

Appendices

Appendix 1 DGF PMST Report



EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about [Environment Assessments](#) and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 11/03/20 12:25:17

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

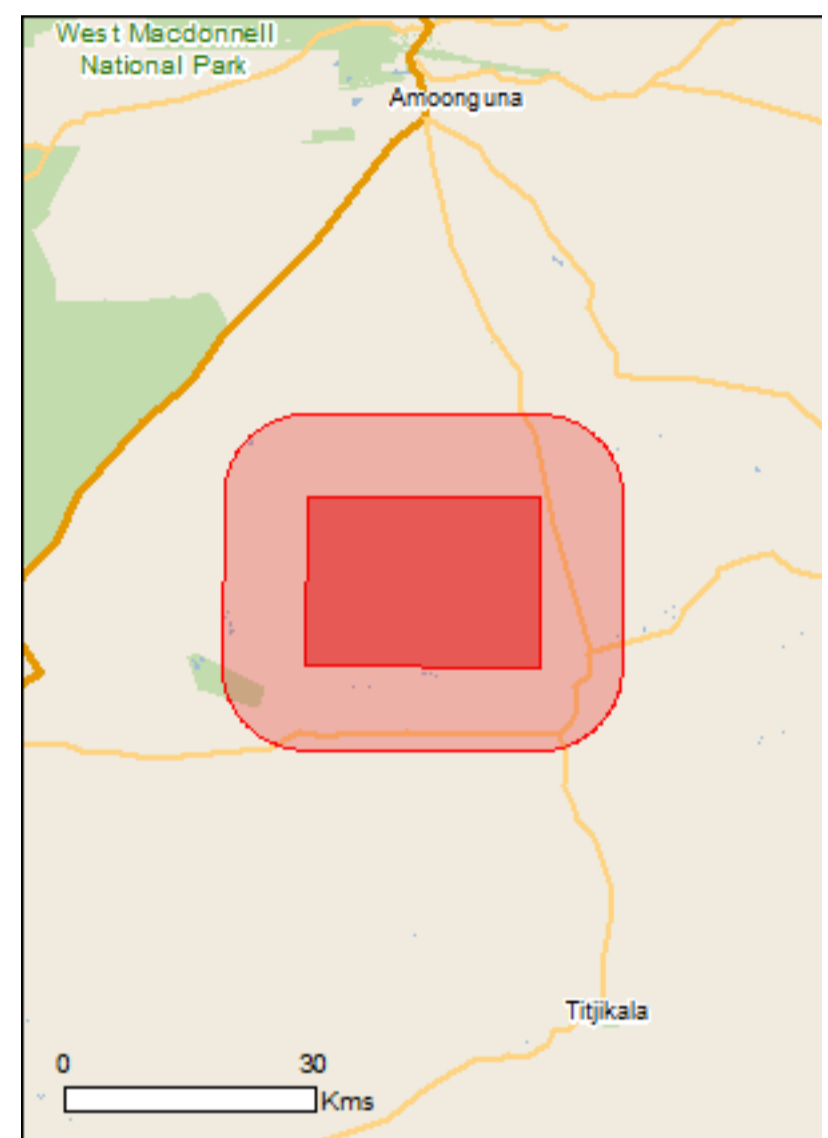
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)



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[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 10.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	12
Listed Migratory Species:	9

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Land:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	14
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

State and Territory Reserves:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	12
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Amytornis modestus Thick-billed Grasswren [84121]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Erythrorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Petrogale lateralis MacDonnell Ranges race Warru, Black-footed Rock-wallaby (MacDonnell Ranges race) [66649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Zyzomys pedunculatus Central Rock-rat, Antina [68]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Plants		
Eremophila prostrata Rainbow Valley Fuchsia Bush [56749]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macrozamia macdonnellii MacDonnell Ranges Cycad [11843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Minuria tridens Minnie Daisy [13753]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Liopholis slateri slateri Slater's Skink, Floodplain Skink [83163]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Status	Type of Presence area
Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.		
Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Motacilla cinerea		
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava		
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius veredus		
Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glareola maldivarum		
Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.		
Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea alba		
Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [705]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves	[Resource Information]
Name	State
Rainbow Valley	NT

Invasive Species [Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
<i>Bos taurus</i> Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Camelus dromedarius</i> Dromedary, Camel [7]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Equus caballus</i> Horse [5]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Andropogon gayanus Gamba Grass [66895]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cenchrus ciliaris Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parkinsonia aculeata Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tamarix aphylla Athel Pine, Athel Tree, Tamarisk, Athel Tamarisk, Athel Tamarix, Desert Tamarisk, Flowering Cypress, Salt Cedar [16018]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, maps are derived using either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc) together with point locations and described habitat; or environmental modelling (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

-24.16456 133.7518,-24.16505 134.0025,-24.33185 134.00181,-24.33088 133.75022,-24.16456 133.7518

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- [-Natural history museums of Australia](#)
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
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- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
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- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- [-Other groups and individuals](#)

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.

Appendix 2 SOF PMST Report



EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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Report created: 11/03/20 12:23:32

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

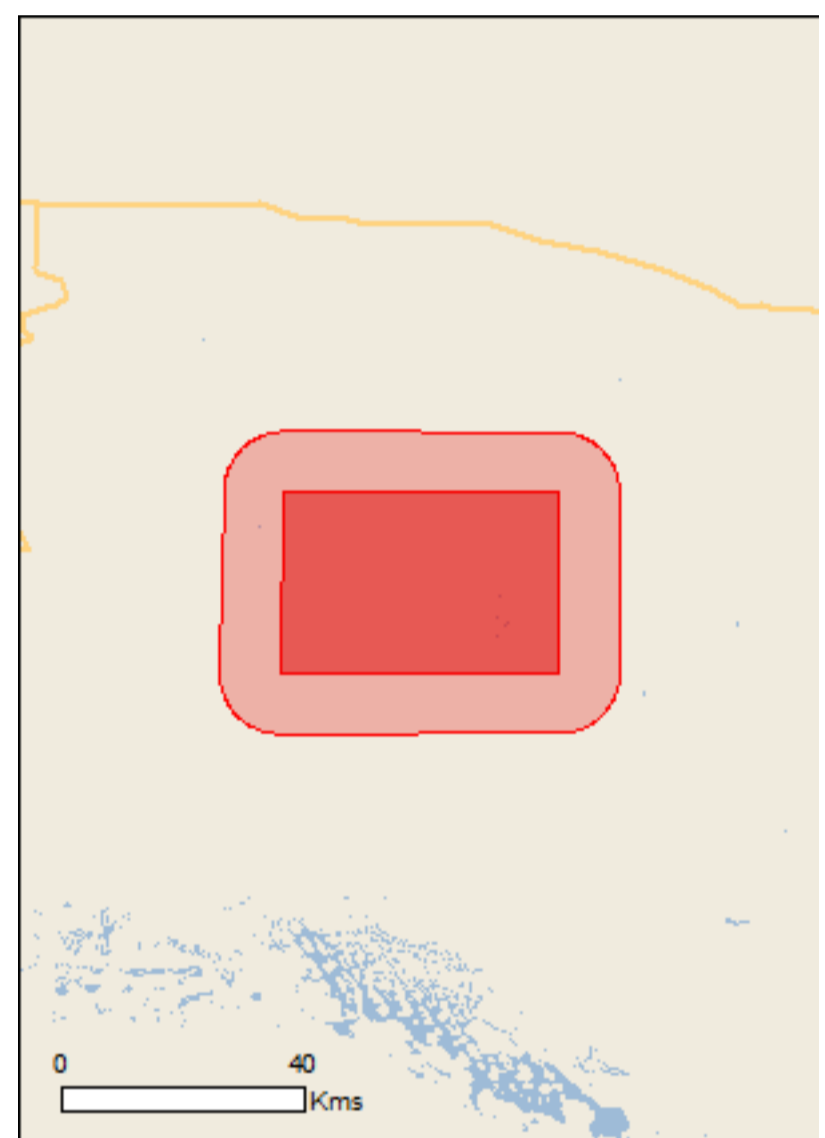
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)



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[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 10.0Km



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World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	5
Listed Migratory Species:	8

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Land:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	11
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	7
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	Status	Type of Presence
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Birds

Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Mammals

Macrotis lagotis Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Petrogale lateralis MacDonnell Ranges race Warru, Black-footed Rock-wallaby (MacDonnell Ranges race) [66649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Reptiles

Liopholis kintorei Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji [83160]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Listed Migratory Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
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Migratory Marine Birds

Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Migratory Terrestrial Species

Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Migratory Wetlands Species

Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Invasive Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
Camelus dromedarius Dromedary, Camel [7]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Cenchrus ciliaris Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

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-23.83194 129.7522,-23.58529 129.75907,-23.58625 130.16694,-23.83128 130.1677,-23.83194 129.7522

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- [-Other groups and individuals](#)

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.

Appendix 3 APPA Authority Certificates

APPENDIX 4- ABORIGINAL SACRED SITE CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

Our File: 2014/49

In reply please quote: 201400365

Megellan Petroleum (NT) Pty Ltd
GPO Box 2766
Brisbane QLD 4001

ATTENTION: Mervyn Cowie

**RE: ISSUE OF AUTHORITY CERTIFICATE FOR DINGO GAS FIELD
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**



**Aboriginal Areas
Protection Authority**
protecting sacred sites across the territory

I refer to your application for Authority Certificate received on the 13th January 2014 for the above location.

Accordingly, under the powers delegated to me under Section 19 of the *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989* I am pleased to issue the attached Authority Certificate.

Please read carefully the conditions outlined in the Certificate. In particular, you should note that it has been issued for an indefinite period of time, providing that the works covered by the Certificate start within the period stipulated in condition 3.

You should also note that the Authority has issued you with two identical copies of digitised maps attached. One copy should be retained with your original Certificate. The second is supplied for use by contractors to avoid unnecessary photocopying of a colour coded document.

Please note that the cost of this Authority Certificate will be \$13,003 inclusive of GST and an invoice will be issued to you by the Department of Corporate and Information Services. An application fee of 57 revenue units (\$60) will also apply. The terms and conditions of the invoice will require you to make payment within 30 days of receipt.

If you have any further queries regarding this Authority Certificate please contact Sophie Creighton on (08) 8951502.

Yours faithfully

DR BEN SCAMBARY
Chief Executive Officer

9 May

2014

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ABORIGINAL AREAS PROTECTION AUTHORITY AUTHORITY CERTIFICATE

Issued in accordance with Section 22 of the Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989.

REFERENCE: 2014/49 (Doc: 201400365) C2014/068

APPLICANT: Magellan Petroleum (NT) Pty Ltd
GPO Box 2766
Brisbane QLD 4001

SUBJECT LAND: The Dingo Gas Pipeline route corridor and the Dingo Gas Pipeline city gate gas treatment facility involves the following properties:
Part of: Orange Creek Station Pastoral Lease - NT Portion 652; Owen Springs Station Pastoral Lease - NT Portion 1406;
Darwin to Adelaide railway easement - NT Portion 1228; and
Brewer Industrial Estate convertible lease - NT Portion 6219, as shown on the map which is Annexure 'A' hereto.

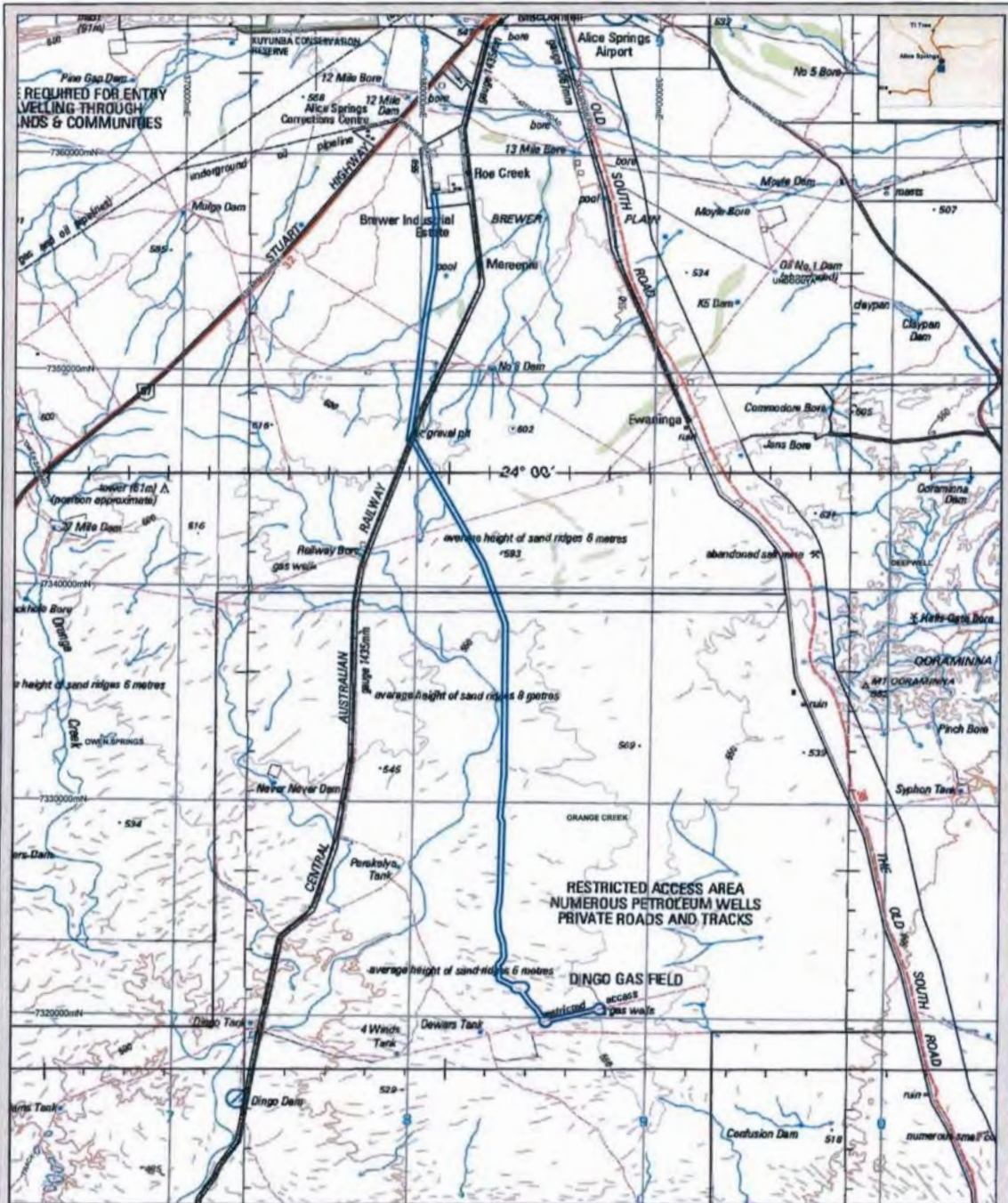
PROPOSED

WORK OR USE: All work associated with the Dingo Gas Field Development Project which involves the construction and operation of:
(a) the gas gathering and treatment facility at the Dingo gas field, located approximately 60 kilometres south of Alice Springs,
(b) the 43.2 kilometre Dingo Gas Pipeline from the Dingo gas field to the gas delivery point on the Alice Springs gas spurline near the Owen Springs power station at Brewer Industrial Estate, located approximately 20 kilometres south of Alice Springs; and
(c) the Dingo Gas Pipeline City Gate Gas Treatment Facility at Brewer Industrial Estate.

All access to the proposed works associated with the Project will be via existing roads and property tracks. A new unsealed basic access track will be constructed and maintained along the Dingo Gas Pipeline corridor from the gas treatment facilities located on the Dingo gas field (near the Dingo-3 wellhead) to Brewer Industrial Estate to provide access for monitoring of the gas pipeline. The estimated length of the pipeline access track is approximately 41 kilometres and will be a single car lane wide.

CONDITIONS:

1. The applicant shall ensure that the conditions of this Certificate are included in any subsequent contract or tender documents for the works or use described herein.
2. The applicant shall ensure any agent, contractor or employee is aware of the conditions of this Certificate and the obligations of all persons (who enter on, or carry out works or use land on which there is a sacred site) under Part IV of the *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989*.
3. This Certificate shall lapse and be null and void if the works in question or the proposed use is not commenced within 24 months of this Certificate.
4. The applicant shall ensure any agent, contractor or employee is aware of the content of section 40(1) of the Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 which provides that this Certificate does not negate the need for consent, approval or permission for the subject works or use of the land which may be required under another statute.



Prepared and produced by Australian Petroleum Production Authority (APPA)

 Elizabeth, Northern Territory of Australia

 12/01/2014

 APPA Northern Territory of Australia

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 This map forms part of a Certificate issued by the

 Authority under section 22 of the Northern Territory

 Aboriginal Land Act 1981. No reliance should

 be put on the accuracy of the information on the map

 except as a reference to the land the subject of the

 Certificate and the fact that sites are not shown in

 other areas shall not be taken as a definitive indication

 of the existence or lack of existence of sites.

Dingo Gas Field Development Project

ANNEXURE "A" MAP FORMING PART OF

 AUTHORITY CERTIFICATE C2014/068

 ISSUED TO: Magellan Petroleum (Nt) Pty Ltd

 AUTHORISED COPY: NUMBER 1 OF 4

 CHECKED BY: [Signature] DATE 8/3/2014

 111-WEST GARDYHILL SENIOR LANDS POPULATION OFFICER

[2014-0809]

SCALE 1 : 150000

0 5000 10000

Meters

 Popular UTM Zone 13

 Horizontal Datum GDA2011

Subject Land **KEY**

* The Survey Site points do not indicate the specific site locations and they do not represent the location of any features on the site.

Appendix 4 Weed Management Plan



Weed Management Plan

Brewer Estate City Gate Station, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field and Surprise Oil Field

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GLOSSARY	
BECGS	Brewer Estate City Gate Station
CP	Central Petroleum Limited
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
GPS	Global Positioning System
NT	Northern Territory
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance
WM Act	<i>Weeds Management Act 2001</i>
WMP	Weed Management Plan

1 Introduction

On-shore petroleum exploration and production areas can be highly susceptible to invasion by weeds. The soil disturbances and roadworks during exploration and ongoing activities can provide pathways for weed spread and colonisation. In turn, weeds pose a risk to operational phases and the subsequent rehabilitation and maintenance phases. Weeds increase vegetation biomass, heightening the risk from fires, and compete with native flora.

The development of a weed management plan (WMP) is a requirement of the *Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016* and consideration of the Northern Territory (NT) Government's 'Weed Management Planning Guide: Onshore Petroleum Projects' (June 2019) is paramount to ensuring risks to the environment from weeds can be managed to a level that is as low as reasonably practical and acceptable.

1.1 Objective

This WMP has been developed to ensure that the risk of weed introduction and spread, resulting from CP's operational activities are mitigated to protect the economic, community, industry and environmental interests of the NT.

1.2 Scope

The scope of this WMP is to outline the weed management measures that will be implemented to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds associated with CP's activities within the following areas (also, refer to Figure 1-1):

- Brewer Estate City Gate Station (BECGS) facility
- Production Licence 7 (referred to as the Dingo Gas Field)
- Production Licence 6 (referred to as the Surprise Oil Field)
- Pipeline Licence 30 (referred to as the Dingo Gas Pipeline).

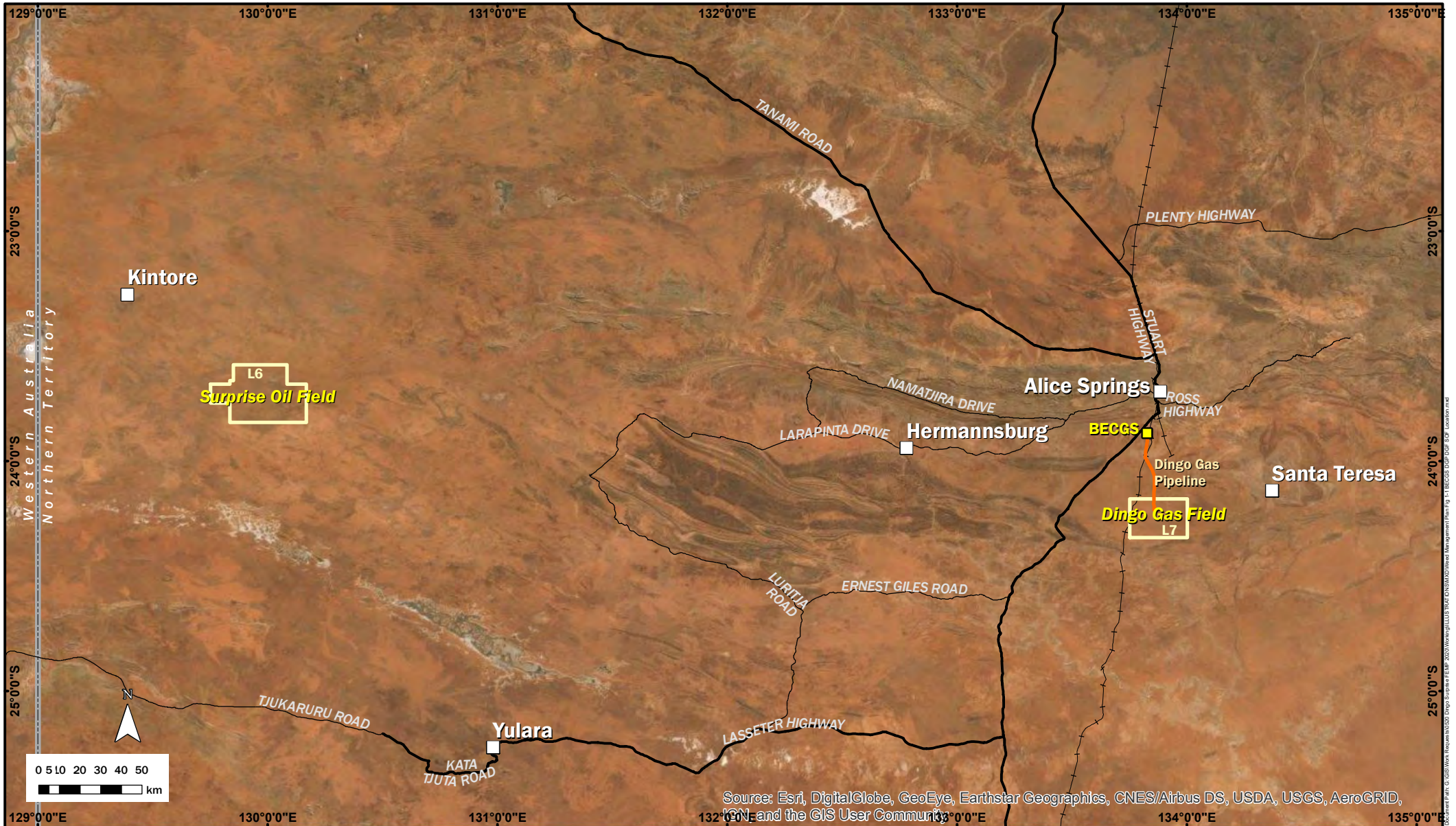
Specifically, this WMP relates to the management of weeds from CP's facilities that are in existence as at the date of this WMP within each of the above listed areas. It does not include weed management for any new exploration or operational activities within these areas.

1.3 Previous Weed Surveys

Weed surveys have been undertaken by Low Ecological Services Pty Ltd within the various areas between 2007 and 2014 when the various facilities were constructed and commissioned. Since 2014, weed surveys have been undertaken on an annual basis with the latest surveys conducted in:

- March 2019 – BECGS facility, Dingo Pipeline and Dingo Gas Field (2019 survey)
- February 2020 – Surprise Oil Field (2020 survey).

This WMP is based on the results of the above two surveys.



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN and the GIS User Community

ID: 0520-1-1
 Rev:
 Date: 17/03/2020
 Map Scale is 1:2,510,824 when printed at A4
 Coordinate System: GCS GDA 1994

Figure 1-1: BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field and Surprise Oil Field

- Town / Location
- Permits
- Brewer Estate City Gate Station
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Railway
- Dingo Gas Pipeline



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2 Legal Requirements

The following presents the relevant Territory and Federal legislation and statutory obligations related to weed management.

2.1 Northern Territory

Petroleum Act 2016 / Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016

The *Petroleum Act 2016* provides legal framework within which persons are encouraged to undertake effective exploration for petroleum and to develop petroleum production so that the optimum value of the resource is returned to the Territory. It regulates the exploration for, and production of petroleum, including environmental protection measures which should be employed during exploration and production activities, including protection of parks and reserves and rehabilitation.

The *Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016* requires that regulated activities are carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, and by which the environmental impacts and environmental risks of the activities are identified and reduced to an acceptable level. Resource activities are regulated activities.

Under these regulations CP is required to have an approved environmental management plan (EMP) prior to undertaking petroleum exploration or production activities. EMPs must include:

- potential environmental risks or impacts (in this instance relating to the introduction and spread of weeds)
- appropriate environmental outcomes, environmental performance standards and measurement criteria
- appropriate implementation strategy and monitoring, recording and reporting arrangements
- demonstrate that there has been an appropriate level of engagement with directly affected stakeholders in developing the plan.

To assist with the implementation of this legislation the NT Government developed 'The Code of Practice for Petroleum Activities in the Northern Territory' for the petroleum industry to ensure that activities are managed according to minimum acceptable standards to ensure that risks to the environment can be managed to a level that is as ALARP and acceptable.

Weeds Management Act 2001

The control of weeds is regulated by the NT Government through the *Weeds Management Act 2001* (WM Act). Under this legislation, weed control is the responsibility of the land manager/owner. If a weed is declared, all land holders, land managers and land users must comply with the classification.

There are three classes of declared weeds under the WM Act:

- Class A: Eradicate
- Class B: Control

- Class C: Prevent entry.

The WM Act enables the relevant minister to approve statutory weed management plans. Management obligations in these plans must be adhered to. Currently there are statutory management plans for 10 high priority weed species in the Northern Territory. The weed species these apply to and copies of the plans can be found at <https://nt.gov.au/environment/weeds/weed-management-planning>.

Where a high priority weed species is identified they must be addressed in accordance with the relevant statutory management plan.

