads or tracks	• Stakeholder consultation register • Stakeholder correspondance	Before exploration During exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Project Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
9.4	Ensure the planning, design, construction, maintenance and use of roads and tracks is undertaken in a manner which minimises the area and duration of disturbance to the environment and landholders to as low as practicable.	• The planning, design, construction, maintenance and use of roads and tracks is undertaken in a manner which minimises the area and duration of disturbance to the environment and landholders to as low as practicable.	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
9.5	The construction of roads and tracks should follow the contour of the land to minimise: • the amount of cut and fill • the potential for water erosion	• Roads and tracks are constructed to follow the contour of the land or decision not to recorded.	• Site inspection and/or audit records • Record of not complying with plan. •	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
9.6	Refrain from using any unsealed roads or tracks during wet conditions to prevent damage to that road or track, unless the road or track has been designed and constructed for use in wet conditions, or the landholder expressly consented to the use of that road or track in wet conditions.	• Unsealed roads or tracks are not used during wet conditions to prevent damage to that road or track, unless the road or track has been designed and constructed for use in wet conditions, or the landholder expressly consented to the use of that road or track in wet conditions.	• Site inspection and/or audit records • Stakeholder consultation register • Stakeholder correspondence	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist
9.7	Unless otherwise agreed with the relevant landholder, the title holder must repair all damage to existing roads and tracks resulting from exploration activities.	• Unless otherwise agreed with the relevant landholder, the title holder has repaired all damage to existing roads and tracks resulting from exploration activities.	• Site inspection and/or audit records • Stakeholder consultation register • Stakeholder correspondence	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist
Objective 10	**Implement all practicable measures to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds, pest animals and animal and plant diseases.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**

10.1	Ensure all vehicles, plant and equipment, including trailered equipment, are clean from weeds and pest animals, inspected prior to entry into each Fortescue Exploration Area.	• All vehicles, plant and equipment, including trailered equipment, are clean from weeds and pest animals, inspected prior to entry into each Fortescue Exploration Area.	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist
10.2	Ensure that any soil and material imported into the exploration licence area is free of disease, soil pathogens, seeds and weeds.	• Any soil and material imported into the exploration licence area is free of disease, soil pathogens, seeds and weeds.	• Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist
10.3	Comply with any additional requirements to minimise the introduction and spread of weeds, pest animals and animal and plant diseases, as agreed in writing with individual landholders when negotiating access.	• Compliance with landholder agreement where required	• Written landholder agreement • Site inspection and/or audit records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist
10.4	Ensure staff and contractors are provided with the appropriate training and information on weed management using the protocol “come clean – go clean”.	• Staff and contractors are provided with the appropriate training and information on weed management using the protocol “come clean – go clean”.	• Site induction • Induction attendance register	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
Objective 11	**Implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, adverse impacts to livestock.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
11.1	Activities should be conducted in a manner so as not to cause danger to livestock with the following or similar measures used where necessary: • installation of temporary fencing around work sites • preventing livestock from accessing open and unattended excavation pits of a depth greater than 1 metre • sloping excavations at one end to allow for the egress of any livestock • minimising activities in consultation with the landholder which have the potential (by way of noise, vibration, lighting, vehicle speed, etc) to impact livestock operations • permitting the access of livestock to any watering places or approaches to watering places • leaving gates as found, or as directed by the landholder • preventing access to water which is a by-product of exploration.	• Compliance with this Management Plan	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
11.2	When using explosives or high electrical currents, implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, causing harm or disturbance to domestic animals and livestock.	• Compliance with this Management Plan	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
Objective 12	**Implement all measures to prevent, so far as practicable, harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage and non-indigenous cultural heritage.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**

12.1	Prior to all ground disturbance activities: • An Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment should be undertaken (Section B of the PEPR) in accordance with the requirements of part 9B of the *Mining Act 1971* • The Heritage Places Database Search (HPDS) (http://maps.sa.gov.au/heritagesearch/HeritageSearchLocation.aspx) should be completed and used to complete the PEPR	• Undertake Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment prior to ground disturbance. • Review the HPDS to confirm presence or absence of Aboriginal heritage information or decision not to recorded.	• Record of undertaking due diligence assessment. • Record of assessing the HPDS • Inclusion in PEPR.	Before Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Approvals Project Geologist S - Manager, Heritage
12.2	All known Aboriginal objects, places or sensitive sites located within 50 metres of the disturbance area should be: • Recorded on site GIS and site records. • Demarcated with flagging tape or fencing.	• Compliance with this Management Plan or decision not to recorded.	• Aboriginal objects, places or sensitive sites recorded on GIS and site records • Photo of demarcation • Record of not complying with plan.	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
12.3	Prior to all ground disturbance activities check the following registers and instruments for the presence of any items of significant non-indigenous heritage: • World Heritage List • Commonwealth Heritage List • National Heritage List • State Heritage Register • relevant environmental planning instruments, such as a local council's environmental plan.	• Consideration in PEPR application	• PEPR application	Before Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Approvals Project Geologist S - Manager, Heritage
12.4	All known items of significant non-indigenous heritage located within 50 metres of the disturbance area should be: • Recorded on site GIS and site records • Demarcated with flagging tape or fencing.	• Compliance with this Management Plan or decision not to recorded.	• Items of significant non-indigenous heritage recorded on GIS and site records • Photo of demarcation • Record of not complying with plan.	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor

Objective 13	**Implement all measures to prevent, as far as practicable, the ignition and spread of fire.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
13.1	Grass, foliage or vegetation will not be burned off without the written consent of the land holder and the local fire authority.	• Written burn-off consent from land holder and local fire authority. • Field record/log notes dates when burning occured.	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
13.2	Each site will have an up-to-date fire response and readiness plan in place as part of the HSE Reference Guide for that Location	• Fire response and readiness plan available on site. •	• Site inspection and/or audit records • HSE Reference Guide	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
13.3	Lead driller and assistant driller are informed and trained with respect to local fire hazard conditions, fire susceptibility and emergency procedures.	• Lead and assistant driller informed and trained as to local fire hazard conditions,	• Training records	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration

		fire susceptibility and emergency procedures.			R - Fortescue Site Geologist
13.4	Fire-fighting equipment is maintained, available at the site and fitted to all exploration vehicles.	• Fire-fighting equipment available at site and fitted to all exploration vehicles.	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
13.5	Exploration activities should not be undertaken during periods of Extreme or Catastrophic fire danger ratings as declared by the Bureau of Meteorology.	• Field record/log notes days of extreme or catastrophic fire danger – aligns with Bureau of Meteorology records.	• Site inspection and/or audit records •	During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist
Objective 14	**Ensure exploration areas are rehabilitated in accordance with the Minerals Regulatory Guidelines; MG22: Conducting mineral exploration (Department for Energy and Mining, December 2020) requirements to minimise impacts on the duration of disturbance to the environment and landholders**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
14.1	Complete progressive rehabilitation and ensure final rehabilitation is completed within 3 months of expiry of the PEPR approval or program notification, unless alternative written arrangements are approved.	• Rehabilitation commenced as soon as reasonably practicable post drilling activities.	• Rehabilitation log • Exploration Compliance Report	Post Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R – Approvals Project Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor
Objective 15	**Ensure personnel and contractors are provided with appropriate training relevant to exploration activities.**				
Reference	**Management Action**	**Performance Indicators**	**Reporting/Evidence**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
15.1	Ensure all personnel and contractors involved in site exploration activities are made aware of their responsibilities in relation to this Management Plan through the *Fortescue Induction* program and site specific toolbox meetings. Site specific Toolbox meeting topics may include: • Hydrocarbon and chemical spill control and response • Weed awareness and management	• Relevant Management Plan aspects included in the *Fortescue Induction* program. • Site specific toolboxs meetings include relevant Management Plan topics. • All personnel and contractors completed the SA Exploration Induction Program.	• Site inductions and toolbox meeting minutes • Training records	Before Exploration During Exploration	A - Manager, Exploration R - Fortescue Site Geologist S – Exploration Environmental Advisor / HSE Advisor

7. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTABLE INCIDENTS

Appendix 1 (Environmental Consequence Descriptors) details the environmental incidents that may occur during drilling activities. Environmental incidents that can or have the potential to cause or threaten material harm to the environment are considered to have a consequence Level of 3 (serious) or above. Reporting of incidents will be directed by the *Incident Event Management Procedure* (100-PR-SA-0011) (Appendix 2).

7.1 Verbal report

The Department for Energy and Mining will be notified of the above incidents within one business day of the tenement holder or site personnel becoming aware of the incident[4]. The Department will be contacted on +61 8 8463 3000 or by the email address: DEM.Tenements@sa.gov.au

7.2 Written report

A written report will be provided to the Department within one month after the holder of the tenement becomes aware of the occurrence of the incident[5]. The written incident report will include the following information:

- The full name and business address of the holder of the mining tenement;
- The name and telephone number of a person who may be contacted about the matter;
- The circumstances constituting the reportable incident;
- The steps that have been taken to address or rectify the effects of the reportable incident;
- Additional information will be provided to the Department as and when requested.

8. COMPLIANCE

Monthly site inspections (when drilling) will be undertaken using a sample of the management actions in this Management Plan as the inspection criteria.

Opportunistic audits will also be undertaken by Fortescue periodically to determine compliance of exploration activities with this Management Plan. Where non-conformance issues or opportunities for improvement are identified these will be documented and tracked via the Business Management System (BMS).

[4] as per the *Mining Regulations 2020 r.79*

[5] as per the *Mining Regulations 2020 r.79*

The Department may conduct inspections at any time to determine whether the activities being carried out by Fortescue comply with the conditions of approval, and that the actual impacts are consistent with those described in the application.

