Government of South Australia
Department for Energy and Mining

Regulation and Compliance Division

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Adelaide SA 5001

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DEM.exploration@sa.gov.au
www.energymining.sa.gov.au

Our Ref: EP-04226

4/11/2026

Matt Weber
Manager – Economics and Geology
Coda Minerals Ltd
6 Altona Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Via email: matt.weber@codaminerals.com

Matt Weber
Terrace Mining Pty Ltd
6 Altona Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Via email: matt.weber@codaminerals.com

Dear Mr Weber

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

In reference to your final submission dated 29 October 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	**Coda Minerals Ltd** **Terrace Mining Pty Ltd**
Tenement Type & Number	*Exploration Licence and number EL 6265*
Program Number	EP-04226
EPEPR Description	For the excavation of geotechnical test pits in support of studies for the development of the Elizabeth Creek Project's Tailings Storage Facility

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	**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).
2	**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.
3	**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.
4	**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	Jason Perry 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-04226** • Status: **Submitted**

Select Applicable PEPR

Previous MERS EPEPR?

◉ No ○ Yes

Previous PEPR ID

—

Search PEPRs

—

Applicant and General Details

Applicant Details

Matt Weber

Full Name *

Matt Weber

Business Phone

Mobile Phone

0424 279 439

Email *

matt.weber@codaminerals.com (mailto:matt.weber@codaminerals.com)

Project Supervisor

Matthew Weber, Manager – Economics and Geology, Coda Minerals
BSc (Applied Geology), BSc (Environmental Biology), MSc (Mineral Economics)
Matthew has approx. 17 years' experience in mineral exploration and related fields in Western Australia and South Australia.

General Details

Tenement Details *

Tenement Type	Tenement Name	Tenement Holder
Exploration Licence	EL 6265	Coda Minerals Ltd; Terrace Mining Pty Ltd

Operating Company

Coda Minerals 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

Elizabeth Creek (Emmie Bluff)

Mineral Model

Coda Minerals intends to develop the Elizabeth Creek Copper-Cobalt-Silver project via open-pit mining at the Windabout, MG14 and Cattlegrid South deposits, and underground mining at Emmie Bluff.
MG14, Windabout, and Emmie Bluff are strata bound Cu-Co-Ag deposits hosted in the calcareous black shales of the Tapley Hill formation. At Elizabeth Creek, these deposits are typically associated with small embayments of shale onlapping onto the Pernatty Upwarp, a major local horst structure. Cattle Grid South is a similar deposit hosted at the contact between Pandurra Fm and Whyalla sandstone, the same stratigraphic level as the Tapley Hil Fm.
Mineralisation is in the form of sulphides, primarily chalcopyrite, chalcocite, bornite and carrolite. The deposits appear to have many characteristics in common with the kupferschiefer deposits of central and eastern Europe.

Primary Commodities *

Commodity Name ↑	Commodity Group	Grade
Cobalt	Exploration	
Copper	Exploration	
Silver	Exploration	
Zinc	Exploration	

Secondary Commodities

Commodity Name ↑	Commodity Group	Grade

There are no records to display.

Project Description

Coda is seeking to excavate a number of geotechnical test pits in support of studies for the development of the Elizabeth Creek Project's Tailings Storage Facility (TSF).
Geotechnical test pits are required to assess the subsurface soil conditions and depth to any shallow outcrop below the proposed TSF. They will confirm ground conditions, and facilitate inspection/sample collection for later testwork. This information is required to support the safe design and eventual construction of the TSF.
Specifically, the EPEPR includes:
- up to 23 geotechnical pits/test pits.

Though care has been taken to select appropriate geotechnical test pit locations, a heritage field survey will be completed prior to the activity commencing. There is potential for geotechnical test pits to move slightly in line with concerns that may be raised by Traditional Owners. However, Coda Minerals does not anticipate significant movement of the planned geotechnical test pits (that is, expected to be less than 100-200 m).

Proposed Project Schedule

Start Date

21/09/2026

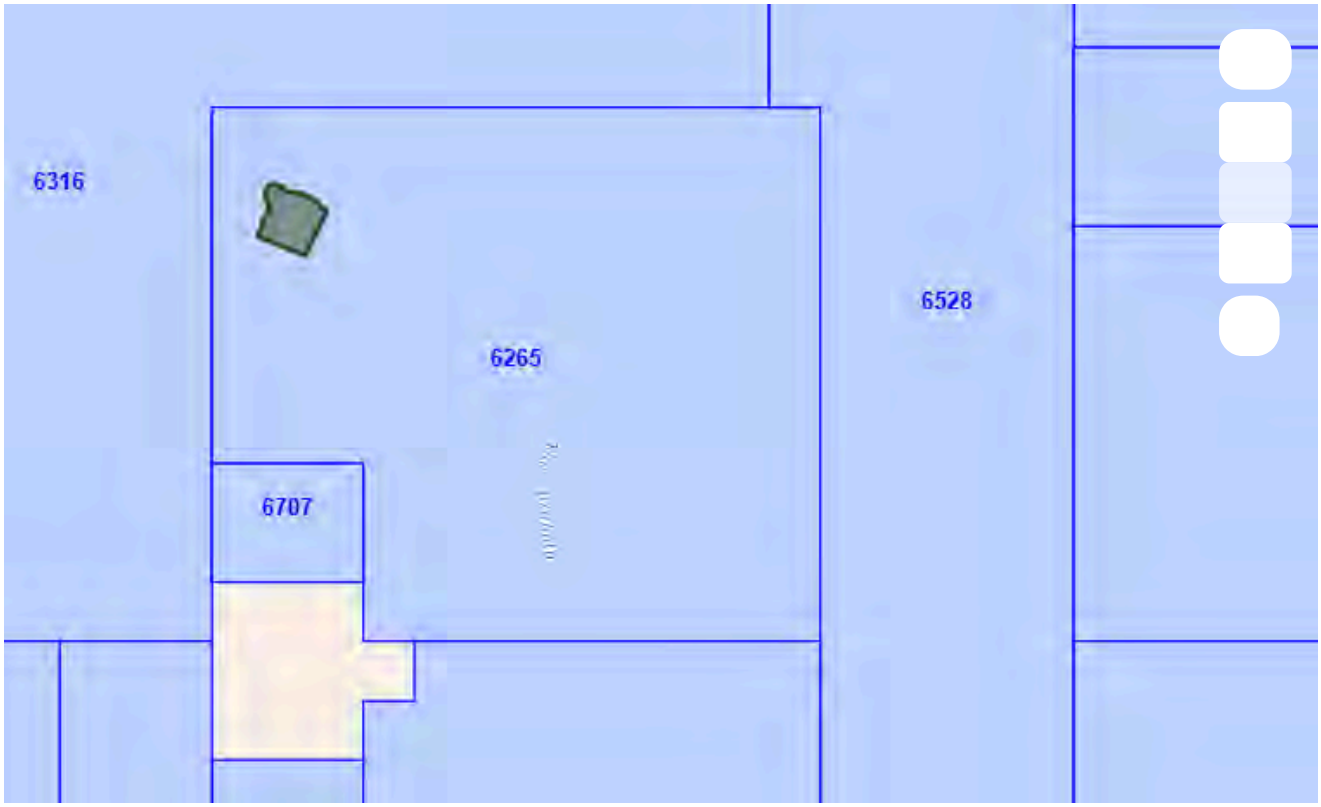
End date

21/09/2027

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.

—

Identify Application Area



Maptaskr © 2026 5 km -31.184167, 137.033953

Powered By Esri - Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOA...

Map Layer Intersects

Application Area Details

Location Description

Approximately 28 km north-east of Woomera in South Australia.

Area (Sqkm)

2.91

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

Spatial Layer Name	Category	Referral	Intersect Count
Determinations of Native Title	Other		1
Exploration licences (geothermal)	Other		1
Exploration licences (mineral/opal)	No-Go Area		1
Pastoral Lease Boundaries	Other		1
Registered and Notified ILUAs	Other		1

Showing 1 to 7 of 7 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 2	TORRENS	View attributes	Other
Cadastral Parcels	Shape 2	D49853QP20	View attributes	Other
Determinations of Native Title	Shape 2	Kokatha People (Part A)	View attributes	Other
Exploration licences (geothermal)	Shape 2	GEL 693	View attributes	Other
Exploration licences (mineral/opal)	Shape 2	EL 6265	View attributes	No-Go Area
Pastoral Lease Boundaries	Shape 2	ARCOONA	View attributes	Other
Registered and Notified ILUAs	Shape 2	Kokatha Native Title Claim Settlement ILUA	View attributes	Other

Showing 1 to 7 of 7 entries Previous 1 Next

Program Preparation

Work undertaken in preparing the proposal

Coda is seeking to excavate up to 23 geotechnical test pits in support of studies for the development of the Elizabeth Creek Project's Tailings Storage Facility (TSF).

Geotechnical test pits are required to assess the subsurface soil conditions and depth to any shallow outcrop below the proposed TSF. They will confirm ground conditions, and facilitate inspection/sample collection for later testwork. This information is required to support the safe design and eventual construction of the TSF.

Operator Capability

Coda Minerals have developed a comprehensive Health, Safety and Environment Management System (HSEMS) to ensure the safe and effective implementation of their projects including relevant plans, procedures and policies for exploration activities. Refer attached the following key project documents:
• Coda Minerals Exploration Environmental Management Plan 2024 (Attachment A)
• Field Induction (Attachment B)

Lease Conditions

—

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 6211/35	D49853 QP20	Crown	Arcoona Station	Service of Notice of Entry		NOE will be sent prior	Checked
CL 6211/35	D49853 QP20	Native Title Land	Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation	Service of Notice of Entry		NOE will be sent prior	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	Instrument 381	Yes
Kokatha Native Title Claim Settlement ILUA			No

Provide any additional relevant information

Kokatha People (Part A). Consent determination by the Federal Court on 1 December 2014 that native title exists in parts of the native title claim area SCD2014/004) Kokatha is also a Registered Aboriginal Representative Body (RARB). A RARB is an incorporated body that can enter into local heritage agreements with proponents to manage impacts on Aboriginal heritage. RARBs must ascertain and represent the views of all Traditional Owners in relation to the Aboriginal heritage within the RARB's area of responsibility.

NatureMaps 2025. NatureMaps. Accessed July 2025 at https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx

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 6211/35	D49853QP20	Arcoona Station			
CL 6211/35	D49853QP20	Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation			

Consultation

Consultation

Stakeholder ↑	Land Use	Matters raised	Stakeholder concerns raised and how addressed
Arcoona Station	Grazing	Email sent 7/8/2026 with details of project.	No concerns raised
Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation	Other (e.g. historic mining)	27/06/2026 – Initial conversation on heritage survey proposal (email) 29/06/2026 – Cost estimate received from KAC (email) 30/06/2026 – Phone conversation. Heritage manager was asking if the team will need BHP inductions to travel on BHP roads. Explained we will not be working on BHP ground so no induction for BHP needed. 07/07/2026 – Informed KAC that due to weather we will need to delay the program. They indicated they have availability in August and to reach out when we have new dates. (email) 29/07/2026 – In person conversation (TACTIC Conference) with KAC to discuss the future of Elizabeth Creek project and details of upcoming survey. 12/08/2026 – Rescheduled updated heritage survey to include new geotechnical test pit sites (tbc). New date confirmed by KAC and AHS (email) 25/08 /2026 – Map and spatial files sent for geotechnical test pit locations.	No concerns raised
Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation	Other (e.g. historic mining)	18/8/2026 - phone conversation with Kokatha explaining what Coda plan with the test pits and to get them added to existing heritage survey. Maps and additional details to be sent through.	No concerns raised

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

Consultation is ongoing.

Provide any additional relevant information.

The landowners and representatives of Coda Minerals have discussed the following matters:
The Form 21 will be provided after the EPEPR is approved and before the exploration activities commence.

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.

Pastoral Stations: Arcoona Station.

Arcoona Station (CL6211/35) applicable planning overlays (SAPPA 2025):
• Hazards (Bushfire - Outback)
• Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required)
• Native Vegetation
• Water Resources • Key Outback and Rural Routes
• Building Near Airfields

Description of Environment

Proximity to Infrastructure and Housing

Provide the following information:

The closest community is Woomera, South Australia (SA) located approximately 28 km west of the Project.
Other nearby communities include Pimba (approximately 32 km to the west) Roxby Downs (64 km to the north west) and Port Augusta (160 km to the south east).

The Project is within the Arcoona pastoral station. The nearest homestead is Arcoona Homestead (~13km to the north west).

Infrastructure is shown in Figure 1, with key components detailed below.
• The Stuart Highway is the nearest major road (~31km away to the south west) and the Olympic Dam Highway is ~23km to the west.
• Substations - the nearest are:
  •SAPN Woomera Substation (~20km to the south west)
  •ElectraNet Pimba Substation (~30km to the south west)
• Overhead transmissions lines.
  • The nearest are the 132kv Pimba-Olympic Dam (ElectraNet) (~22km to the west)
• Non-Potable water pipeline (~25km to the south west)
• Non-Potable railway line (~28km to the south west).

There are no known proposed developments in the general vicinity of the Project area which could create cumulative impacts on the environment.

The Mt Gunson ML 5599 and ML3718 are ~33km and ~34km to the south, respectively. Carrapateena ML6471 is ~33km to the south east.

The nearest MPLs are Carrapateena MPL152 (~22km to the south east) and MPL 156 (~18km to the east).

Other infrastructure including public utilities and infrastructure include:
•The nearest school is the Woomera Area School in Woomera.
•The nearest hospital is the Port Augusta Hospital and Regional Health Service.
• Woomera and Pimba contain commercial and industrial sites (including service/petrol stations).

Attach Files

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
65507_CM_01_Existing Infrastructure.jpg	2.46 Mb	19-08-2026 13:55:00	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Proximity to infrastructure/65507_CM_01_Existing Infrastructure_2026-08-19T04-25-01.151Z.jpg)

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.