Regional Weed Management Plan

The BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field and Surprise Oil Field are located within the Alice Springs Regional Weed Management Plan. The aim of this regional plan is to provide direction for managing weed threats in the region by:

- Identifying priority weeds, priority landscape areas and priority pathways of weed spread
- Providing a platform for the Regional Weed Reference Group to operate
- Guiding future funding and resource investment.

2.2 Federal

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The objectives of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) are, amongst other things to:

- provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance
- promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources
- promote the conservation of biodiversity
- promote a co-operative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, landholders and indigenous peoples
- assist in the co-operative implementation of Australia's international environmental responsibilities.

The EPBC Act provides for the identification and listing of key threatening processes. A threatening process is defined as a key threatening process if it threatens or may threaten the survival, abundance or evolutionary development of a native species or ecological community. Key threatening processes include invasive species, such as weeds, which have a major impact on Australia's environment, threatening our unique biodiversity and reducing overall species abundance and diversity (DAWE, undated).

Weeds of National Significance

Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) are nationally agreed priority flora species for control and management. Weed species are determined based on rankings for invasiveness, potential to spread, and impact on socio-economic and environmental assets (Australian Weeds Committee, 2007). There are currently

32 WoNS with each having an endorsed strategic plan which outlines tactics and actions for control. All WoNS are also declared weeds under the NT WM Act.

2.3 Weeds considered under this WMP

Weeds are defined in this WMP as any flora species that may cause environmental degradation or nuisance to the safe operation at CP's facilities. This includes declared weeds under the WM Act, WoNS, invasive species, or other flora that is present in a location that may impact on the safe operation of CP's facilities.

3 Dedicated Weeds Officer

As per recommendation 8.3 of the *Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing*, each gas field is required to have a dedicated Weeds Officer. The Weeds Officer is responsible and accountable for weed related requirements including baseline weed assessments, ongoing monitoring, training of workers and contractors, and oversight of weed control mechanisms.

The dedicated Weeds Officer for the BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field and Surprise Oil Field is provided in Table 3-1. The dedicated Weeds Officer is not located at any of the sites. As such, CP will contact the Weeds Officer as required to ensure weed related activities are undertaken.

Table 3-1 Dedicated Weeds Officer Details

Name	Company	Contact Number	Contact E-mail
redacted	Low Ecological Services Pty Ltd	(08) 89 555 222	lowecol@lowecol.com.au

4 Existing Weeds

Situational or environmental weeds at the BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field and Surprise Oil Field have the potential to increase risk through:

- Ground vision impairment – being unable to spot hazards or spills
- Increased risk of fire due to increased fuel loads
- Increased risk of fauna interactions, for example snakes etc.

Weed infestations can also harbour feral animals and hinder their control. They pose a risk to flora through out-competing native species and replacement of native plant communities.




No declared weeds or WoNs were observed in either the 2019 or 2020 weed surveys.

From the 2019 and 2020 weed surveys, *Cenchrus ciliaris*, Buffel grass¹, was identified throughout all locations. *Aerva javanica*, Kapok Bush and *Cucumis myriocarpus*, Paddy melon² have been observed in previous surveys within the BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline and Dingo Gas Field but were not observed in the 2019 weed surveys. Table 4-1 provides an overview of the weeds that have been observed within the BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field and Surprise Oil Field.

¹ Buffel Grass is a listed invasive species under the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool Report

² Both Kapok Bush and Paddy Melon are defined as weeds in this WMP as they may impact on the safe operation of CP's facilities

Table 4-1: Existing weeds

Common Name / Scientific Name	Status	Description	Photograph
<p>Buffel Grass <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i></p>	<p>Not declared</p>	<p>Long lived dense tussock grass with deep tap-root system up to 1m tall. Stalks are tough and branched with swollen bases. Leaves are produced at the basal and higher nodes. Rhizomes up to 0.5 m long.</p> <p>Flower- varies in colour from straw to purple. Long cylindrical, dense, spike-like, 2.5–15 cm long. Leaves- blueish-green, hairy with pointed tips, flat or folded.</p> <p>Seed heads- Dense, hairy, cylindrical spike up to 15 cm long and 2 cm wide. Seeds enclosed in a cluster of bristles, giving ‘fluffy’ appearance.</p>	
<p>Kapok Bush <i>Aerva javanica</i></p>	<p>Not declared</p>	<p>Bushy, perennial plant to 1.5 m. Greyish appearance due to covering of short white hairs. Fluffy flowers form at the end of stems in up-right pikes. Kapok will flower throughout most of the year. Hand removal can be difficult due to a long tap root.</p>	
<p>Paddy melon <i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i> or <i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i></p>	<p>Not declared</p>	<p>Annual with prostrate or climbing habit</p> <p>Slender rough stems</p> <p>Leaves 60 to 200 mm long and 40 to 150 mm wide</p> <p>Leaves large, coarse, hairy, pinnately-lobed and alternate</p> <p>Fruit golf ball size, striped, soft prickly melons</p> <p>Summer flowers 5 lobed and yellow.</p>	

5 Weeds to Watch

There is potential for additional weed species to enter a disturbed site through a number of means and once there establish quickly. On-shore petroleum activities; infrastructure corridors (such as gas pipelines and roads/tracks); commercial activities; and river corridors are all pathways for weed spread that require priority management attention.

5.1 Priority and Alert Weeds

The Alice Springs Regional Weed Management Plan (2013-2018) provides information on priority weeds³, and alert weeds⁴ and these are provided in Table 5-1. Figure 5-1 provides an overview of the indicative location of priority weeds within the Alice Springs Regional Weed Management Plan area. To date none of these priority weeds have been detected in the BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field or Surprise Oil Field.

Table 5-1 Priority and Alert Weeds

Weed Listing	Scientific Name	Common Name	Declared Weed Status
Priority	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel pine	B
Priority	<i>Opuntia and Cylindropuntia spp.</i>	Cacti	A
Priority	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia	B
Priority	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Rubber bush	B
Alert	<i>Prosopis spp</i>	Mesquite	A
Alert	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Prickly acacia	A
Alert	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Fountain grass	B

Any sightings of the priority or alert weeds in Table 5-1 are to be referred to the Weeds Officer and contact is to be made with the Weeds Management Branch prior to attempting removal.

³ Present in the region and requires priority management attention

⁴ Not yet naturalised in the region, but if established would have a high level of impact

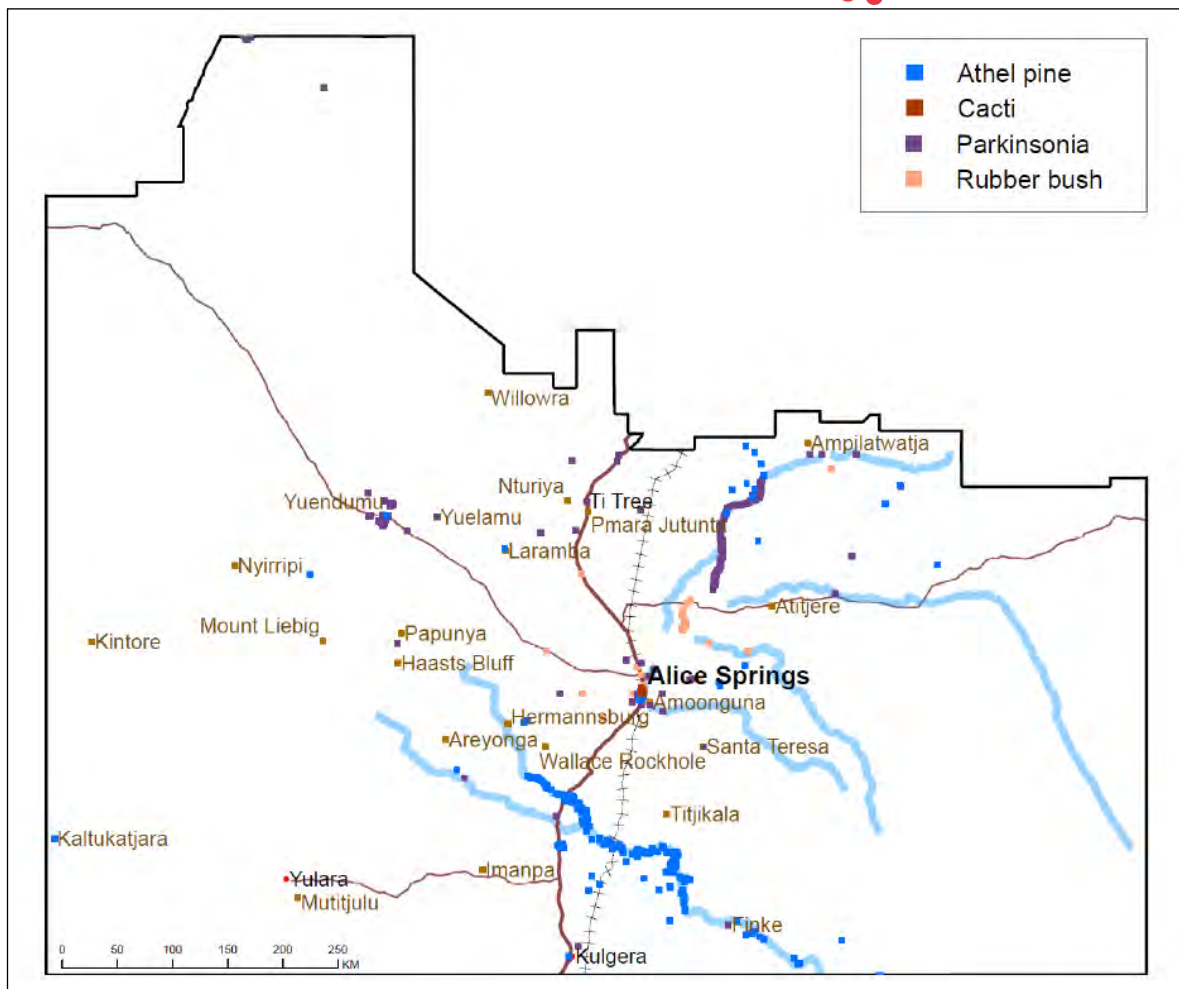


Figure 5-1: Indicative distribution of priority weed species within the Alice Springs Regional Weed Management Plan area

5.2 Declared Weeds

A desktop search of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) NR Maps database was performed to identify weed records within 20km of the BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field and Surprise Oil Field. The desktop search recorded the following results:

- BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline – 775 records (14 NT declared weeds, 158 records)
- Dingo Gas Field – 77 records (5 NT declared weeds, 7 records)
- Surprise Oil Field – 2 records (0 NT declared weeds)

Table 5-2 provides a list of the NT declared weed records from the desktop results and the facility’s buffer zone that they have been recorded in.

Table 5-2: Declared weeds within 20km Buffer

Scientific name	Common name	Declared weed class	Facility Buffer Zone
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Gamba grass	A/B (zoned)	Dingo Gas Field

Scientific name	Common name	Declared weed class	Facility Buffer Zone
<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	Mexican poppy	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline Dingo Gas Field
<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Rubber bush	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron thistle	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline Dingo Gas Field
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman river grass	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline Dingo Gas Field
<i>Cenchrus polystachios</i>	Mission grass - perennial	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Fountain grass	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Emex australis</i>	Spiny emex	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Prickly pears - stricta	A	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	Mesquite	A	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Prosopis velutina</i>	Mesquite - velutina	A	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor oil plant	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Sida acuta</i>	Sida - Spiny head	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel pine	B	BECGS / Dingo Gas Pipeline
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Burr - Bathurst	B	Dingo Gas Field

5.3 Statutory Weeds

No statutory weeds have been identified during weed surveys of the BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field or Surprise Oil Field. The following statutory weeds (for which a weed management plan exists) have been identified within a 20km buffer zone of at least one of the facilities:

- Athel pine
- Gamba grass
- Mesquite.

Management of these weeds if they are detected will be as per the relevant statutory weed management plan (available at <https://nt.gov.au/environment/weeds/weed-management-planning>).

6 Weed introduction and spread risk

Table 6-1 provides an overview of the risk of weed introduction and spread, as well as mitigation measures that can be applied at each of the facilities.

Table 6-1: Risks and mitigation measures for project stages

Project stage	Risk	Mitigation measures
Ongoing activities on-site	Spread of weeds due to driving between facilities	<p>Vehicles from known weed infested areas are to have a weed-free certificate, issued by an appropriately qualified person before entering any location covered by this WMP</p> <p>Photos and/or GPS locations of any Declared weeds reported to Weeds Officer when observed by CP personnel</p> <p>If sand, soil or gravel is brought on site such as for hardstand areas and pipe bedding, it will be sourced from material that does not contain declared weed seeds or plants</p>
Well abandonment	Well pads not frequented by CP staff allowing existing weeds to spread without being noticed	<p>CP personnel to be made aware of risks of weed spread</p> <p>Abandoned/suspended wells to be included in weed surveys and annual audits</p> <p>Progressively rehabilitate areas when no longer required and monitor rehabilitation to prevent weed establishment</p>
Weed control	<p>Weeds not adequately controlled/insufficient effort or poor timing of weed control</p> <p>Weeds not removed/stacked during weed control efforts, resulting in further spread.</p>	<p>Annual monitoring of areas that have been treated, as many seeds remain viable for more than five years</p> <p>Aim to remove weed seedlings before they flower and produce seed</p>
Weed survey	<p>Insufficient survey effort</p> <p>Weeds present on site not identified during survey</p>	<p>Weed survey results to be submitted to DENR annually</p> <p>Use of NT government spatial data sets to locate areas of weed infestations within close proximity to each location</p> <p>CP personnel to be trained in weed identification</p>

7 Action Plan

Table 7-1 provides the key objectives, actions and timing for weed control within the BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field and Surprise Oil Field. While the focus of this WMP is to ensure weeds are kept in control in accordance with CP and NT Government requirements, it is important that weed control is performed in a manner that preserves the environmental features of the site. Care should still be taken to ensure that non-target species are not removed or sprayed.

Table 7-1: Key objectives, actions, and timing for weed control

Step	Objective	Actions	Timeframe
Weed Identification	Weed species and area of infestation are identified and monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weed surveys to be undertaken annually by dedicated Weeds Officer - Weed species identified to be photographed (and/or areas of infestation recorded with GIS and mapped), report to be provided to CP Environment Coordinator and included within WMP - Weed survey findings used to determine control programs in consultation with CP or suitable contractors - CP personnel to be trained in identification of weeds, particularly Declared Weeds and WoNS - CP personnel to familiarise themselves with declared weeds that have potential to enter the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual weed survey, as determined by Weeds Officer - As part of ongoing operations – e.g. quarterly internal and annual external audits
Weed prevention	No new declared weeds, WoNS or environmental weed individuals or infestations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vehicles and/or equipment coming from a weed infested area is required to be weed free and needs to provide a weed free certificate before entry - Vehicles coming from known weed-infested areas or interstate, are to have a weed-free certificate - If areas containing weeds are accessed, all equipment and machinery will be cleaned. Vehicles will be washed or blown down to prevent transfer of weeds to uncontaminated areas - Any fill brought to site must be sourced from weed free area - No unnecessary clearing to minimise ground disturbance - Road grading in areas of weeds should be from the outside of the infestation back into the centre of the infestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing as part of operational procedures

Step	Objective	Actions	Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No off-road driving where avoidable - Continual monitoring of operational areas and 'hotspots' - Any weed sightings to be reported to the Weeds Officer 	
Weed Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing weeds are controlled using effective methods. - Personnel and infrastructure are protected from increased fire risk due to weed infestations - No spread of weeds already present at site - No new weed species present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate control and/or removal method selected Weeds Officer based on species present and extent of infestation - Maintain a 4m fire break around infrastructure - Plan a rapid response to seasonal changes to maximise the effectiveness of control - When feasible, local traditional owners, Rangers or contractors should be engaged to assist with mechanical and chemical control of weed species - CP personnel will also undertake weed control when they are available during normal operations - Control activities are mapped using the same methods as undertaken in the 2019 survey to ensure consistent capture of information. This will enable the Weeds Officer to be more aware of the spread or containment of existing weeds and the effectiveness of weed control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control/removal scheduled to occur prior to weed seeding where practicable - timing with seasons and predicted rainfall (Usually Nov-March)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weed control methods result in no environmental harm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only suitably trained personnel will use chemicals and herbicides, in accordance with CP's chemical handling and storage procedures - Relevant stakeholders will be consulted prior to chemical herbicide being used - Assess areas outside of operational areas prior to weed control to identify conservation-listed flora - Ensure non-target conservation-listed species are not impacted by weed control - Minimise drift by spraying on low-wind days. - No use of residual herbicide pellets within 2-3 canopy diameters of trees or shrubs - Follow-up surveys will refine the impacts of weed removal of the potential for future vegetation re-growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During weed control activities as part of operational procedures - Prior to weed control in areas outside of operational area.

Step	Objective	Actions	Timeframe
Disposal of weeds and chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weeds disposed of in environmentally friendly manner - No further weed spread from disposal - Correct disposal of chemical containers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weed plant material (leaves, seeds, flowers, branches etc.) that are physically removed will be burnt in a burn pit or removed from site (e.g. via waste bins). - It is illegal to transport declared weeds. If declared weeds enter the site, these should be burnt and then buried on site at a depth sufficient to prevent emergence of seeds or seedlings - Chemical containers disposed of correctly e.g. through drumMUSTER 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On completion of weed control activities
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance with NT government requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual update provided to DENR to include weed control activities, updated locations of weed spread 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report provided to DENR on completion of annual survey

8 Weed Prevention

Preventing the introduction of weeds into an area is the most effective method of control. Avenues for spread and introduction of weeds species include but are not limited to:

- Movement of contaminated machinery, vehicles and equipment
- Spreading of contaminated gravel, road fill, topsoil
- By attachment to and through ingestion by animals (both feral and native)
- Discharge or pooling of water in any areas where water can pool and weed seeds can collect.

Weed invasion can be minimised by:

1. having knowledge of weeds in the region to enable early identification of new invaders
2. maintaining wash-down procedures to and from the facilities
3. disposing of weeds and seed material correctly
4. controlling the spread of existing weed infestations.

Taking note of rainfall conditions and timing weed control accordingly can be important in preventing and limiting weed growth. Weeds are opportunistic and often germinate quickly on disturbed ground. Once established, weeds can be difficult to remove permanently and can require ongoing and expensive maintenance programs. Many plants capitalise on events of high rainfall, experiencing periods of fast growth and mass germination and reproduction.

9 Weed control

The 2019 weed survey found there was need for ongoing management of weeds within the perimeter of the BECGS. The existing weed control along the Dingo Gas Pipeline, and within the Dingo Gas Field and the Surprise Oil Field appeared to be effective. Weeds can be controlled by mechanical means, chemical means, or a combination of both. These methods are detailed below.

9.1 Physical control

Physical control refers to hand-pulling or the use of tools and equipment such as shovels, brushcutters, and axes to physically remove the species. Hand-pulling can be labour intensive for large outbreaks but is an effective method for controlling weed seedlings prior to seed set. Hand-pulling can also be useful for controlling weeds in and around infrastructure e.g. around the pipes at CP- Fresh water tank.

To ensure physical control does not inadvertently result in further infestations, physical control of weeds should not be undertaken when weeds are seeding. After manual removal, weeds of some species need to be buried, burnt or stacked in a pile ensure seed material does not result in reinfestation. An alternative is to transport weeds off-site via a waste contractor. For any Declared Weeds that may occur in the future, transport restrictions may apply. In addition, after physical control, the site should be monitored as soil disturbance following manual removal can provide optimal conditions for a new infestation of weeds.

9.2 Chemical Control

There are several types of chemical control agents, each designed for a specific purpose and species. The recommended groups have been explained below.

9.2.1 Foliar spraying

Foliar spraying refers to diluted herbicide being sprayed over the foliage of the plant until it is covered (but not dripping). The use of spray dye is recommended as a visual cue to ensure evenness of coverage. Foliar spraying should only be used when plants are actively growing so the chemical is circulated through the plant down to the roots. It is most effective on new growth a few days to weeks after a rain event. Foliar spraying is usually best undertaken in the early morning and late evening when the Delta T (the relationship between temperature and humidity) is within the range of 2-10. Ideal conditions are mild temperatures, little to no wind and moderate to high humidity. Evaporation during hot and/or windy conditions reduces absorption of the chemical. It is essential that the operational instructions for each chemical are followed stringently to maximise the effectiveness of the spraying in control the weed. Foliar spraying is an effective and widely used application method but care should be taken to avoid spray drift and off-target damage.

9.2.2 Foliar spraying with Glyphosate

Glyphosate is a common broad-spectrum herbicide that can be sprayed on both broad leaf plants and grasses. Glyphosate must be applied to a plant while it is actively growing to be effective. As plants are commonly water stressed in the arid zone the time frames during which Glyphosate can be used are restricted. An effective way to control invasive grasses with Glyphosate is to first slash then spray the

regrowth. This method can be combined with the use of Flupropanate, a residual herbicide, which will control both mature tussocks and the germination of residual seed banks for up to two years.

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority reviewed the safety of glyphosate in 2016 and found no grounds to place it under formal reconsideration. The product labels contain relevant poisons scheduling, first aid, and safety directions detailing personal protective equipment when handling and using products containing glyphosate and this information should always be followed.

9.2.3 Adjusting Water quality

The water quality of water used in spraying applications needs to be considered to maximise the effectiveness of foliar spraying control methods. If Alice Springs potable water is used, with a known high water quality then no additives are required. However, if local bores are used, then the water quality needs to be tested to determine what additives might be needed. For example, 'hard water' (water with 150-300 mg/L CaCO³) that is slightly alkaline is common in central Australia and alters the effectiveness of herbicides such as glyphosate, 2,4-D amine, MPA amine and dicamba (McDougall, 2012). The solubility of these herbicides is reduced leading to less absorption by the weeds. In addition, 'hard water' can cause some chemicals to precipitate, blocking nozzles, pre-filters and causing additional wear of spray rigs (McDougall, 2012). To "soften" hard water it is recommended to add softening agents and adjust the pH of the water in spray applicators.

9.2.4 Residual Herbicides

Residual (long-acting) herbicide pellets can be effective in the ground for a period of up to ten years but are only active after rainfall. They can be an effective method to provide long term control of weeds in areas where it is difficult to slash. When using residual herbicides, it is important to ensure all pellets are raked just into the surface to prohibit off site migration. Residual herbicides should not be used within three canopies distance from any tree or shrub or within 100m of any waterways. Two residual herbicides are described below:

- **Flupropanate** is a grass-selective residual herbicide that has been found to be effective in the control of Buffel grass. Flupropanate stays residual in the soil for approximately two years and can thus also prevent new germinations. Flupropanate is selective for Buffel grass when applied at recommended rates which can allow for the retention of native grasses and forbs, increasing competition and reducing the chance of Buffel grass recolonising an area. Another advantage of Flupropanate is it can be applied when invasive grasses are not actively growing, expanding time periods for control programs. Flupropanate and Glyphosate can also be used as a mixture to quickly kill Buffel grass infestations and minimise the likelihood of new germinations.
- **Graslan** is a residual herbicide that is selective for woody weeds and is useful for long term control in hard to access areas.

9.3 Records of Chemical Use


In the NT, detailed records of agricultural chemical use are required to be kept for a minimum of two years by businesses registered as professional ground sprayers. Required records include:

- Name and address of person who used the product
- Product name
- Amount of product and dosage used
- Application method
- Product expiry date
- Date and time the product was used
- Exact location of where the product was used
- Type of crops, pastures or plants in the area
- Temperature and wind speed/direction
- Target pest or disease.

10 Existing Weed Control Methods and timing

Control methods and timing for existing weeds (i.e. Buffel grass) is provided in Table 10-1. This is a guide only and is highly dependent on rainfall and weather each year.

Table 10-1 Buffel grass control methods and timing

Common Name / Scientific Name	Germination / Flowering	Seed life span	Control Method	Timing for weed control
Buffel Grass <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> 	Germination Following ~20-25mm rain event Flowering Winter – Spring	~4 years (but plants long-lived)	<p>Chemical: Foliar spraying with Glyphosate (360g/L) Roundup Biactive® or other aquatic-sensitive Glyphosate product.</p> <p>Chemical control will require at least two treatments within a growing season. The initial treatment should occur following rain, when there is active growth. A follow up treatment should be undertaken in two to four weeks' time if regrowth is evident.</p> <p>Large bulky plants can be slashed and when 1/3 regrowth, sprayed to conserve chemicals</p> <p>Residual Chemical: Foliar spraying Flupropanate at an application rate of 1000L/Ha or 1L/10m². Spray dye is recommended as a visual cue to ensure evenness of coverage. It may take 6-8 weeks before there are signs that the plants are being affected.</p> <p>Flupropanate can also be used in a granular form.</p>	Nov - Feb For best control, apply during periods of active growth or immediately following a rainfall event in summer months.

11 Administrative Provisions

11.1 Notification Process

The Weed Management Branch will be notified within 48 hours of the discovery of a new declared weed species (i.e. not previously identified in weed surveys or recorded in the NR Maps system) in the BECGS, Dingo Gas Pipeline, Dingo Gas Field, or Surprise Oil Field.

Initial notification will be by telephone with follow up written notification provided within seven (7) working days. Written notification is to include a preliminary species identification and location (easting and northing).

11.2 Recording

Records of weed surveys will be maintained by CP. Weed surveys will normally be undertaken by the Weeds Officer.

Data on weed distribution will be maintained in CP's geographical information system and be provided to the NT government as part of the annual report on performance against the WMP, or when requested by the Weeds Management Branch.

Data will be collected as per the requirements of the Northern Territory Weed Data Collection Manual - Section One Technical Data Description (Weed Management Branch, 2015).

11.3 Reporting

A report on the performance against this WMP will be submitted to DENR on an annual basis. At a minimum, this is to include:

- Details of activities implemented to address weed spread and introduction risks (e.g. vehicle wash down/ blow down locations, examples of track construction from working from weed free areas into weed infested areas to reduce spread)
- Details of survey and monitoring events, including dates, personnel, maps and track data.
- Submission of all weed data collected
- Overview of weed control events and success rates (weed control should be captured in detail through the data collection process and submitted as a component of dot point 1 above).