9. RECORD KEEPING

Table 8 details the records that will be kept and maintained by Fortescue. In line with the requirements of s.15AJ of the South Australian *Mining Act 1971* and s.16 of the Mining Regulations 2020 the records will be kept for a period of seven years following the date it was made by the person or if it relates to a transaction, the date of completion for the transaction. Fortescue, when requested, will make the records available to the Department for the purposes of inspection.

Table 7: Record keeping

Aspect	Record Type	Examples of record
Use of chemicals, fuels and lubricants	Records which demonstrate compliance with requirements regarding: • the storage, use and disposal of chemicals, fuels, lubricants and other potential pollutants used during exploration activities (excluding those contained within plant and equipment), and • the storage, use and disposal of all drilling by-products contaminated by potential pollutants.	Purchasing receipts Inspection records, Records of use Waste receipts
Water	Outcomes of water management measures and monitoring programs (if any).	Monitoring records
	Groundwater Monitoring and Modelling Plan (if required).	Monitoring records, Modelling results
Noise	Outcomes of noise management measures and monitoring programs (if any).	Monitoring records
Stakeholder engagement	Records of notification to identified stakeholders or other agreement (as relevant).	Stakeholder engagement records
Air quality	Outcomes of air quality management measures and monitoring programs (if any).	Monitoring records
Waste management	Records specifying the types and quantity of all wastes generated and their disposal.	Waste log book, Waste removal receipts
Vegetation clearing and surface disturbance	Records (including photos where relevant) of fauna habitat inspections, fauna habitat demarcation and any fauna relocation.	Inspection records, Fauna demarcation and relocation records.
Soil	Acid Sulphate Soil Management Plan (if PASS or AASS are present).	Management plan
Roads and tracks	Written documentation demonstrating landholder consultation.	Stakeholder engagement records
	Records of road and track construction and maintenance	Contractor Records
Culture and Heritage	Records (including photos where relevant) of actions and decisions taken in exercising due diligence to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage and non-indigenous cultural heritage.	Action tracker, Photo records
Risk assessments	Records of risks assessments, and updates to those risk assessments, that result in a significant change to controls required to mitigate impacts to the environment.	Risk register JHA

10. MONITORING AND REVIEW

Table 8: Programmes and Schedules

Monitor (Audit) and Review	Frequency	Responsibility
Procedure Review	Annually (or as and when required)	Safety Advisor

11. DOCUMENTATION AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

This Procedure and all supporting documents will be managed as per Fortescue Document Governance Standards.

The following documents should be read in conjunction with this procedure:

Table 9: Policy, Standard, Work Instructions, Forms (Templates)

Document ID	Title of Document
"Insert Doc ID"	"Insert Name of Flowchart" (Attachment 1)
"Insert Doc ID"	"Insert Title"

REFERENCES

Thackway, R. and Cresswell, I.D. (1995). *An Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia: a framework for setting priorities in the national reserves system cooperative program*, Australian Nature Conservation Agency, Canberra.

AS 1940-2004: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids, Standards Australia, 2004.

AS 3780-2008: The storage and handling of corrosive substances, Standards Australia, 2008.

Minerals Regulatory Guidelines; MG2b: Preparation of a program for environmental protection and rehabilitation (PEPR) for metallic and industrial minerals (excluding coal and uranium) in South Australia, SA Government, Department for Energy and Mining, December 2020

Mining Determination – Adopted Program MD001: Generic program for environmental protection and rehabilitation for low impact mineral exploration in South Australia, SA Government, Department Energy and Mining, December 2020

Minerals Regulatory Guidelines; MG13: Mineral Exploration reporting guidelines for South Australia, SA Government, Department for Energy and Mining, August 2019

Minerals Regulatory Guidelines; MG22: Conducting mineral exploration (DRAFT), SA Government, Department for Energy and Mining, December 2020

Minerals Regulatory Guidelines; MG4: Guide to land rights, access and engagement, SA Government, Department for Energy and Mining, January 2021

South Australia Earth Resources Information Sheet M33; Statement of Environmental Objectives and environmental guidelines for mineral exploration activities in South Australia, Department of State Development, June 2004

Understanding dryland farming: information for mineral explorers in South Australia, SA Government, Department of State Development 2014

Code of Conduct for Mineral & Energy Explorers; a framework for access to rural land, South Australian Chamber of Mines & Energy, June 2013

EXPLORATION – WEED HYGIENE
VEHICLE COMPLIANCE INSPECTION

EX-CE-EN-0001

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THIS COPY IS PERORATED FOR TEAR OUT

	EXPLORATION - WEED HYGIENE	EX-CE-EN-0001	0001

VEHICLE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

NOTE: THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID ONLY FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AREA

Company:		Department:		Driver Name:	
Registration Number:		Equipment Make:		Equipment Model:	
Location of wash down:		Area of Primary Use:		Date:	

1. MOBILE PLANT & EQUIPMENT & LV / HV CHECKLIST

	Compliant ✔	Non-Compliant ✗	N/A	Notes / Actions to address non-compliance
The following items must be inspected and free of seeds, mud and debris:				
Wheel Arches / Mud Flaps				
Wheels / Tyres / Tracks / Running Gear				
Running Boards / Side Boards				
Undercarriage / Chassis / Suspension				
Tray / Canopy				
Grills / Radiator / Intercoolers				
Engine Bay				
Foot Wells / Floor Mats				
Storage Cabinet (Tool Chest)				
Sump / Engine Guard				
Belly Plate Free of Dirt?				
Buckets, Blades, other commonly soiled equipment				
Is Machine Free of Fuel & Oil Leaks?				
No oil, fuel or other leaks				

2. COMMENTS

This vehicle meets Fortescue weed hygiene criteria as outlined in the Vehicle Hygiene Procedure (E-EN-PP-1134) and the Weed Hygiene Certificate (EX-CE-EN-0001). This vehicle has been visually inspected and has been granted a Fortescue Weed Hygiene Certificate.

3. INSPECTION COMPLETED BY:

Full Name: _____	Signature: _____	Date of Inspection: _____

LEGEND: Yellow Copy: Contractor; White Copy: Remain in Book (FMG)

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HELD FAST IN BOOK

	EXPLORATION - WEED HYGIENE	EX-CE-EN-0001	0001

VEHICLE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

NOTE: THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID ONLY FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AREA

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Registration Number:		Equipment Make:		Equipment Model:	
Location of wash down:		Area of Primary Use:		Date:	

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Undercarriage / Chassis / Suspension				
Tray / Canopy				
Grills / Radiator / Intercoolers				
Engine Bay				
Foot Wells / Floor Mats				
Storage Cabinet (Tool Chest)				
Sump / Engine Guard				
Belly Plate Free of Dirt?				
Buckets, Blades, other commonly soiled equipment				
Is Machine Free of Fuel & Oil Leaks?				
No oil, fuel or other leaks				

2. COMMENTS

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Full Name: _____	Signature: _____	Date of Inspection: _____

LEGEND: Yellow Copy: Contractor; White Copy: Remain in Book (FMG)

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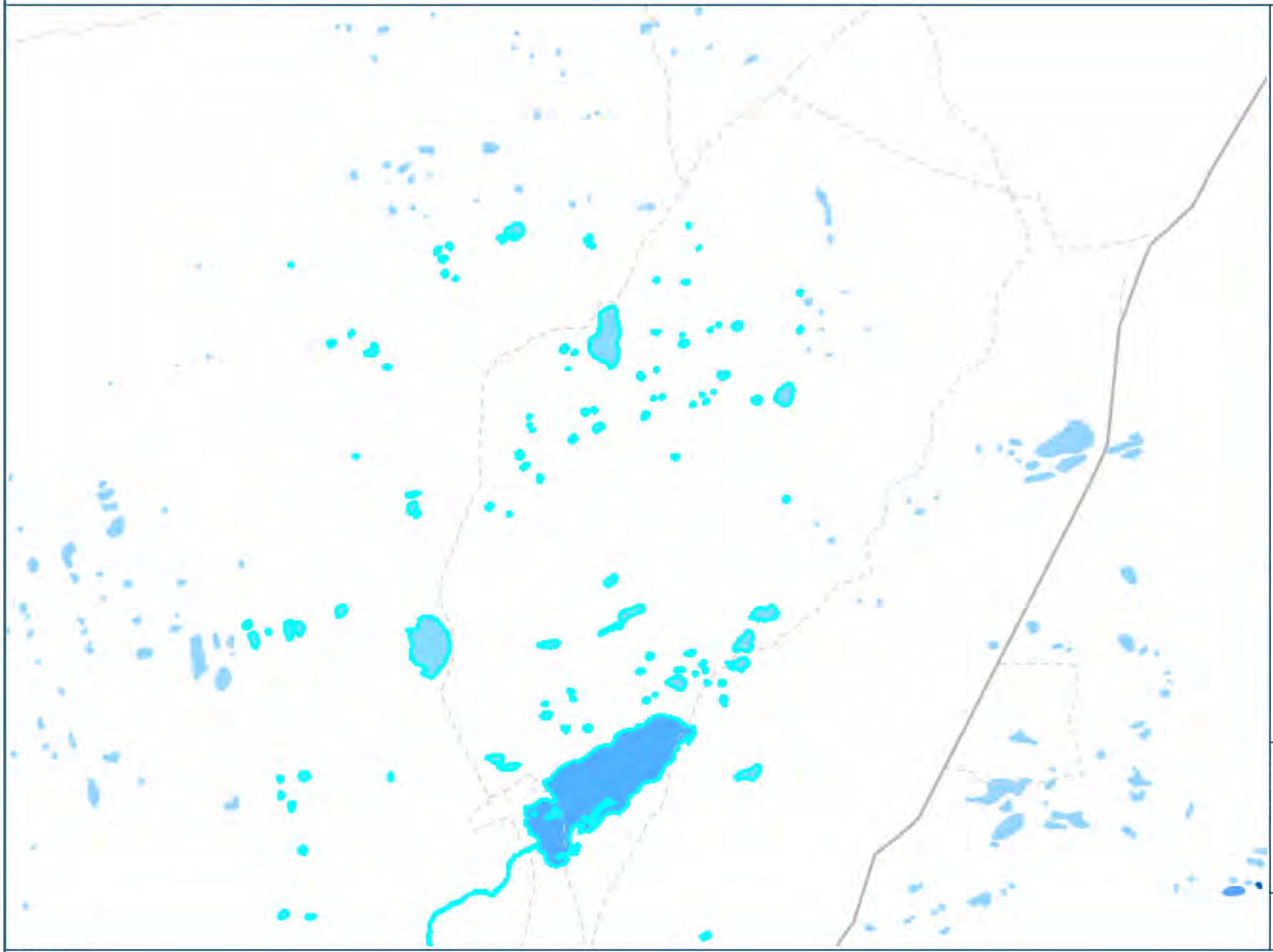
Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas

Aquatic GDE over Titan West



Data Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia and State/Territory lead water agencies. Refer to metadata for further information: Click here

Australian Albers GDA94

Date: 7 July, 2026

STUART SHELF JOINT VENTURE

Drill Hole No. BD 2

SUMMARY DRILL HOLE LOG AND ASSAY SUMMARY

Grid or Area Bopeechee

Coordinates: 11,000 N 46,000 E

Hole Completion Date: 19 / 3 / 81

Logged By: R.K. Uppill

Precollar Depth: 201.5 m

Hole Completion Depth 829.4 m

Geophysical Log: 820 m

(X) (R) (S.P) (S.N) (T)

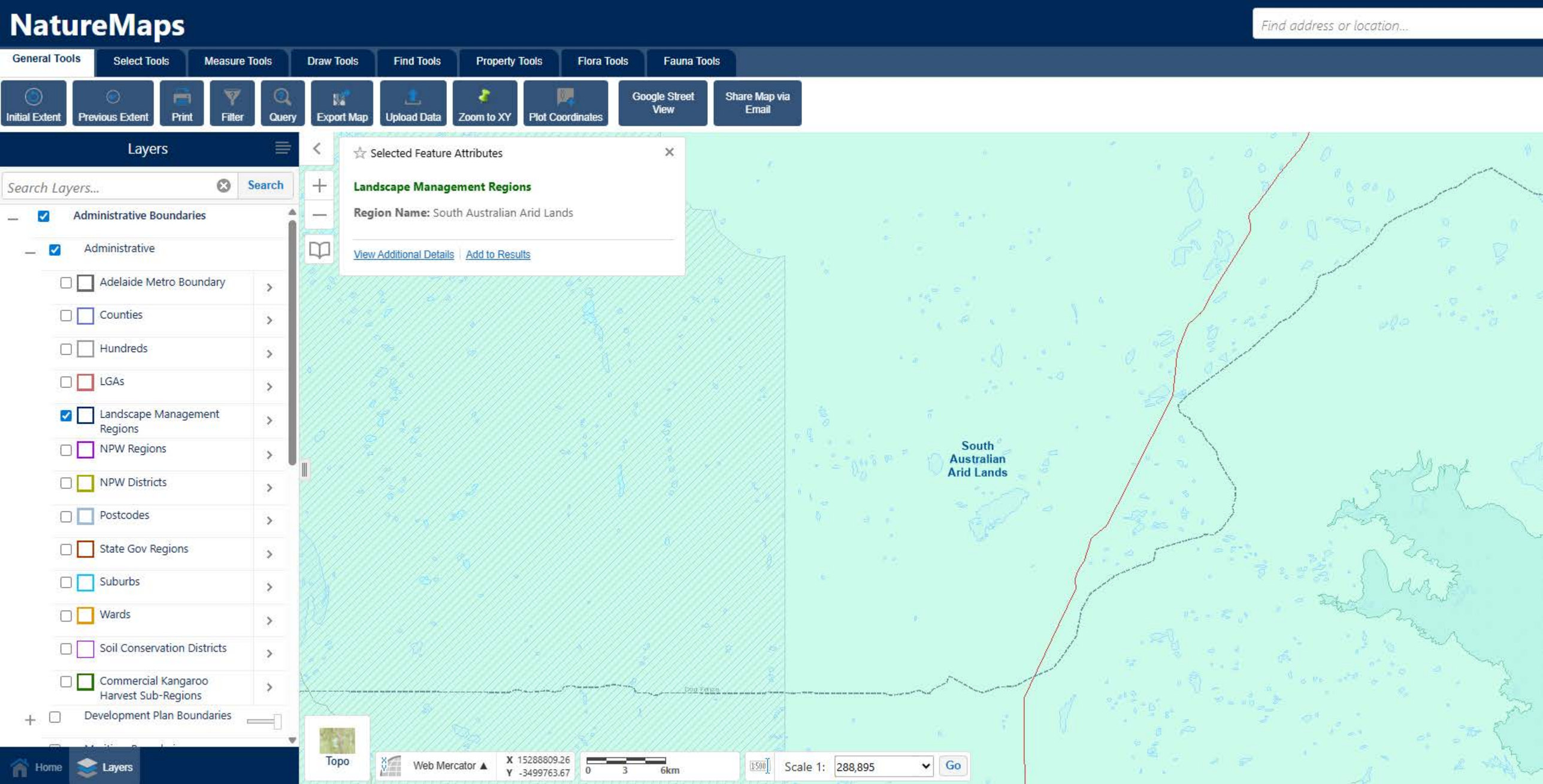
A.M.D. 131

GEOLOGICAL LOG:

0.	-	18. m	Dune Sand
18.	-	110.	Yarrowurta Shale
110.	-	257.95	Andamooka Limestone
257.95	-	434.4	Green and brown shales, calcareous and dolomitic
434.4	-	442.05	Arcoona Quartzite, Corraberra Sandstone
442.05	-	649.01	Tregolana Shale
649.1	-	652.5	Nuccoleena Formation
652.5	-	657.4	Breccia - clasts of quartzo-feldspathic and foliated chlorite rich lithologies. Dolomite matrix.
657.4	-	755.25	Amphibolite - initially foliated, mica and chlorite rich; becomes more massive and amphibole rich.
755.25	-	763.	Weakly foliated chlorite rich phyllite
763.	-	768.7	Metasediment
768.7	-	771.	Black siliceous shale
771.	-	776.8	Fine-grained metasediment (? volcanogenic)
776.8	-	791.85	Fine-grained massive mafic volcanic
791.85	-	794.6	Black siliceous shale
794.6	-	801.7	Fine-grained massive mafic volcanic
801.7	-	827.7	Chlorite rich metasediment with minor cherty zones
827.7	-	829.4	Black and pink cherty unit, brecciated

SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS

767 - 769 2m @ 0.33% Cu


NatureMaps
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Measure Tools
Draw Tools
Find Tools
Property Tools
Flora Tools
Fauna Tools
Initial Extent
Previous Extent
Print
Filter
Query
Export Map
Upload Data
Zoom to XY
Plot Coordinates
Google Street View
Share Map via Email
Layers
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Administrative Boundaries
Administrative
Adelaide Metro Boundary
Counties
Hundreds
LGAs
Landscape Management Regions
NPW Regions
NPW Districts
Postcodes
State Gov Regions
Suburbs
Wards
Soil Conservation Districts
Commercial Kangaroo Harvest Sub-Regions
Development Plan Boundaries
Selected Feature Attributes
Landscape Management Regions
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Add to Results
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Go
Home
Layers

NatureMaps

Find address or location...

General Tools | Select Tools | Measure Tools | Draw Tools | Find Tools | Property Tools | Flora Tools | Fauna Tools

Initial Extent | Previous Extent | Print | Filter | Query | Export Map | Upload Data | Zoom to XY | Plot Coordinates | Google Street View | Share Map via Email

Soil Conservation Districts

Zoom to full extent
Zoom the map to the full extent of the layer.

Zoom to visible scale
Zoom the map to a scale where the layer is visible.

Turn on/off layer visualisations
Create and view custom layer visualisations such as heat maps, clustering, and layer styles.

Toggle labels
Turn the layer's labels on or off.

Customise labels
Toggle and customise the layer's labels.

Metadata

Selected Feature Attributes

Soil Conservation Districts

Soil District: KINGOONYA

View Additional Details | Add to Results

Topo

Web Mercator ▲ X 15252960.29 Y -3513293.02

0 3 6km

Scale 1: 288,895 Go

Home | Soil Conservation Dist...