Emmie Bluff is located through a valley on the stony rises, where elevation varies between 150 – 200 m RL (Green Values 2019). Topographic contours are shown in Figure 2. The proposed Project is located in the Gawler (GAW) Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) region and the Arcoona Plateau IBRA subregion. The GAW landscape is described as a depositional plain with the landform described as:
• sand mantle with minimal soil development, dune sands, outcrops of bare rock
• clay silt and sand in alluvial and seasonal swampy lowlands
• gypsum and halite deposits
• some kopi dunes
• silcrete and ferricrete development
• deeply weathered Palaeozoic basement (NatureMaps 2026).

The Emmie Bluff land type consists of gently undulating tablelands with gibber and gilgai (Green Value 2019). There are no known caves on site. The Australian National Soil Information System has the Project area mapped as dominant order of sodosol and sub-dominant orders of calcarosol and vertosol (ANSIS 2025). From the drillholes at Emmie Bluff the soil is slightly more clay rich and much rockier, but extremely shallow because of the outcropping quartzite.

NatureMaps 2026. NatureMaps. Accessed August 2026 at https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx
Green Values Australia 2019. Green Values on behalf of Coda Minerals – Flora and Fauna Background – Emmie Bluff Exploration Project. Prepared by RMP Environmental Pty Ltd. 8 May 2019.
ANSIS 2025. Australia National Soil Information System. https://ansis.net/

Attach Files

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
65507_CM_02_Cadastre and contours.jpg	4.1 Mb	19-08-2026 13:55:41	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Landform, topography/65507_CM_02_Cadastre and contours_2026-08-19T04-25-41.921Z.jpg)

Surface Water

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

Yes

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

Coda do not expect to interfere / interact with surface water bodies and natural drainage. Yes has been selected however to ensure outcomes remain available. Text has not been amended below.

Given the hot, dry nature of the site, there are no permanent surface water bodies within the project area. There are however tree lined watercourses and associated flood plains and swamps that could become active after heavy rain. Drainages that rise on the Arcoona Tablelands are generally short and flow irregularly in response to rainfall. They coalesce and then join more developed drainage lines within the Bookaloo Lowlands where they terminate at playas or salt lakes. The main drainage line in the project area is Elizabeth Creek, which rises on the Arcoona Tablelands and drains southwards within the Bookaloo Lowlands into Pernatty Lagoon (Rockwater 2022).

The Project is not within:
• a prescribed surface water area, prescribed water course area or prescribed water resource area
• a surface water management zone
• a surface water catchment zone or sub-zone
• the River Murray Protection Area or
• the Murray Darling Basin.

Rockwater 2022. Elizabeth Creek Project Hydrogeological Assessment. August 2022NatureMaps 2025. NatureMaps. Accessed July 2025 at https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx

Indicate how you will avoid disturbance

Given the hot, dry nature of the site, there are no permanent surface water bodies within the project area. There are however tree lined watercourses and associated flood plains and swamps that could become active after heavy rain. Drainages that rise on the Arcoona Tablelands are generally short and flow irregularly in response to rainfall. They coalesce and then join more developed drainage lines within the Bookaloo Lowlands where they terminate at playas or salt lakes. The main drainage line in the project area is Elizabeth Creek, which rises on the Arcoona Tablelands and drains southwards within the Bookaloo Lowlands into Pernatty Lagoon (Rockwater 2022).

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Rockwater 2022. Elizabeth Creek Project Hydrogeological Assessment. August 2022NatureMaps 2025. NatureMaps. Accessed July 2025 at https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx

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
65507_CM_03_Waterbodies and watercourses.jpg	3.01 Mb	19-08-2026 14:08:03	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Surface water/65507_CM_03_Waterbodies and watercourses_2026-08-19T04-38-03.587Z.jpg)

Name	Applicable

There are no records to display.

Groundwater

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

No

Provide evidence or any supporting information demonstrating this.

Due to the shallow nature of the geotechnical test pits (4m maximum in depth) and the understanding of the groundwater system, groundwater is not expected to be intersected.

The Whyalla Sandstone and Pandurra Formation are the two most prospective aquifers in the area.

Recent studies (Schmid et al., 2024) and Coda Mineral's exploration activities indicate that at Emmie Bluff, the Whyalla Sandstone overlies the Tapley Hill Formation and Pandurra Formation. Elsewhere, south and east of the underground pit, the Tapley Hill Formation and Whyalla Sandstone are generally absent, and the Pandurra Formation either outcrops or is very shallow. At Emmie Bluff, the Whyalla Sandstone is 100-150 m thick, and its base is between 250 m and 400 m below ground.

It is expected that confined aquifer conditions occur in the Whyalla Sandstone and Pandurra Formation in the Emmie Bluff area.

In the Emmie Bluff area, confined to semiconfined conditions are likely to prevail towards the northeast where depth to water was measured between approximately 6 and 19 mbgl (top of the Pandurra Formation has been mapped between 12 and 70 mbgl in the area). In contrast, south of the Emmie Bluff, where the depth to water was measured at 25 mbgl, the Pandurra Formation is unconfined, as demonstrated by mapped Pandurra outcrops around Elizabeth Well (Water Technology 2025).

Rockwater 2022. Elizabeth Creek Project Hydrogeological Assessment. August 2022
Water Technology 2025. Desktop Review, Field Bore Census and Hydrogeology Forward Work Plan at the Elizabeth Creek Project. August 2025.
Schmid, S., Krapf, C., Foss, C., King, A., Spampinato, G., Crombez, V., Davies, A., Schledge, T., Fabris, A., Bockmann, M., Gouthas, G. and G. Gordon. 2024. Sedimentary Cu mineral systems, Stuart Shelf, South Australia. Metadata report. Report Book 2024/00012. Department for Energy and Mining, South Australia, Adelaide.

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

—

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

There are no records to display.

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

—

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

Potential groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDE) are displayed from the Bureau of Meteorology's online GDE Altas (BoM 2022) (Figure 4). The GDE Atlas indicates that there are no potential subterranean GDEs in the Project area.
Most playas and salt lakes are assessed as being moderate potential aquatic GDEs, including Lake Windabout and smaller lakes immediately to its south and southwest. Whilst, Pernatty Lagoon is mostly recorded as a low potential aquatic GDE, apart from small areas of moderate GDE potential mainly near its northwestern shore. Elizabeth Creek, north of Lake Windabout and extending to the west along some drainages that join the creek in that area, is mapped as a low potential aquatic GDE. These areas are within about 5-10 km south to east of Emmie Bluff.
The terrestrial vegetation in the project area comprises Acacia woodland and Eucalyptus forest and woodland, both of which have a low potential for groundwater dependency (Rockwater, 2022).
Based on visual assessment and using the GDE Atlas, a potential terrestrial GDE comprised of a tree-lined ephemeral watercourses and potentially associated floodplains and swamp, was identified in the south-east corner of the Emmie Bluff site (Gum and Elizabeth Creeks) (CoA 2018) (Barron Environmental 2022). During the 2025 bore census, several potential GDEs listed in Barron Environmental (2022) and selected from aerial imagery were visited, all of which were found to be dry (Water Technology, 2025). Only two salt lakes were found to contain water (one located 10 km west of the Cattlegrid South pit, outside the mining leases, and a second approximately 5 km north of the Windabout pit).
Baseline water samples were obtained (Water Technology, 2025).
Figure 4 shows that the proposed test pit locations are proximal and within a low potential GDE – from national assessment aquatic GDE.
Water Technology and Ecosphere, on behalf of Coda Minerals, have completed a desktop GDE mapping followed by field verification of the presence or absence of dependent ecosystems. Water Techonology (2026) conducted a desktop assessment (Water Technology 2026) of the Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), informed by a prior rainfall analysis that identified two dates with markedly different antecedent dry periods. This assessment produced a spatial distribution of potential terrestrial GDEs across the Elizabeth Creek Project area, with notable concentrations along major creek lines, including Elizabeth Creek, Gum Creek, Springs Creek, Yeltacowie Creek, Pernatty Creek, Hilson Creek, and Bosworth Creek (Water technology 2026).
The assessment indicates that the regional Whyalla Sandstone and Pandurra Formation aquifers do not support the potential terrestrial GDEs identified along the creek lines. Instead, these ecosystems rely on shallow, perched alluvial aquifers that recharge episodically when creek flows occur following rainfall. Notably, water was observed pooling in shallow depressions at three of the sites classified as likely GDEs. Two rainfall events totalling 15 mm were recorded at the Woomera Aerodrome BoM station (num. 016001) in the 16 days preceding the field assessment, supporting the conclusion that even moderate rainfall can generate creek flows and provide effective recharge to the local alluvial aquifers (Water Technology 2026).

Rockwater 2022. Elizabeth Creek Project Hydrogeological Assessment. August 2022.
Barron Environmental 2022. Elizabeth Creek Flora and Fauna Field Surveys. 26 August 2022.
Commonwealth of Australia (CoA) (2018) Groundwater dependent ecosystems atlas—website. Bureau of Meteorology. Available: www.bom.gov.au/water/groundwater/gde/index.shtml. Accessed August 2022.
Water Technology 2025. Desktop Review, Field Bore Census and Hydrogeology Forward Work Plan at the Elizabeth Creek Project. August 2025.
Water Technology 2026. GDE Desktop Assessment and Field Monitoring - Elizabeth Creek Project - February 2026

Is the proposed program located within a prescribed wells area?

No

Select the prescribed wells

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

No

Select the prescribed water resource areas

Provide any additional information

—

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
65507_CM_04_Groundwater dependent ecosystems .jpg	2.17 Mb	19-08-2026 14:16:44	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Groundwater/65507_CM_04_Groundwater dependent ecosystems_2026-08-19T04-46-45.128Z.jpg)

Native Vegetation

Will you be working within areas of native vegetation?

Yes

Provide the following information:

Most of the area for the tests pits was included in an ecological assessment conducted by Ecosphere (2026), including a field trip from the 13 to 17 May 2026. See map 8. The area is mapped as:
• Atriplex vesicaria (Bladder Saltbush) / Tecticornia medullosa (Samphire) low shrubland +/- gilgais and minor drainage lines on tableland.
• Mixed shrubland +/- emergents of minor creek lines and larger drainage lines. Acacia tetragonophylla (Dead Finish) and Myoporum montanum (Native Myrtle) typically dominant.

A PMST (DCCEEW 2026) and BDBSA search (NatureMaps) was conducted for the test pits and 10km buffer around them (19 August 2026). The PMST identified the following two nationally threatened flora species:
• Desert Greenhood (Pterostylis xerophila) - may occur - Vulnerable
• (Frankenia plicata) - likely to occur - Likely to occur - Endangered
No state or nationally rated species were identified in the BDBSA search.

The Ecosphere 2026 field survey didn't identify any threatened species at the Emmie Bluff region (the nearest threatened (NP&W Act) species identified were ~31km to the south, in MG14/ Cattle Grid South areas).

Figure 5 and Figure 9 show the native vegetation in the area.

Ecosphere 2026. Ecological Assessment. 17 July 2026
DCCEEW 2026. Protected Matters Search Tool.
NatureMaps 2026. NatureMaps. Accessed August 2026 at https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx

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

—

Attach Files

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
65507_CM_05_State listed flora.pdf	2.09 Mb	20-08-2026 14:20:52	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Native Vegetation/65507_CM_05_State listed flora_2026-08-20T04-50-53.897Z.pdf)
65507_CM_09_Ecosphere survey observations.pdf	2.02 Mb	20-08-2026 14:21:03	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Native Vegetation/65507_CM_09_Ecosphere survey observations_2026-08-20T04-51-04.208Z.pdf)

Fauna

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

A PMST (DCCEEW 2026) and BDBSA search (NatureMaps) was conducted for the test pits and 10km buffer around them (19 August 2026). The PMST identified the following the following fauna species in the search area:
• Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (Calidris acuminata) - may occur - Vulnerable
• Southern Whiteface (Aphelocephala leucopsis) - likely to occur - Vulnerable
• Blue-winged Parrot (Neophema chrysostoma) - may occur - Vulnerable
• Grey Falcon (Falco hypoleucos) - may occur - Vulnerable
• Thick-billed Grasswren (Amytornis modestus) - likely to occur - Vulnerable
• Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe (Gallinago hardwickii) - may occur - Vulnerable
• Plains Rat, Palyoora, Plains Mouse (Pseudomys australis) - likely to occur - Vulnerable

The BDBSA search identified only one threated state and national threated species: (Emu (Dromaius novaehollandiae) - ssp and ssp. In the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 the subspecies is the Kangaroo Island Emu (Dromaius novaehollandiae baudinianus) - state threatened rating of endangered and national rating of extinct (DCCEEW 2026).

Figure 6 shows native fauna in the area from the BDBSA search.

The ecological survey conducted by Ecosphere (2026) was for the Elizabeth Creek Project including Emmie Bluff, and extending to the south to EL6518 - Windabout, MG14 and Gattle Grid South). In the survey for the Elizabeth Creek Project, forty-seven bird species (or subspecies) were recorded throughout both the project footprint and greater lease areas during the field survey. Of these, one species listed as nationally threatened under the EPBC Act was recorded during the field survey in Southern Whiteface (Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis, EPBC: VU). Southern Whiteface was opportunistically observed on two occasions within the southern limits of the Elizabeth Creek project footprint, where vegetation association 2 is likely to provide suitable habitat. Vegetation association 2 has not been mapped at the Emmie Bluff area (Figure 9). One species listed as threatened in SA under the NP&W Act but not threatened at a national level under the EPBC Act was recorded during the field survey in Gilbert's Whistler (Pachycephala inornata, NP&W: R).

Note vegetation association 2 is: Acacia aneura (Mulga) / Acacia papyrocarpa (Western Myall) low open woodland over Maireana spp. (Bluebush) in swales. May occur as Maireana spp. (Bluebush) low shrubland with scattered emergents).