12 References

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Appendix 5 Communication Log

COMMUNICATION LOG



(Dingo)

Date	Topic	Type of engagement	CP Contact	Stakeholder	Contact Details	Outcomes
2/04/2017	Seek permission to access alternate road because of Finke	Phone Call	*redacted*	*redacted*	*redacted*	Verbal approval when *redacted* is on for the week. Also wanted to remove combination lock off front entrance.
May-17	Alternate road access during Fink	Phone call	*redacted*	*redacted*	*redacted*	Granted permission to drive through station and come out Rainbow Valley end.
Jun-17	Production Agreement	Email	*redacted*	*redacted*	*redacted*	Approval granted to use of the Licence Area for the purposes of conducting the Recovery Operations
Jun-19	Meet & Greet with Dingo TOs	Meeting	*redacted*	*redacted*	*redacted*	New Begcs Manager *redacted* met with Dingo TOs
15/07/2019	Annual Liaison Committee meeting	Site meeting	*redacted*	*redacted*	*redacted*	Update on DO production, current and future sales, field activities, Environmental, Aboriginal employment and Community sponsorships Meeting minutes attached

Dingo Liaison Committee Meeting

Central Petroleum Dingo Processing Facility, Brewer Estate Alice Springs Monday 15th July 2019.

Committee Members: *redacted* .

Central Petroleum: *redacted*

CLC: *redacted*

Observers: *redacted*

Introductions

redacted: Welcome everyone. This is Native title land, not Aboriginal Land. Central Petroleum are a good company to deal with. 2015 they started production. Dingo started around the 1960s, but they didn't need it with Palm Valley and Mereenie. It runs the power station for Alice Springs. Why didn't we have this meeting sooner? Has been a number of staff changes, we needed to have this meeting, it should have been done sooner.

redacted: Is there an Agreement? Or just cultural heritage?

redacted: No there is an Agreement, covers Liaison Committee Meetings, payments, employment, cultural heritage protection. Examples of Aboriginal employment are *redacted* and *redacted*.

redacted: Thank you for letting us be on your country. Central Petroleum, we had Surprise. In 2014 we bought Dingo off Magellan, it was drilled in 1984. CP put the pipeline in and built this plant, supplies the power station. We bought Palm Valley – pipeline – bigger market. This LCM is about what happens 42 km down the road at Dingo.

redacted: Dingo 1,2 and 3. 1 and 2 produce and its conditioned here, then to the power station for Alice Springs. 40 petajoules, enough for Alice Springs for decades, 10 years and more easily. Current arrangement is only connected to Owen Springs Power station, whatever they need we supply. There will be a gradual closure of Ross Gooden Power Station, and ramp-up of Owen Springs.

redacted: We just upgraded the plant. Regarding solar, if its cloudy we need gas for backup, for when the sun goes down. Gas supplies baseload.

redacted: It works like ours (at Walkabout), solar drops off with clouds, then generator.

redacted: When did production start? 2015? 50% Dingo 50% elsewhere.

redacted: Palm Valley was off. Mereenie and Blacktip up north. All gas in south Dingo, Palm Valley and Mereenie.

redacted: We were told 20 years here, more in well?

redacted: Should be more. Power Station isn't as ramped up as they said so haven't used as much.

redacted: Good quality gas, not much pressure

redacted: Good pressure to push the 40km up the pipeline.

redacted: Any compo on the pipeline? We didn't see any.

redacted: separate discussion, different country.

redacted: Pressure will pump the gas. As 2 and 3 lose puff, then we will re-drill Dingo 1

redacted: Well casing collapsed, salt collapsed the casing. Will re-drill Dingo 1, will be consultation and SSCC when we do that.

redacted: Were original wells hydraulically fractured?

redacted: No, gas flows, sandstone permeable. No plans for hydraulic fracturing at Dingo.

redacted: Was a discussion, source rocks, prime sourcing, 'stairway'?

redacted: No, drilled Arumba, no need to frack. Can't say in 20 years time we won't, but no plans to do it.

redacted: Monitoring, had the Pepper Inquiry, new regulations. We've engaged
redacted.

redacted: We know him, he worked down there.

redacted: We check well integrity, equipment.

redacted. water bore monitoring, we couldn't find them, there is meant to be 3 there.

redacted: Not much there.

redacted: You should go out with *redacted* and *redacted*, they'll know where things are.

redacted: Yes.

redacted: So you're not water bore monitoring because you can't find the bores?

redacted: Yes.

redacted: Are you required to?

redacted: If fracking yes. But not required if conventional. But we will monitor if we can find them, we would like a baseline.

We've had no environmental incidents. We're comfortable with that.

redacted: We take environmental management seriously, new regulations 11/6/19. We do everything we can, raised the bar internally.

redacted: Methane monitoring?

redacted: Methane monitoring of fugitive emissions. Trying to work out how the new regulations apply, for large-scale unconventional, Beetaloo. Raising the bar internally, doing baseline.

redacted: With fugitive emissions, do get natural percolations, heard stories about lightning strikes, fires, we want to measure.

Aboriginal Employment

redacted: *redacted* and *redacted*. Early-on not much. New philosophy of NT first. Pushed a philosophy of one third TO, one third local, one third FIFO. Train people up like *redacted* FIFO is not a priority, but we do need some. Try to buy local but some specialist equipment we need from outside obviously.

redacted: With training, are local workers tagged with professionals?

redacted: Trades, have to have a trade. Operators, can be trained.

We got off to a good start with one company, but it came crashing down. Alice Springs is hard, hard to get the right training. We send to trade school in Darwin, it is computerised and specialised.

redacted: We're trying to get better.

redacted: Some people good at tools but not computer, get shamed and back off. How are workers being trained-up?

redacted: CP is a small company, but have a good record, better than Newmont. Can still do better.

redacted: We're not perfect, we want to learn to do better. Learning process for us as it is for you.

redacted: Need a Cert 3, we had a trainer out there, one-on-one, 3 weeks, a day or two with one-on-one. The qualification, not strictly necessary but it builds a persons capacity. Basics on how a gas plant works. On-site, case-by-case.

redacted: Its nationally transferable, done by a third party, can take the skills anywhere.

redacted: Fencing?

redacted: Specialised, but last upgrade of fencing etc we got a local operator.

redacted: Tender?

redacted: Depends on level, try to get three quotes.

redacted: I don't know if there is updated Aboriginal businesses?

redacted: No, its tough. Could be preferred business?

redacted: We have a checklist, is it local? is it a Traditional Owner business?

redacted: Operations are small.

redacted: Tjuwampa were involved at Palm Valley, weed management, weed surveys, we've gone direct to rangers and the CLC.

redacted: Had some staff changes at CLC employment unit, Camille left. We have the employment unit, connecting TOs with employers. Concentric circles approach; TOs > Local > etc. We keep a register of workers and qualifications. Can discuss it, can people put in expressions of interest?

redacted: I can give *redacted* my contacts, we have a HR department, *redacted*.

redacted: Contractors; do you require your contractors to employ local?

redacted: Don't mandate it, not hard coded.

redacted: You could.

redacted: Ensign, If they hire local, we, CP, pay. We've liaised with *redacted*. I'll make sure in future they continue to know we want local labour.

redacted: Keep trying, short notice too.

redacted: Six months notice now.

redacted: Six months notice is not mandated, Three months for environmental compliance, and that means reality is six months.

redacted: *redacted* and *redacted*, they got their foot in the door contracting.

redacted: Theo is interested at Mereenie.

redacted: Small company – got workers, *redacted* and *redacted* from Orange Creek.

redacted: We expanded at Mereenie, Palm Valley switched-on.

redacted: *redacted* supervisor. Worked his way up. But there is not a lot of expansion, old plants.

redacted: Painting?

redacted: We upgraded camp. Possibly with Dukas-1 there will be work.

redacted: Cleaning?

redacted: Camp at Mereenie?

redacted: It was all FIFO, five years later its all local.

redacted: Contractor at Mereenie?

redacted: Catering Services, cleaning and cooking, and first aid. Started with catering, we wanted food bought local.

redacted: Some local Aboriginal women are interested.

redacted: Catering Services, can pass on contacts to *redacted*.

redacted: *redacted* is gone, Tjuwampa? Hiring?

redacted: Tjuwampa are too busy. Has been talk of a Traditional Owner feral animal cull.

redacted: So what happens at Dingo?

redacted: All done remotely, automated, we do a weekly check.

redacted: Mostly remote, checks done if anything is out of the ordinary.

redacted: Expansion based on market; pipeline has a lot of people clicking tickets, Rich pipeline owners.

redacted: (its like) some roads you need to pay to go on them, like in Sydney, \$5 or \$10.

redacted: 50% of the cost of the gas is in the [pipeline] network. We don't do LPG, do condensate, petrol goes to Adelaide from Mereenie.

redacted: Dingo is dry gas.

[Community Sponsorships]

redacted: Components, education, work with local schools, to educate people. Most information comes from Lock the Gate. On what happens in the real world, excursions to our operations. We have a budget for it.

redacted: Benefits if they think about local possibilities. Can get interested at early stages.

redacted: Is APIA involved? Could tie in with TOs.

redacted: From CEO. I'm doing it. Important to give younger generation information of what we do.

redacted: All schools would be interested.

redacted: Most people think its all solar.

redacted: People should know Aboriginal people are involved and Aboriginal land is being utilised.

redacted: Community Sponsorships, Hermannsburg Choir, Indigenous speaker at the United Nations on Indigenous well-being – paid airfare, Pioneers, Souths footy clubs, Santa Teresa uniforms. Want things to benefit the community as a whole. Proposals through to me and *redacted*, put through the criteria, not a lot but it is increasing. Hermannsburg – Ulperla – *redacted* and brumbies.

redacted: Might be non-money support.

redacted: Like design and buy uniforms. AFL registration fees. We have government accountability requirements as a publically-listed company. Can take a while.

redacted: Earlier the better.

redacted: Pool [of money] is for the whole of the financial year. Can put it over to next year. Put to the Board.

redacted: Could be dancers, art at festival.

redacted: Good ideas.

redacted: Beenie Festival, Camel Races, a lot of things.

redacted: Lot of paperwork, governance requirements.

redacted: Lot of rules around it, governance rules, stringent. The more money the more hoops. We have a new charter, Community Engagement Committee, Chairman is on it. Has to be transparent. Increase CP presence in the community, we're here for the long term.

redacted: Question: whose country? Closest town, Santa Teresa?

redacted: Titjikala.

redacted: Orange Creek is our boundary, then Alice family.

redacted: Pipeline is 50-50. Different people, different area, tricky. Palm Valley is different, Mereenie is different. Could have the LC Meeting at Dingo?

redacted: I thought it was at Dingo.

redacted: Legal requirement is once a year.

redacted: Could go every 6 months?

redacted: Not enough to talk about.

redacted: Had ceremony, with *redacted*, in 2014. Rock from the wrong place.

redacted: The government, are they good payers?

redacted: They pay, MPC, for the gas they take. We would like them to take more.

[Central Petroleum leaves meeting for CLC – Traditional owner discussion]

redacted: 2017 Agreement was signed, 2015 production commenced. That is 2 years of gas. We want retrospective royalty payment for that.

redacted: OK, we will take that away and get back to you.

redacted: Some history there.

redacted: Thanks, gas is from your country, and it is benefitting the whole community.

redacted: Thanks for the meeting.

redacted: Keep ideas coming.

redacted: Once a year for LCM.

redacted: Will visit your country.

redacted: Could have it [LCM] on country next time.

[MEETING CLOSED 4.15pm]

Postscript: Tuesday 16 July at Palm Valley Gas Field Base Camp, prior to Palm Valley LCM commencement

redacted

redacted: I've looked at a bit of history regarding that [retrospective] payment – We're good to go on that. Need an invoice for financial years 15-16 and 16-17, so far the payments have only been minimum payments. Possibly will be a pro-rata because the first year, 15-16, wasn't a full year, more like half a year, so 18 months.

redacted: OK, we appreciate that. We'll organise invoice.

Appendix 1: Meeting agenda



**Dingo Gas Field – Liaison Committee Meeting
of Traditional Owners, Central Petroleum and CLC
at the Dingo Processing Facility, Brewer Estate Alice Springs on 15 July 2019 at 1.30pm**

AGENDA

1. Lunch & Introductions and Welcome
2. What a Liaison Committee is - CLC
3. Update on Dingo production
 - Current and future gas sales
 - Life of Field
4. Update on field activities for 2019-2020
5. Hydraulic fracturing and Dingo
6. Environmental Monitoring
7. Aboriginal employment update
8. Community sponsorships
9. Other matters

Appendix 6 Emergency Response Plan



BECGS & DINGO GAS FIELD

SITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (Pipeline and Plant)

MSTD13-DI-PL003 Rev 6

'FOCUS ON ZERO INCIDENTS'

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Emergency Contact List

NAME	POSITION	CONTACT DETAILS
EMERGENCY ALERT NUMBER	ISS 1ST RESPONSE (24HR MONITORING)	1300 134 406
BRISBANE EMERGENCY LINE	Dedicated phone line used during emergencies	(07) 3181 3860
redacted	Joint Supervisors	*redacted*
redacted	Electrical & Instrumentation Technician	Office: 08 8968 5802
redacted	General Manager Operations	*redacted*
redacted	COO	*redacted*
redacted	HSSE Coordinator	*redacted*
redacted	Senior Supply Officer	*redacted*
redacted	Admin and Logistics Coordinator	Office: (08) 8968 5806
EMERGENCY SERVICES		
Medical Emergency Contact Numbers	Police Fire Ambulance NTES (NT Emergency Services)	000 Non-Emergency 131444
Police Station Alice Springs	CALL 000 FIRST	(08) 8951 8822
St. John Ambulance Alice Springs	CALL 000 FIRST	(08) 8959 6600
Bush Fires NT	CALL 000 FIRST	(08) 8952 3066
NT Emergency Services (NTES)	CALL 000 FIRST	(08) 8999 3473 (non-emergency assistance)
Railway Emergency Contact	EMERGENCY ONLY	(08) 8262 5424
Alice Springs Hospital	CALL 000 FIRST	(08) 8951 7777
DPIR - Petroleum duty officer (24hr – 7 day)	24 hr Phone Alert in emergency	1300 935 250
Bureau of Meteorology Severe Weather Station	Weather information and alerts	(08) 8366 2600
Low Ecological (Environmental Services)	Environmental Services - *redacted*	Phone: (08) 8955 5222 Mobile: *redacted*
Snake Handler	Snakes and Reptiles	*redacted* or alternatively *redacted* as above.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS/ AGENCIES	
NT Worksafe	Phone: 1800 019 115 Email: ntworksafe@nt.gov.au
Department of Primary Industry & Resources (DPIR):	Phone: +61 8 8999 6567 *redacted*
Petroleum Operations emergency contacts:	Phone: 61 8 8999 6350 Fax: 61 8 8999 5191 petroleum.operations@nt.gov.au All hours Emergency: 1300 935 250
Power and Water Corporation	*redacted*; General Manager Gas Unit (08) 8985 8530
APA Group (Envestra)	*redacted*, General Manager (08) 8924 8100
Department LP & E	*redacted*, Regional Director South- *redacted*
Alice Springs Town Council/ Mayor	*redacted*
Energy Developments	*redacted*, On site contact (contractor) *redacted* *redacted*, EDL NT Supervisor *redacted* *redacted*, EDL Operations Manager *redacted*

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS/ AGENCIES	
Central Energy Power Pty. Ltd	Site Office, (08) 8952 2577 On call Numbers, *redacted* and *redacted*, Director *redacted*
Orange Creek Station	*redacted*
Owen Creek Station	*redacted*
Alice Springs Metal Recyclers (Brewer Estate)	*redacted*
PWC	Owen Springs PWC, Operator Mobile *redacted* Owen Springs Operator Desk, (08) 8951 7356 *redacted* *redacted* *redacted*
Talice Security – Alice Springs	Office (Business Hours ONLY) (08) 8951 7208 24HR (08) 8951 7208 This number will divert to the mobile phone in the patrol vehicle.
Genesee Wyoming Railway	*redacted* *redacted* Rail Control Room: 08 8343 7711
Railway EMERGENCY Contact	Rail No: 08 8262 5424
Australasia Railway Corporation	*redacted*
Nextgen	*redacted*
Telstra	*redacted*
Department of Transport NT	*redacted*
Road Planning and Transport NT	*redacted*
Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment (NT)	Phone: (08) 8999 5039 - Darwin Email: heritage@nt.gov.au Phone: (08) 8951 9247 Alice Springs
Bureau of Meteorology Severe Weather – Alice Springs	Phone: (08) 8952 1943 http://www.bom.gov.au/nt/

Definitions and Acronyms

BCC	Business Crisis Centre
BCT	Business Crisis Team
BCTL	Business Crisis Team Leader
BECGS	Brewer Estate City Gates Station
COO	Chief Operating Officer
Central	Central Petroleum Limited
EA	Environmental Authority
EMT	Emergency Management Team
EMTL	Emergency Management Team Leader
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERTL	Emergency Response Team Leader (senior Supervisor in Work Area)
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSSE	Health, Safety, Security and Environment
SSM	Site Safety Manager
NoK	Next of Kin
POB	Persons On Board
PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

1 Introduction

This site Emergency Response Plan (ERP) outlines the systems and processes used to control a declared emergency situation that may occur on the Dingo gas field sites (pipelines, wellheads and plant). This ERP (v4) replaces all previous versions and also forms part of the overall Emergency Management Plan.

Central will apply the principles of effective preparedness and rapid de-escalation to ensure management control is maintained and risks to the business are minimised.

The ERP covers all abnormal business situations involving any Dingo and BECGS controlled site, including office or operational areas for which the Company has legal, ethical or community responsibilities.

The ERP will be readily accessible to all Dingo / BECGS personnel and contractors involved in operations.

All reasonably foreseeable emergency situations are identified and addressed in this document.

1.1 Site Description

The Dingo Gas Field is located approximately 60km south of Alice Springs and is covered by Production Licence PL7 held by Central. Refer to the field layout and pipeline and facility location plan in Appendix 1.

Central proposes to develop the field for production and sale of natural gas to the Owen Springs Power Station, the Palm Valley to Alice Springs Pipeline and the intended NEGI pipeline.

To achieve this a new city gate gas treatment station at Brewer Industrial Estate (BECGS) has been constructed, approximately 20km south of Alice Springs, utilising a low temperature separation process to treat raw gas delivered from the Dingo wellheads (#1 (future), #2 and #3) by a new 100NB, 40km buried pipeline made from composite fibreglass material (Fiberspar) and approximately 1.3km buried carbon steel pipeline within the Brewer Industrial Estate boundaries to achieve the required nil rupture design.

Treated gas from the city gate station is injected into a new 100NB, 1.8km buried sales gas pipeline (carbon steel).

This pipeline will connect to the Alice Springs to Palm Valley Pipeline at the Owen Springs Power Station.

Further technical details can be obtained from the following documents:

- Basis of Design (GPA Document No. 13321-BOD-001)
- FEED (GPA Document No. 13321-FEED-001)

1.2 Site Details

The operating location is within the Amadeus Basin, located in the Northern Territory. The Dingo well sites are located in RL2.

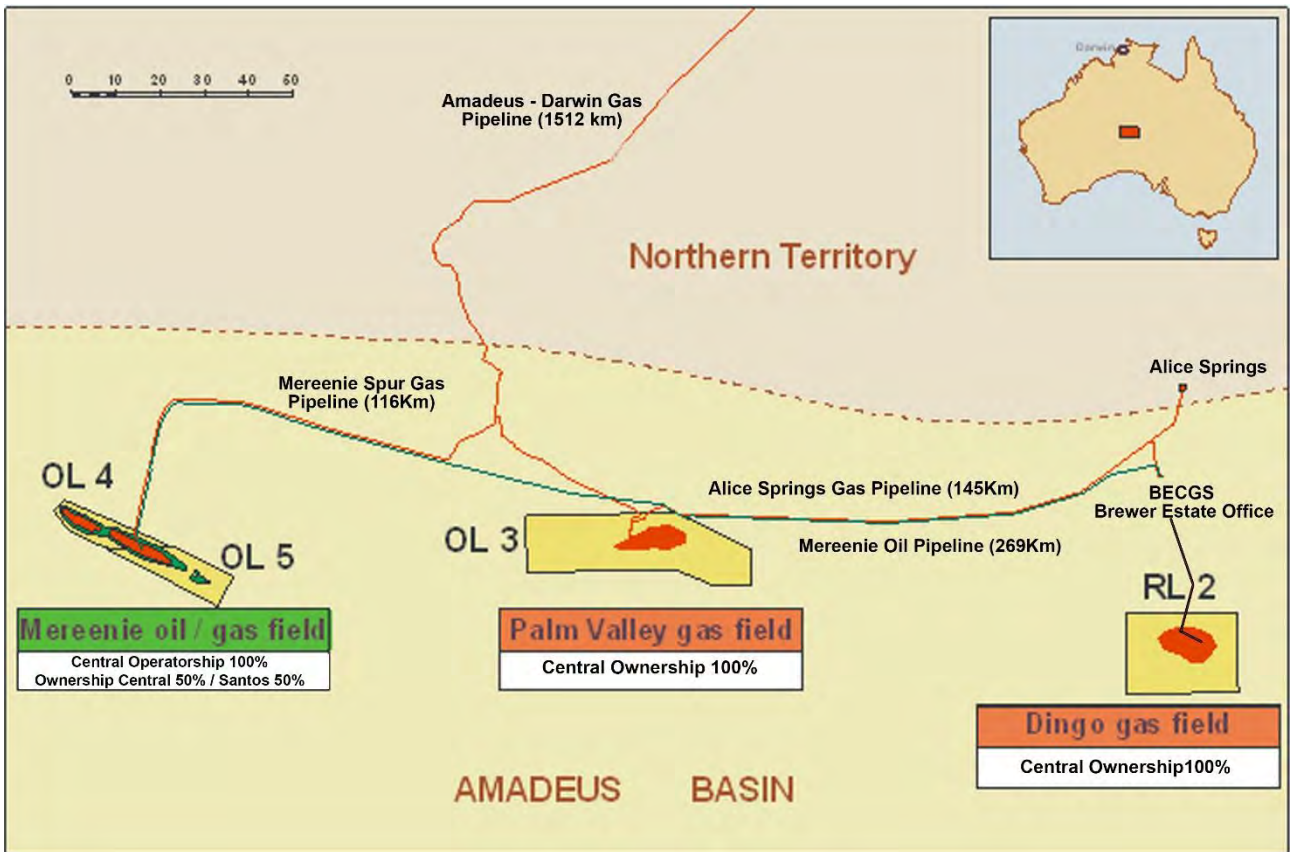
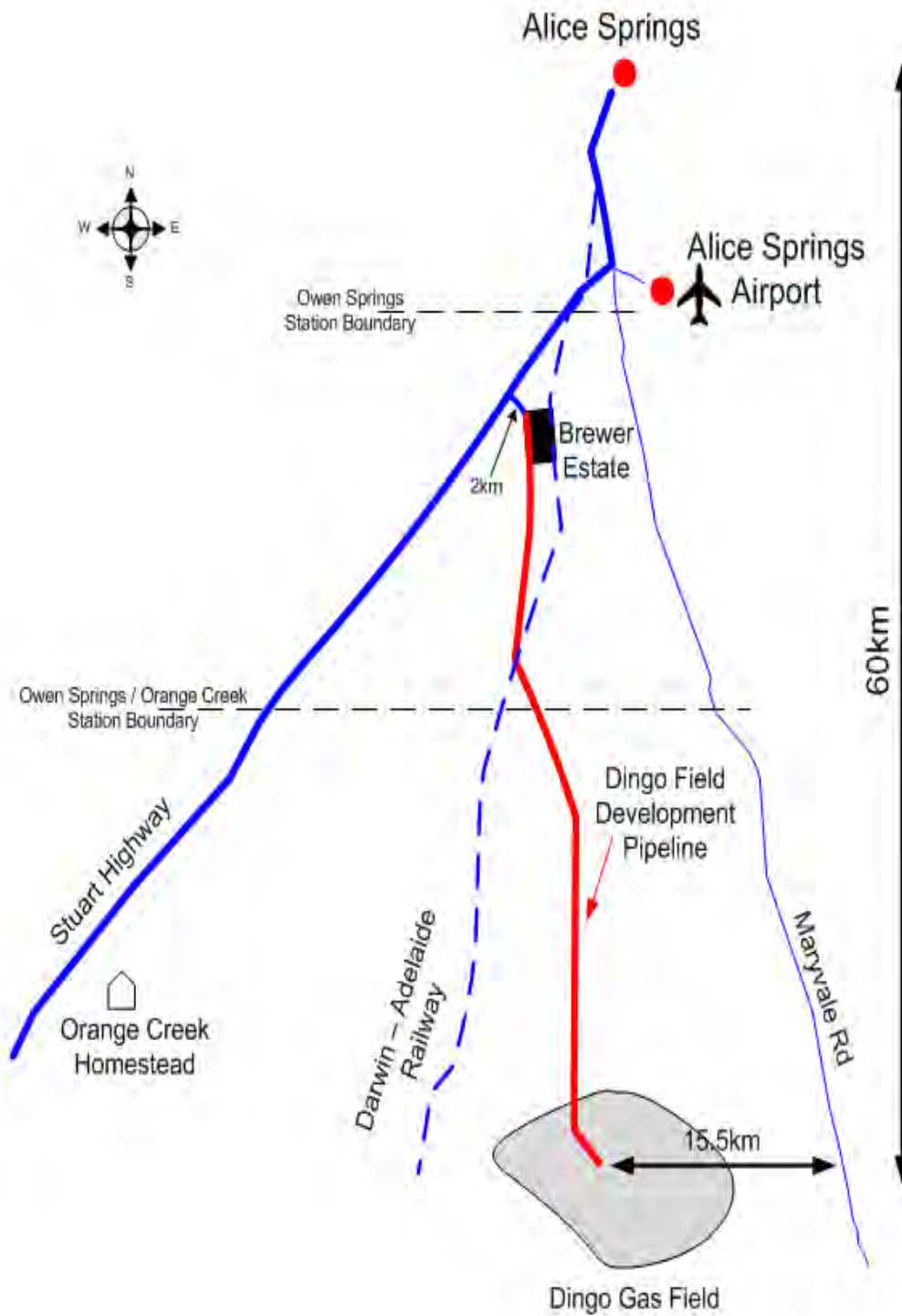


Figure 1 - Site Location



1.3 Operations

An office facility, within the compound, will be used as the operational office for the Dingo / BECGS facility.