Waters	Aquatic ecosystem	Recreation and aesthetics	Drinking water for human consumption	Primary industries—irrigation and general water uses	Primary industries—livestock drinking water	Primary industries—aquaculture and human consumption of aquatic foods
Surface waters in a water protection area (within the meaning of section 61 of the Act)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Underground waters as follows:						
(a) underground waters with a background TDS level of less than 1 200 mg/L			X	X	X	X
(b) underground waters with a background TDS level of 1 200 mg/L or more, but less than 3 000 mg/L				X	X	X
(c) underground waters with a background TDS level of 3 000 mg/L or more, but less than 13 000 mg/L					X	X

NatureMaps

General Tools | Select Tools | Measure Tools | Draw Tools | Find Tools | Property Tools | Flora Tools | Fauna Tools

Initial Extent | Previous Extent | Print | Filter | Query | Export Map | Upload Data | Zoom to XY | Plot Coordinates | Google Street View | Share Map via Email

Layers

land cover | Search

- Land Cover
  - SA Land Cover
    - SA Most Likely Land Cover Class 2010 to 2015
    - SA Most Likely Land Cover Class 2005 to 2010
    - SA Most Likely Land Cover Class 2000 to 2005
    - SA Most Likely Land Cover Class 1995 to 2000
    - SA Most Likely Land Cover Class 1990 to 1995
    - SA Most Likely Land Cover Class 1987 to 1990

Graphics that contain geometry exceeding 5000 vertices will not be highlighted. | Don't Display

☆ Selected Feature Attributes

SA Most Likely Land Cover Class 2010 to 2015

Land Cover: Non-Woody Native Vegetation

Description: Non-woody native vegetation generally < 1 m tall (e.g. grasslands including herbs and low shrubs such as chenopods)

View Additional Details | Add to Results

Topo

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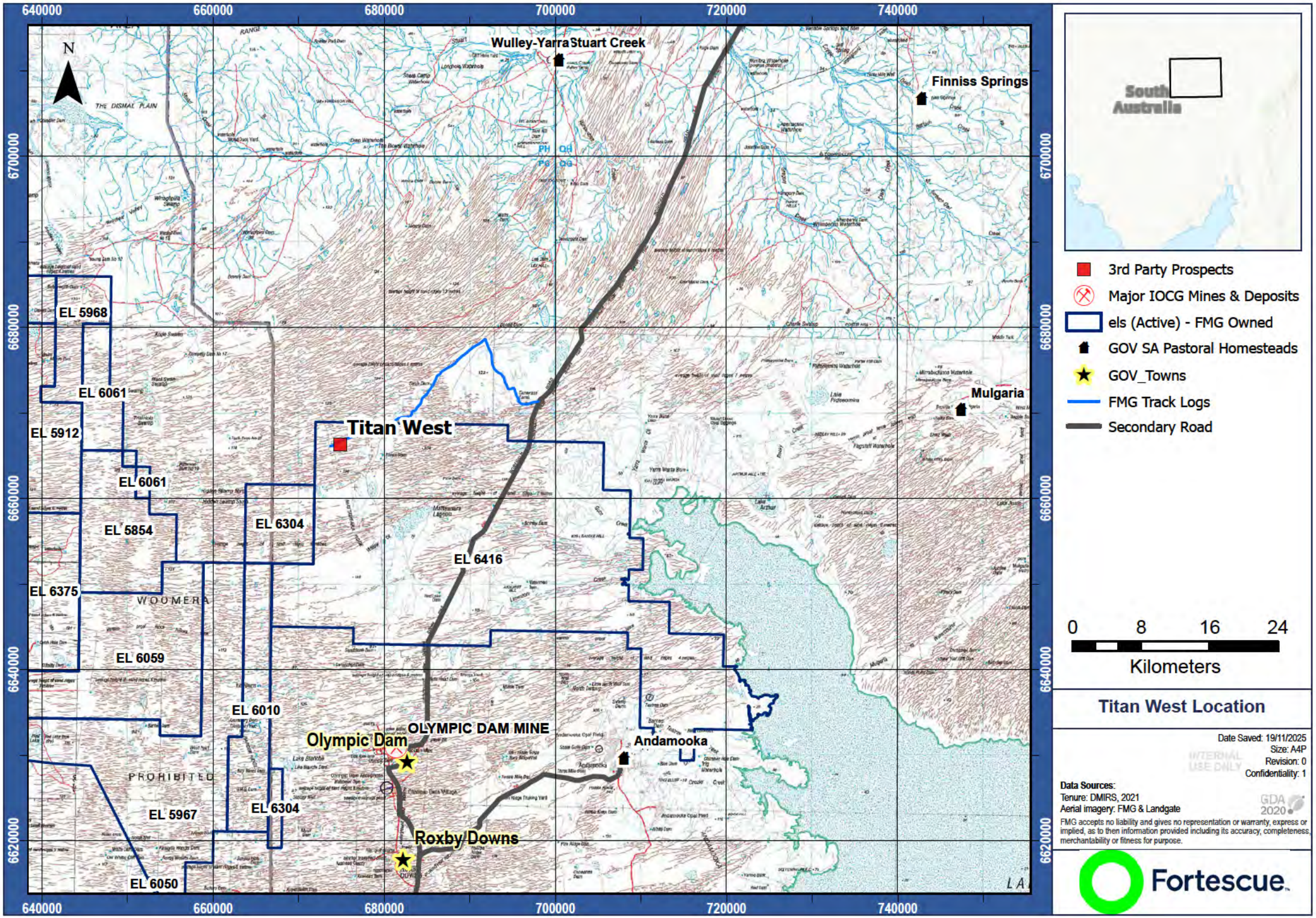
Scale 1: 577,791 Go

Home | Layers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EL 5854
EL 6304
EL 6375
WOOMERA
EL 6059
EL 6010
EL 6304
EL 5967
EL 6050
Titan West
EL 6416
Mulgaria
OLYMPIC DAM MINE
Olympic Dam
Andamooka
Roxby Downs
PROHIBITED
Lake Arthur
South Australia
3rd Party Prospects
Major IOCG Mines & Deposits
els (Active) - FMG Owned
GOV SA Pastoral Homesteads
GOV_Towns
FMG Track Logs
Secondary Road
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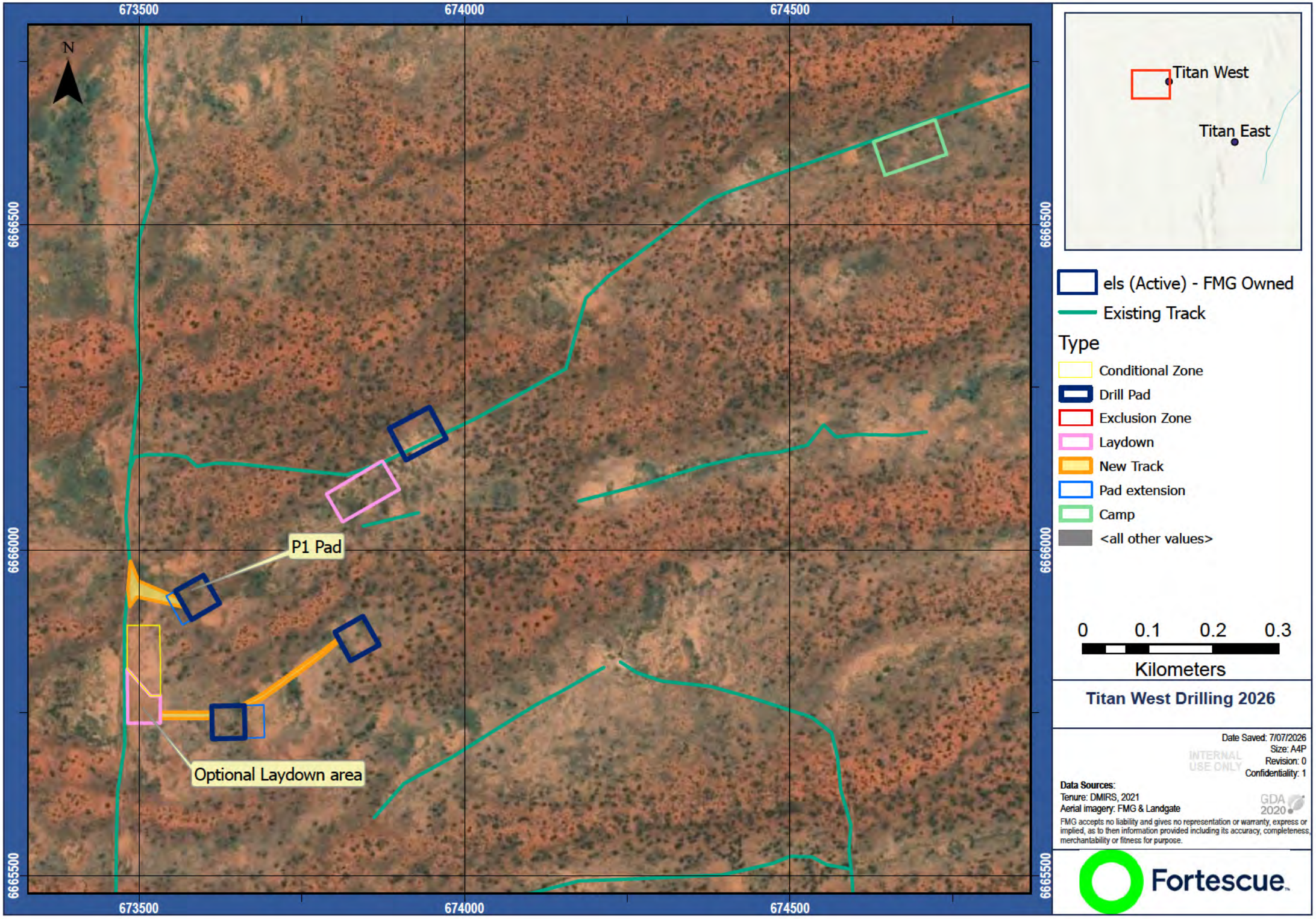
8
16
24
Kilometers
Titan West Location
Date Saved: 19/11/2025
Size: A4P
Revision: 0
Confidentiality: 1
INTERNAL USE ONLY
Data Sources:
Tenure: DMIRS, 2021
Aerial imagery: FMG & Landgate
GDA 2020
FMG accepts no liability and gives no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to then information provided including its accuracy, completeness, merchantability or fitness for purpose.
Fortescue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0.3
Kilometers
Titan West Drilling 2026
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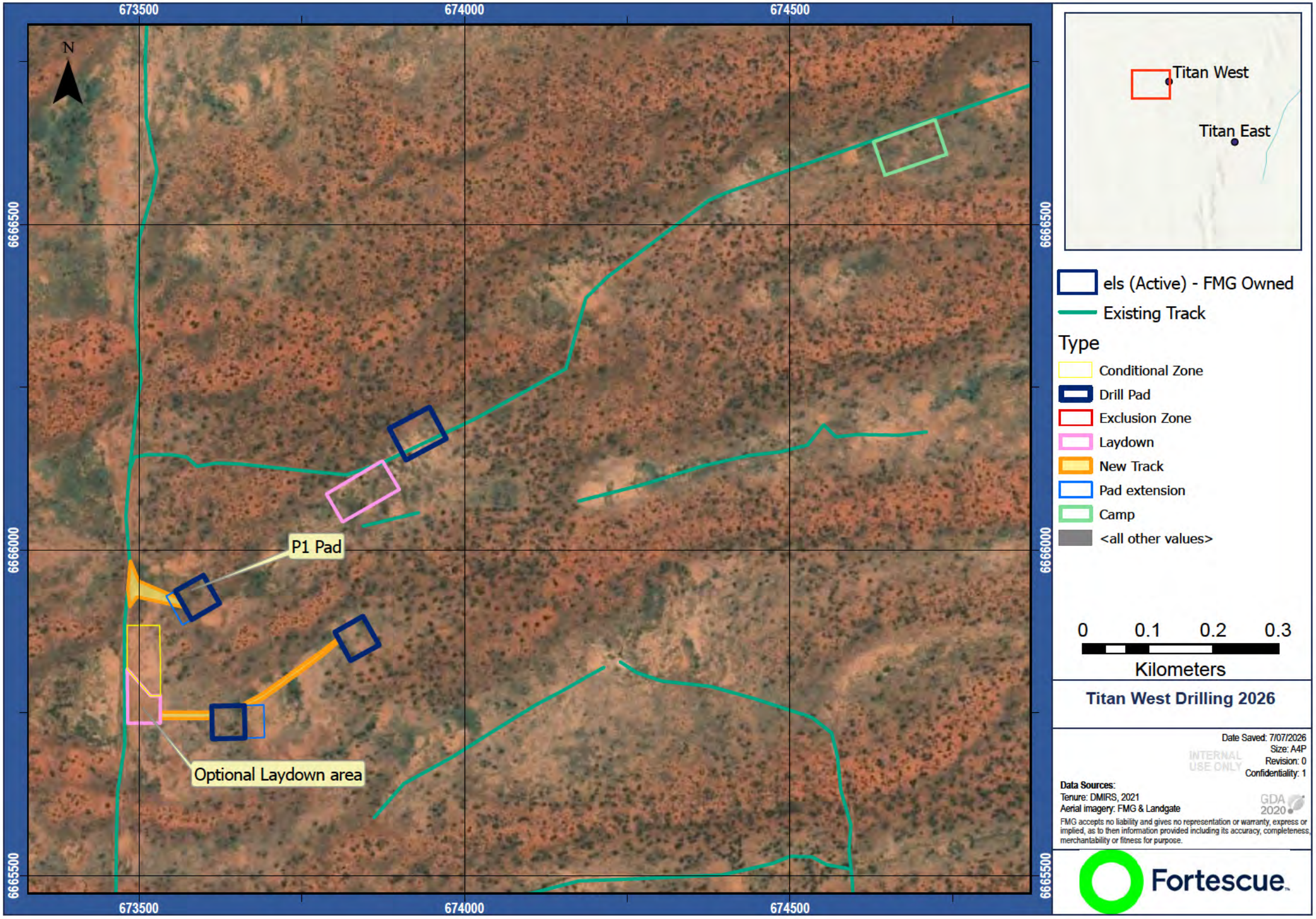
Size: A4P
Revision: 0
Confidentiality: 1
INTERNAL USE ONLY
Data Sources:
Tenure: DMIRS, 2021
Aerial imagery: FMG & Landgate
GDA 2020
FMG accepts no liability and gives no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to then information provided including its accuracy, completeness, merchantability or fitness for purpose.
Fortescue