DCCEEW 2026. Species Profile and Threats Database - Dromaius novaehollandiae baudinianus. https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/spratlookupspecies.pl?name=Dromaius+novaehollandiae+baudinianus&searchtype=Sciname
NPW Act 1974. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
DCCEEW 2026. Protected Matters Search Tool.
Nature Maps 2026. Nature Maps. Accessed August 2026 at https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx

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
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Not applicable	Critically endangered
Pedionomus torquatus	Plains-wanderer	Not applicable	Critically endangered
null	Frankenia plicata	Not applicable	Endangered
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Not applicable	Vulnerable
Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface	Not applicable	Vulnerable
Pterostylis xerophila	Desert Greenhood	Not applicable	Vulnerable
Pseudomys australis	Plains Rat, Palyoora, Plains Mouse	Not applicable	Vulnerable
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot	Not applicable	Vulnerable
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Not applicable	Vulnerable
Amytornis modestus	Thick-billed Grasswren	Not applicable	Vulnerable
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Not applicable	Vulnerable
Kangaroo Island Emu	Dromaius novaehollandiae baudinianus	Endangered (EN)	Extinct

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
65507_CM_06_State listed fauna.pdf	2.18 Mb	20-08-2026 14:22:17	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Fauna/65507_CM_06_State listed fauna_2026-08-20T04-52-17.795Z.pdf)

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).

Four weeds declared under the LSA Act were observed during the field survey in Cenchrus ciliaris (Buffel Grass), Tribulus terrestris (Caltrop), Xanthium spinosum (Bathurst Burr), and Xanthium strumarium (Californian Burr). The Elizabeth Creek Project is located within a low potential threat area for Phytophthora and no infestations are recorded within 50 km (Ecosphere 2026).

Non- Native species from the BDBSA search (10km buffer) were: Flax-leaf Alyssum (Alyssum linifolium) and (Erodium aureum) (NatureMaps 2026).

Ecosphere 2026. Ecological Assessment. 17 July 2026
Nature Maps 2026. Nature Maps. Accessed August 2026 at https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx

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Aboriginal Heritage

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

A Cultural Heritage Survey of the test pit locations proposed, will be conducted with the Traditional Owners prior to site preparation commencing.

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
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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)
Site Preparation and rehabilitation	1	TBD
Other (provide details)	1	TBD
Other (provide details)	1	Coda

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

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

Name	Owner/Operator	Description/capacity	Activity/purpose
Excavator	TBD	Excavator	Site preparation/ rehabilitation. Digging the test pits.
4WD and support vehicle	TBD	TBD	Transport vehicle
Water Truck	TBD	TBD	Cart water to site for permeability testing

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?

No

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

There are no records to display.

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.

—

Drillhole construction and decommissioning

Drillhole construction and decommissioning

—

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

—

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.

—

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.

—

Attach Files

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Costeans and bulk sample disposal pits

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

—

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
EL 6265	23	24.0	4.0	96.00	2,208.0	552.0

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

—

Sample management

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

Sampling may involve hand samples taken from the sides of the pit. No other sampling is planned.

The following text is the response to the "Costeans and bulk sample disposal pits - Describe site preparation methods, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements" section, as the response keep deleting from that cell.

Costeans and bulk sample disposal pits - Describe site preparation methods, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements:
Separation of topsoil and subsoil when excavating test pits.
Topsoil and subsoil will be stockpiled separately where the two can be separated during excavation. To prevent erosion, stockpiles will be less than 2m in height, they will not be in drainage lines/low lying areas prone to flooding and silt fencing will be used if the expected climate conditions will be wet.
An excavator will be used to dig the test pits (approximately 1-2m wide, 4-8m long and 4-5m deep).
Test pits will have windrows, and one edge will be sloped.
Warning signs and demarcation indicators will be placed on the access track near the test pits and around the test pits.

Access routes to work areas

Will existing tracks require upgrading and/or maintenance?

Yes

Detail the work required to upgrade/maintain existing tracks.

Coda Minerals have committed to maintain access tracks during the drilling program period. Coda will engage either the pastoral manager, Traditional Owners or neighbouring pastoralist to maintain the tracks when required on the basis of competitive tender.

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.

Where new tracks are required, they will be delineated as part of the heritage survey to remove any potential disturbance to heritage sites. Coda personnel will visit the proposed sites in advance and map out potential geotechnical test pits and tracks to minimise vegetation clearing.

All tracks will be no greater than 4m in width. A maximum of approximately 6.2km of additional track may be required (indicative proposed tracks are shown in Figure 9).
Tracks will be located to minimise disturbance of vegetation. Any removal of vegetation for the creation of access routes will be done in accordance with M33 Guidelines (Statement of Environmental Guidelines for Mineral Exploration in South Australia).
Rolling or back blading vegetation will be sufficient to remove vegetation whilst still retaining the rootstock, topsoil and seeds to encourage regeneration.

Will access off existing tracks be required?

Yes

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

Where new tracks are required, they will be delineated as part of the heritage survey to remove any potential disturbance to heritage sites. Coda personnel will visit the proposed sites in advance and map out potential geotechnical test pits and tracks to minimise vegetation clearing.

All tracks will be no greater than 4m in width. A maximum of approximately 6.2km of additional track may be required (indicative proposed tracks are shown in Figure 9).
Tracks will be located to minimise disturbance of vegetation. Any removal of vegetation for the creation of access routes will be done in accordance with M33 Guidelines (Statement of Environmental Guidelines for Mineral Exploration in South Australia).
Rolling or back blading vegetation will be sufficient to remove vegetation whilst still retaining the rootstock, topsoil and seeds to encourage regeneration.

Attach Files

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File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
65507_CM_08_Proposed new tracks.pdf	2.13 Mb	24-08-2026 08:37:38	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Access routes to work areas/65507_CM_08_Proposed new tracks_2026-08-23T23-07-39.600Z.pdf)

Campsites and equipment laydown areas

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

Accommodation will be at either Arcoona Station or Roxby Downs.

What is the maximum number of personnel requiring accommodation?

3

Is a campsite required to be established?

No

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

N/A

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

0.00

Will native vegetation clearance be required?

No

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

0.00

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

N/A

Will any excavations be required?

No

Describe the purpose of the excavation

N/A

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

0.00

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

No

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

N/A

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

Proposed infrastructure	Quantity	Description / capacity
N/A	0	N/A

Will laydown areas be required?

Yes

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

No

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

For operations near Emmie Bluff, an existing laydown approved under EPEPR 2021-051 (2022D030267) will be used.

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

0.10

Will native vegetation clearance be required?

No

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

0.00

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

An existing laydown approved under EPEPR 2021-051 (2022D030267) will be used.

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 trailer	2	Quantity 1-2. Fuel trailers for excavator and support vehicles
Portable toilet	1	Portable toilet

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No Files Uploaded			

Other exploration methods and/or ancillary operations

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

No

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

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.

Where required, water will either be supplied from the Coda Emmie Bluff Exploration Camp (approved under EPEPR 2021-051 (2022D030267) or the Pastoral station bore (with the pastoralist's permission) or from the Woomera standpipe.

The geotechnical test pits will be filled with water and monitored to see how long it takes the water to disperse.

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.

N/A

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
No Files Uploaded			

Management of hazardous materials

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

No

Attach Files

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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.

N/A

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.

1. Test pit will be backfilled with subsoil material and covered with topsoil material.
2. General waste materials will be removed from site.
3. Any hydrocarbon spills will be cleaned up and the impacted soil removed from site and disposed at an appropriate landfill facility.
4. If excessive track marks or site disturbance, then the site will be levelled (using a loader) and ripped (using a toothed loader bucket).
5. If the site is ripped, it will be followed by a secondary rolling (a tractor or loader with roller attachment).
6. Topsoil will be returned and cross-ripped along slope if required.
7. New tracks will be rehabilitated. Existing tracks will remain open.

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

SA Rehabilitation Liability Estimation Calculator (v.7) has estimated direct cost of rehabilitation to be $11,423 for the 23 geotechnical test pits. This is expected to be covered by the existing rehabilitation financial assurance held for EL 6265.

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 6265	Coda Minerals Ltd; Terrace Mining Pty Ltd	Terrace Mining Pty Ltd	07/10/2018	06/10/2029	Exploration Licence	Yeltacowie area approximately 140km north of Port Augusta	291.00	Active	10010610-0000

Management of Environmental Impacts

Applicable environmental aspects and potential impacts

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 bulk diesel or other hydrocarbon/chemical storage, if required, is to be bunded in accordance with EPA guidelines. • Designated refuelling areas are to be appropriately bunded. • At least one large spill kit to be present at the drill rig, and another at any bulk diesel storage. • Bulk Diesel fuel will be stored at camp/laydown area. • Drip trays to be used when refuelling. • All personnel to be reminded in the induction of the need to clean up any small hydrocarbon spills, using shovels and green plastic bags. • Any hydrocarbon spills >5L are to be reported to the DEM. • All rubbish to be securely placed in bins or bags within vehicles and disposed of at approved waste facility at Woomera. • Rubbish is not to be left in areas accessible to wildlife or vermin. • Compliance with Coda's zero-rubbish policy (aiming to leave zero rubbish on site) is to be measured daily through workplace inspections. • Works in	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

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
			accordance with the Coda Minerals Exploration Environmental Management Plan 2024 (Attachment A).		the ‘Rehabilitation’ section of the annual exploration compliance report.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Soil	Soil	Disturbance to the soil profile and topography, and accelerated soil erosion caused by exploration activities (e.g. construction of sumps, new tracks and drill pads; ground compaction at laydown areas and camps).	• A combination of new and existing tracks will be used for access. • New tracks and pads will be rolled to minimise ground disturbance and reduce risk of erosion. • Rehabilitation of sites, in accordance with DEM guidelines. • Photographic documentation of sites pre- and post-test pit activities. • Rehabilitation of test pits will include the following scope of works: o Backfill of the test pits and levelling of spoil o Test pits will be backfilled in reverse order to ensure that topsoil is replaced on the surface o If excessive track marks or pad disturbance, then the site will be levelled and ripped. o If the site is ripped, it will be followed by a secondary rolling. • New tracks will be rehabilitated. Existing tracks will remain open. • Decisions on rehabilitation will be made by the site supervisor in consultation with the consultant Environmental Advisor. • Works in accordance with the Coda Minerals Exploration Environmental Management Plan 2024 (Attachment A). • Separation of		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
			topsoil and subsoil when excavating of test pits. Topsoil and subsoil will be stockpiled separately where the two can be separated during excavation. To prevent erosion stockpiles will be less then 2m in height, will not be in drainage lines/low lying areas prone to flooding and silt fencing will be used if the expected climate conditions will be wet. • Test pits to be backfilled in reverse order.			
Surface Water	Surface Water	Alteration to surface water – interference to surface drainage.	• Placement of geotechnical pits outside of drainage lines. • Rehabilitation of site post drilling. • Any disturbance areas in close proximity to drainage channels be cross- ripped on the down-slope side to minimise erosion. • Works in accordance with the Coda Minerals Exploration Environmental Management Plan 2024 (Attachment B)	Low	No permanent modification to hydrological features caused by exploration activities without obtaining a water affecting permit from the relevant Landscape Board (under Landscapes Act SA 2019).	Provide before, during and after photographic evidence within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that original drainage contours (watercourses and lakes) are consistent with the natural relief post rehabilitation within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period). Alternatively, provide copies of water affecting permits within the annual exploration compliance report.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
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.	• Rehabilitation of sites post-drillings, in accordance with DEM guidelines and as described in the body of this EPEPR. • Rehabilitation of test pits will include the following scope of works: o Backfill of the test pits and levelling of spoil o Test pits will be backfilled in reverse order to ensure that topsoil is replaced on the surface o If excessive track marks or pad disturbance, then the site will be levelled and ripped. o If the site is ripped, it will be followed by a secondary rolling. • New tracks will be rehabilitated, branches will be placed over rehabilitated new tracks to restrict access. Existing tracks will remain open. • Decisions on rehabilitation will be made by the site supervisor in consultation with the consultant Environmental Advisor. • Prior to construction of sites, the areas will be visually inspected for evidence of the Plains Rat/ Palyoora/ Plains Mouse (Pseudomys australis), if evidence is identified the site will be moved to avoid disturbance.		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
			• Wash down of vehicles and equipment prior to arrival and post-departure. • Photographic documentation of drill sites pre- and post-drilling activities • A combination of new and existing tracks will be used for access. • Works in accordance with the Coda Minerals Exploration Environmental Management Plan 2024 (Attachment A). • As buffel grass is a prevalent species along the Stuart Highway, vehicles will be inspected for seeds prior to entering the pastoral lease. In addition, vehicles and equipment will be washed down prior to arrival and post-departure.		

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 schedule d species.	Loss/modificatio n of native vegetation and associated habitats through the clearance of vegetation.	• Minimise disturbance as far as practicable. • Ensure waste is managed appropriately, and disposed of to either the Woomera landfill or Waste Management Facility at Roxby Downs. • Access tracks/test pit sites planned in a manner that avoids significant vegetation. • Rehabilitation of sites, in accordance with DEM guidelines. • Rehabilitation of test pits will include the following scope of works: o Backfill of the test pits and levelling of spoil o Test pits backfilled in reverse order to ensure that topsoil is replaced on the surface o If excessive track marks or pad disturbance, then the site will be levelled and ripped. o If the site is ripped, it will be followed by a secondary rolling. • New tracks will be rehabilitated, branches will be placed over rehabilitated new tracks to restrict access. Existing tracks will remain open. • Decisions on rehabilitation will be made by the site supervisor in consultation with the consultant Environmental Advisor. • Daily	Low	No permanent loss/modifi cation 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
			check of CFS fire ratings and amendment of works as required to minimise risk. If hot works are required to be undertaken, a risk assessment will be completed to minimise potential for bush fires occurring.		

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Other	Fauna	Entrapment of fauna through open drillholes and excavations.	• Daily inspection of geotechnical test pits • Geotechnical test pits will be constructed with an ingress/egress for animals to escape • All geotechnical test pits that are no longer required for geoscientific purposes will be rehabilitated. • Works in accordance with the Coda Minerals Exploration Environmental Management Plan 2024 (Attachment A).	Low	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 appro	**No fauna traps created as a result of exploration activities.**

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
					val (for PEP Rs appro ved for a perio d of 12 mont hs), or 3 mont hs after the expiry of a progr am notific ation (for PEP Rs appro ved for an ongoi ng perio d), unles s other wise autho rised.	
					Representativ e photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.	
					Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitati on' section of the annual exploration compliance report.	