The Brisbane Head Office is the primary point of contact for all emergency notifications from the site.

All logistics are coordinated by personnel in the Brisbane office or at site.

2 Scope

For the purpose of this ERP, an emergency is defined as an unplanned event that requires an immediate response and which has resulted or may result in:

- Injury to any Project personnel or external parties
- Loss of control of the operation;
- Damage to the environment;
- Breaches of site security;
- Significant loss or damage to property or assets;
- Significant loss of production;
- Loss of business reputation; or
- A combination of any of the above.

An emergency will result in a deviation from normal operations requiring specific steps to recover and return the activity to normal.

The ERP applies to Dingo / BECGS sites and defines the procedures and responsibilities for all personnel, including employees, contractors and visitors where a situation has the potential to escalate and pose a threat to personnel, environment or the business.

2.1 Related Documents

While this ERP is suitable for use as a stand-alone document, the following references may also need to be consulted:

- Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act and Regulations;
- Energy Pipelines Act (NT) and Regulations
- Work Health and Safety Act 2011;
- Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011;
- Dingo Gas Field Development Project – Construction Safety Management Plan (Pipeline and Facilities) MSTD11-CSMP-001.4
- Dingo Gas Field Development Project – Construction Environmental Management Plans (Field, Pipeline and BECGS)
- Weed Management Plan – Dingo Gas Field Development
- Central Emergency and Business Crisis Management Plan (MSTD-CEMPL-001);
- Central Health, Safety, Security and Environmental (HSSE) Policy;

- Central HSE Management System (HSE MS);
- Central Environmental Management System Manual (EMS) ENV-MAN-001);
- Central Inland Oil Spill Response Plan (MSTD13-GLO-PL001);
- HSE Critical and High Risk Register;
- Central Training Register;
- Central Hazard Identification, Reporting and Management (HSE-PRO-004);
- Contractor ERPs, as applicable; and
- Contractor Bridging Documents.

3 Emergency System

This ERP describes the arrangements to initiate a rapid and organised response in the event of an emergency. Additionally, it defines the operational responsibilities, actions, reporting requirements and resources available for effective emergency coordination and timely response.

To implement this ERP the following matters should be addressed:

- An ability to initiate a rapid and organised response in the event of an emergency;
- Clearly defined operational responsibilities;
- Reporting requirements;
- Available emergency response resources; and
- A clear and detailed knowledge of the emergency situation.

3.1 Response Philosophy

The key emergency response objectives, in order of preference, are to:

- **People:** Protect lives, particularly your own, then care for injured and account for all personnel;
- **Environment:** Minimise environmental impacts;
- **Assets:** Minimise damage to company, private and public assets; and
- **Reputation:** Protect and if possible enhance the company's reputation.

These emergency response priorities can be easily remembered by using the first letter of each word to form the acronym PEAR.

3.2 Response Approach

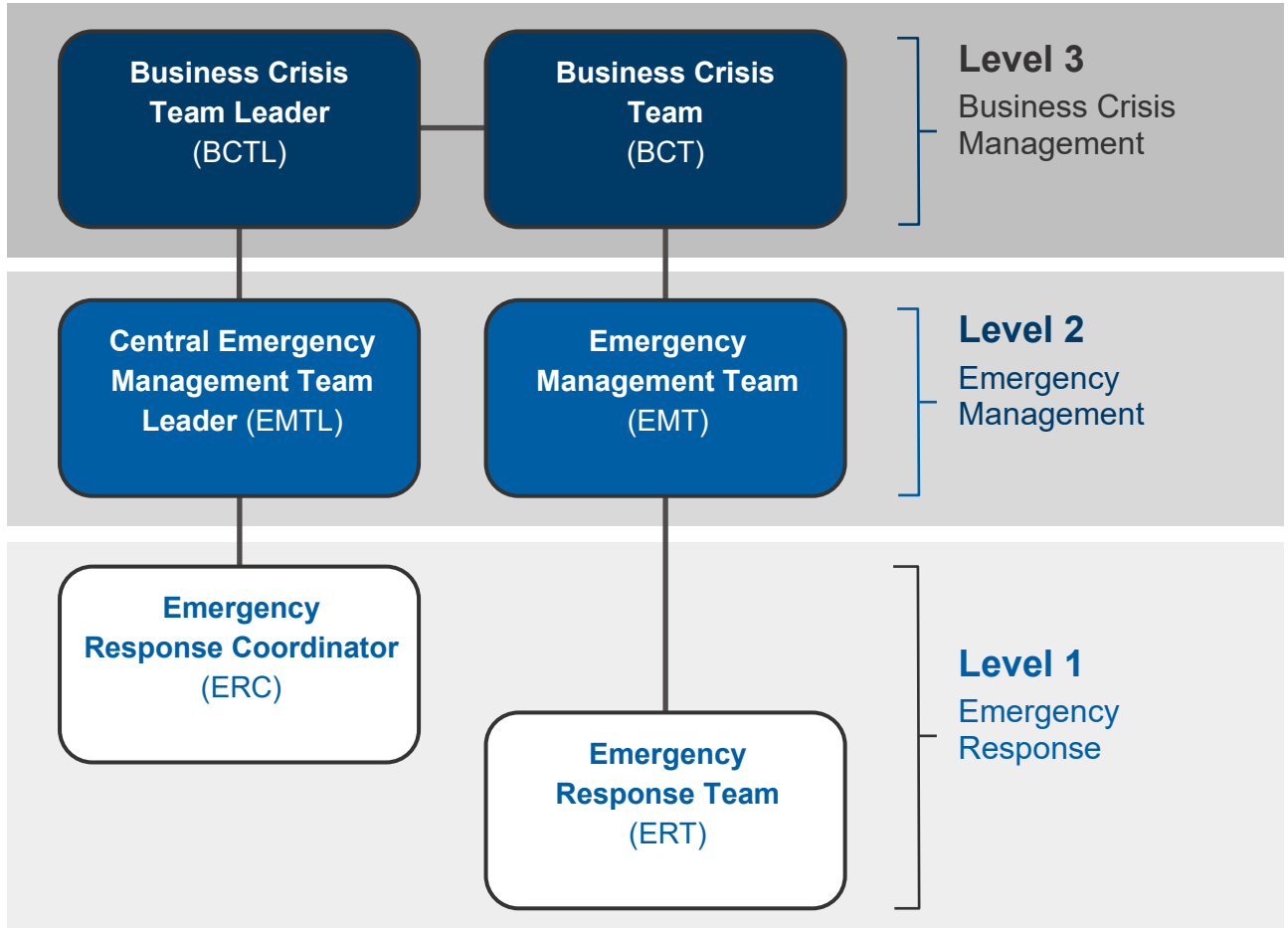
Central uses a three-tiered approach (See below) for crisis and emergency management.

The structure is designed to support all potential emergency scenarios that may impact Central operations.

Classification	Definition	Examples	Response	Notification / Reporting Timeframes
Level 1: Incident Management	Control of the situation does not require external support. Possible risk to life. Limited damage to the environment, Project assets, or reputation.	Single injury. Minor fire. Equipment malfunction. Minor security incident.	Emergency Response Team Leader (ERTL) and Emergency Response Team (ERT) Support from Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) Emergency Management Team Leader (EMTL) notified by the ERC.	EMTL to be notified as soon as possible. Initial report within two (2) hours (hrs). Full updated report within 24 hrs.
Level 2: Emergency Management	Control of the situation requires external support. Life is at risk. Damage to the environment, Central assets or reputation. Situation may have personnel, technical, operational, or public affairs implications. External emergency services may be required.	Multiple Injuries. Single fatality. Serious fire/explosion. Serious security incident Credible bomb threat. Serious material release. Severe weather activity.	Additional support requirements are managed by the Emergency Management Team (EMT). Business Crisis Team Leader (BCTL) is notified.	EMTL to be notified immediately of any requirement to escalate to Level 2. BCTL to be notified as soon as possible. Initial report within two (2) hrs. Full updated report within 24 hrs. Full investigation and report required.
Level 3: Business Crisis	Control of the situation requires external resources and assistance. Assistance may be sought from government, partners or other third parties.	Multiple fatalities. Major fire / explosion. Major material release. Natural disaster. Kidnap / hostage.	Additional support requirements are managed by the Business Crisis Team (BCT). Central Board is notified.	BCTL to be notified immediately of any requirement to escalate to Level 3. Initial report within two (2) hrs. Full updated report within 24 hrs. Full investigation and report required.

Table 1 – Emergency Situation Classification Levels

Figure 2 - Central Approach to Emergency Management



4 Emergency Situations

4.1 Recognising Emergency Situations

An emergency is an unplanned event on the Dingo Project site or area of activity that is accidentally or deliberately caused that requires an immediate response and which has resulted or may result in:

- Injury to personnel (internal or external);
- Loss of control of the operation;
- Damage to the environment;
- Breaches of site security
- Significant loss or damage to property or assets;
- Significant loss of production;
- Loss of business reputation; or
- A combination of any of the above.

Emergency scenarios are not limited to the situations covered in this Plan, which includes specific responses such as:

- Basic response;
- Medical emergency;
- Motor vehicle accident;
- Adverse weather;
- Missing / lost person;
- Spill / release;
- Damage to third party assets;
- Fire / explosion;
- Security event (civil disturbance / criminal activity / terrorist attack);
- Bomb threat;
- Rail Incident.

4.2 Identifying the Level of Seriousness

It is important that emergency situations are classified to enable the appropriate level of response.

Due to the remoteness of the Dingo / BECGS operations, mobilisation of support resources can be critical to effective emergency response. This means that the timely assessment and effective communication of the situation becomes a key factor in the ability of the Team, and Central Petroleum, to minimise the adverse impact of unplanned events.

A situation is usually classified in accordance with the severity, nature, extent and potential for proliferation. Emergency situations can be classified as shown in Section 8.

5 Emergency Response Resources

5.1 Site Emergency Operations Centre

The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is a site or field facility local to the emergency that the ERT operate from. It is set up as a safe communications hub where the coordination of the response effort and support for the emergency response is provided under the direction of the ERC.

The EOC for Dingo / BECGS will be:

- The temporary office facility at the Santos site in Brewer Estate initially, and then the Permanent Central Petroleum Office at the Brewer Estate Facility when constructed and occupied. The site EOC may be found untenable during an emergency event and may require the team use a Vehicle as the mobile EOC – this will be the responsibility of the ERTL to advise.
- Provisioned with basic first aid resources;
- Sized for required emergency response requirements; and
- Provided with all associated communication equipment and facilities, such as phone lines, data points, faxes, procedures, contact lists, event boards, manuals and other equipment.

5.2 Medical Support

The Brewer Estate site is located approximately twenty minutes from Alice Springs and is easily accessible by emergency services. The major risk area (in terms of access to services) is the pipeline and the Dingo Wells approximately one hour from Alice Springs. It is a requirement that staff be a qualified Senior First Aider and that every vehicle is equipped with a first aid kit and effective communication means (VHF or UHF Radio) and that supervisors in these work areas shall have access to satellite telephones.

In the event of an emergency the Ambulance Service shall be notified by dialling “000”.

Patients will be transferred to the Alice Springs Hospital – the nearest appropriate primary care facility.

5.3 Emergency Equipment

Emergency equipment shall be available on site in accordance with the hazards and possible emergency situations identified in the Dingo Risk Register. Equipment shall be held in appropriate locations, clearly identified, and maintained in serviceable condition.

Required emergency equipment may include the following:

- Portable radios
- Satellite Telephone
- Portable gas detectors;
- First aid equipment;
- Vehicle emergency equipment;
- Fire extinguishers;
- Oil and chemical spill kits; and
- Safety showers / eyewash stations.

If multiple muster points are designated UHF radios must be provide for effective communication between the muster points to allow for efficient coordination of response.

5.4 Muster Points

Brewer Estate City Gas Station (BECGS) has two muster points located outside each entry gate.

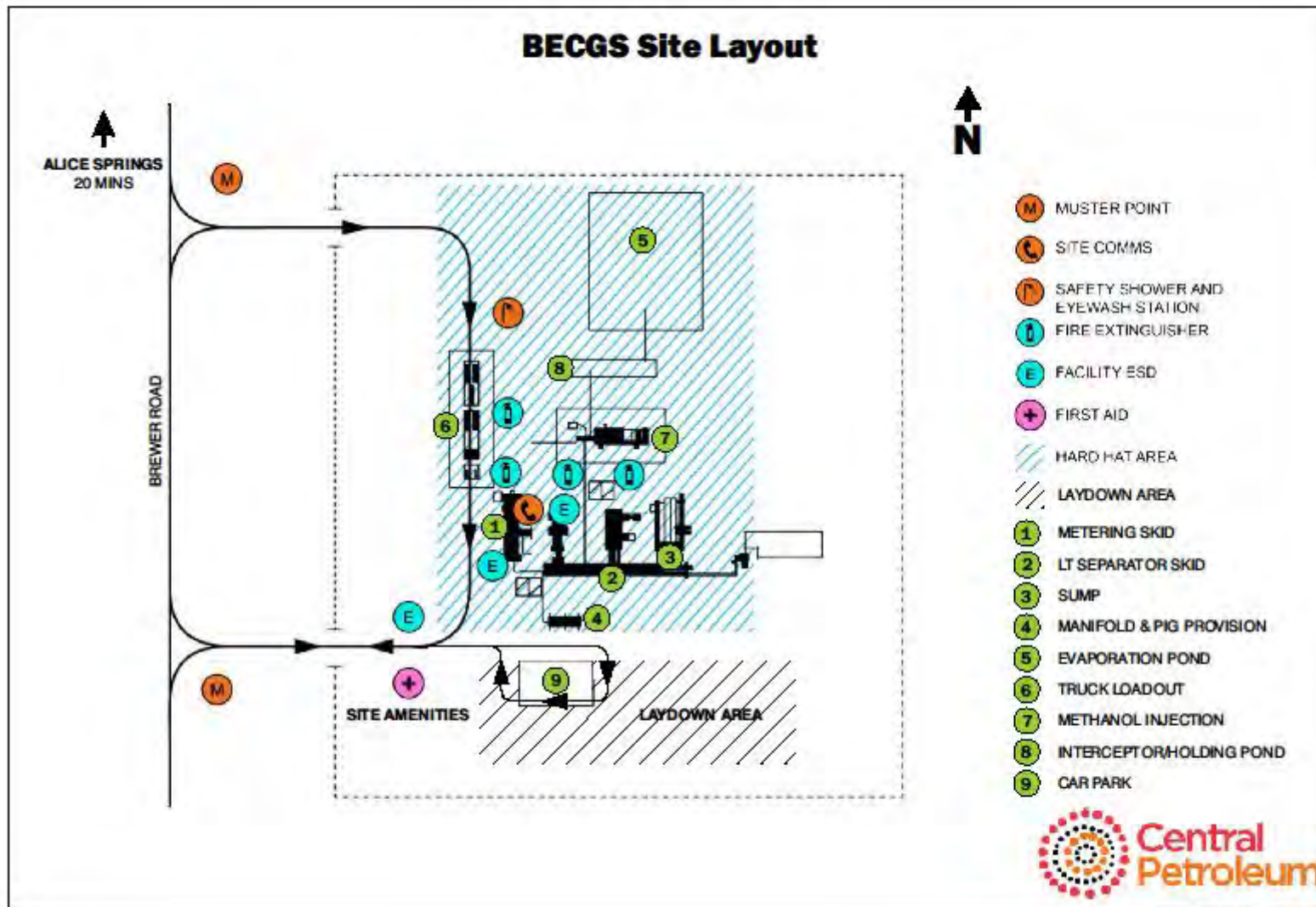
Office at the Santos Brewer Estate facility: - Designated primary muster point at the main gate area;

Supervisors of any work crews shall be responsible for the efficient verification of personnel on site and confirmation that they have evacuated in the event of an emergency.

In determining suitable Muster Points, consideration shall be given to access to the Muster Point for the majority of personnel, proximity of additional hazards, vehicle access and egress provisions, and the prevailing wind direction.

All personnel and visitors will be shown the location of the muster points during the site induction.

A map showing the fixed Muster Points will be available on the site noticeboard.



5.5 Emergency Information - site

Emergency information such as:

- First aid kit locations;
- Emergency phone numbers and site information;
- Site Plan with Muster Points clearly defined;
- Emergency evacuation plan;

Is contained within the HAZCHEM box located on the outside LHS of the main gate.

6 Site Command Structure

Each level of emergency response has a command structure and interface with other command levels.

Emergency response roles will interface closely with the Site supervisor (ERTL) and other relevant personnel, as required.

Should the site Operator become aware of a dangerous situation they shall initiate the ESD and alert and evacuate all site personnel to the muster point. If the muster point is deemed unsuitable the ERTL shall make sure that all personnel move to that new safe location.

The ERTL will assess the emergency situation and determine what actions need to be undertaken.

A brief description of the key responsibilities of assigned roles is provided in the sections below.

More detailed responsibilities are provided in the various emergency response scenarios provided in Section 8.

6.1 Level 1 – Site Emergency Response Team

6.2 Emergency Response Team Leader (Site Supervisor or Operator on duty)

The ERTL shall:

- Assess the situation;
- Provide input into the emergency response;
- Select and direct the ERT or responding services;
- Ensure the safety of the ERT members during the emergency response;
- Provide information or direction / control of or to any responding emergency services upon arrival; and
- Control exposure of personnel to hazardous situations.

6.2.1 Emergency Response Team

The ERT shall:

- Muster and wait for instructions from the ERTL;
- Prepare emergency equipment and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for use;

- Conduct rescues, if safe to do so;
- Assist emergency services if requested;
- Update and maintain communications with the ERTL;
- Establish, maintain and control site access; and
- Identify access points for emergency services.

6.3 Staging Officer (Nominee)

The Staging Officer shall:

- Coordinate the headcount process;
- Communicate with the ERTL on any personnel not accounted for;
- Prepare materials required by the ERTL, including maps, directions or procedures;
- Establish, maintain and control site access;
- Identify access points for emergency services;
- Ensure that the events are accurately documented on the Event Log (Appendix 4).

6.4 Level 2 – Emergency Management Team

If the initial, or any subsequent, assessment determines that additional resources may be required to assist the site ERT, the Central EMT shall be mobilised in accordance with the provisions of the Central Emergency Management Plan.

Due to the remoteness of some areas of the project site, mobilisation of support resources can be critical to the effectiveness of the emergency response.

This means that the timely assessment and effective communication of the situation becomes a key factor in the ability of Central to minimise the adverse impact of unplanned events.

The EMTL must be notified of any Level 1 Incident as soon as possible after that assessment is made to make preliminary arrangements for the possible mobilisation of the EMT.

The EMT is able to provide support and guidance, organise resources, and coordinate external emergency response and technical assistance to the site ERT. The EMT is contactable 24 hours by telephone and is recallable within two (2) hours.

6.5 Level 3 – Business Crisis Team

Business Crisis Management provides a rapid and effective response to situations that may pose a threat of serious harm to the interests of Central and its key stakeholders.

The BCT provides a strategic response and communicates with insurers, investors, government and the media in accordance with the provisions of the Central Emergency Management Plan.

7 Response Process

7.1 Activation

In the event of an emergency, this Plan will be activated in its entirety, or in part as necessary.

The ERTL will classify the emergency and determine the appropriate level of support required.

In the event of an emergency, such as a vehicle incident, the ERTL is to be contacted immediately so the Plan can be activated.

On initiation of the general alarm, all personnel shall muster at the designated Muster Points.

If the primary Muster Point is inaccessible or unsafe, personnel shall be directed to the appropriate alternate Muster Point.

On arrival at the Muster Point, personnel shall report their name and position to the Staging Officer, remain at the Muster Point and follow instructions from the ERTL.

Supervisors shall be responsible for ensuring that all personnel make their way to nearest muster point. In the event that personnel are injured the ERTL is to be notified of their location and status.

7.2 Muster Point Management

A Staging Officer will be allocated by the ERTL to undertake a head count of personnel on site.

The Staging Officer is to check the names of mustered personnel (relative to the Toolbox meeting minutes) and coordinate and identify any unaccounted for personnel on the site. A listing of unaccounted for personnel is to be communicated to the ERTL.

Contractors on site must keep a daily list of their POB for emergency purposes and provide it to the Staging Officer upon initiation of the general alarm.

Where the site is considered dangerous to personnel, evacuation will be as directed by the ERTL.

7.3 Mobilisation

The ERT shall be mobilised in the event of an incident at site on the instruction of the ERTL.

If additional resources are required, the ERTL will advise and request assistance from the EMT.

Once the EMT has been convened, the ERTL will be in regular contact as a single point of contact with the EMT.

Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Emergency Activation Flowchart.

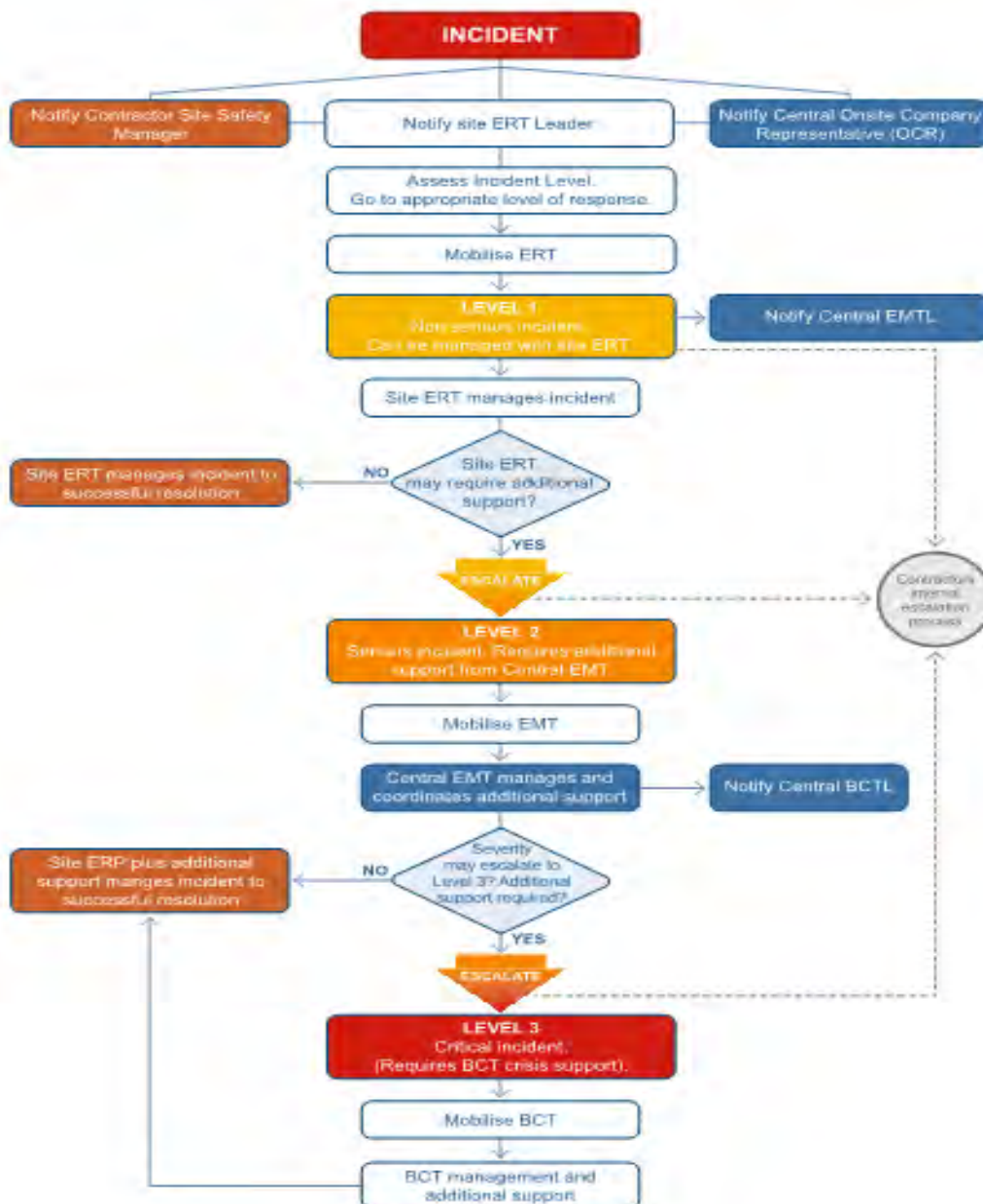


Figure 3 - Emergency Activation Flowchart

8 Scenario Responses

It is acknowledged that many minor emergencies can be managed by local site personnel and timely, professional response actions will assist in controlling the emergency and prevent its escalation.

Whilst the following emergency activity procedures should be followed to the greatest possible extent during an emergency response, they act as a guide only.

This ERP outlines common duties for the Basic, Ongoing and Termination of response separately.

Variations to the response should be based upon sound emergency response management and operational experience and are at the discretion of the ERTL.

8.1 Basic Response

Initial Responder: Raise the Alarm and ensure ERTL is informed of situation.

The Initial Responder shall:

- Remove themselves and others from danger to muster point / assembly area;
- Raise the alarm (report location, type and extent of incident) by radio or telephone;
- Evacuate the area;
- Go to muster point, stay there until directed by the ERTL; and
- Provide first aid to any injured persons, if needed and qualified to do so.