673500
674000
674500
6666500
6666000
6665500
N
P1 Pad
Optional Laydown area
Titan West
Titan East
els (Active) - FMG Owned
Existing Track
Type
Conditional Zone
Drill Pad
Exclusion Zone
Laydown
New Track
Pad extension
Camp
<all other values>
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
Kilometers
Titan West Drilling 2026
Date Saved: 7/07/2026
Size: A4P
Revision: 0
Confidentiality: 1
INTERNAL USE ONLY
Data Sources:
Tenure: DMIRS, 2021
Aerial imagery: FMG & Landgate
GDA 2020
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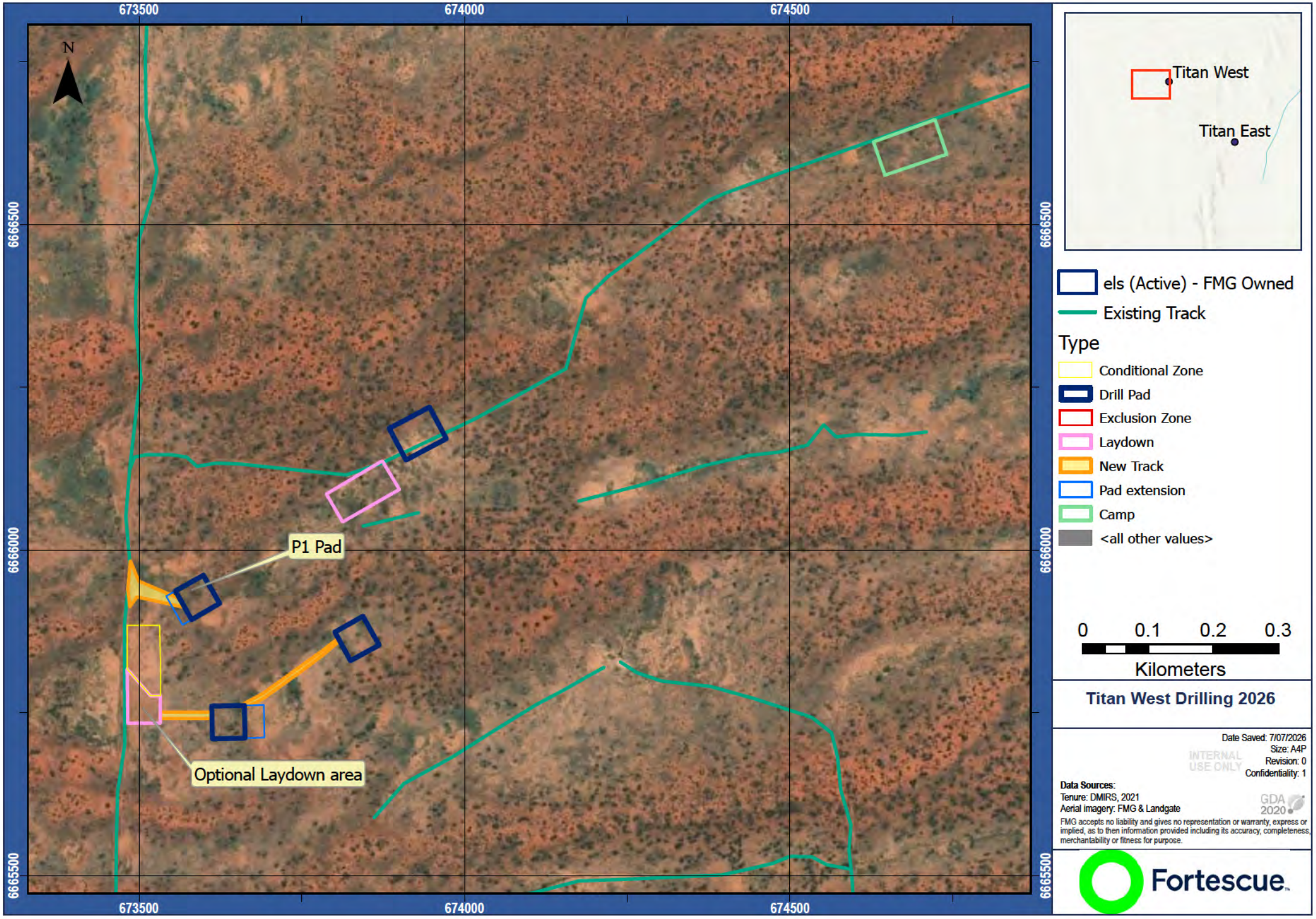
Fortescue