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Aboriginal heritage	Aboriginal heritage sites	Disturbance to Aboriginal heritage	• All vehicle movements will be limited to existing station tracks and any new tracks created as part of this program in order to gain access to the test pit sites and camp. • A heritage clearance survey will be completed in accordance with the existing NTMA. • Unexpected Finds protocol in place. • All personnel will be reminded of the possibility of Heritage sites existing, and the importance of not disturbing any such sites, during the induction process. • Heritage sites identified during any clearance survey process will be flagged in the field and avoided. • Personnel will be notified of any heritage sites during the induction process, on maps, and at toolbox meetings, etc. • Any heritage sites identified during the surveys will be recorded on appropriate registers and reported to appropriate authorities.	Low	No disturbance to Aboriginal artefacts or sites of significance unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	Maintain a database and provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that: • Heritage sites were not impacted during the conduct of the exploration program, unless prior approval was obtained under the appropriate legislation • Work ceased on discovery of a significant site and recommenced only after authorisation. • Aboriginal heritage sites identified during the exploration program were appropriately recorded and reported to authorities, if not previously known.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Fauna	All fauna	Entrapment of fauna through open drillholes and excavations.	Ensure all drillholes are capped when not in use, or rehabilitated. Ensure all excavations have ramps to enable exit of fauna. Ensure daily inspection of excavations during active exploration programs.	Low	No fauna traps created as a result of exploration activities.	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all drillholes and/or excavations demonstrating that: • All drillholes were permanently or temporarily capped/plugged immediately upon completion. • No fauna and livestock became trapped in drillholes and/or excavations throughout the duration of the program. • All rehabilitation was completed within 3 months of expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Representative photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Stakeholders	Stakeholders	Interference to: • existing or permissible land use (includes loss of income, noise, dust, light and other emissions). • buildings, structures, existing tracks or other infrastructure. • aesthetic values of an area. Noncompliance with legislative requirements.	• Consultation with Pastoralist prior to application being submitted and during test pit operations. • Rehabilitation of sites, in accordance with DEM guidelines. • Wash down of vehicles and equipment prior to arrival and post-departure. • Photographic documentation of drill sites pre- and post-test pit activities. • Works in accordance with the Coda Minerals Exploration Environmental Management Plan 2024 (Attachment A).	Low	Stakeholders are fully informed and satisfied with the proposed methods used to conduct exploration activities on their land, and all prescribed forms are served and agreements obtained in accordance with the Mining Act.	Provide the information requested within the 'Complaints' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all reasonable complaints from stakeholders are resolved to the satisfaction of both parties prior to and ongoing during the course of exploration program, without the involvement of DEM. Provide the information requested within the 'Landowner details and liaison' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that prescribed forms were served and agreements obtained in accordance with the Mining Act prior to the commencement of exploration activities.

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
Fire	Community/landowners	Damage to infrastructure and loss of income through fire.	• Ensure the drill sites are clear of rubbish and dry grass / vegetation is not present in work areas. • Fires not permitted on fire ban days. • Appropriate safe written work procedures including reduction of fire risk will be required for activities such as welding, grinding, oxy cutting – i.e. firefighting provisions need to be in place. • All vehicles will be fitted with fire extinguishers. • Fire suppression units will be fitted to large plant such as the rig. • Fires for warmth/cooking will only be authorised in designated places, with firefighting tools at hand. • Cigarette butts are to be disposed of in appropriate bins or drums to ensure no ignition is possible • Coda restricts hot work on extreme and catastrophic fire danger days, but continue working. This approach is based on a risk assessment/risk management approach, noting certain conditions at Elizabeth Creek which make fire risk lower than may be the case in other areas. At Emmie Bluff, the terrain (gibber plain) is not	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
			conducive to significant fire risk due to the low vegetation load (no significant spinifex cover; mostly rock at surface rather than soil which reduces vegetation generally). Risk is further reduced by the established tracks and lack of pervasive grass cover in the mobile dunes (i.e. less risk from hot exhaust). It is also practically challenging to determine local fire risk conditions given that the fire danger rating zone for the area covers around a third to half of the state (Total Fire Bans & Ratings - CFS).		

Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impact	Control Strategies	Risk	Outcomes	Outcome Measurement Criteria
General Public	General Public	Injury or death to members of the public as a result of exploration activities.	• Test pits are isolated and away from public roads. • Access to the test pit areas to be restricted. • Induction in place for test pit operations contractors and staff. • Only appropriately inducted personnel will be permitted in the work area. • Site visitors are to be suitably inducted and accompanied by the site manager and remain a safe distance from the rig. • Warning signs and demarcation indicators are to be placed on access tracks around the test pit. • All exploration and drilling personnel to observe low driving speeds and be aware of other potential traffic in the area. • No parking of equipment or vehicles on public roads or where visibility is poor.	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
Third party access	Soil/vegetation/fauna	Degradation of rehabilitated access tracks caused by third party access (includes previously closed and rehabilitated access tracks).	A combination of new and existing tracks will be used for access. Tracks will be maintained during operations in consultation with the pastoralist. Warning signs and demarcation indicators are to be placed on access track near test pits and around test pits.		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.

Supporting Information

Photos

Upload Photos

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
Representative photo.pdf	3.63 Mb	20-08-2026 14:07:59	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Supporting information/Photos/Representative photo_2026-08-20T04-38-00.306Z.pdf)

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (DGA94)	Zone	Details and comments	Document ID
Representative photo							

Supporting Maps

Upload Maps

Expand/Collapse

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
65507_CM_01_Existing Infrastructure.pdf	2.47 Mb	20-08-2026 14:01:50	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Supporting information/Maps/65507_CM_01_Existing Infrastructure_2026-08-20T04-31-51.658Z.pdf)

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
65507_CM_02_Cadastre and contours.pdf	4.11 Mb	20-08-2026 14:01:57	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Supporting information/Maps/65507_CM_02_Cadastre and contours_2026-08-20T04-31-57.732Z.pdf)
65507_CM_03_Waterbodies and watercourses.pdf	3.01 Mb	20-08-2026 14:02:00	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Supporting information/Maps/65507_CM_03_Waterbodies and watercourses_2026-08-20T04-32-01.244Z.pdf)
65507_CM_04_GDE.pdf	2.31 Mb	20-08-2026 14:02:24	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Supporting information/Maps/65507_CM_04_GDE_2026-08-20T04-32-24.980Z.pdf)
65507_CM_05_State listed flora.pdf	2.09 Mb	20-08-2026 14:02:10	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Supporting information/Maps/65507_CM_05_State listed flora_2026-08-20T04-32-10.602Z.pdf)

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65507_CM_07_Proposed test pit .pdf	2.33 Mb	20-08-2026 14:02:33	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Supporting information/Maps/65507_CM_07_Proposed test pit _2026-08-20T04-32-33.973Z.pdf)
65507_CM_09_Ecosphere survey observations.pdf	2.02 Mb	20-08-2026 14:02:47	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Supporting information/Maps/65507_CM_09_Ecosphere survey observations_2026-08-20T04-32-47.856Z.pdf)
Attachment A_ EMP.pdf	0.39 Mb	20-08-2026 14:07:08	Download (MERS/EP-04226/Supporting information/Maps/Attachment A_ EMP_2026-08-20T04-37-09.299Z.pdf)

File Name	File Size (Mb)	Created On	Download
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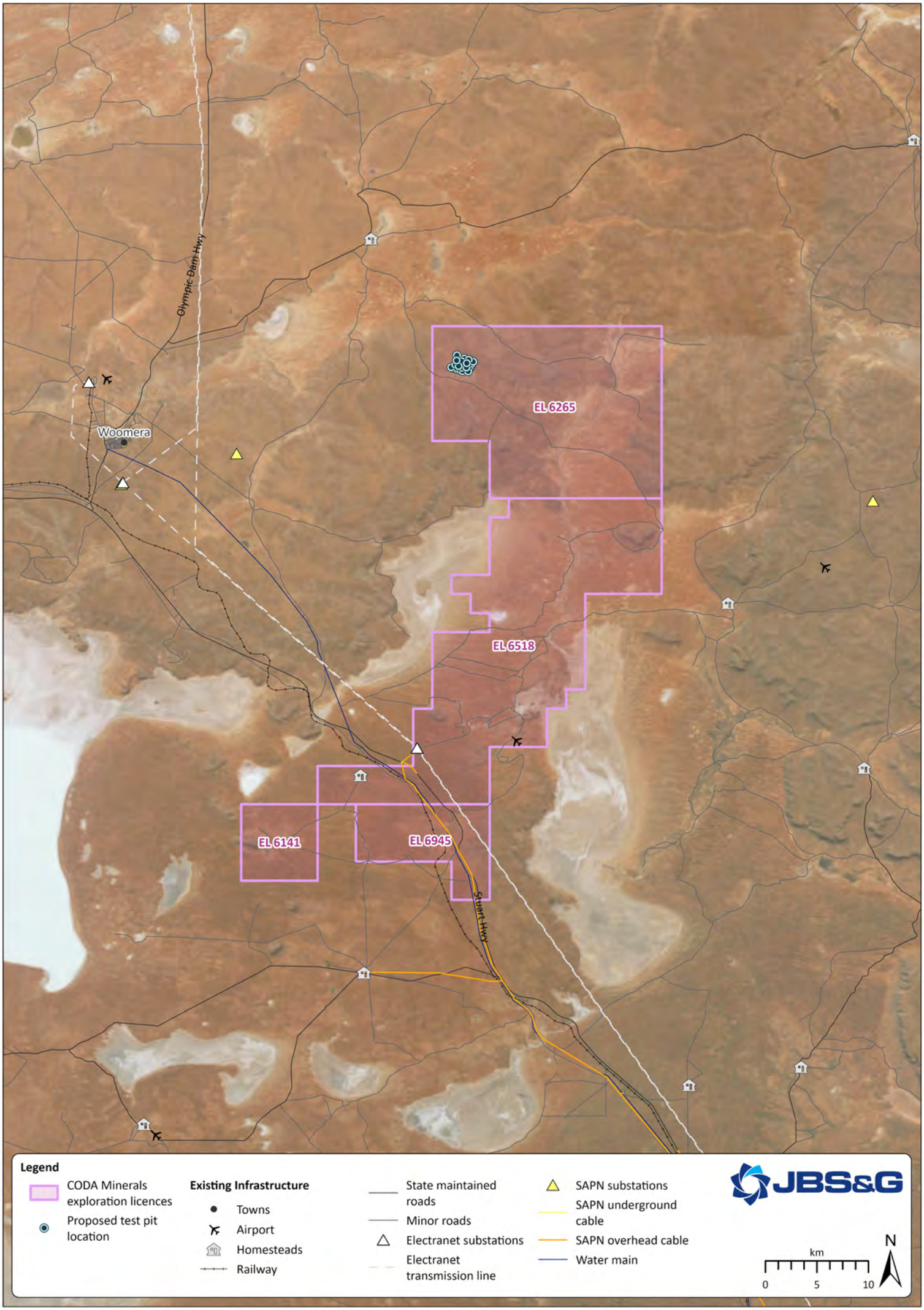
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Cadastre and contours	65507_CM_02_Cadastre and contours
Waterbodies and watercourses	65507_CM_03_Waterbodies and watercourses
GDE	65507_CM_04_GDE

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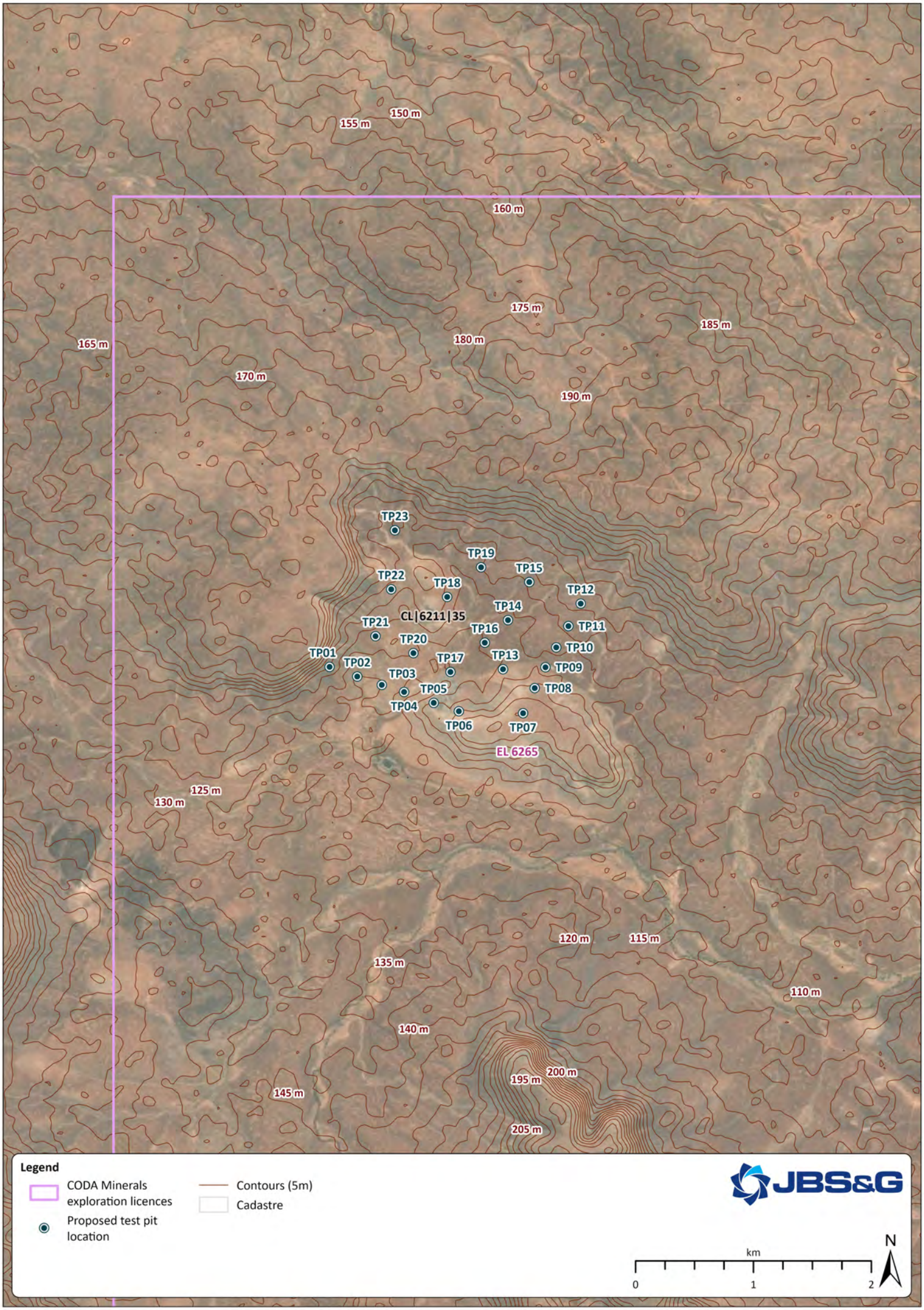
Additional Information