Basic Response - Initial Response		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer or Nominee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain status of location, emergency detail and equipment • Determine if situation is static or escalating and any immediate requirements • Establish and agree action plan • Assess the need for additional support or resources • Assemble, brief and mobilise ERT • Direct ERT members according to the agreed action plan • Obtain muster and headcount information from Staging Officer or nominee • Establish site access and control • Identify need to control multiple access points • Notify and provide updates to Management • Collect Field Event Logs from the Staging Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muster and wait for instructions from the ERTL • Establish team leadership – confirm with ERTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muster and coordinate headcount • Inform ERTL of muster results and report missing personnel • Follow orders of ERTL • Establish and maintain an Events Log • Evacuate all personnel from Muster points to a safe collective location

Basic Response – Ongoing Response		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess if emergency is escalating and provide ERT with action plan Assess the need for evacuation Ensure surrounding public and authorities are notified of the situation and advise of possible need to evacuate (i.e. via Emergency Services) if necessary Identify resources and advise Management Brief emergency services or external resources Act as primary point of contact with emergency services or external resources Identify short or long term needs, including additional resources Liaise with Management on ongoing resources, material or equipment needs Communicate support or resource requirements to Management Maintain communication with Emergency Services or external resources 	<p>Maintain communications with ERTL</p> <p>Ensure necessary equipment and PPE is ready for use</p> <p>Assess effectiveness of operations as necessary</p>	<p>Ensure Muster Points are cleared</p> <p>Maintain headcount records</p> <p>Relay information or instructions from ERTL (if required) to mustered personnel</p> <p>If instructed by the ERTL, ensure an orderly evacuation from the muster point to a safe location</p> <p>Maintain and update the Events Log</p> <p>Obtain maps, drawing and other material (External Hard drive) as requested</p> <p>Clarify any ambiguity to ensure accurate records are being maintained</p> <p>Preparing situational updates as requested</p>

Basic Response - Termination		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<p>Declare termination</p> <p>Stand down personnel</p> <p>Ensure investigation and recovery plans are prepared, communicated and implemented</p> <p>Conduct incident investigation</p> <p>Ensure equipment and resources are stored correctly</p> <p>Organise replacement of any emergency or other used items</p>	<p>Participate in incident investigation</p>	<p>Inform mustered personnel of emergency termination</p> <p>Participate in incident investigation</p> <p>Provide copy of headcount records and Field Event Log to ERTL</p>

Security Event (Civil Disturbance / Criminal Activity)		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<p>Secure perimeter to facilities & vehicles as well as possible, shutdown safety critical processes if they cannot be maintained in a safe condition whilst unattended / disrupted by security threat. Determine requirements for outside assistance or additional support and notify authorities, if necessary</p> <p>Direct ERT</p> <p>Initiate search and rescue for any missing personnel</p> <p>Coordinate evacuation, if necessary</p> <p>Notify Management</p> <p>Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL</p>	<p>Secure area and equipment, as necessary</p> <p>Suspend operations, as necessary</p>	<p>As per Basic Response</p>

Missing / Lost Person		
ERTL	EMT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify EMTL • Obtain information on time and location of last sighting from Tracker portal, work information, last known sighting. • Try to establish communication via phone / radio or tracker with the missing person • Initiate search and rescue for any missing personnel • Determine requirements for outside assistance or additional support and notify authorities, if necessary • If the Police are required for search and rescue, allow them to take over command and control the situation • Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL • Notify BCMTL re NOK notifications. 	<p>Establish search and rescue</p> <p>Maintain communications with ERTL</p> <p>Drive safely to conditions</p>	<p>As per Basic Response</p>

Fire / Explosion		
<p>The Operator will be alerted to a potential fire by a visual sign or an activation of the ESD; BECS has fire detection which will automatically initiate a plant ESD.</p> <p>Fusible Loop Detection Note: The plant cannot be restarted until the fusible loop signal is healthy</p> <p>Visual Inspection</p>		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<p>Direct ERT members to Shutdown safety-critical processes that may be affected by the fire</p> <p>Extinguishing the fire using site based equipment if considered safe and capabilities allow.</p> <p>Initiate search and rescue for any missing personnel</p> <p>Obtain weather information and gather updates when available</p> <p>Determine requirements for outside assistance or additional support and notify authorities, if necessary</p> <p>Notify EMTL</p> <p>If emergency escalates and cannot be controlled, prepare for total evacuation of site and advise EMTL</p> <p>Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL</p> <p>Order evacuation of non-essential personnel, if necessary</p>	<p>Suspend operations</p> <p>Muster and await direction from ERTL</p> <p>Secure area and equipment where required</p> <p>Isolate fuel source if safe to do so</p> <p>Clear flammable materials from site (undergrowth / fuel)</p> <p>Consider creating additional fire break with earth moving equipment</p> <p>For a Tank Fire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stop pumps – close valves – activate alarm ▪ Do not go into bund areas ▪ Cool all exposures ▪ Activate foam generators ▪ Remove road tankers ▪ Call for assistance <p>For a fire in the Control Room – activate the ESD system and do not operate the plant manually if the CiTec system is shut down</p>	<p>As per Basic Response</p>

Motor Vehicle Accident		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<p>Notify EMTL</p> <p>Determine requirements for outside assistance or additional support and notify authorities, if necessary</p> <p>Direct ERT to render assistance / stabilise until assistance arrives</p> <p>Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL</p> <p>Advise BCMTL of situation – NOK advice preparation</p> <p>Coordinate casualty assistance, if necessary</p> <p>Coordinate clean-up</p> <p>Ensure appropriate disposal of contaminated waste</p>	<p>Secure area and equipment where required</p> <p>Identify casualties and administer first aid</p> <p>Identify spills and clean up, if safe to do so</p>	<p>As per Basic Response</p>

Spill / Release		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<p>Suspend operations, if required</p> <p>Determine if the incident is static or escalating</p> <p>Determine requirements for outside assistance or additional support and notify authorities, if necessary</p> <p>Order evacuation, if required</p> <p>Notify EMTL</p> <p>Advise whether alternate muster point is required</p> <p>Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL</p> <p>Determine need for technical services in clean up measures</p> <p>Ensure safe / authorised disposal of spill contaminated material</p>	<p>Obtain location, size, nature and extent of the spill / release</p> <p>Extinguish open flames and stop all internal combustion engines – if safe to do so</p> <p>Secure areas as necessary</p> <p>Isolate and make safe the source of the spill / gas leak. If release is from a storage facility, isolate/contain the release by closing valves, switching off pumps, blocking drains, establishing temporary bunds, use of spill kits, contacting control room etc.</p> <p>Attempt to contain oil spill (where not a highly flammable leak)</p>	<p>As per Basic Response</p>

Medical Emergency		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<p>Suspend operations, if required</p> <p>Notify EMTL</p> <p>Establish if condition is stable or deteriorating</p> <p>Assess need for medical evacuation or other requirements of first aid personnel</p> <p>Direct ERT members</p> <p>Review the most appropriate receiving hospital and transport resources with Air Ambulance Doctor</p> <p>Initiate standby / alert / mobilisation of relevant Emergency Services</p> <p>Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL</p> <p>Coordinate medevac, as required – Prepare airfield – Night requirements may be needed</p> <p>Liaise with the Medical Services to coordinate casualty receiving</p> <p>Identify the need for counselling if necessary</p>	<p>Secure area and equipment</p> <p>Provide first aid</p> <p>Monitor patient closely for signs of shock</p> <p>Record patient details and vital signs regularly</p> <p>Assist with medevac as required</p> <p>Where applicable, transport person to further medical aid</p>	<p>As per Basic Response</p>

Adverse Weather		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
Notify EMTL Suspend operations if required Obtain weather information and gather updates when available Direct ERT members Determine requirements for outside assistance or additional support and notify authorities, if necessary Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL Order evacuation of non-essential personnel, if necessary & determine safest route to follow Initiate search and rescue for any missing personnel	Secure area and equipment where necessary Conduct search for any missing personnel Provide first aid, if required	As per Basic Response

Bomb Threat		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<p>Suspend operations, as necessary</p> <p>Notify EMTL</p> <p>Determine requirements for outside assistance or additional support and notify authorities, if necessary</p> <p>Order evacuation, if necessary</p> <p>Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL</p> <p>Assemble and deploy ERT under direction of the Police / government authorities</p>	<p>Cordon off and secure areas as necessary</p> <p>Minimise use of transmitting devices</p>	<p>If a phone threat, use the Bomb Threat Form (Appendix 5)</p> <p>Collect information of the emergency</p> <p>Verify the information and the source of information</p> <p>Evaluate the information</p> <p>Record and distribute the information</p>

Pipeline Integrity Compromised		
If a leak has occurred, response should be consistent with the information presented in the Spill / Release scenario. This details the actions to be taken depending on the spill location and circumstances		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<p>Confirm type of pipeline emergency</p> <p>Suspend operations, as necessary</p> <p>Notify EMTL</p> <p>Arrange for the safe shutdown of plant / equipment, vehicles and machinery in the affected area</p> <p>Identify location of leak and isolate affected section of pipeline</p> <p>Determine requirements for outside assistance or additional support and notify authorities, if necessary</p> <p>Obtain weather information and gather updates when available</p> <p>If spill has leaked into a water course, direct ERT to establish booms and barriers to limit the flow</p> <p>Order evacuation, if necessary</p> <p>Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL</p> <p>Consider and implement pressure reduction strategies. (Note: A positive gauge pressure should be maintained)</p> <p>On completion of a repair, reinstate the site to meet the requirements of required landowner or public and environmental practices</p>	<p>Cordon off and secure areas as necessary</p> <p>Mobilise earthmoving equipment for spill containment if required</p> <p>Establish a perimeter around the affect area to contain spills if pipe has ruptured or is likely to rupture, Dig spoon drains / berms to contain potential spill if safe to do so</p> <p>Determine the likely amount of spill and inform the ERTL</p> <p>Conduct gas tests prior to introducing vehicles or other ignition sources</p> <p>Cut source of ignition and ensure pumping has ceased</p>	<p>As per Basic Response</p>

Utility Systems Failure		
<p>If a leak has occurred, response should be consistent with the information presented in the Spill / Release scenario. This details the actions to be taken depending on the spill location and circumstances</p> <p>If electrical hazard, Power and Water are contacted to attend location and ensure safe isolation of system</p>		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the extent of the situation and develop action plan Immediately make the plant safe and shutdown the plant if necessary (warning this will introduce gas to the flare system, ensure all personnel are away from the flare until flare pit is free from gas) Consider the flow-on effect of the failure and any other items of plant that may be operating outside the approved operating envelopes Notify EMTL Determine requirements for outside assistance or additional support and notify authorities, if necessary 	<p>Cordon off and secure areas as necessary</p> <p>For an Unfired Flare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cease any activity likely to result in purge or depressurisation to flare Selectively shut down equipment that may cause ignition of possible gas cloud; Do not relight flare until the process is stable and the flare area has been checked with gas detection equipment <p>Conduct gas tests prior to introducing vehicles or other ignition sources</p>	<p>As per Basic Response</p>

Rail Incident		
ERTL	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External Emergency Services for Incident – Call 000 or 112 from mobile telephone Notify Genesee & Wyoming Australia (GWA) of event/incident immediately <p>Paul Hollitt Access & Property Manager Phone: +61-8-8343-5441 Adelaide to Darwin Rail Control Room Phone: +61-8-8343-7711 EMERGENCY NUMBER +61-8-8262- 5424</p> <p>Stay calm and provide clear information, stating;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> your name, location, number of people involved, assistance required and, if any, number injured and type(s) of injuries – stay online until the RAIL Emergency Dispatcher has all required details make sure that the information that the Emergency Dispatcher repeats back to you is accurate Initiate investigation at completion of situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure Injured Persons receive appropriate Medical Care Cover any spilt fuel with foam, sand or dirt Assess the damage and take necessary actions to secure / isolate scene If incident involves vehicle stuck on track attempt to remove vehicle if safe to do so, if possible have spotters with radios placed several kilometres either side to give advance warning of any train traffic approaching – otherwise check regularly for any sign of train approaching (e.g. feel track for vibration) If vehicle is unable to be moved ensure Railway and emergency services / Police are aware Have personnel removed a safe distance from the vehicle in the event of train approach if vehicle unable to be moved. Secure area and equipment where necessary If a camera is available, take photos of the site (consider ignition source issue) 	<p>As per Basic Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep Genesee & Wyoming informed of all actions / events Follow-up with police and Genesee & Wyoming on actions taken provide necessary information to the Police or other parties

9 Stand Down and Recovery

The ERTL will instruct the ERT to stand down when the site has been returned to a safe condition and all personnel have been accounted for, stabilised and / or evacuated.

The ERTL is responsible for announcing that an emergency situation is over and ensuring that follow up measures have been set in motion, such as:

- Investigation processes; and
- Recovery action.

When external emergency services are involved in the incident, stand down must be done in consultation with the relevant agencies.

Upon termination of an emergency, if required, the following steps will be undertaken:

- Ensure that all necessary follow up actions with respect to ensuring safety of life, environment and property have commenced;
- Ensure evidence is preserved;
- Affected areas are barricaded;
- Witness statements or details are taken;
- Where possible, photographic evidence is to be obtained;
- A site and / or operational debrief is carried out to enable key lessons to be learned;
- The incident report and other important information communicated to all employees or stakeholders;
- Retain the required documentation to aid in the incident investigation; and
- Revise and update Plan, including training arrangements.

The regulatory authorities must be notified in accordance with Section 10.2.

It is also important that well-being of personnel is provided for through the availability of counselling services.

A final incident investigation report is to be sent to the Central HSSE Coordinator. The ERTL and HSSE Coordinator shall determine if a post incident assessment / review is required to ensure no remaining risks exist.

10 General Procedures and Processes

10.1 External Communication

The COO or their delegate are the only authorised Central personnel sanctioned to contact Next of Kin (NoK), media or any external regulators / parties.

Under no circumstances are the names of seriously injured personnel to be released prior to the notification of the NoK.

10.2 Incident Reporting

In the event of any incident involving personnel, the environment, or equipment, the relevant Supervisor must be immediately notified.

An immediate Incident notification form must be submitted to HSSE Coordinator as soon as possible after the event has commenced.

For serious incidents resulting in death, serious injury or major damage to property, the environment or equipment, an immediate telephone notification shall be provided by the ERTL to the Central HSSE Coordinator.

10.2.1 Prescribed Incidents

All Prescribed Incidents must be reported to the designated person within the Regulatory Body in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements. These are outlined in the Central Incident Management Procedure.

If it is considered that an incident may be a prescribed incident, the initial report should highlight the incident as a prescribed incident. The HSSE Coordinator shall make the final decision on the incident's status.

If a prescribed incident involves a Contractor working under the direction of a Central Supervisor, then Central should report the incident. However, if a prescribed incident involves a Contractor working under Contractor supervision, then the Contractor should report the incident. The Contractor will be required to supply & advise the Central HSSE Coordinator of the content of that report before submission. The detail will be scrutinised and agreed changes applied, should it be necessary to ensure clarity and definition surrounding the incident.

The Central HSSE Coordinator can then ensure incidents are properly reported to the applicable Regulator. Details of statutory reporting will be recorded and maintained.

10.3 Contractor Response

Contractors shall have local emergency plans, including scenario based procedures, to cover the reasonably foreseeable emergencies for their activities on site and comply with the ERP as applicable to their works.

If works and third party operations overlap, there will be joint involvement in risk assessment, risk control and the development of any joint ERP.

Contractors shall routinely test their emergency preparedness against site requirements.

10.4 Training and Competency

Personnel engaged in Central operations shall be competent to respond, as appropriate, to emergency situations. Training will include the following:

- Responding to alarms or changing conditions;
- Understanding instructions and assembling at the Muster Points;
- Using emergency equipment;

- Taking corrective actions;
- Making decisions; and
- Allocating tasks.

Personnel appointed to emergency response roles will be provided with specific training, coaching and assessment commensurate with their assigned duties and responsibilities.

Specific and additional training where required may be provided for leadership roles such as the ERTL.

Visitors, contractors, clients and new employees will be required to attend induction training that includes understanding the various alarms, actions to be taken in the event of an emergency / evacuation, and the location of muster points on site.

10.5 Drills and Exercises

The site shall prepare for emergency situations by establishing a schedule of drills and exercises for potential emergency scenarios. The drills and exercises should:

- Assess the preparedness of personnel;
- Verify and improve the execution of the ERP;
- Monitor the ERP for effectiveness; and
- Confirm conformance of Contractors in regard to the ERP.

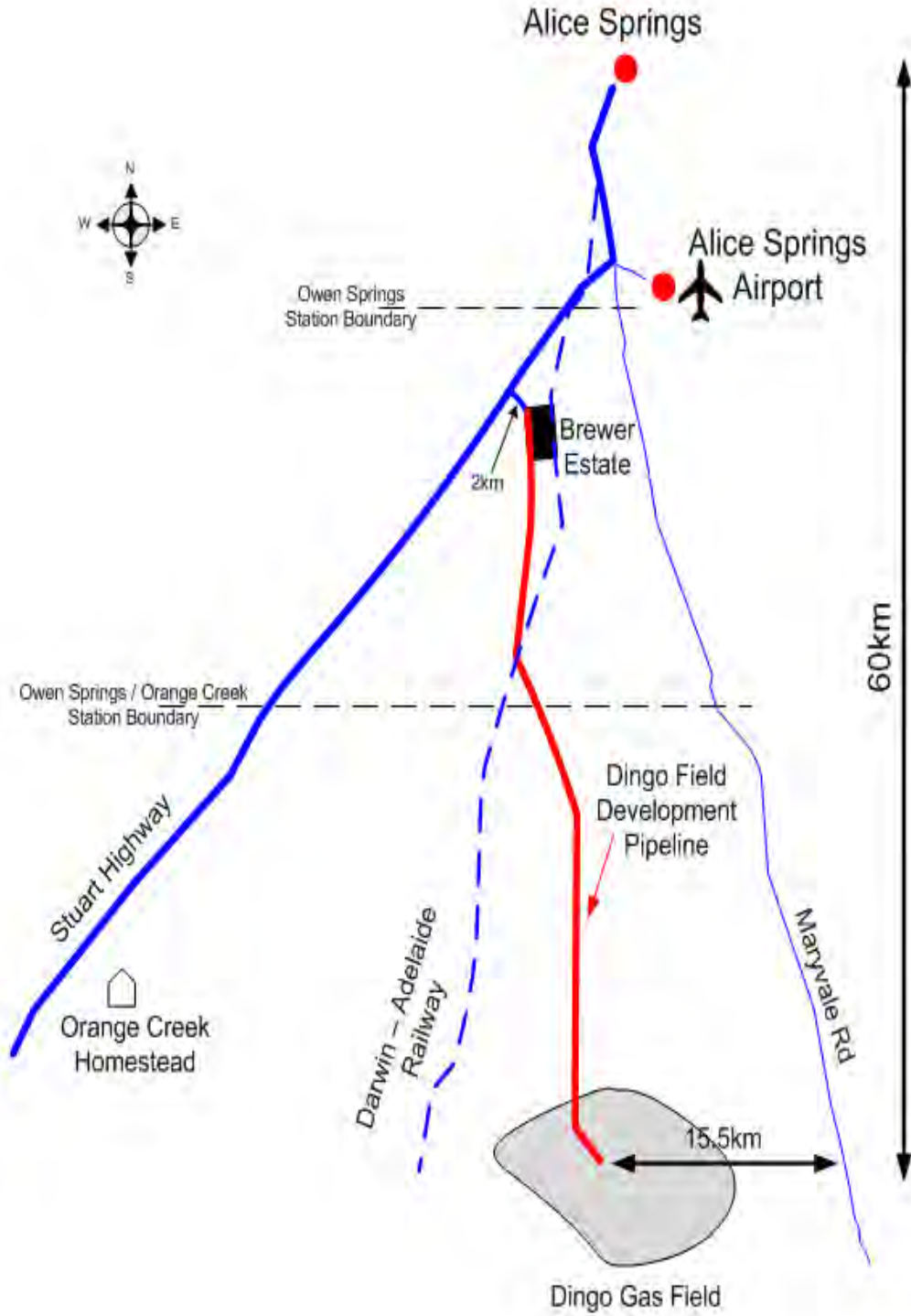
On completion of every drill and exercise, identified improvements and corrective actions will be implemented when appropriate. Corrective actions may involve revision to plans, implementation of further training or improvement of safety equipment or facilities.

10.6 Review and Audit

To ensure continued relevance to a site / facility, the ERP will be reviewed:

- Annually;
- When there is a significant operational change;
- After an incident; and
- When improvements are identified from drills or exercises.

APPENDIX 1: SITE LOCATION INFORMATION



SITE LOCATION INFORMATION			
Dingo Project:	Location: Brewer Estate		
GPS Coordinates:	Longitude:	E 133°50'5"	Latitude: S 23°52'55"
Duration of Personnel Working at this Location:	From: 1/7/2014 To: 1/02/2015		
Driving Distance from Site to Medical Centre:	Road:	20 Kms:	20 Mins:
Driving Distance from Site to Hospital:	Road:	20 Kms:	20 Mins:
Transport Available to Medical Centre / Hospital:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambulance		
ONSITE MEDICAL SUPPORT			
Qualified First Aiders Nos.:	No:	Details:	TBD
Basic First Aid Kits:	No:	Type:	TBD
First Aid Kits(Trauma):	No: 2	Details:	Safety Vehicle. Construction Manager Vehicle
Specific Equipment:	No:	Details:	TBA

APPENDIX 2: EVENTS LOG

APPENDIX 3: BOMB THREAT FORM

BOMB THREAT FORM

Exact Wording of Threat:

NOTE: If a telephone threat, DO NOT hang up.

Questions to Ask:

When is the bomb going to explode?

Where did you put the bomb?

When did you put it there?

What does the bomb look like?

What kind of bomb is it?

What will make the bomb explode?

Did you place the bomb?

Why did you place the bomb?

What is your name?

Where are you?

What is your address?

Actions:

Attract someone's attention to call Police 000 / Report call immediately to: Police 000

Chief Warden:

Identifying / Locating the Caller (tick appropriate boxes)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MALE | <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE | <input type="checkbox"/> WELL SPOKEN | <input type="checkbox"/> DEEP BREATHING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OLD | <input type="checkbox"/> YOUNG | <input type="checkbox"/> FOUL | <input type="checkbox"/> CRACKING VOICE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SLOW | <input type="checkbox"/> RAPID | <input type="checkbox"/> SLURRED | <input type="checkbox"/> DISGUISED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SOFT | <input type="checkbox"/> LOUD | <input type="checkbox"/> NASAL | <input type="checkbox"/> MESSAGE READ BY CALLER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LAUGHING | <input type="checkbox"/> STUTTERING | <input type="checkbox"/> IRRATIONAL | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EMOTIONAL | <input type="checkbox"/> LISPING | <input type="checkbox"/> FAMILIAR | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RASPY | <input type="checkbox"/> INCOHERENT | <input type="checkbox"/> INCONSISTENT | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ABUSIVE | <input type="checkbox"/> CLEAR | <input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED | |

Estimated Age: **Accent (specify):**

Other Notes:

APPENDIX 4: SITREP FORM

SITREP #:

Location:

Date:

Time:

Prepared by:

Summary of Situation:

- Main Problems:
- Needs:
- Likely outcomes:
- Localised response capacity:
- Additional requirements:
- Injuries:

Nature of the Emergency:

- Main causative hazard
- Additional hazards
- Projected evolution
- Others as relevant

Affected area(s):

- Main routes and their conditions
- Site conditions
- Other

Personnel & dispersement:

- Where engaged
- Other

Vital Needs – Current situation:

- Food
- Water
- Shelter
- Safety
- Transport & Logistics
- Support
- Clothing PPE
- Additional personnel

Other Response Resources:

- Contingency Plans
- Special expertise
- Regulatory advise
- Media control and advise
- Flow of information: Fair / Good / insufficient

Primary contact number:

Secondary number:

APPENDIX 5: RISK MATRIX

Risk Matrix

Impact Type							Remote	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Frequent	
							Conceivable, but only in extreme circumstances	Event is unlikely to occur during the life-span of a project	Event may occur during the life-span of a project	Event likely to occur during the life-span of a project	Recurring event during the life-span of a project	
							<1% chance of occurring within the next year.	>1% chance of occurring within the next year	>10% chance of occurring within the next year	>30% chance of occurring within the next year	>60% chance of occurring within the next year	
Impact Level	Health and Safety	Environment	Community	Legal	Reputation	Financial AUD\$						
	Extreme	5 or more fatalities or life-threatening injury / illness or total permanent disability.	Extensive permanent impact on / off site or damage to critically endangered species, habitats, ecosystems.	Extensive irreversible impacts to the community or social wellbeing. Long term social unrest. Permanent damage to area/s of cultural significance.	Charges against any director or senior executive involving jail, substantial fine or loss of right to manage the company. Public inquiry – requiring considerable resources and senior executive time. Loss of an asset or loss of licence to operate an asset. Permanent non-voluntary suspension of trading CTP securities on the ASX.	Multiple stakeholder groups confirming coordinated action, as reflected in media channels with significant reach and influence. Negative international or prolonged national media (e.g. 2 weeks).	Loss of value in excess of \$20m Cashflow impact in excess of \$5m	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
	Critical	1-4 fatalities or life-threatening injury / illness or total permanent or partial disability.	Extensive long term partially reversible impact on / off site or damage to endangered species, habitats, ecosystems.	Extensive reversible impacts to the community or social wellbeing. Prolonged community outrage. Extensive long term partially reversible damage to area/s of cultural significance.	Charges against any director, senior executive or senior manager involving fines, jail or the loss of right to manage the company. Prolonged major litigation – exposure to significant damages, fines or costs. Suspension or restrictions to the benefit of an asset or operate an asset. Prolonged non-voluntary suspension of trading CTP securities on the ASX.	Multiple stakeholder groups mobilising and encouraging other to act, as reflected in media channels with significant reach and influence. Negative media national for 2 days or more.	Loss of value >\$10m to \$20m Cashflow impact >\$1m to \$5m	High	High	High	Very High	Very High
	Serious	Injury or illness resulting in partial disability, lost time or alternative / restricted duties.	Long term reversible impacts on / off site or to vulnerable or near threatened species, habitats, ecosystems.	Impacts to the community or social wellbeing. High levels of community tension. Long / medium term partially reversible damage to area/s of cultural significance.	Charges against any employee (not described above). Non-compliance with conditions of licence to own or operate an asset or to conduct an activity. Litigation - exposure to damages, fines or costs. Short-term non-voluntary suspension of trading CTP securities on the ASX.	More than one stakeholder group's opinion or view influencing other stakeholders, reported through media channels with some reach and influence. Negative national / state media for 1 day.	Loss of value >\$2.5m to \$10m Cashflow impact >\$500k to \$1m	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
	Moderate	Injury or illness to 1 or more people resulting in medical treatment.	Medium / short-term impact on / off site or to low risk / least concern / common regional species, habitats, ecosystems.	Small scale impacts to the community or social wellbeing. Isolated examples of community tension. Moderate short-term impact to areas of cultural significance.	Moderate non-compliance with external mandatory obligations or breach of contractual or other legal obligations (not described above). Litigation possible. Non-compliance with internal controls with a moderate impact	A single stakeholder group drawing attention to an incident, issue, or approach conveyed through local media channels.	Loss of value >\$500k to \$2.5m Cashflow impact >\$250k to \$500k	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Minor	Injury or illness requiring first aid to 1 or more people, or no treatment recorded.	Minor near source impact on / off site – readily dealt with.	Minor community impact / short-term impact to areas of cultural significance – readily dealt with.	Minor non-compliance with external mandatory obligations or breach of contractual or other legal obligations. Non-compliance with internal controls with a minor impact.	A person or organisation within a stakeholder group signalling an interest in an incident, event or approach, using channels with limited reach or influence. Public concern restricted to local complaints.	Loss of value >\$250 to \$500K Cashflow impact >\$50 to \$250k	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	