673500
674000
674500
6666500
6666000
6665500
N
P1 Pad
Optional Laydown area
Titan West
Titan East
els (Active) - FMG Owned
Existing Track
Type
Conditional Zone
Drill Pad
Exclusion Zone
Laydown
New Track
Pad extension
Camp
<all other values>
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
Kilometers
Titan West Drilling 2026
Date Saved: 7/07/2026
Size: A4P
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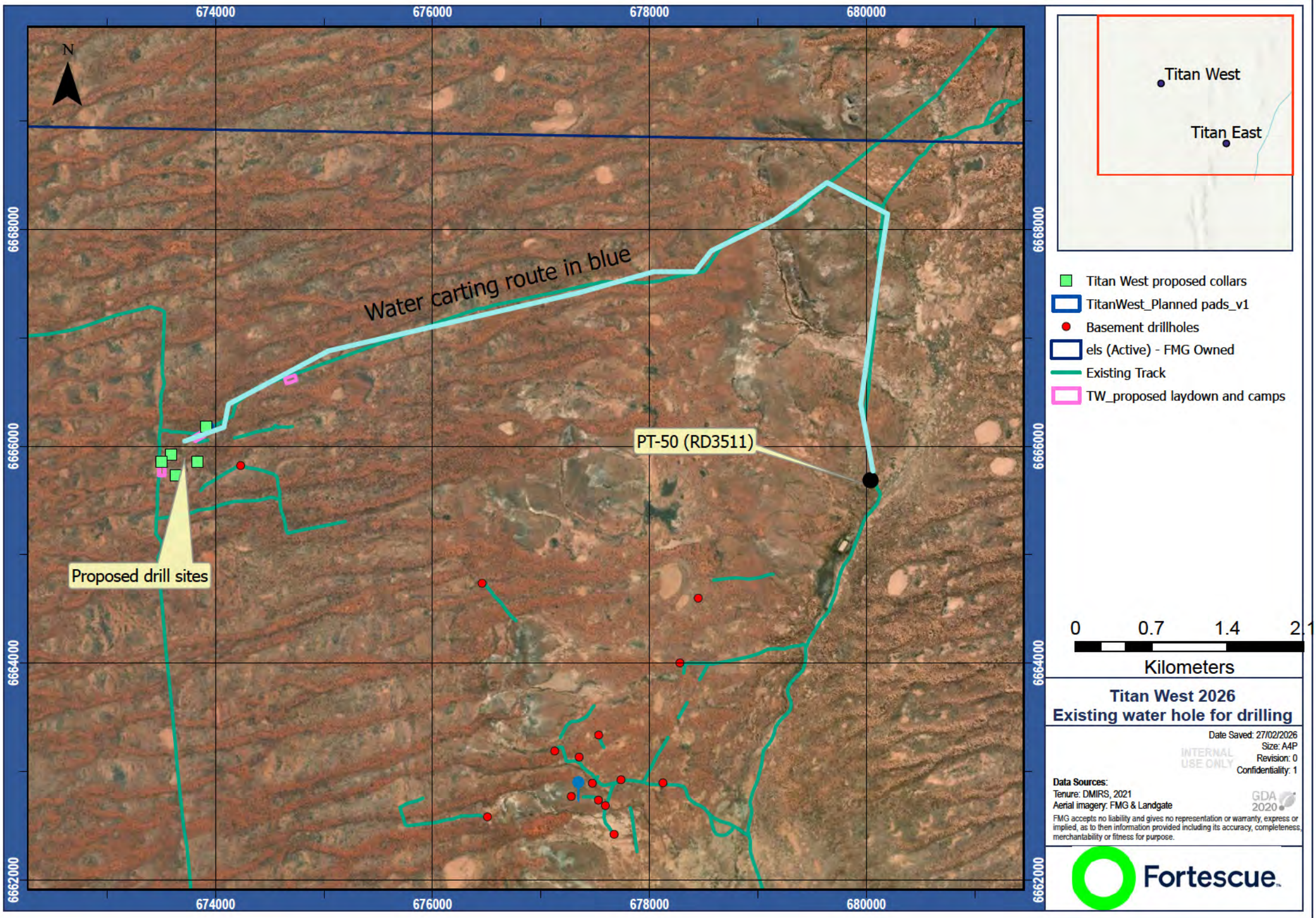
674000
676000
678000
680000
6668000
6666000
6664000
6662000
N
Water carting route in blue
PT-50 (RD3511)
Proposed drill sites
Titan West
Titan East
Titan West proposed collars
TitanWest_Planned pads_v1
Basement drillholes
els (Active) - FMG Owned
Existing Track
TW_proposed laydown and camps
0
0.7
1.4
Kilometers
Titan West 2026
Existing water hole for drilling
Date Saved: 27/02/2026
Size: A4P
INTERNAL USE ONLY
Revision: 0
Confidentiality: 1
Data Sources:
Tenure: DMIRS, 2021
Aerial imagery: FMG & Landgate
GDA 2020
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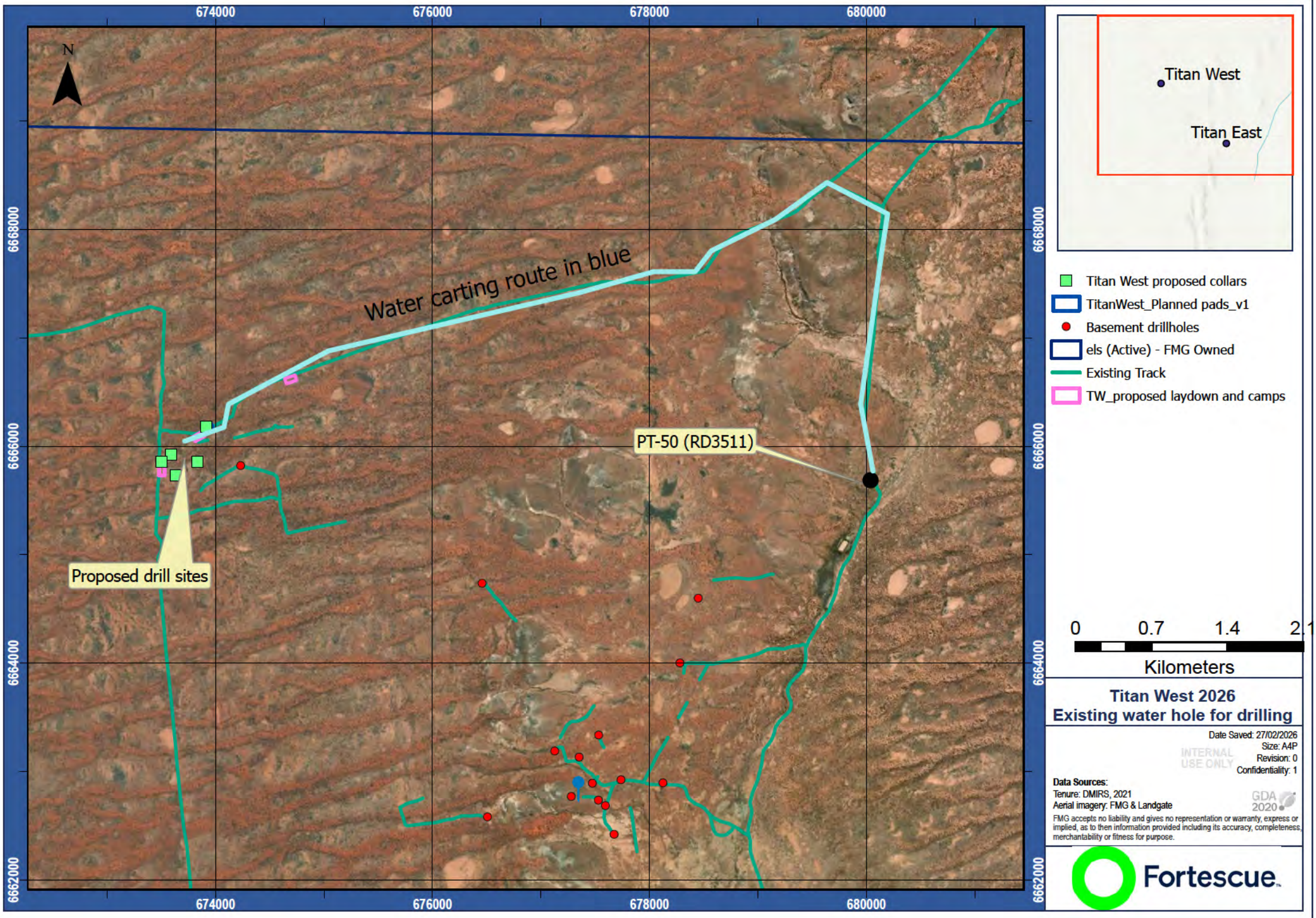
Fortescue


674000
676000
678000
680000
6668000
6666000
6664000
6662000
N
Water carting route in blue
PT-50 (RD3511)
Proposed drill sites
Titan West
Titan East
Titan West proposed collars
TitanWest_Planned pads_v1
Basement drillholes
els (Active) - FMG Owned
Existing Track
TW_proposed laydown and camps
0
0.7
1.4
Kilometers
Titan West 2026
Existing water hole for drilling
Date Saved: 27/02/2026
Size: A4P
INTERNAL USE ONLY
Revision: 0
Confidentiality: 1
Data Sources:
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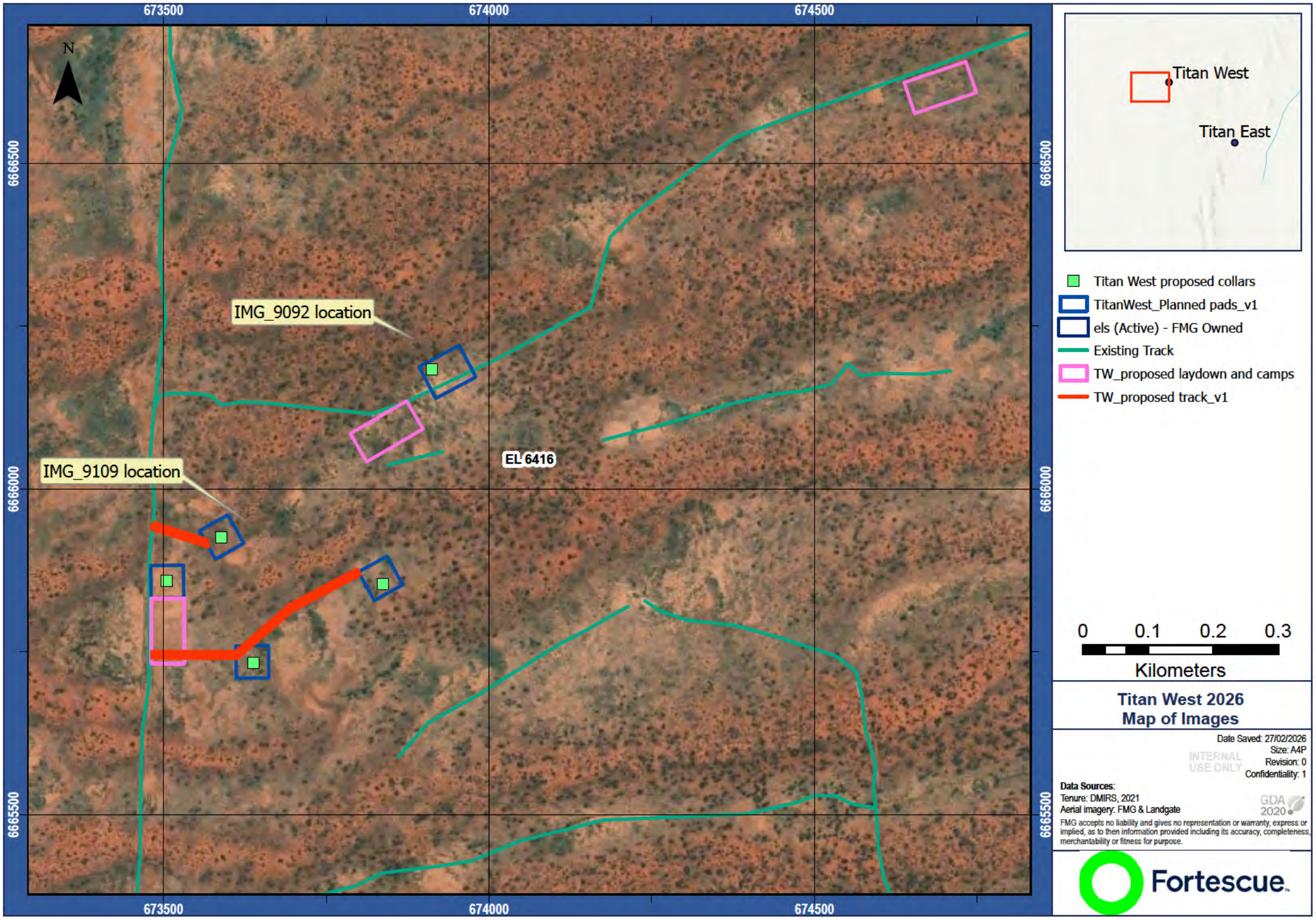
Fortescue