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

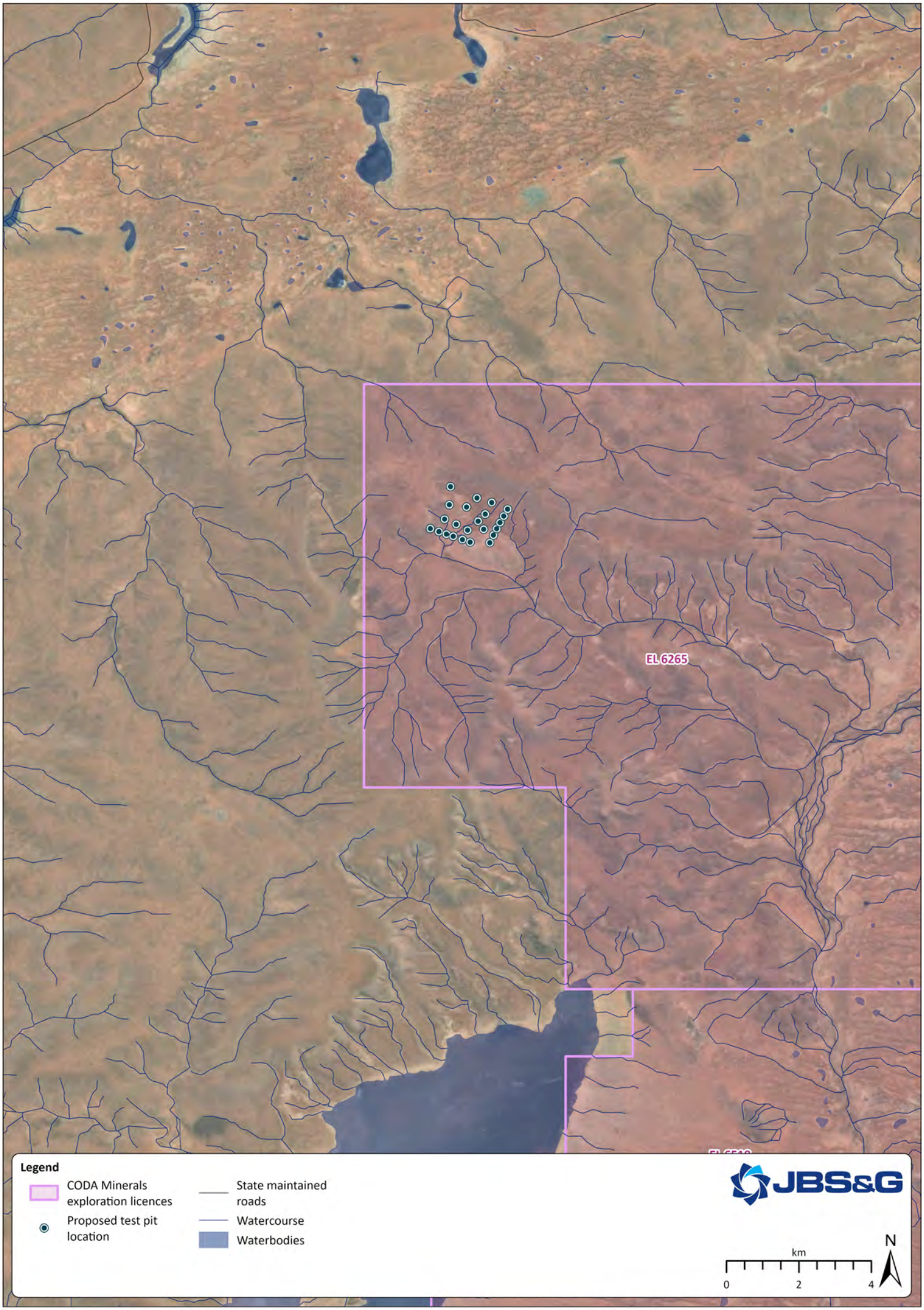
Attached:
Attachment A: Exploration environment management plan
Attachment B: Field induction



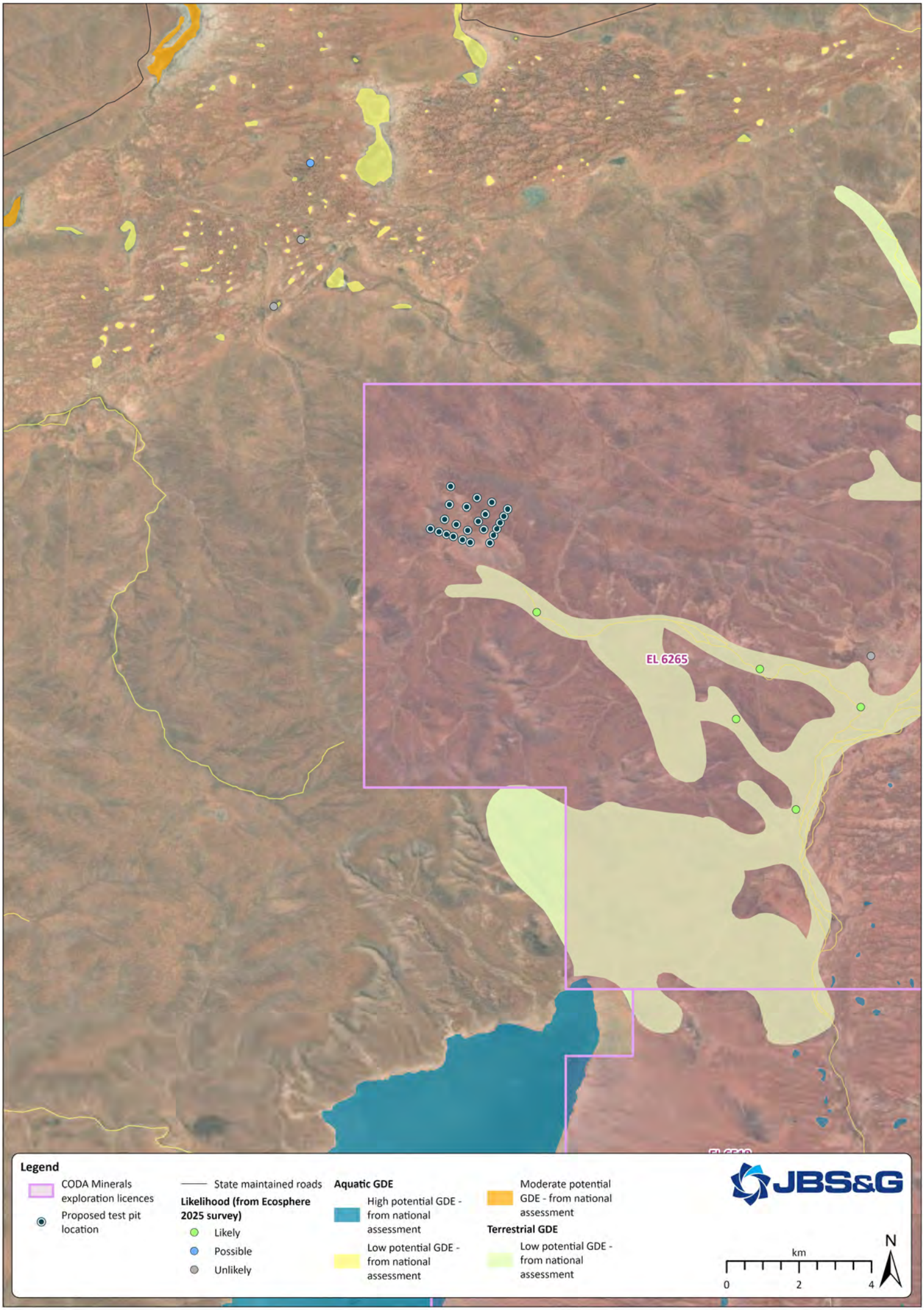
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Client: CODA Minerals; **Job Number:** 65507



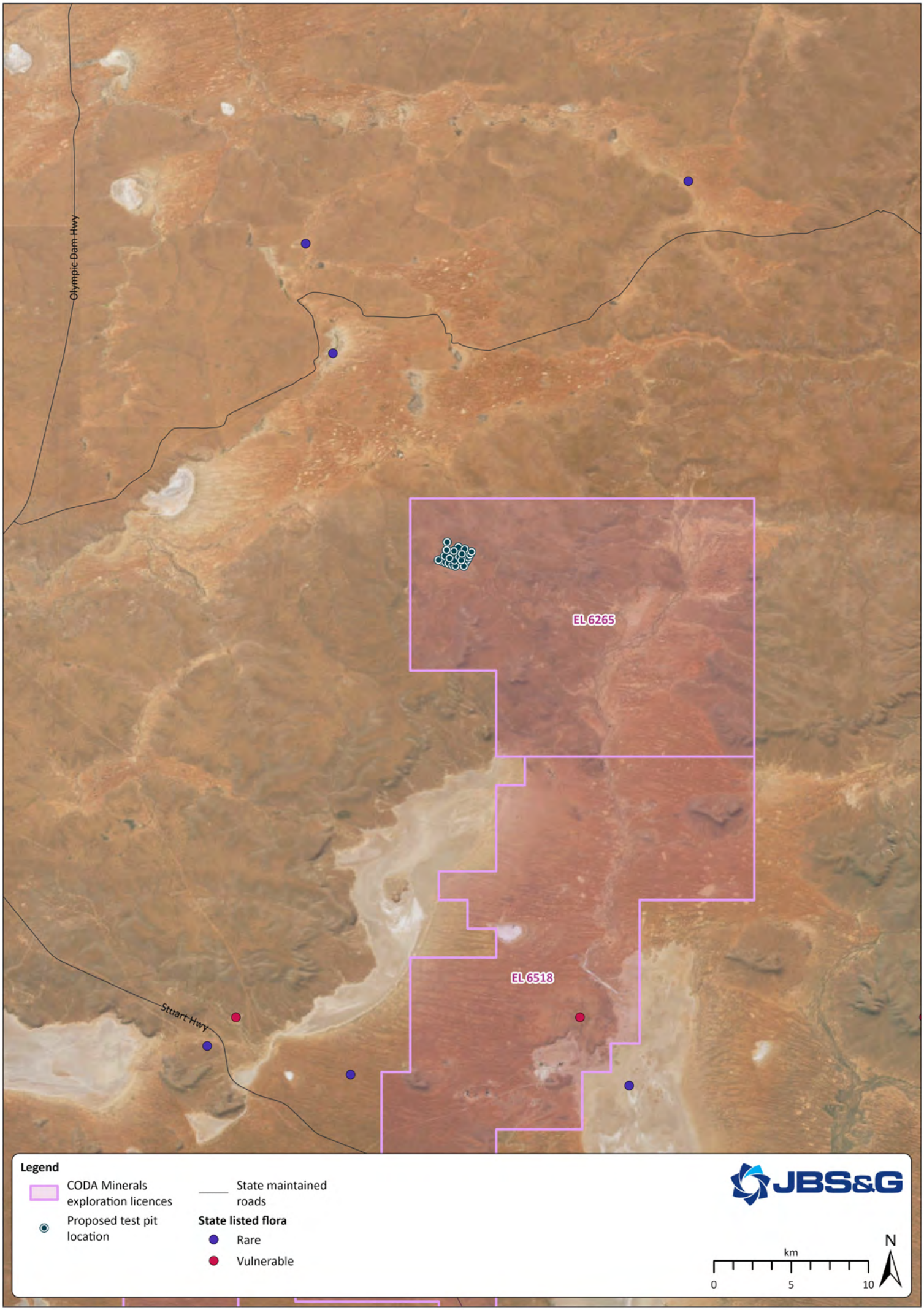
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Client: CODA Minerals; **Job Number:** 65507