SURPRISE SITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

MSTD13-SU-PL001 Rev. 1

'FOCUS ON ZERO INCIDENTS'

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Emergency Contact List

NAME	POSITION	CONTACT DETAILS
redacted *redacted* *redacted*	Surprise is unmanned – Contact Mereenie Field Supervisors	Mob: *redacted* Mob: *redacted* Mob: *redacted* Site Phone: 08 8954 3700
redacted	Drilling and Completions Manager	Phone: +61 (7) 3181 3800 Mobile: *redacted* *redacted*
redacted	Chief Operating Officer	Mobile: *redacted*
redacted	General Manager Operations	Mobile: *redacted*
redacted	HSSE Coordinator	Mobile: *redacted*
redacted	Logistics Coordinator	Mobile: *redacted*
EMERGENCY ALERT NUMBER	ISS First Response (24hr Monitoring)	1300 134 406 advise issue to operator
BRISBANE EMERGENCY HOTLINE	Dedicated phone line to be used whilst emergencies are under way	(07) 3181 3860
Medical Emergency Contact Numbers	Police Fire Ambulance NTES (NT Emergency Services)	000 Non-Emergency 131444
EMERGENCY SERVICES		
Central Aust. Remote Health & RFDS: District Medical Officer (DMO) Doctor on call For all Medical Evacuations via Alice Springs.		24 hours: (08) 89517840 / (08) 8951 7777
Communications	In-cabin communications during flight (Aircraft Ops)	Standard on-board communications 126.70 VHF
	Communication Frequency between site and aircraft (Aircraft Ops)	126.70 general communications VHF via Alice Springs RFDS 121.60 VHF Chart Air 135.55 VHF
Bureau of Meteorology Severe Weather Station	Alice Springs	Phone: 08 8366 2600
NT State Emergency Services	Alice Springs Region	Phone: 000
Hospital	Alice Springs	Phone: +61 (08) 8951 7777
Medical Clinic	Kintore	Phone: +61 (08) 8956 8577
Medical Clinic	Papunya	Phone: +61 (08) 8956 8505 / 8803
Police	Alice Springs	Phone: +61 (08) 8951 8822
Police	Kintore	Phone: +61 (08) 8956 8488
Johnstone 1 Field Landing Strip	Latitude: 23° 40' 15.5 S Longitude: 129° 59' 02.9 E (9 kms West of site)	
Low (Environment) Services	Phone: +61 (08) 8955 5722 Mobile: *redacted*	
GOVERNMENT AND EXTERNAL AGENCIES		
NT Worksafe (ntworksafe@nt.gov.au)		Phone: 1800 019 115
Department of Primary Industry and Resources		Phone: 61 8 8999 6350

Petroleum Operations emergency contacts:	petroleum.operations@nt.gov.au All hours Emergency: 1300 935 250
Department of Environment & Natural Resources	Pollution 1800 064 567 Onshore gas non-compliance 1800 413 889

1 Definitions and Acronyms

BCC	Business Crisis Centre
BCT	Business Crisis Team
BCTL	Business Crisis Team Leader
COO	Chief Operating Officer
Central	Central Petroleum Limited
CTP	Central Treatment Plant
EA	Environmental Authority
EDP	Emergency Depressurisation Point
EMT	Emergency Management Team – Head office based
EMTL	Emergency Management Team Leader – Head Office based
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator – Head Office based person
ERP	Emergency Response Plan - SITE
ERT	Emergency Response Team - SITE
ERTL	Emergency Response Team Leader - SITE
ESS	Eastern Satellite Station
HLS	Helicopter Landing Site
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSSE	Health, Safety, Security and Environment
Initial Medical Provider	Medic, Paramedic, Nurse, First Aider
NF	November Foxtrot – discrete term to be used for a deceased person
NoK	Next of Kin
POB	Persons On Board

2 Introduction

This Surprise site Emergency Response Plan (ERP) outlines the systems and processes used to control a declared emergency situation that may occur at the Central Petroleum Limited (Central) controlled project sites in the Surprise field of operations, Northern Territory.

Central will apply the principles of effective preparedness and rapid de-escalation to ensure management control is maintained and risks to the business are minimised.

The ERP covers all abnormal business situations involving any Central controlled site, including office or operational areas for which the Company has legal, ethical or community responsibilities.

This Plan may be used in conjunction with approved Contractor Emergency Response Plans, in accordance with approved bridging requirements.

The ERP will be made available to all personnel involved in the operation for their reference.

All reasonably foreseeable emergency situations should be identified and addressed during project planning stages and details of identified hazards, risk assessment and treatment are to be recorded in the corresponding Project Risk Register.

2.1 Site Description

The site currently is unmanned and not in operation.

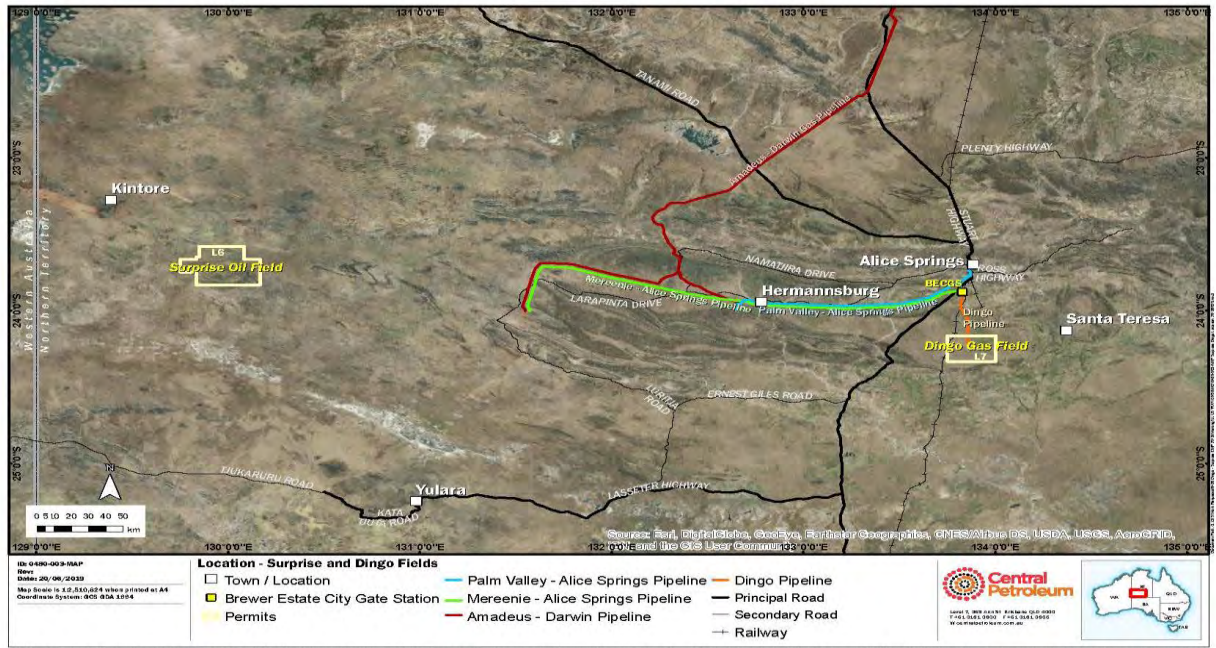
When in operation, Central extracts crude oil utilising a surface mounted pump and delivery line feeding a series of surface bulk storage tanks. The process removes all waste elements allowing the final product to pass all necessary tests required for sales. A fit for purpose Load out facility and tank farm was constructed for Central's long term operations.

Central aims to undertake works in a safe, efficient and environmentally sensitive manner.

Central deploys operational personnel to site on a regular basis to perform site inspections thereby maintaining safe conditions and control.

2.2 Site Details

The operating location is within the Amadeus Basin, located in central western Northern Territory. The site is located in Production Lease 6 (L6). The longitude and latitude for each site can be found in Appendix 1. Refer to Figure 1 for the location and site layout.


FIGURE 1 – SITE LOCATION

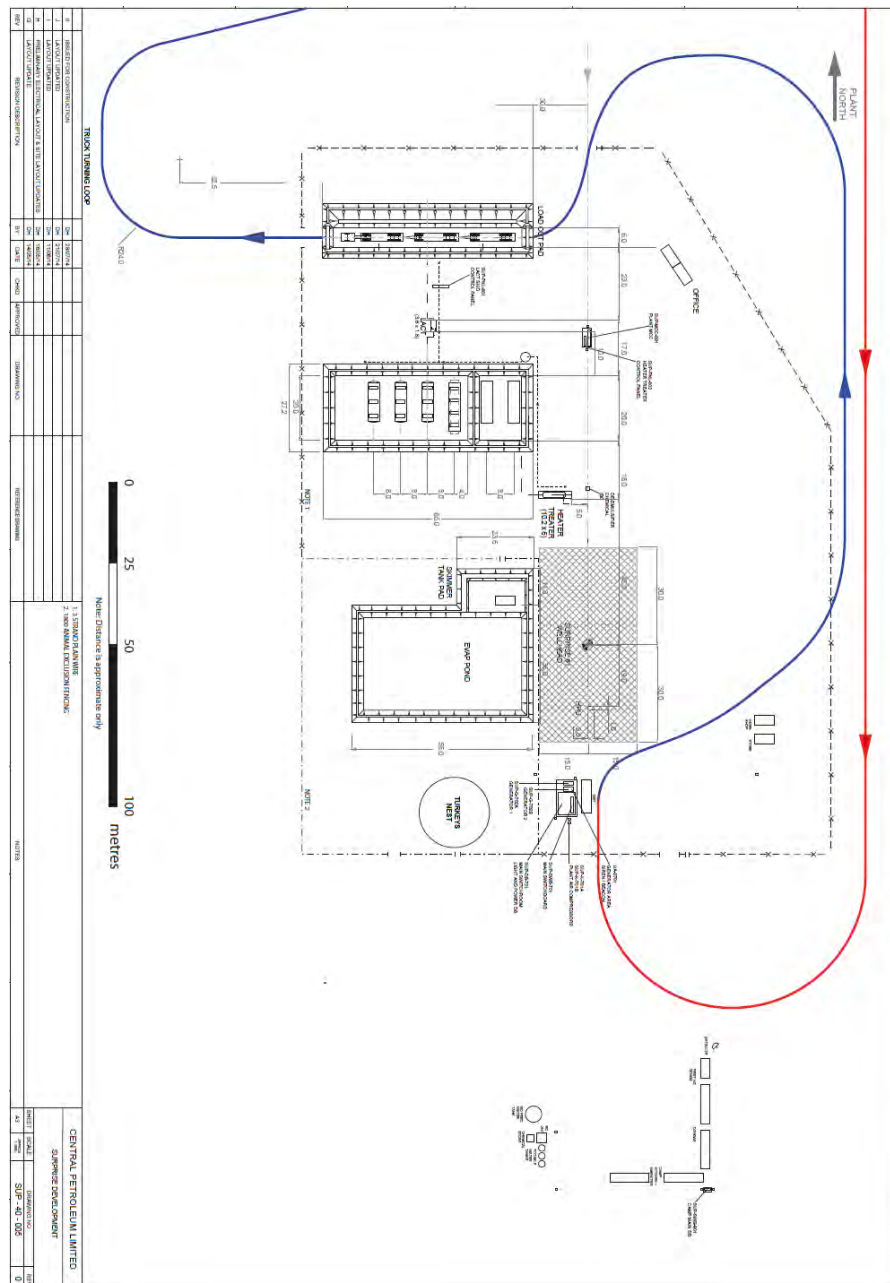


FIGURE 2 – SITE LAYOUT

2.3 Operations

The Alice Springs office is the designated Central support Base where any Central activities associated with the site will be coordinated.

The Brisbane Head Office is the primary Operations base and the point of contact for all emergency notifications from the site.

The designated Logistics Base is the Central Logistics Warehouse in Brewer Estate Alice Springs. The supply of equipment and materials is initiated and coordinated through the Logistics Coordinator.

Alice Springs is the designated aviation support base for any campaign and location specific landing airstrips (Johnstone 1) will provide aircraft transfers to and from site.

3 Scope

For the purpose of this ERP, an emergency is defined as an unplanned event at a Central controlled site that is accidentally or deliberately caused that requires an immediate response and which has resulted or may result in:

- Injury to personnel;
- Loss of control of the operation;
- Damage to the environment;
- Breaches of site security;
- Significant loss or damage to property or assets;
- Significant loss of production;
- Loss of business reputation; or
- A combination of any of the above.

An emergency will result in a deviation from normal operations requiring specific steps to recover and return the activity to normal.

The ERP applies to all Central controlled sites and defines the procedures and responsibilities for all personnel, including employees, contractors and visitors where a situation has the potential to escalate and pose a threat to personnel, environment or the business.

Central controlled sites include drilling sites, laydown areas, pipelines, production facilities, warehouses and offices.

3.1 Related Documents

While this ERP is suitable for use as a stand-alone document, the following references may also need to be consulted:

- Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act and Regulations;
- Guideline for the reporting of prescribed incidents to the Petroleum and Gas Inspectorate;
- Work Health and Safety Act 2011;
- Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011;
- Central Emergency Management Plan (MSTDS13-PLN-001);
- Central Health, Safety, Security and Environmental (HSSE) Policy;
- Central HSE Management System (HSE MS);
- Central Environmental Management System Manual (EMS) ENV-MAN-001);
- Central Inland Oil Spill Response Plan (HSE-PLN-001);
- HSE Critical and High Risk Register (HSE-REG-001);
- Central Training Register (MSTD06-REG-001);
- Central Hazard Identification, Reporting and Management (HSE-PRO-004);
- Central Safety Management Plan (OPS-HSE-PLN-001);
- Safety Management Plan (SMP)
- Contractor ERPs, as applicable; and
- Contractor Bridging Documents.

4 Emergency System

This ERP describes the arrangements to initiate a rapid and organised response in the event of an emergency. Additionally, it defines the operational responsibilities, actions, reporting requirements and resources available for effective emergency coordination and timely response.

To implement this ERP the following requirements should be addressed at each Central site:

- An ability to initiate a rapid and organised response in the event of an emergency;
- Clearly defined operational responsibilities;
- Reporting requirements;
- Available emergency response resources; and
- A clear and detailed knowledge of the emergency situation.

4.1 Response Philosophy

The key emergency response objectives, in order of preference, are to:

- **People:** Protect lives, care for the injured and account for all personnel;
- **Environment:** Minimise impact to the greater environment;
- **Assets:** Minimise damage to company, private and public assets; and
- **Reputation:** Protect and if possible enhance the company's reputation.

These emergency response priorities can be easily remembered by using the first letter of each word to form the acronym PEAR.

4.2 Response Approach

Central uses a three-tiered approach (Figure 2) to emergency management.

THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO SUPPORT ALL POTENTIAL EMERGENCY SCENARIOS THAT MAY IMPACT CENTRAL OPERATIONS.

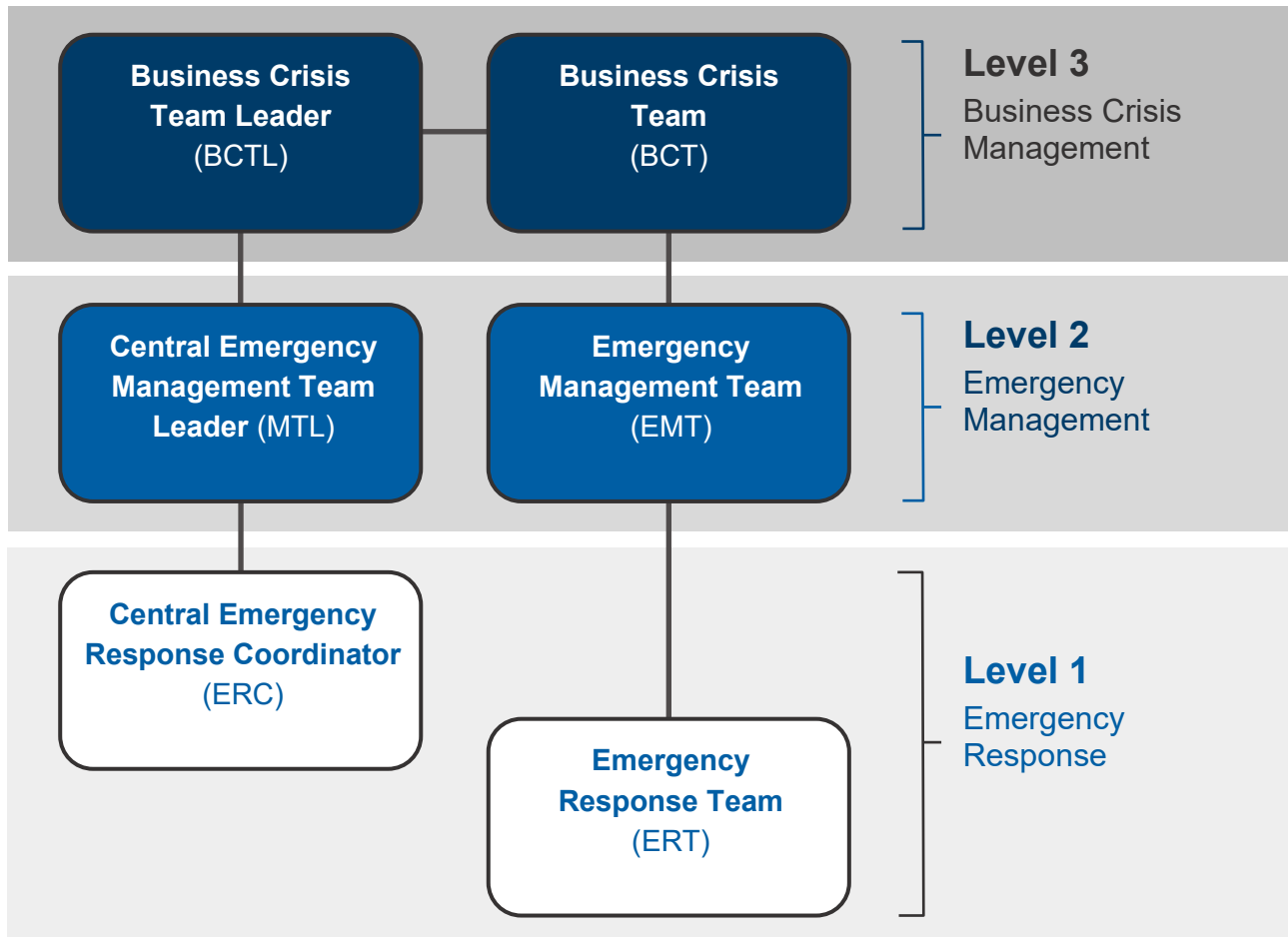


FIGURE 2 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

5 Emergency Situations

5.1 Recognising Emergency Situations

An emergency is an unplanned event at a Central controlled site that is accidentally or deliberately caused that requires an immediate response and which has resulted or may result in:

- Injury to personnel;
- Loss of control of the operation;
- Damage to the environment;
- Breaches of site security
- Significant loss or damage to property or assets;
- Significant loss of production;
- Loss of business reputation; or
- A combination of any of the above.

Emergency scenarios are not limited to the situations covered in this Plan, which includes specific responses such as:

- Basic response;
- Medical emergency;
- Motor vehicle accident;
- Adverse weather;
- Missing / lost person;
- Spill / release;
- Loss of well control;
- Fire / explosion;
- Security event (civil disturbance / criminal activity / terrorist attack);
- Bomb threat; and
- Impediment of emergency response.

5.2 Identifying the Level of Seriousness

It is important that emergency situations are classified to enable the appropriate level of response.

Due to the remoteness of Central operational sites, mobilisation of support resources can be critical to the effectiveness of the emergency response. This means that the timely assessment and effective communication of the situation becomes a key factor in the ability of Central to minimise the adverse impact of unplanned events.

A situation is usually classified in accordance with the severity, nature, extent and potential for proliferation and in conjunction with the Central Risk Matrix (Appendix 2).

Emergency situations can be classified as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 – EMERGENCY SITUATION CLASSIFICATION LEVELS

Classification	Definition	Examples	Response	Notification / Reporting Timeframes
Level 1: Incident Management	Control of the situation does not require external support. Possible risk to life. Limited damage to the environment, Central assets, or reputation.	Single injury. Minor fire. Equipment malfunction. Minor security incident.	Site Safety Manager (SSM), Emergency Response Team Leader (ERTL) and Emergency Response Team (ERT). Central support from Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC). Emergency Management Team Leader (EMTL) notified by the ERC.	EMTL to be notified as soon as possible. Initial report within two (2) hours (hrs). Full updated report within 24 hrs.
Level 2: Emergency Management	Control of the situation requires external support. Life is at risk. Damage to the environment, Central assets or reputation. Situation may have personnel, technical, operational, or public affairs implications. External emergency services may be required.	Multiple Injuries. Single fatality. Serious fire/explosion. Serious security incident Credible bomb threat. Serious material release. Severe weather activity.	Additional support requirements are managed by the Emergency Management Team (EMT). Business Crisis Team Leader (BCTL) is notified.	EMTL to be notified immediately of any requirement to escalate to Level 2. BCTL to be notified as soon as possible. Initial report within two (2) hrs. Full updated report within 24 hrs. Full investigation and report required.
Level 3: Business Crisis	Control of the situation requires external resources and assistance. Assistance may be sought from government, partners or other third parties.	Multiple fatalities. Major fire / explosion. Major material release. Natural disaster. Kidnap / hostage.	Additional support requirements are managed by the Business Crisis Team (BCT). Central Board is notified.	BCTL to be notified immediately of any requirement to escalate to Level 3. Initial report within two (2) hrs. Full updated report within 24 hrs. Full investigation and report required.

6 Emergency Response Resources

6.1 Site Emergency Operations Centre

The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is a site or field facility local to the emergency that the ERT operate from. It is set up as a safe communications hub where the coordination of the response effort and support for the emergency response is provided under the direction of the ERC.

An area at each Central controlled site shall be designated and available to be established as the EOC.

The EOC should be:

- Located an appropriate distance from known operational hazard areas;
- Provisioned with basic first aid resources;
- Sized for required emergency response requirements; and
- Provided with all associated communication equipment and facilities, such as phone lines, data points, faxes, procedures, contact lists, event boards, manuals and other equipment.

6.2 Medical Support

A 24/7 Medical Service for routine medical support, serious injury or illness, or emergency medical advice exists in Papunya.

Medical advice and support will be provided for site activities in accordance with the following:

- **Primary Emergency Advice:** Air Medical Services – 08 8951 7840
- **Secondary Emergency Advice:** Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) Emergency Operations Centre; and
- **Tertiary Emergency Advice:** **000** for all emergencies

Due to the significant demand by remote communities of the RFDS, there is typically no guarantee of early support. As such, the RFDS services will only be considered as a secondary support service for Medivac.

In the event that medical assistance or a Medivac is required, the Initial Medical Provider will seek advice from the Air Medical Services Doctor or the RFDS Call Centre who will coordinate the ongoing activities.

The SSM, in consultation with the Initial Medical Provider and ERC has the authority to initiate a Medivac.

The Initial Medical Provider will consult with the Doctor(s) to determine the appropriate level of transport, resources and medical assistance required for the Medivac flight.

Patients will be transferred to the nearest appropriate primary care facility as determined by the Initial Medical Provider in liaison with the RFDS Call Centre or the Central Contracted Doctor.

Aircraft details are described in Table 2. Further detail on fixed wing and helicopter safety are provided in Appendices 3 and 4.

TABLE 2 - AIRCRAFT DETAILS

Aircraft	Capabilities	Flight Time From / To		
		Mt Isa	Charleville	Alice Springs
Fixed Wing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day Mobilisation time typically be a maximum of 30 minutes (PM 45Mins) Two (2) stretcher Twin-engine aircraft with pressurised cabin On-board medical team comprises one (1) Doctor and one (1) Flight Nurse experienced in major trauma and medical care Estimated turn-around time at site is 10 minutes Refuelling not required by fixed wing. 	13/4 Hr.	2.5hrs	1.0hrs
Helicopter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage per hour maximum fuel capacity – 95 litres (25 US gallon) or 365 litres (96.4 US gallon) Refuelling required and managed at Johnstone Strip. If weather holding is required, reduce payload by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 min holding – 25kg 60 min holding – 63kg 	1.5hrs	N/A	N/A

6.3 Emergency Equipment

Emergency equipment shall be provided at all Central controlled sites in accordance with the hazards and possible emergency situations identified in the site Risk Register. Equipment shall be positioned in appropriate locations, clearly identified, and maintained in serviceable condition.