Titan West 2026 Map of Images

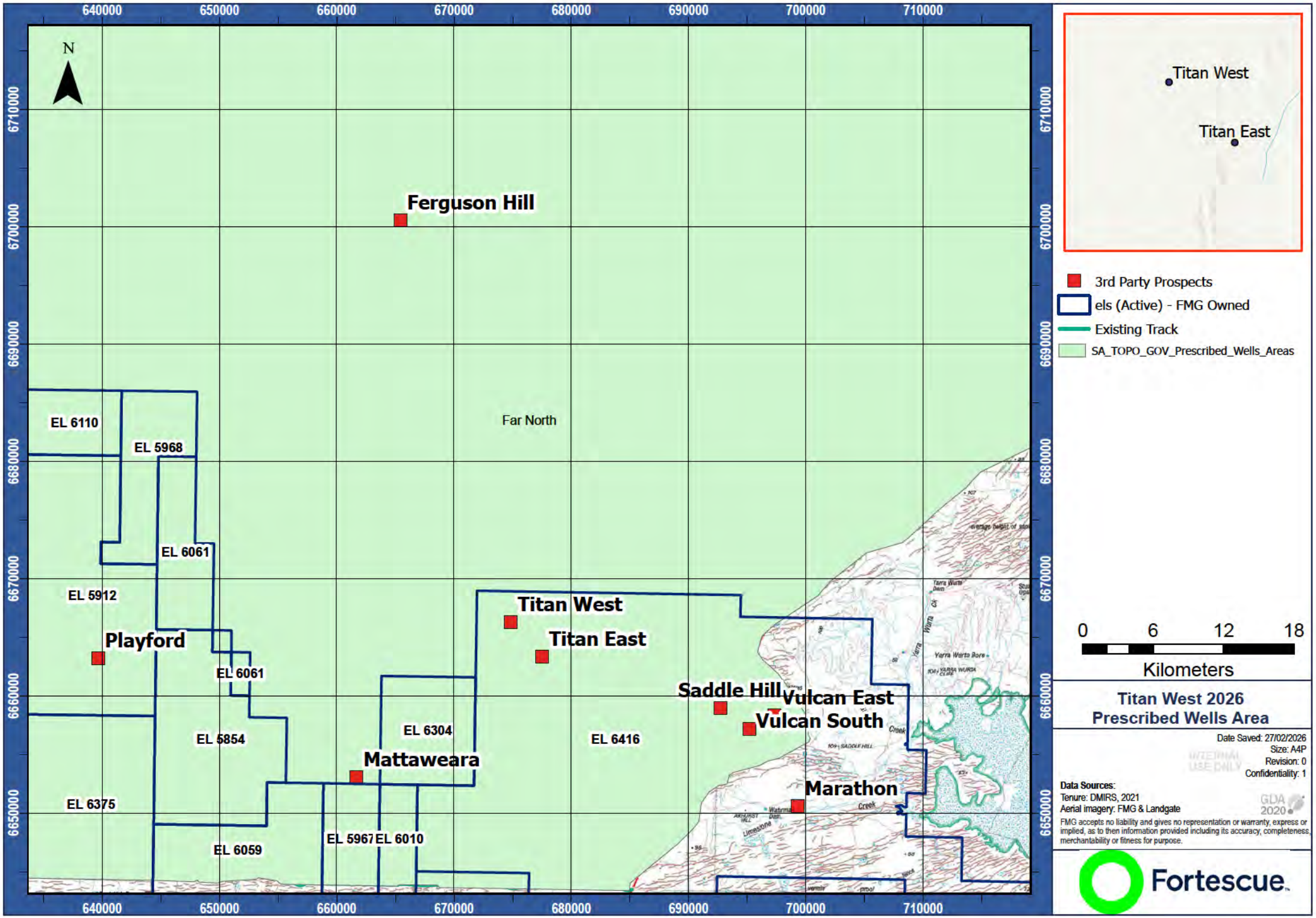
Date Saved: 27/02/2026
Size: A4P
Revision: 0
Confidentiality: 1

INTERNAL USE ONLY

Data Sources:
Tenure: DMIRS, 2021
Aerial imagery: FMG & Landgate

GDA 2020

Fortescue


640000
650000
660000
670000
680000
690000
700000
710000
6710000
6700000
6690000
6680000
6670000
6660000
6650000
N
Ferguson Hill
Far North
EL 6110
EL 5968
EL 6061
EL 5912
Playford
EL 6061
EL 5854
EL 6375
EL 6059
EL 5967
EL 6010
Mattaweara
EL 6304
Titan West
Titan East
EL 6416
Saddle Hill
Vulcan East
Vulcan South
Marathon
Titan West
Titan East
3rd Party Prospects
els (Active) - FMG Owned
Existing Track
SA_TOPO_GOV_Prescribed_Wells_Areas
0
6
12
18
Kilometers
Titan West 2026
Prescribed Wells Area
Date Saved: 27/02/2026
Size: A4P
Revision: 0
Confidentiality: 1
INTERNAL USE ONLY
Data Sources:
Tenure: DMIRS, 2021
Aerial imagery: FMG & Landgate
GDA 2020
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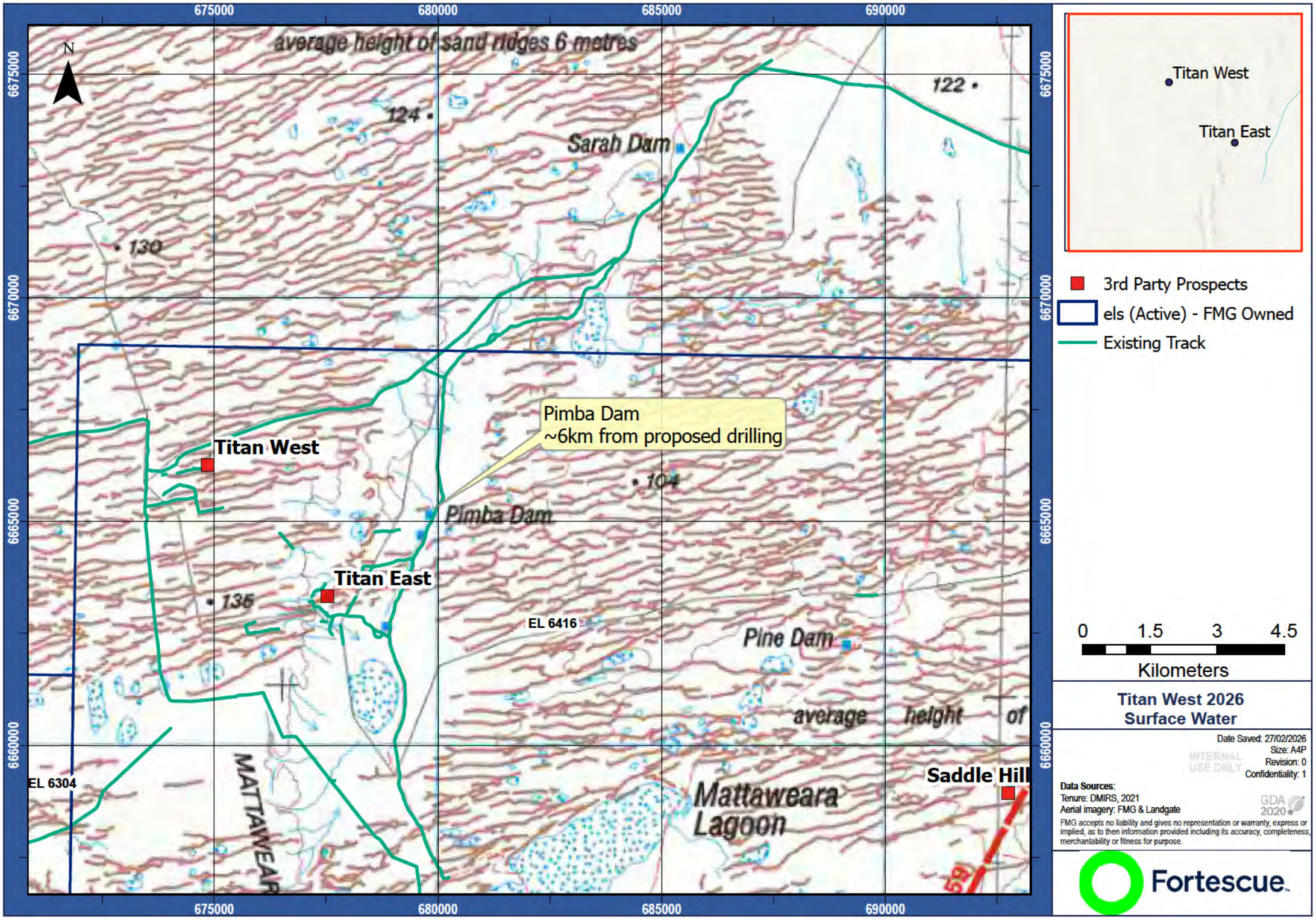
Fortescue