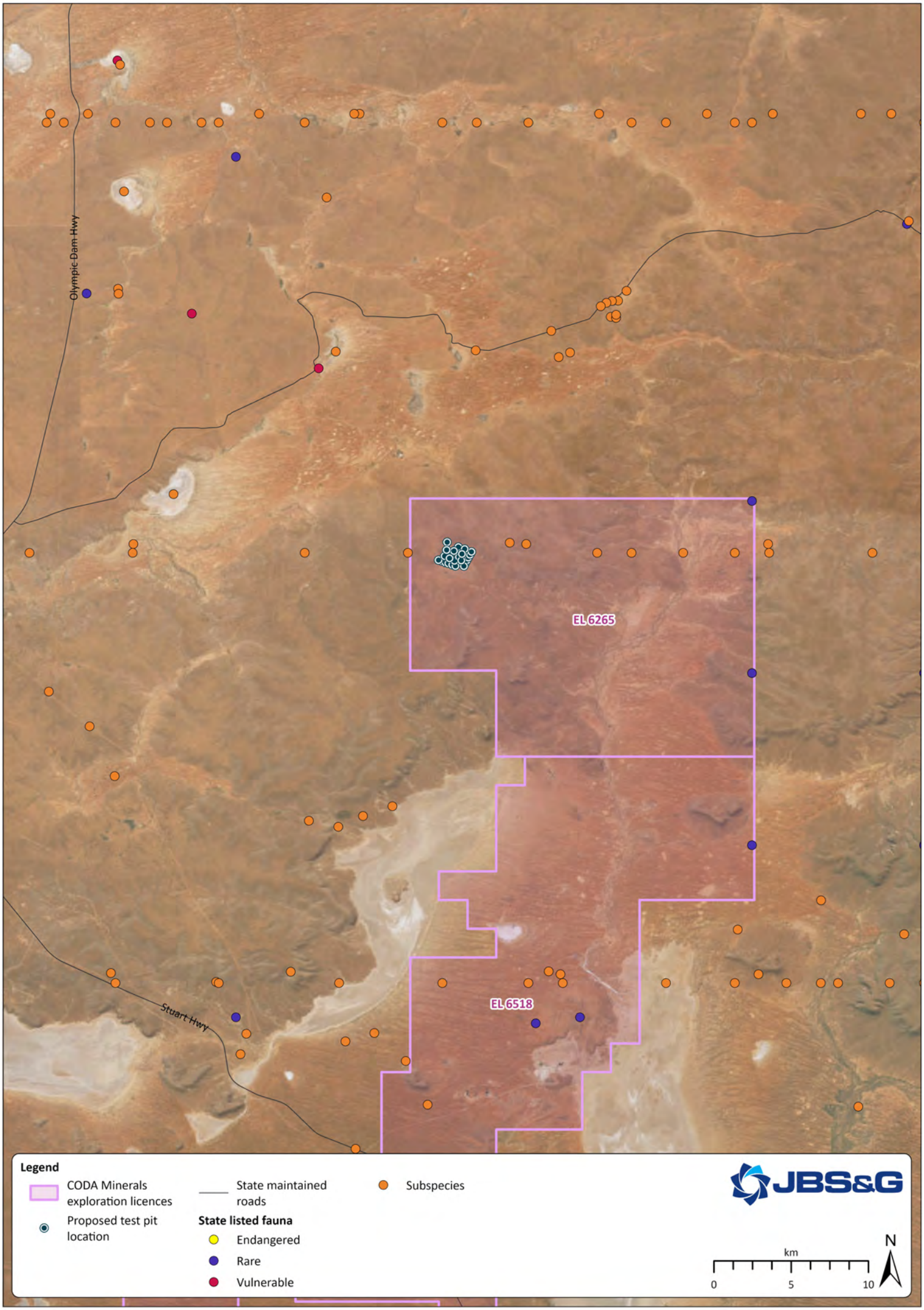
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Client: CODA Minerals; **Job Number:** 65507



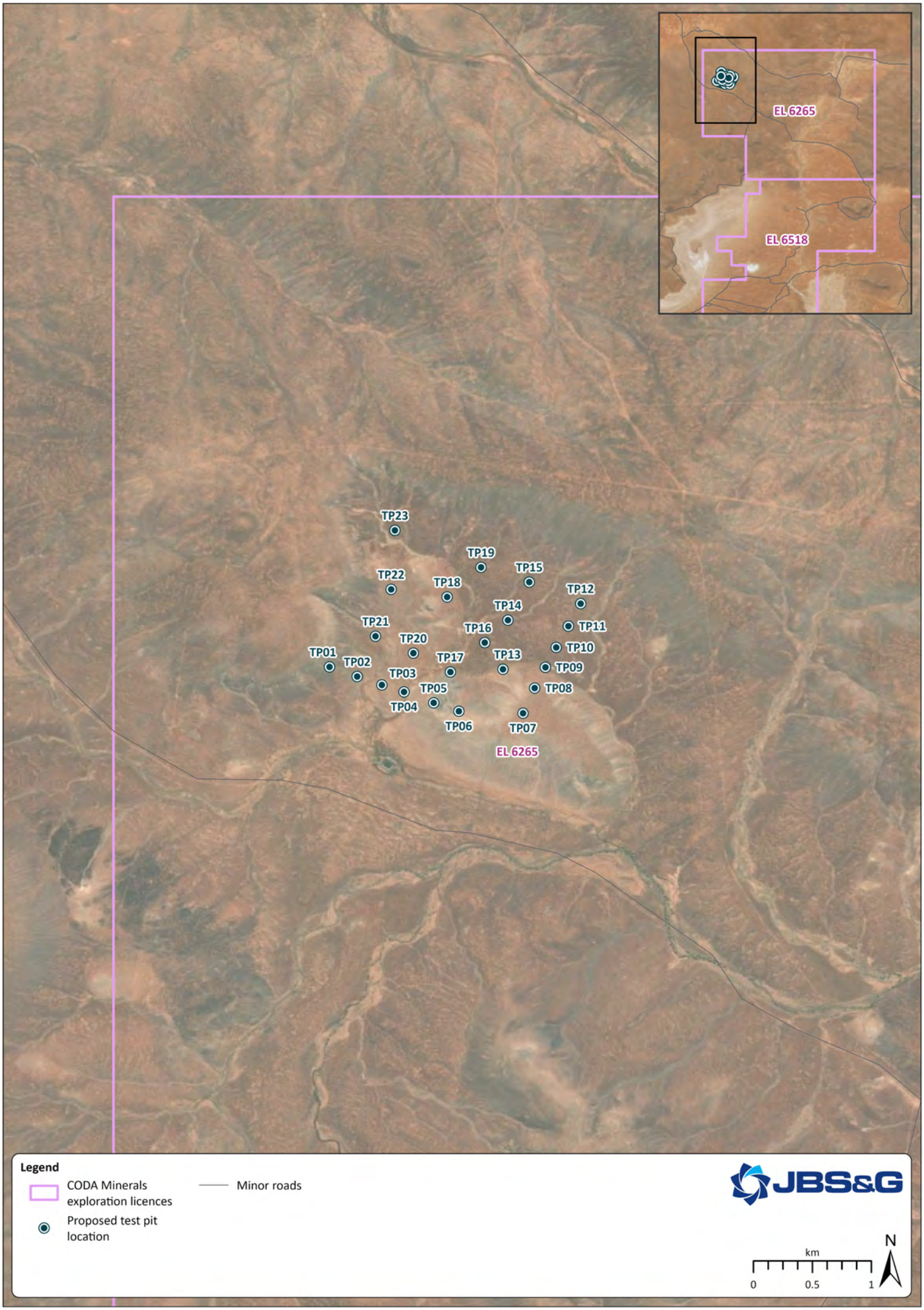
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Client: CODA Minerals; **Job Number:** 65507



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Client: CODA Minerals; **Job Number:** 65507



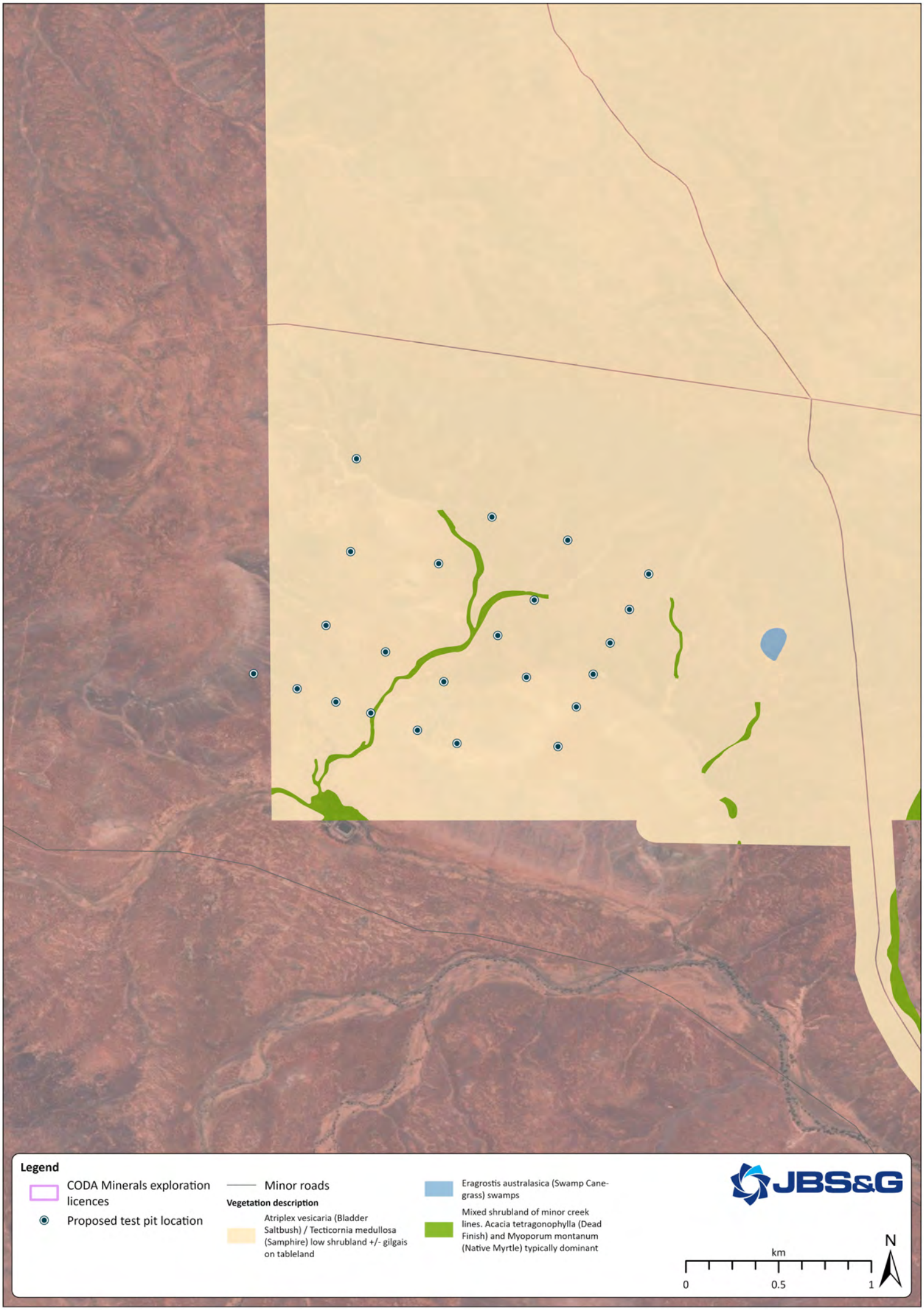
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Client: CODA Minerals; **Job Number:** 65507



Spatial Reference: GDA2020; **Author:** rtandon; **Date:** 19/08/2026
Client: CODA Minerals; **Job Number:** 65507



Spatial Reference: GDA2020; **Author:** rtandon; **Date:** 21/08/2026
Client: CODA Minerals; **Job Number:** 65507



Spatial Reference: GDA2020; **Author:** rtandon; **Date:** 19/08/2026
Client: CODA Minerals; **Job Number:** 65507

Coda Minerals Ltd

ELIZABETH CREEK PROJECT

EXPLORATION ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

13 November 2024

SYNOPSIS

This document forms part of the Coda Minerals Ltd Corporate Standards and details the Management system that is required to be implemented in order to minimise adverse impacts from the construction and ongoing operations of exploration activities.

Disclaimer

"This document has been prepared by Coda Minerals Limited for their exclusive use ("the Purpose"). Use of this document other than for the Purpose is not permitted."

CODA MINERALS LIMITED

REV	DESCRIPTION	TECH	REVIEW	APPROVED	DATE
A	Draft		C Stevens		

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1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this Exploration Environmental Management Plan (EEMP) is to address the environmental management requirements of exploration activities carried out by Coda Minerals (COD) and its contractors at the Elizabeth Creek project, located on tenement EL6265, EL6518, EL6945 and EL6141.

Specifically it addresses the following:

- Legislative requirements and commitments made in applications for exploration activities; and
- Objectives for avoiding, minimising and mitigating impacts on flora and fauna.

Compliance with this plan is mandatory and applies to all Coda employees and contractors.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this EEMP are to:

- Identify the environmental and heritage aspects in relation to mineral and water exploration at the Elizabeth Creek project;
- Outline legal obligations and approvals commitments made in relation to exploration activities and the applicable roles and responsibilities within Coda Minerals Ltd;
- Describe the management and mitigation measures implemented in order to minimise the impacts of exploration activities; and
- Summarise the incident, reporting, audits and inspections process to continuously improve Coda's environmental management.

2 DEFINITIONS

Table 1: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DEM	Department for Energy and Mining
EEMP	Exploration Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
COD	Coda Minerals Limited
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
PEPR	Program of Environment Protection and Rehabilitation

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Background

Coda Minerals is an exploration company focused on the exploration, discovery and development of minerals in the base metals, precious metals and battery minerals sector.

Coda owns a 100% interest in the Elizabeth Creek Copper Cobalt Project in South Australia. The Elizabeth Creek Copper Cobalt Project has a long history of Cu production, established JORC 2012 compliant Resources and excellent exploration upside potential.

The Company listed on the ASX in October 2020, following a heavily oversubscribed IPO and is actively progressing exploration at its flagship Emmie Bluff Copper-Cobalt-Silver prospect.

In June 2022, Coda completed an off-market takeover offer to acquire all of the ordinary shares in Torrens Mining Limited (ASX code: TRN) (Torrens) to consolidate 100% ownership of the Elizabeth Creek Copper Project.



Figure 1. Tenement Map

4 PLANNING

4.1 Legal and Other

Coda shall manage exploration activities in accordance with relevant state, federal and international regulations and acts, including relevant approvals.

Mining is regulated in South Australia by the Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) under the *Mining Act 1971* and subsidiary legislation, being the *Mining Regulations 2011*.

Exploration activities that may impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance require referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

COD has successfully negotiated a Native Title Agreement with the Kokatha people, under the *Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994*. This agreement shall be adhered to for all operations.

COD will obtain and maintain all relevant permits dictated by State or Commonwealth regulatory bodies.

4.2 Roles and Responsibilities

All COD employees and contractors are required to comply with this EEMP through its implementation at all times. The main body of this Plan should be referred to where clarification is required. Table 2 provides a summary of the relevant roles and responsibilities that are required to implement the EEMP.

Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
COD CEO	• Accountable for operational related environmental matters • Ensuring the requirements of the EEMP are implemented
COD Environment Advisor	• Overall responsibility for development, implementation, maintenance and compliance with the Environmental Management System (EMS); • Ensure compliance with all legislation, approvals, policies, procedures, conditions and commitments; • Support and provide advice to all personnel in relation to environmental matters; • Review effectiveness of this EEMP and other environmental management documentation;

Role	Responsibility
	• Participation in risk assessment activities, assist in incident investigation and undertake audits to ensure environmental risks and opportunities are identified and managed; • Ensure contracts contain relevant environmental provisions and contractors fulfil their contractual obligations; • Maintenance of environmental data for compliance purposes;
Contractors associated with exploration activities	• Overall responsibility for the implementation of the contractor's environmental management plan and procedures; • Ensure compliance with the requirements of this EEMP and related procedures; • Ensure all relevant employees and contractors are aware of the requirements of the EEMP and the system used for reporting of environmental incidents; • Undertake environmental monitoring and auditing, as required by the Site Environmental personnel; • Investigating all environmental incidents and co-ordinating corrective actions; and • Participating in hazard studies, risk workshops and design reviews to ensure environmental risks and opportunities are identified and managed, where possible.

4.3 Competence, Training and Awareness

Prior to exploration works being undertaken, all personnel are required to complete an Elizabeth Creek specific induction process. The induction outlines roles and responsibilities, duty of care, conformance with the standards, procedures and requirements, and potential impacts associated. The induction will be reviewed internally if there are any significant changes to environmental conditions or requirements.

5 IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION

5.1 Program Planning

In summary, the following environmental activities shall be undertaken prior to drilling occurring:

- Once the exploration proposal has been developed, a desktop assessment shall be completed to review and identify potential constraints associated with the proposal. It is expected that key sites of flora, fauna and heritage value shall be avoided as far as practical.
- Relevant key stakeholders shall be identified and scopes of works shall be developed aligned to the exploration package.
- Once survey works have been completed, they will be complied with and submitted to DEM as part of a Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR), as described in the following key reference documentation:
    - **Ministerial Determination 001:** Generic program for environment protection and rehabilitation — low impact mineral exploration in South Australia
    - **Ministerial Determination 013:** *Format of and minimum information required to be provided in a program for environment protection and rehabilitation (PEPR) for exploration operations on an exploration licence (EL), retention lease (RL) and mineral claim (MC) not within the scope of the Generic program for environment protection and Rehabilitation — low impact mineral exploration in South Australia (Ministerial Determination 001).*
    - **Information Sheet 21:** *Mineral Exploration Drillholes — General specifications for construction and backfilling*
    - **Information Sheet 33:** *Statement of environmental objectives and environmental guidelines for mineral exploration activities in South Australia.*

5.2 Drill Pad Layout and Design

- Drill pad sizes vary depending on the type of drill rig and the topographic relief of the drill site.
- The dimensions of the drill pad, tracks and associated sumps are determined at the application stage and must be complied with.
- Any changes to the scope of works in terms of size of pad, drilling method, depth of holes and minerals explored, must undergo a regulatory amendment of the PEPR.
- Drill pads are constructed using an excavator and at times a rock breaker attachment and quick release bucket where the terrain is difficult to penetrate.

- On rocky terrain common practice allows the drill pad to be “cut” into the hill side, rather than use excessive amounts of material to “fill” the pad location.
- Clearing shall be minimised as far as practicable through raised blade method which cuts vegetation off at the stem whilst leaving the root stock and topsoil in place and which also allows for more effective and accurate pad construction.

5.3 Drilling Operations - Environmental Management Measures

This section of the EEMP provides a summary of the key management practices which shall be implemented in order to manage environmental impacts resulting from exploration activities. Management measures shall be outlined in the PEPR and adhered to within the construction and rehabilitation process.

5.3.1 Air Quality

- Access tracks and drill pads shall be designed and constructed to minimise clearing;
- Vehicle speeds shall be restricted to reduce dust generation;
- The raised blade/bucket clearing method shall be implemented; and
- Rehabilitation of disturbed areas shall occur in accordance with the relevant approval.

5.3.2 Heritage

- Anthropological and archaeological surveys shall be completed prior to the approval of drilling activities;
- If required, any anthropological and archaeological sites are salvaged prior to ground disturbance;
- All heritage sites shall be demarcated and communicated in areas where work is being undertaken; and
- All clearing shall be fully supervised by a spotter.

If sites of significance are identified:

- All works shall cease immediately and the supervisor is notified;
- GPS locations shall be recorded and a map produced;
- An exclusion area is to be maintained around the site until further clarification; and
- If a site needs to be moved to avoid disturbance, the appropriate authorities shall be consulted.

5.3.3 Water

- Drill pads shall be designed with adequately sized sump on the downhill side;
- Drains/trenches shall be constructed to divert intercepted groundwater and/or runoff from access tracks and drill pad sites into sumps;
- Where possible, recycling water shall be collected in sumps. If a sump cannot be excavated, a tank should be used in its place;
- Sumps will be lined where necessary;
- Where possible, access tracks shall be constructed along the contour and continuous slopes shall be avoided to reduce runoff;
- Drilling contractor shall maintain a record of groundwater consumption used in drilling operations; and
- Drilling contractor shall prevent the direct or indirect release of contaminated materials and sediment into waterways.

5.3.4 Waste

- Where possible, the principles of reduce, reuse and recycle shall be adopted;
- Waste shall be removed from the drill site at the end of the drilling program;
- Sample bags shall be removed as soon as possible to prevent deterioration of bags in the environment;
- All collars shall be cut and disposed of either in a sump prior to backfilling or taken offsite;
- Liners shall be removed or ripped and buried; and
- All pegs and flagging shall be removed at the completion of the drilling program.

5.3.5 Fauna

- If habitat is known to support conservation significant fauna [assessed via the desktop assessment] then the following shall occur:
    - Consultation with relevant agency to determine the requirement for a fauna survey;
    - If required, a fauna surveys shall be undertaken prior to submission of approval applications;
    - Areas of habitat known to support conservation significant fauna shall be maintained and large trees which may hold significant habitat value will be avoided;

  - Drill sites shall be relocated where the disturbance to large trees and/or other significant habitats cannot be avoided (as far as practical);

- Cleared vegetation shall be stockpiled for use in rehabilitation.

5.3.6 Flora and Vegetation

- If habitat is known to support conservation significant fauna [assessed via the desktop assessment] then the following shall occur:
  - Consultation with relevant agency to determine the requirement for a flora and vegetation survey;
  - If required, a flora surveys shall be undertaken by a qualified botanist prior to submission of approval applications;
  - During targeted surveys, all Threatened and Priority species within the survey area shall be flagged, geographically referenced and abundance recorded;
- All Priority flora locations shall be identified and marked prior to clearing;
- All access tracks and drill pad boundaries to be cleared shall be demarcated to minimise extent of clearing as much as possible;
- Machinery shall be cleaned of all soil and plant material prior to arriving on site; and
- Vehicles shall be regularly inspected for plant/soil material and, where required, washed down at appropriate facilities.

5.3.7 Rehabilitation

- As outlined in the PEPR, all rehabilitation works shall be completed within 3 months of the cessation of exploration activities.
- Avoid movement of topsoil and rehabilitation earthworks in wet conditions;
- An annual rehabilitation schedule shall be developed and maintained to ensure progressive rehabilitation;
- Access to rehabilitated areas shall be restricted to prevent vehicle access;
- Cap the hole and replace topsoil after drilling is completed. Do not leave an open hole as it can become a trap for small animals or be hazardous to stock.
- Collars shall be cut and removed in accordance with regulatory requirements;
- Any drill hole or borehole that encounters an artesian or sub-artesian water flow shall be sealed to prevent contamination of aquifers;

- All disturbed areas shall be scarified along the contour prior to vegetation re-spreading;
- Stockpiled vegetation shall be re-spread over the site;
- A rehabilitation database shall be maintained to ensure the data reflects the rehabilitation status at any one time;
- Permanent survey markers should be kept to a minimum; wooden pegs should be used in preference to steel pickets;
- A rehabilitation action plan for seeding shall be developed and, if required, implemented if rehabilitation is deemed inadequate or topsoil held for a period greater than months;
- Local provenance seed shall be used when seeding is required; and
- Spoil and drilling waste shall be backfilled into sumps and covered.
- Sumps shall be ripped to allow for free-draining.
- Where rehabilitation pads or tracks interest public roads, place obstacles such as mounds, tree trunks and branches across the track;
- Erecting signs (e.g. 'No access — track rehabilitation in progress')
- Ripping tracks for the first 100 m and placing vegetation on the ripped areas to help disguise the track and to act as a seed source
- Regrade or rip the verges at access track and public road intersections

5.3.8 Hazardous Substances

- All hazardous substances shall be labelled and stored in accordance with Australian Standard AS1940:2017 *The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids*;
- Where necessary, oil absorbent matting shall be placed under or around the rig to catch any grease or oil when drilling;
- Where necessary, fuel pumps, drip trays, pouring spouts and funnels shall be utilised when refuelling;
- All chemicals must be approved and uploaded to Chemalert prior to bringing them on site; and
- A Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) register shall be maintained and made readily accessible.

5.3.9 Land Access

- Landholders, underlying tenement holders and Native Title Groups shall be notified of proposed drilling prior to commencement of work.

5.3.10 Fire

- Notification of total fire bans shall be given at pre-start meetings. No vehicle movements through the bush are permitted when these are in place;
- Emergency response team shall be notified and provided with maps of areas of work, accessibility to area and the closest emergency pick up point;
- Fire extinguishers shall be fitted onto vehicles and equipment will be checked regularly;
- Exploration personnel shall carry several forms of communications with them at all times;
- Burning of rubbish and/or fires is prohibited anywhere on site; and
- Designated tracks are to be used where possible.

6 CHECKING

6.1 Incident Reporting

Any non-compliance of criteria specified in this EEMP or with any approvals associated with exploration activities shall be reported as an incident to the COD CEO. All incidents shall be documented and investigated. COD shall maintain a combined Incident Reporting System for tracking and completion of corrective actions.

6.2 Reporting

6.2.1 Annual Environmental Report

COD shall provide information relevant to exploration activities to the relevant regulatory agency either at the completion of rehabilitation or as an annual report.

All reporting shall be consistent with the **Ministerial Determination 012:** *Reporting periods and minimum information required to be provided in a compliance report for exploration operations conducted on an exploration licence (EL), mineral claim (MC) or retention lease (RL).*

6.3 Audits and Inspection

Audits and Inspections shall be undertaken as per exploration activity.

Actions arising from internal and external audits will be documented in captured for close-out within the Incident Reporting System.

7 REFERENCES

Ministerial Determination 001: Generic program for environment protection and rehabilitation — low impact mineral exploration in South Australia

Ministerial Determination 013: Format of and minimum information required to be provided in a program for environment protection and rehabilitation (PEPR) for exploration operations on an exploration licence (EL), retention lease (RL) and mineral claim (MC) not within the scope of the Generic program for environment protection and Rehabilitation — low impact mineral exploration in South Australia (Ministerial Determination 001).

Ministerial Determination 012: Reporting periods and minimum information required to be provided in a compliance report for exploration operations conducted on an exploration licence (EL), mineral claim (MC) or retention lease (RL)

Information Sheet 21: Mineral Exploration Drillholes — General specifications for construction and backfilling

Information Sheet 33: Statement of environmental objectives and environmental guidelines for mineral exploration activities in South Australia.

CODA MINERALS

Field Induction: Oakden



NOVEMBER 2024

Mineral Exploration Code of Conduct

South Australia's Department of Energy and Mining have created the Mineral Exploration Code of Conduct (code) as a practical tool to help exploration companies respectfully engage with landowners or landholders who are directly impacted by a mineral exploration project.

The purpose of the code is to:

- Outline good practices that supports cooperative multiple land use across the state where it includes the exploration sector.
- Suggest practical tasks to support good practice in early and advanced exploration.
- Facilitate cooperative, commercially oriented discussions between an exploration company and landowner.

Coda Minerals is committed to carrying out the following 4 key principles for good practice engagement with landowners as outlined in the code and demonstrate our adherence by including key actions in this induction and supporting documents.

1. Respectful relationships
2. Good faith negotiation and agreement-making
3. Observe biosecurity requirements
4. Minimise disturbance to the land and landowner



Visitor's Induction

The Elizabeth Creek Visitor's Induction is a shorter, simplified induction designed for personnel who:

1. Will be visiting the Elizabeth Creek Copper Cobalt Project for less than 48 hours; and
2. Will not be undertaking any high-risk work (excl. driving) while on site.

Completion of the Visitor's Induction is not sufficient for the project induction register, and must be readministered for each visit until/unless a full induction is undertaken.

If you will be remaining on site for >48 hours, or if you need to undertake high-risk work, please inform your Coda Minerals contact.



Site Access Map

Before arriving at site, you should have completed a Site Access Form, covering length of stay, any food allergies or relevant medical conditions and other details. If you have not completed a site access form, please let the Field Supervisor know immediately.

Oakden Hills Drill Programme is located off the Stuart Hwy approximately 123km North of Port Augusta or 52km South of Pimba.

The access track can be found on the Western side of the Hwy.

1. From the Hwy, follow the track west. You will cross over a pipeline approx. 350m from the Hwy.
2. Continue 3km along the access track until you cross the train track.
3. After you cross the train track, stick RIGHT at the Y junction.
4. From the train track continue another 2km until you reach another Y junction.
5. Stick RIGHT again and travel another 2km to the approx centre of the drilling area.

Use UHF Channel 28 while on site.



Key Personnel

Coda Minerals:

Matthew Weber	Manager – Economics & Geology	0424 279 439	matt.weber@codaminerals.com
Tim Miller	Operations Manager – SA	0417 317 225	tim.miller@codaminerals.com

Field Supervisor

The field supervisor is Coda's representative on site and is responsible for the execution of Coda's health and safety, heritage and environmental policies and procedures.

Please bring all health, safety, environment, landowner and heritage concerns to the Field Supervisor as first point of contact.