Required emergency equipment may include the following:

- Satellite Phone
- Portable radios
- Portable gas detectors;
- First aid kits & equipment;
- Vehicle emergency equipment;
- Fire extinguishers;
- Stretcher(s);
- Confined space rescue equipment;
- Working at heights rescue equipment;
- Wind socks / indicator;
- Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA);
- Oil and chemical spill kits;
- Safety showers / eyewash stations;

- Emergency muster point boards;
- Magna Board (or similar) for personnel listing.

Where applicable, sites are to be equipped with fixed fire and gas detection and fire-fighting equipment in accordance with the relevant fire codes and legislation.

If multiple muster points are designated then communication mechanisms (such as UHF radios), must be provided for communication between the muster points and to allow for efficient and correct head counts.

6.4 Muster Points

All Central sites shall have at least one (1) emergency Muster Point. Well sites, including camp areas, shall have a minimum of two (2) Muster Points that are clearly designated.

In determining suitable location of the Muster Points, consideration shall be given to access to the Muster Point for the majority of personnel, proximity to additional hazards, vehicle access and egress provisions, and the prevailing wind direction.

All personnel and visitors will be shown the location of the muster points during the site induction.

A map showing the Muster Points will be available on the site noticeboard.

6.5 Emergency Information Board

Emergency information should be maintained in a prominent location displaying:

- ERT member names and roles;
- List of all persons on site;
- First aid kit locations;
- Emergency phone numbers and site information;
- Site Plan with Muster Points clearly defined;
- Emergency evacuation plan; and
- Wind direction.

7 Site Command Structure

Each level of emergency response has a command structure and interface with other command levels.

Emergency response roles will interface closely with the SSM and other relevant personnel, as required.

On initiation of the general alarm, all personnel shall muster at the Muster Point or an alternate safe location.

The SSM, ERTL and ERC will assess the emergency situation and determine what actions need to be undertaken.

A brief description of the key responsibilities of assigned roles is provided in the sections below.

More detailed responsibilities are provided in the various emergency response scenarios provided in Section 8.

7.1 Level 1 – Site Emergency Response Team

7.1.1 Site Safety Manager

The SSM has overall command of the emergency operations, directs the ERT and performs the following duties:

- Plan and initiate the response;
- Lead and direct the actions;
- Maintain communication with the ERTL; and
- Provide updates to the ERC.

When an emergency response has been activated, the SSM shall notify the ERC as soon as it is practicable, providing an incident brief and any additional support and resources that may be required.

7.1.2 Emergency Response Coordinator

The ERC provides advice to the SSM and coordinates with the EMT for additional support to the site.

The ERC shall:

- Assess the scale and impact of the incident with the SSM and ERTL;
- Notify and provide an initial assessment report to the EMTL and any additional support required;
- Interface with and coordinate the access of external resources onto the site; and
- Maintain clear communications between the SSM, ERTL and EMTL and provide information, where requested.

7.1.3 Emergency Response Team Leader

The ERTL shall:

- Assess the situation with the SSM and ERC;
- Provide input into the emergency response;
- Select and direct the ERT members;
- Ensure the safety of the ERT members during the emergency response;
- Provide information or direction to emergency services upon arrival; and
- Control exposure of personnel to hazardous situations.

7.1.4 Emergency Response Team

The ERT shall:

- Muster and wait for instructions from the ERTL;
- Prepare emergency equipment and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for use;
- Conduct rescues, if safe to do so;
- Assist emergency services if requested;
- Update and maintain communications with the ERTL;
- Establish, maintain and control site access; and

- Identify access points for emergency services.

7.2 Staging Officer

The Staging Officer shall:

- Coordinate the headcount process;
- Communicate with the ERTL on any personnel not accounted for;
- Prepare materials required by the SSM, including maps, directions or procedures;
- Establish, maintain and control site access;
- Identify access points for emergency services;
- Prepare materials required by the ERTL, including maps, directions or procedures; and
- Ensure that the events are accurately documented on the Field Event Log (Appendix 4).

7.3 Level 2 – Emergency Management Team

If the initial, or any subsequent, assessment determines that additional resources may be required to assist the site ERT, the Central EMT shall be mobilised in accordance with the provisions of the Central Emergency Management Plan.

Due to the remoteness of Central operational sites, mobilisation of support resources can be critical to the effectiveness of the emergency response.

This means that the timely assessment and effective communication of the situation becomes a key factor in the ability of Central to minimise the adverse impact of unplanned events.

The EMTL must be notified of any Level 1 Incident as soon as possible after that assessment is made to make preliminary arrangements for the possible mobilisation of the EMT.

The EMT is able to provide support and guidance, organise resources, and coordinate external emergency response and technical assistance to the site ERT. The EMT is contactable 24 hours by telephone and is recallable within two (2) hours.

7.4 Level 3 – Business Crisis Team

Business Crisis Management provides a rapid and effective response to situations that may threaten serious harm to the interests of Central and its key stakeholders.

The BCT provides a strategic response and communicates with insurers, investors, government and the media in accordance with the provisions of the Central Emergency Management Plan.

8 Response Process

8.1 Activation

In the event of an emergency, this Plan will be activated in its entirety, or in part as necessary.

The will classify the emergency and determine the appropriate level of support required.

In the event of an emergency in an offsite remote location, such as a vehicle incident, the SSM is to be contacted immediately so the Plan can be activated.

On initiation of the general alarm, all personnel shall muster at the nominated primary Muster Point.

If the primary Muster Point is inaccessible or unsafe, personnel shall be directed to the nominated alternate Muster Point.

On arrival at the Muster Point, personnel shall report their name and position to the designated ERT member, remain at the Muster Point and follow instructions from the ERTL.

Persons not able to make their way to the Muster Point, such as injured personnel, should contact the ERT and provide information on their location and status.

8.2 Muster Point Management

A Staging Officer will be allocated by the ERTL to obtain the Person on Board (POB) sheet and undertake a head count.

If a magna board is being used, the Staging Officer is to take the names of mustered personnel off the board. Posters on walls and notice boards are used to identify wardens.

Contractors must keep a daily list of their POB for emergency purposes and provide it to the nominated Staging Officer upon initiation of the general alarm.

Where the site is considered dangerous to personnel, evacuation will be as directed by the ERTL.

8.3 Mobilisation

The ERT shall be mobilised in the event of an incident at site. The ERT shall be mobilised on the instruction of the ERTL.

If additional resources are required, the ERC will notify the Central EMTL to activate the EMT.

Once the EMT has been convened, the ERC will be in regular contact with the EMTL as a single point of contact with the EMT.

Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Emergency Activation Flowchart.

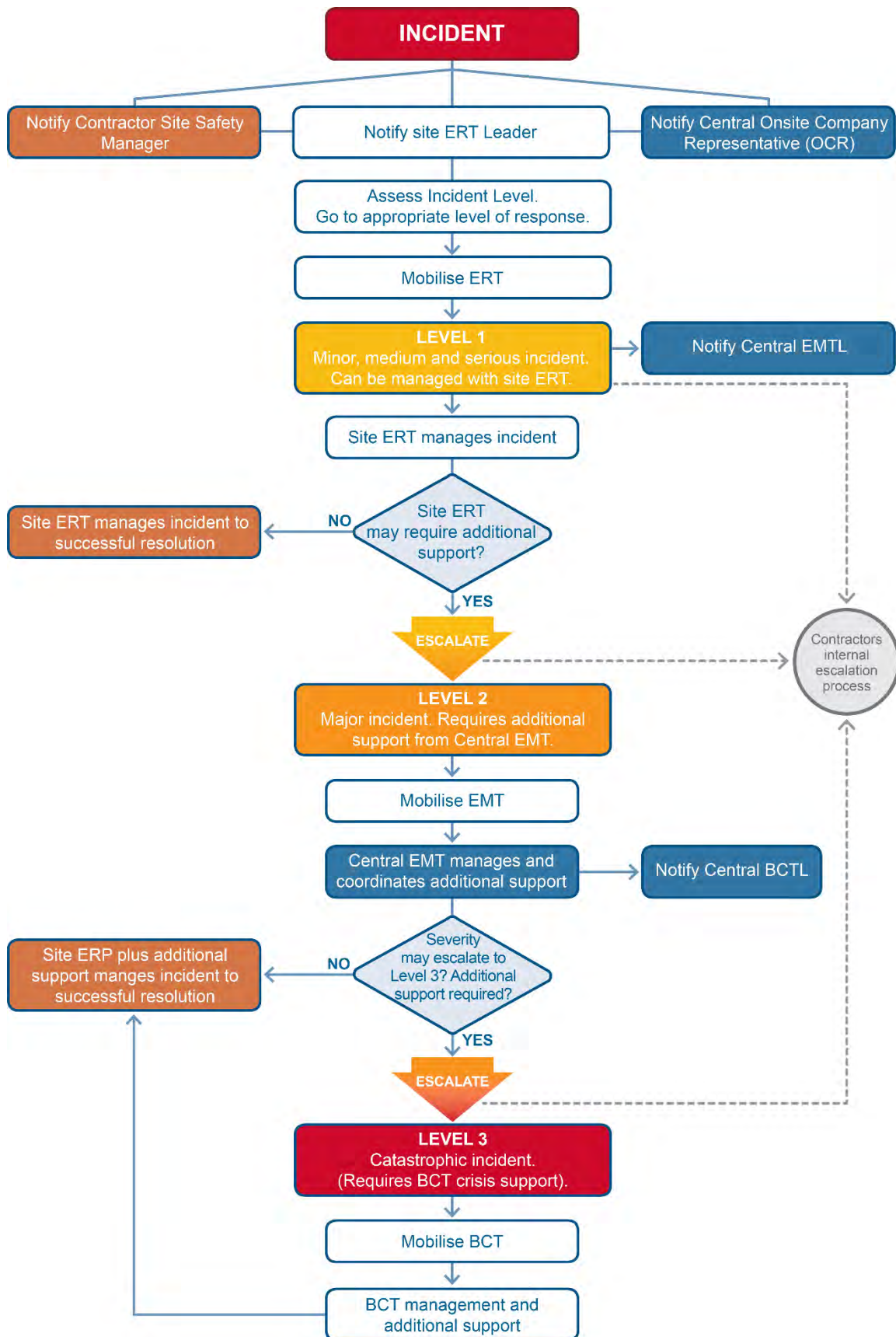


FIGURE 3 - EMERGENCY ACTIVATION FLOWCHART

9 Scenario Responses

It is acknowledged that many minor emergencies can be managed by local site personnel and timely, professional response actions will assist in controlling the emergency and prevent its escalation.

Whilst the following emergency activity procedures should be followed to the greatest possible extent during an emergency response, they act as a guide only.

This ERP outlines common duties for the Basic, Ongoing and Termination of response separately.

Variations to the response should be based upon sound emergency response management and operational experience and are at the discretion of the SSM.

9.1 Basic Response

Initial Responder: Raise the Alarm and ensure SSM is informed of situation.

The Initial Responder shall:

- Remove themselves and others from danger to muster point / assembly area;
- Raise the alarm (report location, type and extent of incident) by radio or telephone;
- Evacuate the area;
- Go to muster point, stay there until directed by the ERTL / SSM; and
- Provide first aid to any injured persons, if needed and qualified to do so.

Basic Response - Initial Response				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate with ERC and ERTL • Obtain status of location, emergency detail and equipment • Determine if situation is static or escalating and any immediate requirements • Establish and agree action plan with ERTL and ERC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend briefing at EOC • Assemble ERT • Brief and mobilise ERT • Obtain muster and headcount information from Staging Officer • Establish site access and control • Identify need to control multiple access points • Provide continual updates to SSM • Direct ERT members according to the agreed action plan • Ensure safety of ERT members • Collect Field Event Logs from the Staging Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the need for additional support or resources • Notify EMTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muster and wait for instructions from the ERTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muster and coordinate headcount • Inform ERTL of muster results and report missing personnel • Follow orders of SSM and ERTL • Establish and maintain an Events Log

Basic Response – Ongoing Response				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess with ERC if emergency is escalating Provide ERTL with action plan Support ERTL Assess the need for evacuation Ensure surrounding public are notified of the situation and advise of possible need to evacuate (i.e. via Emergency Services) if necessary Assemble in EOC Ensure authorities are informed Assess effectiveness of emergency response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement action plan Identify resources and advise SSM Maintain contact with SSM Cooperate with Emergency Services or external resources Ensure safety of ERT Ensure Emergency Services / external resources are accompanied by a member of the ERT at all times Maintain communication with Emergency Services or external resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief emergency services or external resources Act as primary point of contact with emergency services or external resources Identify short or long term needs, including additional resources Liaise with ERTL on ongoing resources, material or equipment needs Communicate support or resource requirements to EMT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain communications with ERTL Ensure necessary equipment and PPE is ready for use Assess effectiveness of operations as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain order at Muster Point Maintain headcount records Relay information or instructions from ERTL to mustered personnel If instructed by the ERTL, ensure an orderly evacuation from the muster point to a safe location Maintain and update the Events Log Obtain maps, drawing and other material as requested Clarify any ambiguity to ensure accurate records are being maintained Preparing situational updates as requested

Basic Response - Termination				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declare termination • Stand down personnel • Ensure investigation and recovery plans are prepared, communicated and implemented • Conduct incident investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide input into recovery plans • Participate in incident investigation • Ensure equipment and resources are stored correctly • Organise replacement of any emergency or other used items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide input into recovery plans • Participate in incident investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in incident investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform mustered personnel of emergency termination • Participate in incident investigation • Provide copy of headcount records to ERTL • Provide copy of Field Event Log to SSM

Security Event (Civil Disturbance / Criminal Activity)				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine with ERC requirements for outside assistance or additional support • Order evacuation, if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure buildings and vehicles • Direct ERT according to SSM instructions • Initiate search and rescue for any missing personnel • Coordinate evacuation, if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify relevant authorities, if necessary • Notify EMTL • Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure area and equipment, as necessary • Suspend operations, as necessary • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Basic Response

Missing / Lost Person				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	EMT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain information on time and location of last sighting • Try to establish communication via phone / radio with the missing person • Notify ERC • Determine with ERC requirements for outside assistance or additional support • If the Police are required for search and rescue, allow them to take over command and control the situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct ERT according to SSM instructions • Initiate search and rescue for any missing personnel • Maintain contact with ERT • Assist with the incident investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify relevant authorities, if necessary • Notify EMTL • Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish search and rescue • Maintain communications with ERTL • Drive safely to conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Basic Response

Fire / Explosion				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain weather information and gather updates when available Notify ERC Determine with ERC requirements for outside assistance or additional support Order evacuation of non-essential personnel, if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct ERT members according to SSM instructions Ensure safety of ERT members Initiate search and rescue for any missing personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify EMTL Notify relevant authorities, if necessary If emergency escalates and cannot be controlled, prepare for total evacuation of site and advise EMTL Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspend operations if necessary Secure area and equipment where required Isolate fuel source if safe to do so Clear flammable materials from site (undergrowth / fuel) Consider creating fire break with earth moving equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Basic Response

Motor Vehicle Accident				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify ERC Determine with ERC requirements for outside assistance or additional support Direct ERTL to render assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct ERT members according to SSM instructions Coordinate casualty assistance, if necessary Coordinate spill clean-up Ensure appropriate disposal of contaminated waste Complete incident report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify EMTL Notify relevant authorities, if necessary Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure area and equipment where required Identify casualties and administer first aid Identify spills and clean up if safe to do so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Basic Response

Spill / Release				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspend operations if required • Determine if the incident is static or escalating • Determine with ERC requirements for outside assistance or additional support • Order evacuation, if required • Determine need for technical services in clean up measures • Ensure safe / authorised disposal of spill contaminated material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct ERT members according to SSM instructions • Ensure adequate resources and equipment is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify EMTL • Notify relevant authorities, if necessary • Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain location, size, nature and extent of the spill / release • Extinguish open flames and stop all internal combustion engines • Secure areas as necessary • Isolate and make safe the source of the spill / gas leak • Attempt to contain oil spill (where not a highly flammable leak) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Basic Response

Medical Emergency				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine with ERC requirements for outside assistance or additional support Suspend operations, if required Assess need for medical evacuation or other requirements of first aid personnel Review the most appropriate receiving hospital and transport resources with Air Ambulance Doctor Initiate standby / alert / mobilisation of relevant Emergency Services Identify the need for counselling if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct ERT members according to SSM instructions Establish if condition is stable or deteriorating Initiate search and rescue for any missing personnel Coordinate medevac, as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify EMTL Notify relevant authorities, if necessary Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL Liaise with the SSM, ERTL and Air Medical Services to coordinate casualty receiving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure area and equipment Conduct search for any missing personnel Provide first aid Monitor patient closely for signs of shock Record patient details and vital signs regularly Assist with medevac as required Where applicable, transport person to further medical aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Basic Response

Adverse Weather				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain weather information and gather updates when available Suspend operations if required Determine with ERC requirements for outside assistance or additional support Order evacuation of non-essential personnel, if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct ERT members according to SSM instructions Initiate search and rescue for any missing personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify EMTL Notify relevant authorities, if necessary Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure area and equipment where necessary Conduct search for any missing personnel Provide first aid, if required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Basic Response

Bomb Threat				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspend operations, as necessary Determine with ERC requirements for outside assistance or additional support Order evacuation, if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct ERT members according to SSM instructions Assemble and deploy ERT under direction of the Police / government authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify EMTL Notify relevant authorities, if necessary Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cordon off and secure areas as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a phone threat, use the Bomb Threat Form (Appendix 5) Collect information of the emergency Verify the information and the source of information Evaluate the information Record and distribute the information

Loss of Well Control				
SSM	ERTL	ERC	ERT Members	Staging Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspend operations if required Determine with ERC requirements for outside assistance or additional support Order evacuation of non-essential personnel, if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct ERT members according to SSM instructions Where possible, shut in the well Determine with SSM and ERC if the incident is static or escalating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify EMTL Notify relevant authorities, if necessary Coordinate with emergency resources and EMTL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with well shut in, if required Secure area and equipment where necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Basic Response

9.2 Impediment of Emergency Response

It must also be remembered that there are three (3) factors which can also influence an Emergency Response strategy. Table 3 below outlines these factors and the control measures to be adopted.

TABLE 3 – IMPEDIMENT OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Impediment of Emergency Response		
Incapacitation of ERT Personnel	Communications Failure	Inaccessibility of the Primary EOC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redundancy in command, the ERTL or ERC can fulfil the SSM role An adequate number of personnel are to be trained in the ERT and Staging Officer roles All personnel will receive Emergency Response training All personnel will receive basic First Aid and Fire Fighting training Mutual Aid from contractors and Emergency Services is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redundancy in site communications, adequate communications are maintained on site Personnel and vehicles are equipped with portable radios or mobile phones Communications are tested and maintained on a regular basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Response Equipment is deployed throughout the site, not in a central location Resources such as computers, whiteboards and the like are to be available on site First Aid and Fire Fighting equipment is maintained on all vehicles Communications equipment is portable if the EOC was involved in an incident or had to be abandoned

10 Stand Down and Recovery

The ERTL will instruct the ERT to stand down when the site has been returned to a safe condition and all personnel have been accounted for, stabilised and / or evacuated.

The SSM is responsible for announcing that an emergency situation is over and ensuring that follow up measures have been set in motion, such as:

- Investigation processes; and
- Recovery action.

When external emergency services are involved in the incident, stand down must be done in consultation with the relevant agencies.

Upon termination of an emergency, if required, the following steps will be undertaken:

- Ensure that all necessary follow up actions with respect to ensuring safety of life, environment and property have commenced;
- Ensure evidence is preserved;
- Affected areas are barricaded;
- Witness statements or details are taken;
- Where possible, photographic evidence is to be obtained;
- A site and / or operational debrief is carried out to enable key lessons to be learned;
- The incident report and other important information communicated to all employees or stakeholders;
- Retain the required documentation to aid in the incident investigation; and
- Revise and update Plan, including training arrangements.

The regulatory authorities must be notified in accordance with Section 0.

It is also important that well-being of personnel is provided for through the availability of counselling services.

A final incident investigation report is to be forwarded to the HSSE Coordinator and Operations Manager. The HSSE Coordinator shall determine if a post incident assessment / review is required to ensure no remaining risks exist.

Contractors will inform Central when an emergency has been contained and the ERT has been stood down.

11 General Procedures and Processes

11.1 External Communication

Wherever possible, Police should contact NoK regarding a fatality. Where a fatality has occurred, **no notifications** shall be given to the NoK until a formal pronouncement of death is received from the hospital/doctor. Under these circumstances the MD or the COO are the only authorised Central personnel sanctioned to contact NoK or any external regulators/parties.

No assumptions or information releases should be made until the official identity of injured or deceased personnel have been formally announced. Under no circumstances

are the names of dead or seriously injured personnel to be released prior to the notification of the NoK.

Where minor injuries have occurred, authorised Central representatives may notify NoK.

11.2 Incident Reporting

In the event of any incident involving Central or Contractor personnel, the environment, or equipment, the relevant Supervisor must be immediately notified.

A formal Incident Report must be submitted to the Company Man by the Contractor or Central Supervisor within two (2) hours.

For serious incidents resulting in death, serious injury or major damage to property, the environment or equipment, an immediate telephone notification shall be provided by the Company Man to the Operations Manager and the HSSE Coordinator.

A full updated report is to be submitted to the Operations Manager and the HSSE Coordinator within 24 hours of the incident occurring.

11.2.1 Prescribed Incidents

All Prescribed Incidents must be reported to the designated person within the Regulatory Body in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements. These are outlined in the Central Incident Management Procedure.

If it is considered that an incident may be a prescribed incident, the initial report should highlight the incident as a prescribed incident. The HSSE Coordinator shall make the final decision on the incident's status.

- If a prescribed incident involves a Contractor working under the direction of a Central Supervisor, then Central should report the incident. However;
- If a prescribed incident involves a Contractor working under Contractor supervision, then the Contractor should report the incident.
- The Contractor will be required to supply & advise the Central HSSE Coordinator of the content of that report before submission.
- The detail will be scrutinised and agreed changes applied, should it be necessary to ensure clarity and definition surrounding the incident.

The Central HSSE Coordinator can then ensure incidents are properly reported to the applicable Regulator. Details of statutory reporting will be recorded and maintained.

11.3 Contractor Response

Contractors shall have local emergency plans, including scenario based procedures, to cover the reasonably foreseeable emergencies for their activities at well sites and related areas in various work locations and their proximity to local towns and other emergency support resources.

A Bridging Document is in place that outlines the steps and processes required by Contractors in routine and emergency situations. Copies of the Bridging Document as well as all relevant documentation must be retained at site.

The Bridging Document will describe who will manage emergency response events.

Where Central and other third party operations overlap, there will be joint involvement in risk assessment, risk control and the development of any Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Contractors shall routinely test their emergency preparedness.

Any Emergency exercises, such as serious injury or bush fire, will be conducted alongside Central personnel for greater site understanding and increased awareness.

11.4 Training and Competency

Personnel engaged in Central operations shall be competent to respond, as appropriate, to emergency situations. Training will include the following:

- Responding to alarms;
- Understanding instructions and assembling at the Muster Points;
- Using emergency equipment;
- Assessing complex situations;
- Taking corrective actions;
- Making decisions; and
- Allocating tasks.

Personnel appointed to emergency response roles will be provided with specific training, coaching and assessment commensurate with their assigned duties and responsibilities.

Specific and additional training will be provided for leadership roles such as the SSM.

Visitors, contractors, clients and new employees will be required to attend induction training that includes understanding the various alarms, actions to be taken in the event of an emergency / evacuation, and the location of muster points and on site.

11.5 Drills and Exercises

Each Central site shall prepare for emergency situations by establishing a site specific schedule of drills and exercises for all potential emergency scenarios. The drills and exercises should:

- Assess the preparedness of personnel;
- Verify and improve the execution of the ERP;
- Monitor the ERP for effectiveness; and
- Confirm conformance of the Contractor's ERP and Bridging Documents.

On completion of every drill and exercise, identified improvements and corrective actions will be implemented when appropriate. Corrective actions may involve revision to plans, implementation of further training or improvement of safety equipment or facilities.

11.6 Review and Audit

To ensure continued relevance to a site / facility, the ERP will be reviewed:

- Annually;
- When there is a significant operational change;
- After an incident; and
- When improvements are identified from drills or exercises.

Appendix 1: Site Location Information

SITE LOCATION INFORMATION			
Rig:	N/A	Location:	
Well / Survey Name:	Surprise 1 West	Operator:	
Longitude:		Latitude:	
Duration of Personnel Working at this Location:	ON SITE PERSONNEL AT ALL TIMES		
Driving Distance from Site to Airstrip:	Kms: 9	Mins: 5	
Driving Distance from Site to Medical Centre:	Road:	Kms:	Mins:
	Air:	Kms:	Mins:
Driving Distance from Site to Hospital:	Road:	Kms:	Mins:
	Air:	Kms:	Mins:
Airstrip Available:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Helicopter Landing Available:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Helicopter Landing Area Location at Site:	Landing Area Size: 45 metres minimum Details: At well site		
Transport Available to Medical Centre / Hospital:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/> Helicopter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fixed Wing		
ONSITE MEDICAL SUPPORT			
Qualified First Aiders Nos.:	No:	Details:	
Basic First Aid Kits:	No:	Type:	
First Aid Kits(RFDS / Trauma):	No:	Details:	
Specific Equipment:	No:	Details:	
AIRSTRIP DETAILS			
Airstrip 1 (Are Flares & or Lighting available for emergencies?) YES			
Airstrip Name:	Johnstone 1	Location:	
Longitude:	129° 59' 02.9 E	Latitude:	23° 40' 15.5 S
Strip Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravel <input type="checkbox"/> Bitumen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dirt <input type="checkbox"/> Grass <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
Length:	1600mtrs	Width:	
Contact Name:	CHARTAIR	Contact Number:	
Airstrip 2			
Airstrip Name:		Location:	
Longitude:		Latitude:	
Strip Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravel <input type="checkbox"/> Bitumen <input type="checkbox"/> Dirt <input type="checkbox"/> Grass <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
Length:		Width:	
Contact Name:		Contact Number:	

This document is to be completed for all Central new operations prior to commencement and emailed / faxed promptly to Central's Head Office.