675000
680000
685000
690000
6675000
6670000
6665000
6660000
N
average height of sand ridges 6 metres
124
122
Sarah Dam
130
Pimba Dam
~6km from proposed drilling
Titan West
104
Pimba Dam
Titan East
136
EL 6416
Pine Dam
average height of
EL 6304
MATTAWEARA
Mattaweara Lagoon
Saddle Hill
Titan West
Titan East
3rd Party Prospects
els (Active) - FMG Owned
Existing Track
0
1.5
3
4.5
Kilometers
Titan West 2026
Surface Water
Date Saved: 27/02/2026
Size: A4P
Revision: 0
Confidentiality: 1
INTERNAL USE ONLY
Data Sources:
Tenure: DMIRS, 2021
Aerial imagery: FMG & Landgate
GDA 2020
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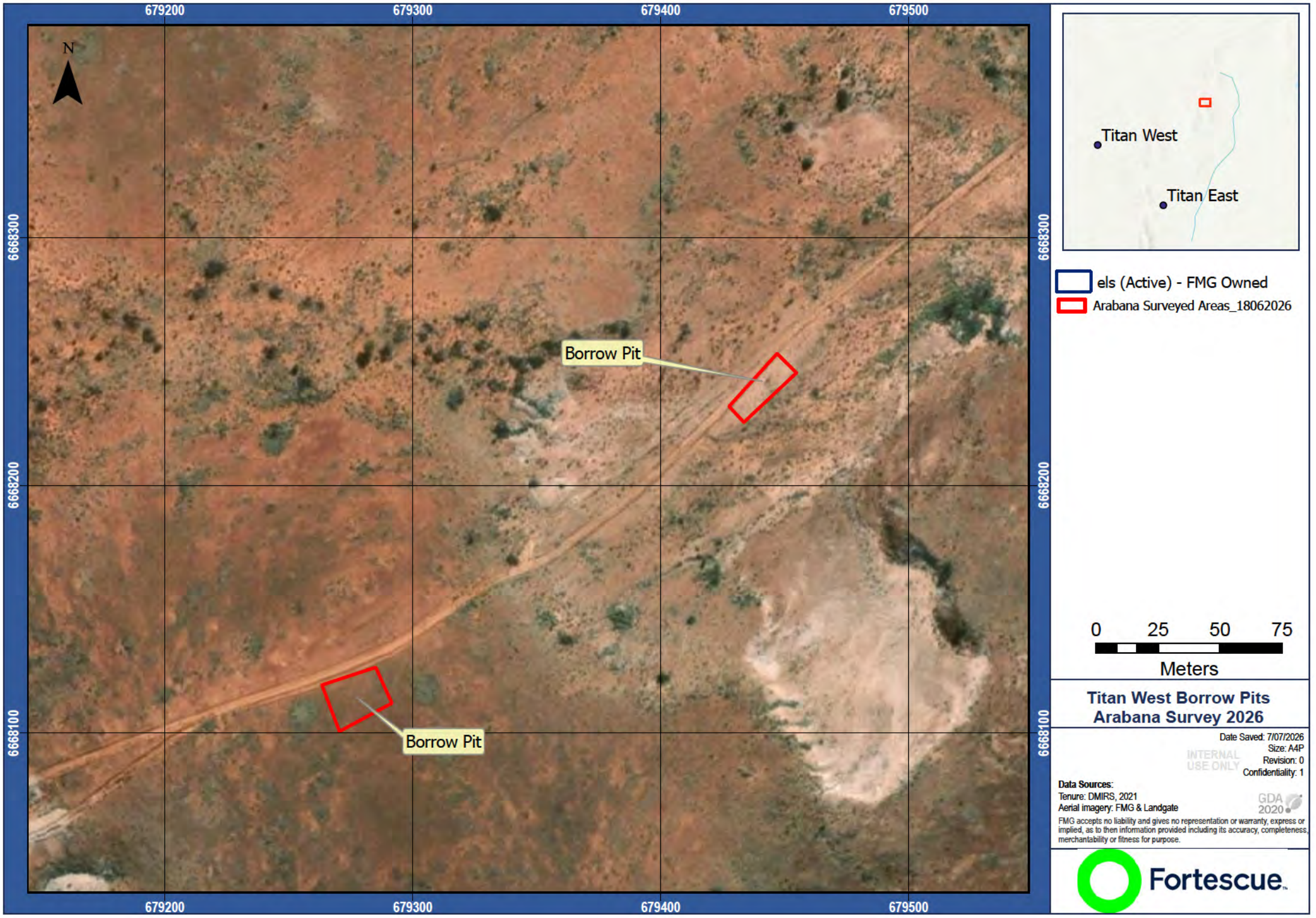
Fortescue


679200
679300
679400
679500
6668300
6668200
6668100
N
Borrow Pit
Borrow Pit
Titan West
Titan East
els (Active) - FMG Owned
Arabana Surveyed Areas_18062026
0
25
50
75
Meters
Titan West Borrow Pits
Arabana Survey 2026
Date Saved: 7/07/2026
Size: A4P
Revision: 0
Confidentiality: 1
INTERNAL USE ONLY
Data Sources:
Tenure: DMIRS, 2021
Aerial imagery: FMG & Landgate
GDA 2020
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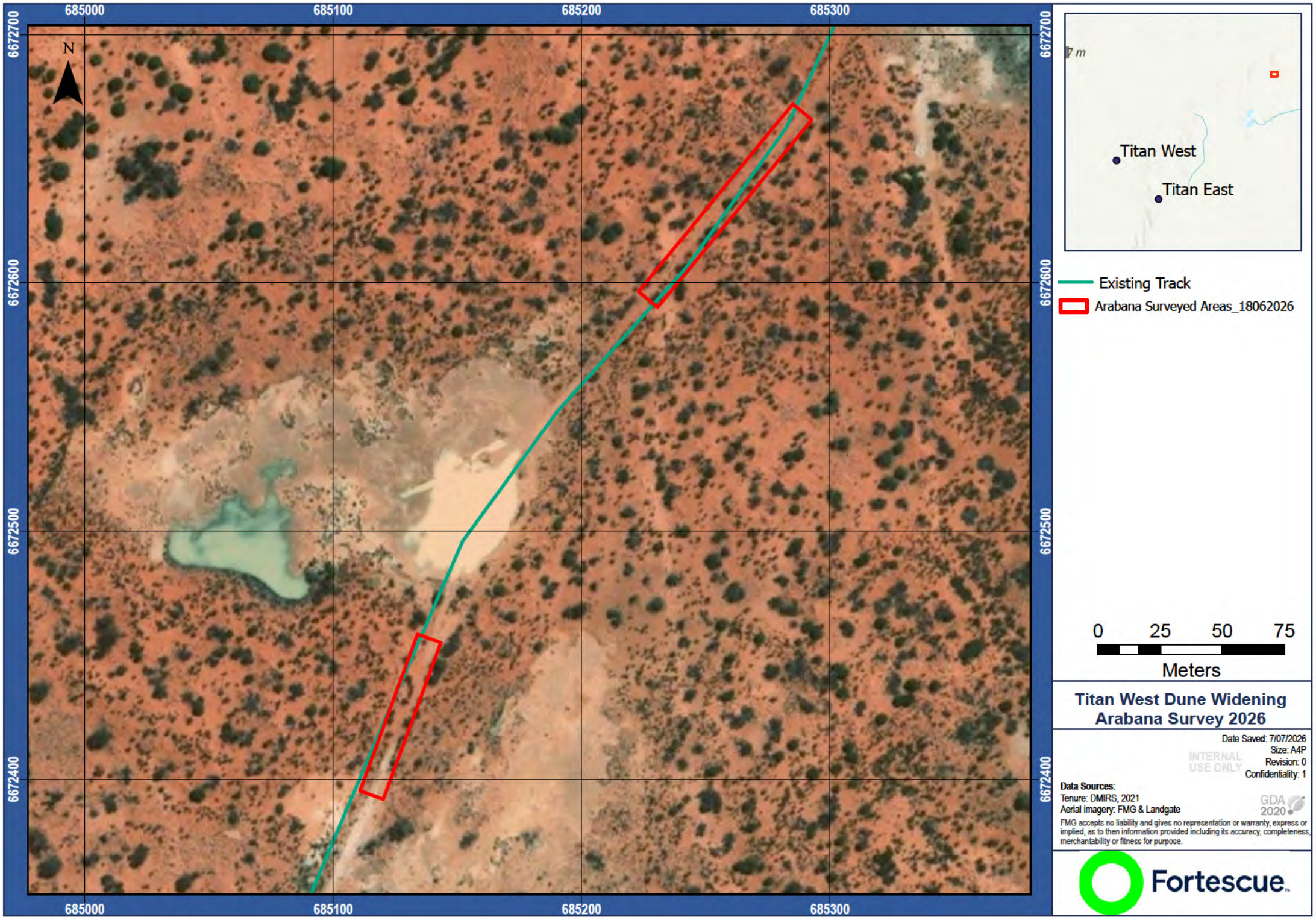
Fortescue



Titan West Dune Widening Arabana Survey 2026

Date Saved: 7/07/2026
Size: A4P
Revision: 0
Confidentiality: 1

INTERNAL USE ONLY

Data Sources:
Tenure: DMIRS, 2021
Aerial imagery: FMG & Landgate

GDA 2020

Fortescue