The Field Supervisor role during this job is filled by Coda's Operations Manager on site:

Tim Miller 0417 317 225 tim.miller@codaminerals.com

Job Safety Officer

The Job Safety Officer is broadly in charge of HSEH for the entire job.

Matt Weber 0424 279 439 matt.weber@codaminerals.com

Contact details for the Job Safety Officer and the Field Supervisor are also available in the Job Safety Pack, which you will be introduced to immediately following this induction.

Communications

Radio Communications

UHF radio communications are to take place on UHF **Channel 28**.

Arcoona Station uses UHF **Channel 29**.

Satellite Phone

Tim Miller (Operations Manager) - 0420 913 554

Coda Field Satellite phone – 0488 820 737

Other Communications

WiFi is available at the Core Yard. The WiFi password is available from Coda personnel.

For the most part 3G/4G signal is not available in and around the project area.

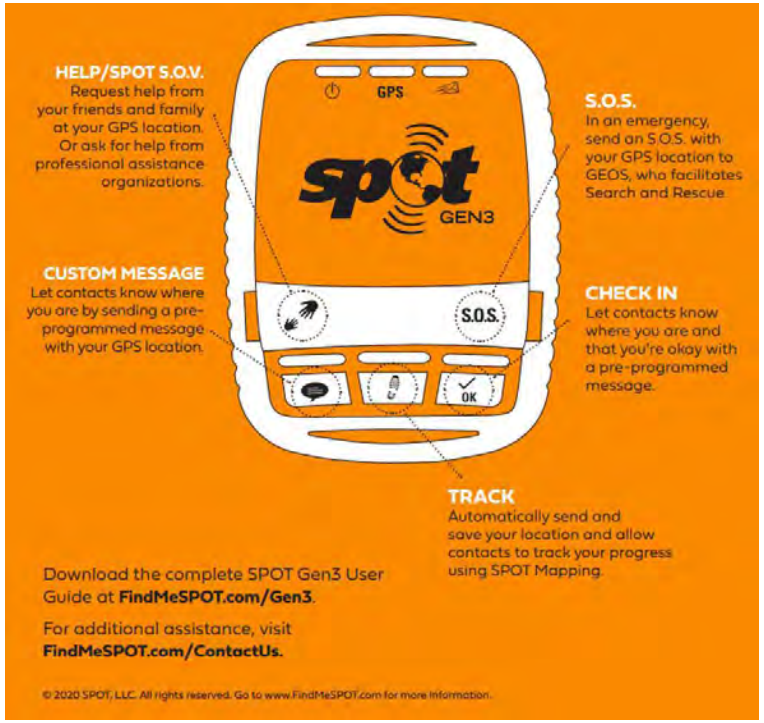
Coda makes use of Spot Trackers (Pictured). These devices are functionally equivalent to an EPIRB, and can summon help via the “SOS” button.

Please use these devices in life threatening situations.

IMPORTANT

Due to the remoteness of the Elizabeth Creek project site, cellular networks are not a reliable source of communication while in the field.





Emergency Response

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY

REMAIN CALM
ASSESS HAZARDS
CALL FOR HELP
PRESERVE LIFE AND PREVENT FURTHER INJURY
MINIMISE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND ENVIRONMENT
DOCUMENT RELEVENT INFORMATION

FIRST AID AND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

AVAILABLE IN ALL VEHICLES

OAKDEN SITE COORDINATES

697564mE, 6506464mN MGA Zone 53

EMERGENCY CONTACTS:	Phone:
Emergency Services (Police, Fire, Ambulance)	000
Roxby Downs Doctors Surgery	08 8671 1900
Port Augusta Regional Hospital	08 8668 7500
Royal Flying Doctors	1800 733 772
Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26

CODA MINERALS CONTACTS:	Phone:
Chris Stevens - CEO	0408 427 865
Matthew Weber – Manager Economics & Geology	0424 279 439
	0488 820 737 (SAT)
Tim Miller – Operations Manager SA (Site Supervisor)	0417 317 225
	0420 913 554 (SAT)

PPE and Vehicles

PPE

Coda enforces minimum PPE standards at all times during work hours. These are:

- High visibility long sleeve shirt
- Long Sleeve Pants
- Steel capped boots

Additional PPE may be required for the completion of specific tasks, this will be in accordance with the SWP associated with that task.

Vehicle Requirements

All vehicles on site will require at least the following equipment:

- UHF Radio
- First Aid Kit
- Flashing Beacon (if driving at night)
- Fire Extinguisher
- Tyre changing equipment
- Two spare tyres

Driving Requirements

Coda recognises driving to be among the most significant risks posed to individuals on site. A Class C manual drivers license is required for all field personnel at Coda sites.

Contractors will be required to provide evidence of applicable training or VOC to ensure all site personnel meet the standard. (DEMCoC 4.4A)

Drivers shall drive to conditions to minimise risk and disturbance (to the ground, other road users, livestock etc.). On non-gazetted roads where no speed limit is posted, field personnel should not exceed 80 km/h and when travelling past livestock , field personnel should not exceed 20 km/h.

Use only designated tracks.



Safety Commitment

Coda Minerals commits to a safe working environment by:

- **Prioritise safety over production;**
- Never compromise on our health and safety standards;
- Incorporate health and safety in the planning for any work task we do;
- Apply our systems to identify, assess, control and manage any risks;
- Ensure at all times that our work meets relevant legislation, standards, and codes of practice;
- Positively engage and empower all our employees and contractors;
- Set safety objectives and measure achievement towards them to continuously improve outcomes and eliminate work-related injury and illness;
- Collaborate and communicate with everyone at Coda Minerals about our health and safety goals and how we can achieve and improve them; and.
- Maintain an effective health and safety management system based on industry best standards

Key Commitment

Backed by "Stop Work Authority"

All field personnel, including visitors on Coda business, contractors, and employees of contractors have the authority and obligation to stop any task or operations which raise concerns or questions regarding the impact on health, safety, heritage or environment.

4 Step Stop Work Process

Stop	When you or a colleague perceive condition(s) or behaviour(s) that pose imminent danger to person(s), equipment, or the environment, they must immediately initiate a stop work intervention with the person(s) potentially at risk.
Rectify	After work is stopped, all parties shall remove themselves from the immediate area and stabilize the situation/make the area as safe as possible before discussing and gaining agreement on the stop work issue.
Report	All stop work interventions (whether resolved on the spot or not) and associated detail shall be reported to the field supervisor.
Resume	Work shall resume only if, following discussion, it is determined and agreed that the task or operation is OK to proceed as is *or* the situation has been resolved by the implementation of one or more hazard control measures.

Coda Minerals - Sustaining Tomorrow

Incident Reporting

Incidents and Near Misses

An **incident** is any unexpected event that disturbs normal operations. In the context of Coda's field operations, an incident may be considered to have happened following any action or event that:

- Adversely impacts the health and wellbeing of any Coda Minerals field personnel, contractors, or other local stakeholders.
- Adversely impacts the local environment outside of approved disturbances.
- Adversely impacts any declared heritage site or results in work being performed outside of the limits imposed by heritage constraints.
- Adversely impacts any equipment or infrastructure (public or private) such that Coda is liable for its repair or is otherwise materially financially or otherwise affected.

A **near-miss** is an unexpected event that very nearly resulted in an incident, especially where hazard controls failed or were ineffectively/not implemented. A near miss should be treated comparably to an incident of the same magnitude.

All incidents and near misses should be immediately (or as soon as possible) reported to the Field Supervisor, who will in turn provide preliminary notification to the Job Safety Officer in line with Coda's incident reporting procedures.

A copy of Coda's Incident Report form can be found here: CODA_FOR001_Incident Investigation Form.doc (sharepoint.com)

If damage occurs outside of the EPEPR scope, a copy of the incident report will be provided to the landowner ASAP (DEMCoC 4.7A)

Heritage and Native Title

This program has received clearance from the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation as the Native Title Holders.

Coda takes extremely seriously its obligations to protect the cultural heritage of the ground on which it operates.

The following conditions are part of the general project approval:

1. No clearing outside of existing approved disturbance footprint.
2. If remains are uncovered, work is to stop immediately and Field Supervisor notified. Police will then be contacted.
3. Any new tracks, extensions to sumps and/or excavations (not including drilling) require heritage clearance. In this situation, the Coda Minerals representative shall organise a representative from the Kokatha to inspect disturbance prior to works progressing.

Heritage sites are marked with pink flagging tape and or yellow chain as per the next slide. Do not drive in or otherwise disturb any areas marked with this tape.

Any disturbance to a heritage site needs to be reported to the Field Supervisor immediately and a incident report generated.

A copy of Coda's Incident Report form can be found here: CODA_FOR001_Incident Investigation Form.doc (sharepoint.com)

Biosecurity

The South Australian Biosecurity Policy aims to reduce pest and disease impacts, maintain food safety and support responsible agricultural chemical use.

The policy focuses on six priority areas:

- Primary produce and food safety
- Detection and response to new pests and diseases
- Minimising the impacts of pests and diseases
- Technical expertise, government
- Industry and community working together
- Modern infrastructure.

Coda Minerals is committed to implementing protocols that complement the policy to help protect the primary industries and agribusinesses it is involved with through exploration.

These protocols are outlined in Coda's "Good Practice Workplan". A copy of the workplan is located on page 18 of this induction.



Obligations and Authority

All personnel are required to follow the rules as set out by Coda Minerals in this document and related documents (Job Pack, FSMP etc.). Authority to enforce these rules and to make decisions for the project is granted to the Field Supervisor exclusively.

These rules are in place to ensure a safe workplace, and to comply with agreements and obligations placed upon Coda by the South Australian Government, Native Title holders and other stakeholders.

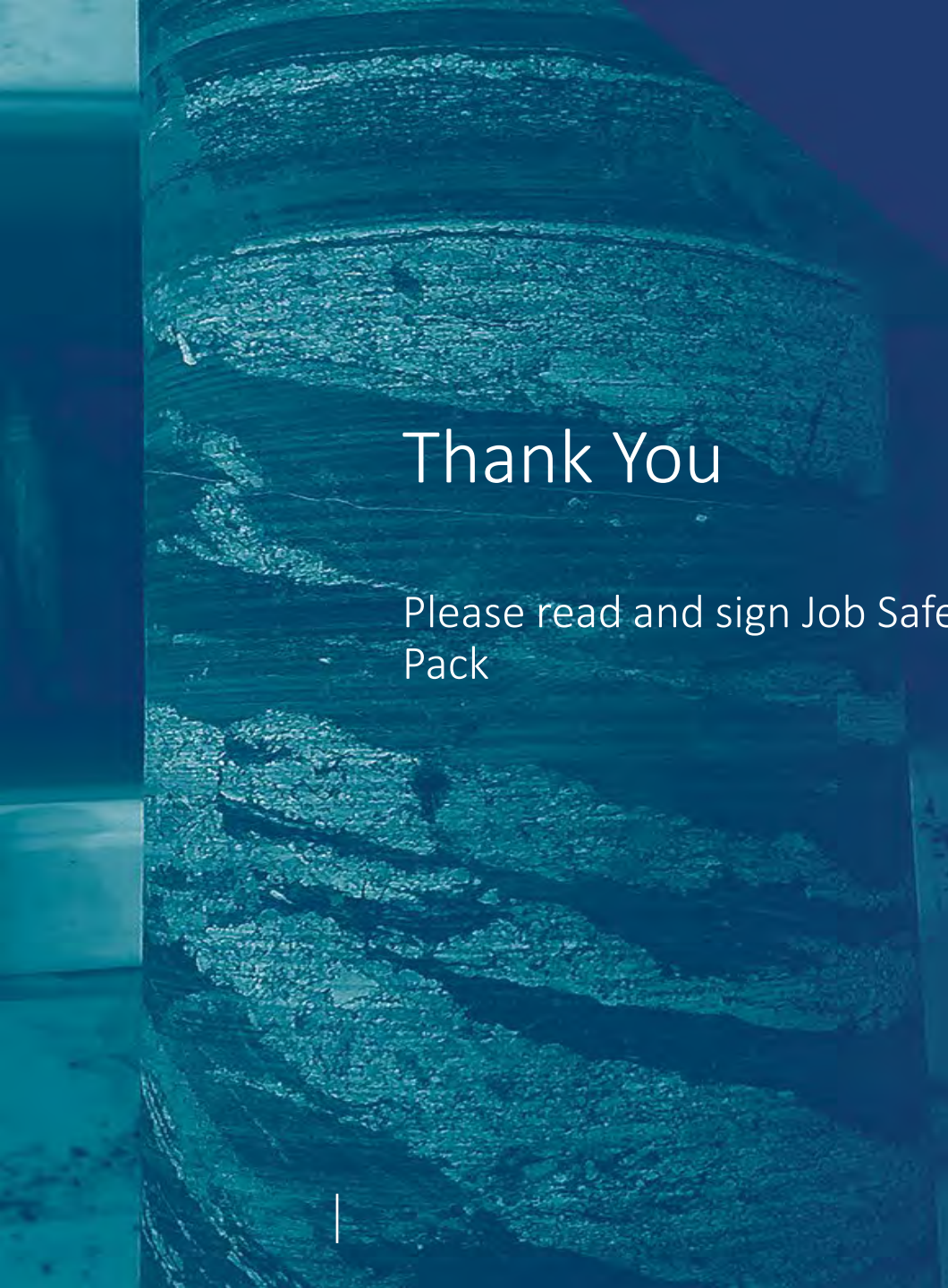
Failure to meet these obligations can have serious consequences for Coda, and as such rules **will** be enforced.

Authority to act outside these rules may be granted in exception circumstances only by the field supervisor. No other stakeholder, including contractor company supervisors or the pastoralist, may authorise deviation from these rules, including in areas such as driving off existing tracks.

If in doubt, discuss proposed operations with the Field Supervisor prior to commencing, and report any breaches to the Field Supervisor as soon as possible should they occur.

Failure to comply with rules may result in warnings. Severe or repeated breaches may result in the removal of individuals or contractors from site. If discovered, penalties for unreported breaches may be more severe than those for reported breaches





Thank You

Please read and sign Job Safety Pack

CODA MINERALS

Sustaining Tomorrow