Sent to Central Head Office, Attention to: _____

Signed: _____ Name: _____ Date: _____

Sent to Nearest RFDS which is: _____ Yes / No

Appendix 2: Risk Matrix

Risk Matrix

		Impact Type						Remote	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Frequent
		Health and Safety	Environment	Community	Legal	Reputation	Financial AUD\$	Conceivable, but only in extreme circumstances	Event is unlikely to occur during the life-span of a project	Event may occur during the life-span of a project	Event likely to occur during the life-span of a project	Recurring event during the life-span of a project
		<1% chance of occurring within the next year.	>1% chance of occurring within the next year	>10% chance of occurring within the next year	>30% chance of occurring within the next year	>60% chance of occurring within the next year						
Impact Level	Extreme	5 or more fatalities or life-threatening injury / illness or total permanent disability.	Extensive permanent impact on / off site or damage to critically endangered species, habitats, ecosystems.	Extensive irreversible impacts to the community or social wellbeing. Long term social unrest. Permanent damage to area/s of cultural significance.	Charges against any director or senior executive involving jail, substantial fine or loss of right to manage the company. Public inquiry – requiring considerable resources and senior executive time. Loss of an asset or loss of licence to operate an asset. Permanent non-voluntary suspension of trading CTP securities on the ASX.	Multiple stakeholder groups confirming coordinated action, as reflected in media channels with significant reach and influence. Negative international or prolonged national media (e.g. 2 weeks).	Loss of value in excess of \$20m Cashflow impact in excess of \$5m	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
	Critical	1-4 fatalities or life-threatening injury / illness or total permanent or partial disability.	Extensive long term partially reversible impact on / off site or damage to endangered species, habitats, ecosystems.	Extensive reversible impacts to the community or social wellbeing. Prolonged community outrage. Extensive long term partially reversible damage to area/s of cultural significance.	Charges against any director, senior executive or senior manager involving fines, jail or the loss of right to manage the company. Prolonged major litigation – exposure to significant damages, fines or costs. Suspension or restrictions to the benefit of an asset or operate an asset. Prolonged non-voluntary suspension of trading CTP securities on the ASX.	Multiple stakeholder groups mobilising and encouraging other to act, as reflected in media channels with significant reach and influence. Negative media national for 2 days or more.	Loss of value >\$10m to \$20m Cashflow impact >\$1m to \$5m	High	High	High	Very High	Very High
	Serious	Injury or illness resulting in partial disability, lost time or alternative / restricted duties.	Long term reversible impacts on / off site or to vulnerable or near threatened species, habitats, ecosystems.	Impacts to the community or social wellbeing. High levels of community tension. Long / medium term partially reversible damage to area/s of cultural significance.	Charges against any employee (not described above). Non-compliance with conditions of licence to own or operate an asset or to conduct an activity. Litigation - exposure to damages, fines or costs. Short-term non-voluntary suspension of trading CTP securities on the ASX.	More than one stakeholder group's opinion or view influencing other stakeholders, reported through media channels with some reach and influence. Negative national / state media for 1 day.	Loss of value >\$2.5m to \$10m Cashflow impact >\$500k to \$1m	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
	Moderate	Injury or illness to 1 or more people resulting in medical treatment.	Medium / short-term impact on / off site or to low risk / least concern / common regional species, habitats, ecosystems.	Small scale impacts to the community or social wellbeing. Isolated examples of community tension. Moderate short-term impact to areas of cultural significance.	Moderate non-compliance with external mandatory obligations or breach of contractual or other legal obligations (not described above). Litigation possible. Non-compliance with internal controls with a moderate impact	A single stakeholder group drawing attention to an incident, issue, or approach conveyed through local media channels.	Loss of value >\$500k to \$2.5m Cashflow impact >\$250k to \$500k	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Minor	Injury or illness requiring first aid to 1 or more people, or no treatment recorded.	Minor near source impact on / off site – readily dealt with.	Minor community impact / short-term impact to areas of cultural significance – readily dealt with.	Minor non-compliance with external mandatory obligations or breach of contractual or other legal obligations. Non-compliance with internal controls with a minor impact.	A person or organisation within a stakeholder group signalling an interest in an incident, event or approach, using channels with limited reach or influence. Public concern restricted to local complaints.	Loss of value >\$250 to \$500K Cashflow impact >\$50 to \$250k	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

Appendix 3: Aircraft Safety Information

A-2 Aircraft Procedures

A-2.1 Air Traffic Control

The remoteness of the location requires strict radio reporting procedures. Central requirements are maintained by 30 min schedules to either the site communications or Boulia.

If possible an accurate route shall be provided to the pilot communications prior to departure and 30 minutes 'OPS NORMAL' calls given en-route. Deviations from route shall be advised to the site. Search and rescue procedures will be commenced if the aircraft misses its estimated time of arrival by more than two (2) minutes. A hand held radio is to be carried on all flights and switched on whenever the aircraft is shutdown in case of medivac call.

A-2.2 Night Landing

Central sites shall prepare flares to keep in readiness, if deemed necessary. Aircraft will not normally land at night on strips unless lit by flares.

Flares are required to be lit at least 30 minutes before the estimated time of arrival of the aircraft.

Start lighting the flares at the end which the aircraft will land, then continue towards the opposite end. Use the vehicle trip meter to determine 100 metre spacing between the flares.

Five (5) minutes before the aircraft is due to arrive, drive the airstrip to ensure it is clear of all wildlife, stock or debris.

Remember that an aircraft lands INTO the wind.

A landing using vehicle headlights will only be undertaken in extreme medical circumstance and only at well-known airfields. In an emergency, one-gallon tins with the top left completely open make a useable flare if they are filled with rag or cotton waste and soaked in kerosene.

As the aircraft approaches, landing is made by the pilot watching the line of flares and not the lighting of the ground caused by them, so a prepared flare path is much safer than car headlights. A good idea is to place cans half filled with rag or cotton waste as close to the cones as possible or near or near the strip. The only action then required is to pour in some kerosene and light.

If time is available, a double line of flares is desirable but otherwise as much as possible of the pattern shown on Figure 4 should be laid.

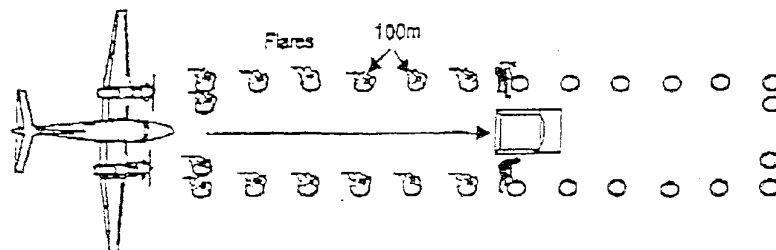


FIGURE 4 - NIGHT LANDING FLARE LAYOUT

To help the aircraft locate the landing area, it is desirable to have a car or two facing into the wind with their lights on high beam and if possible with the front end slightly elevated on rising ground with the lights just clear of the ground. It is suggested also that the car lights be flashed intermittently. The lights should be switched off after the aircraft has arrived in the area. Refer to Figure 5.

If an airstrip is surrounded by terrain or obstacles that would make an approach by night an unacceptably dangerous undertaking, you are advised to be aware of other nearby airstrips at which night approaches can be made.

IMPORTANT: At all times during a night flight or in bad weather, it is essential that a responsible person standby by the radio or telephone in case communication between the pilot and the ground is required.

Remember:

- Vehicles must not be parked in line with the strip end or within 30 metres from the strip side;
- Remain clear of the aircraft until the engines have been shut down; and
- Avoid shining lights directly at the aircraft cockpit as this can be detrimental to the night vision of the pilot

After the aircraft departs, the flares are required to be left lit for 30 minutes. This will ensure the safe return of the aircraft should it suffer an emergency after departure.

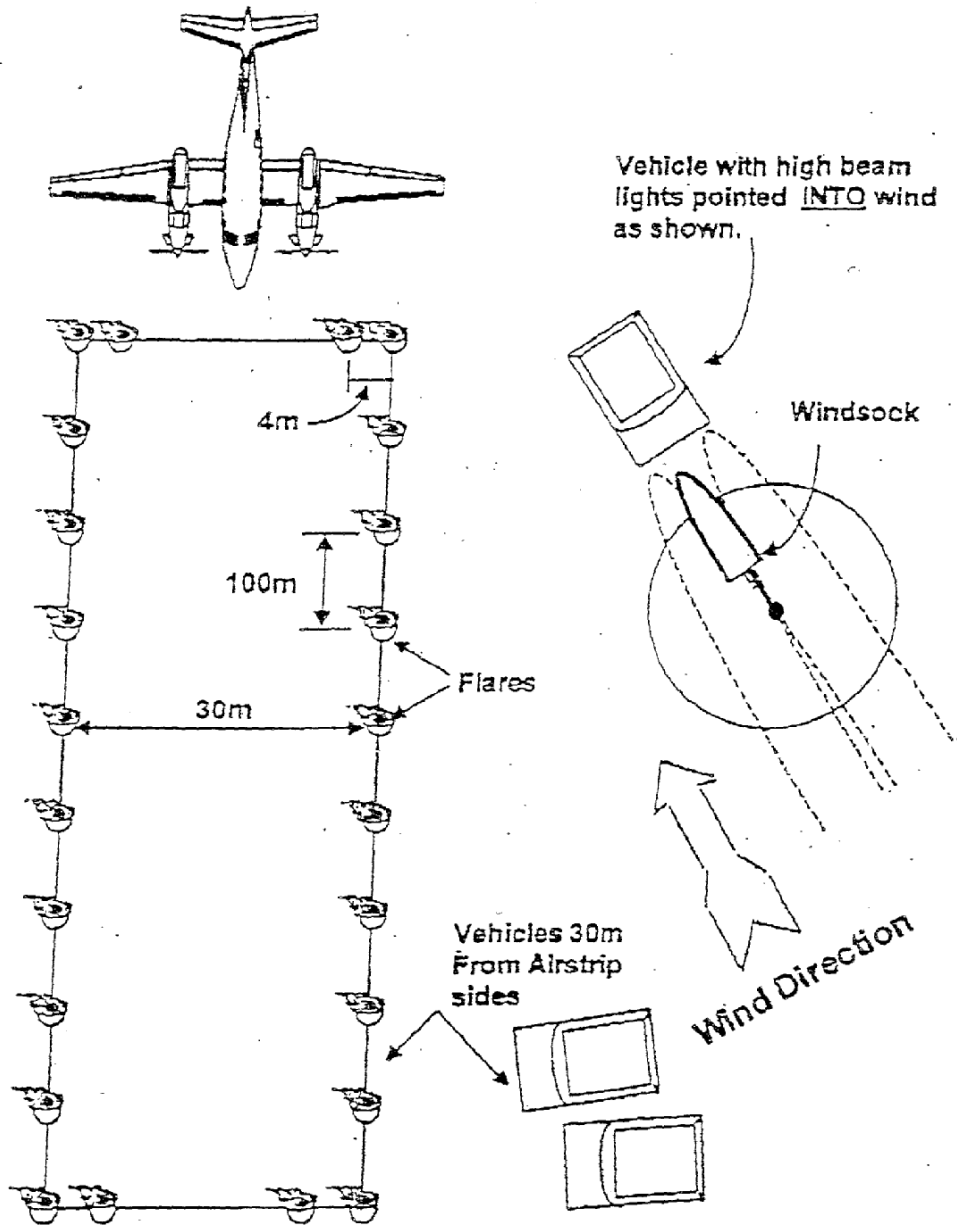


Figure 5 - Aircraft Landing Layout

Appendix 4: Helicopter Safety Information

A-3 Helicopter Procedures

Flight planning is conducted within the guidelines laid down in the Helicopter Contractor's Operations Manual. The remote location of the operation requires pilots to be particularly vigilant in all aspects of flight and fuel planning. Suitable survival equipment, rations and water to cover at least a 24 hour period will be carried on all flights.

The aircraft is available for Emergency Medical evacuation 24 hours daily. Prior to any medical evacuation the pilot will liaise with the Central ERC for approval and information on the urgency and viability of the flight, taking into consideration all factors relevant to the safe operation of the aircraft in accordance with the Contractor's Operations Manual. The final decision to accept the flight rests with the pilot.

A-3.1 Helicopter Landing Sites

It is a requirement that an appropriate area is designated for helicopter landings and in terms of drilling activities this shall be prior to spudding of the well. These areas extend to both a pick-up point (i.e. Well Site) and a drop-off point (i.e. Camp).

A Basic Helicopter Landing Site (HLS) means a place used for operations on an infrequent, opportunity and short term basis for all types of operations, for example, stream sampling or a rescue task by day under helicopter. A basic HLS shall be large enough to accommodate the helicopter safely. It shall not be smaller in diameter than the overall length of the helicopter. The surface must be capable of withstanding the static and dynamic loads imposed by the helicopter.

A Standard HLS shall have a final approach and take-off area having a circular diameter equal to twice the length of the helicopter to use the HLS. This area shall be free of obstacles likely to interfere with the manoeuvring of the helicopter.

A ground effect area, with a diameter equal to the diameter of the main rotor of the helicopter should be contained within the area above. The area should not have an overall slope exceeding 71/20 (1:8 vertical to the horizontal) or the maximum slope landing limit for the helicopter, whichever is the lesser.

A landing and lift off area equal in size to the undercarriage contact points plus one metre on all sides shall be available. This area shall be capable of bearing twice the gross weight of the helicopter and be cleared and stable in construction. The overall slope of this area shall not exceed the maximum slope landing capability of the helicopter.

The approach and departure paths should extend outwards from the edge of the final approach and take-off area and have an obstacle free gradient of 71/20 (1:8 vertical to horizontal). These paths may be curved to take advantage of clear areas.

A-3.2 Lighting Requirements

The edge of the final approach and take-off area shall be defined by either Omni directional white lights spaced no more than eight metres apart or by a combination of markings and floodlighting. Where this is not possible the ground effect area should be defined by lights placed at each of the four corners or preferably by using lights as arranged in Figure 6.

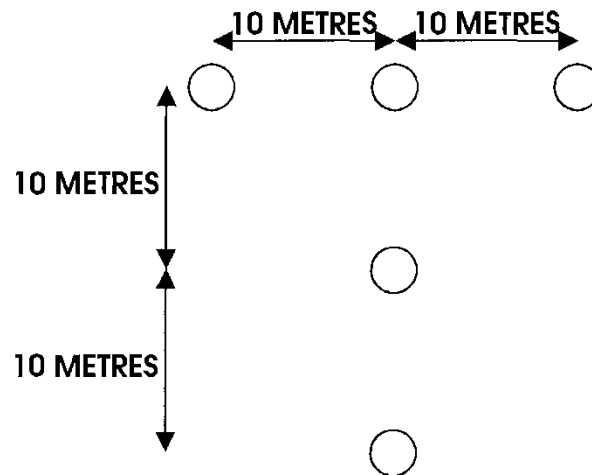


FIGURE 6 - HELICOPTER LANDING LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

A-3.3 Helicopter Safety Procedure

Ensure helicopter-landing zones are set out and that personnel are instructed as to the safest way to approach the helicopter as per the following requirements:

- Inspect the landing area to detect any steep slope and that the site is free of loose objects that could be blown away by the rotor blades;
- Remove hats and secure or remove loose clothing when approaching the helicopter and when indicating wind direction;
- Keep all vehicles and personnel at least 30m from the landing and lift-of area;
- Only approach the helicopter when the pilot gives you the thumbs up;
- Approach and leave the helicopter in a crouched position always in the pilot's field of vision, never toward the rear of the helicopter;
- Passengers should be aware of the location of the survival kit, first aid kit and the Emergency Locator Transmitter;
- The pilots' instructions are to be followed at all times. The pilot is personally responsible for the safety of the flight;
- Never walk in the direction of the tail rotor;
- Use the downhill side if the helicopter is on a slope to exit or approach it (if applicable); and
- If exiting from a helicopter that will take off immediately after, move at least 10 metres away with your gear and crouch down. Remain there until helicopter is gone.

Figure 7 provides information on helicopter safety.

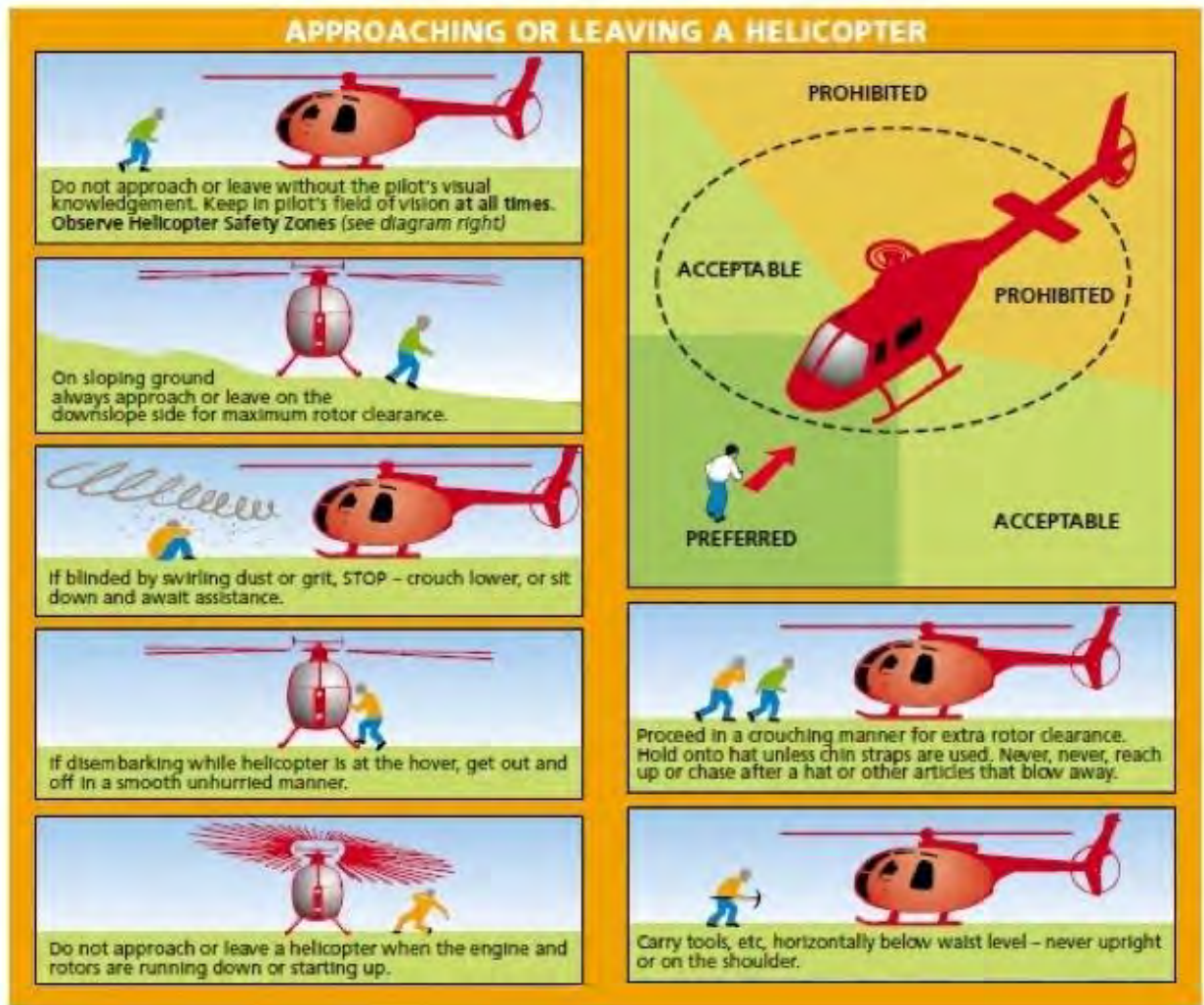


FIGURE 7 - HELICOPTER SAFETY

Appendix 5: Field Events Log

FIELD EVENT LOG						
INCIDENT LOCATION:						
No.	DATE	START TIME	FINISH TIME	DETAILS	ACTIONS	STATUS

Appendix 6: Bomb Threat Form

BOMB THREAT FORM

Exact Wording of Threat:

NOTE: If a telephone threat, DO NOT hang up.

Questions to Ask:

When is the bomb going to explode?

Where did you put the bomb?

When did you put it there?

What does the bomb look like?

What kind of bomb is it?

What will make the bomb explode?

Did you place the bomb?

Why did you place the bomb?

What is your name?

Where are you?

What is your address?

Actions:

Attract someone's attention to call Police 000 / Report call immediately to: Police 000

Chief Warden:

Identifying / Locating the Caller (tick appropriate boxes)

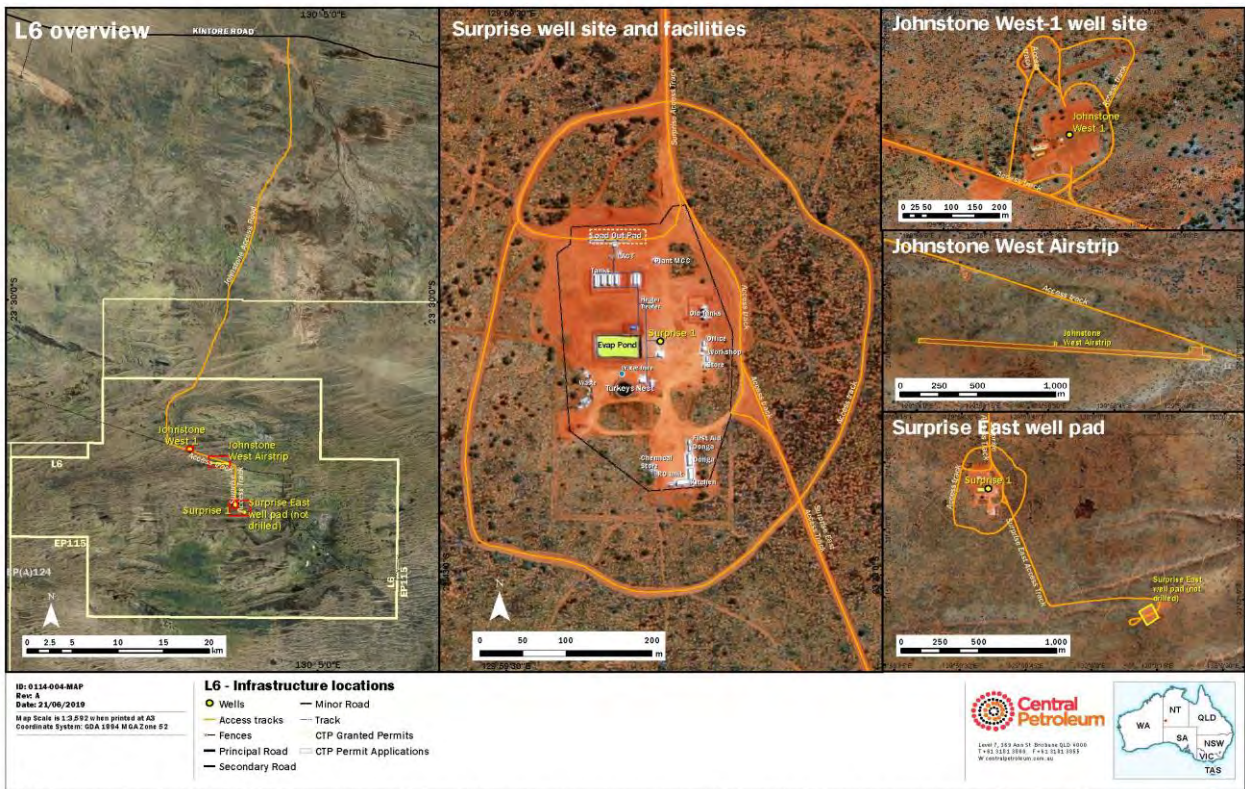
<input type="checkbox"/> MALE	<input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/> WELL SPOKEN	<input type="checkbox"/> DEEP BREATHING
<input type="checkbox"/> OLD	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUNG	<input type="checkbox"/> FOUL	<input type="checkbox"/> CRACKING VOICE
<input type="checkbox"/> SLOW	<input type="checkbox"/> RAPID	<input type="checkbox"/> SLURRED	<input type="checkbox"/> DISGUISED
<input type="checkbox"/> SOFT	<input type="checkbox"/> LOUD	<input type="checkbox"/> NASAL	<input type="checkbox"/> MESSAGE READ BY CALLER
<input type="checkbox"/> LAUGHING	<input type="checkbox"/> STUTTERING	<input type="checkbox"/> IRRATIONAL	
<input type="checkbox"/> EMOTIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> LISPING	<input type="checkbox"/> FAMILIAR	
<input type="checkbox"/> RASPY	<input type="checkbox"/> INCOHERENT	<input type="checkbox"/> INCONSISTENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> ABUSIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> CLEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED	

Estimated Age:

Accent (specify):

Other Notes:

Appendix 7: Project Location and Layout



Appendix 7 Fire Management Plan

A8-1 Scope

The following Fire Management Plan has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the Northern Territory, A.3.7, for CP's DGF and SOF.

A8-2 Aims and Objectives

Property Land Use	CP operates the DGF and SOF under Production Licence 7 and Production Licence 6 respectively issued under the <i>Petroleum Act 1984</i>
NT Fire Management Zone	DGF – Alice Springs SOF – Alice Springs
NT Fire Protection Zone	DGF: Alice Springs SOF: N/A
Fire Management Aim	To minimise the potential and impact of fires from CPs activities to people, environment, culturally significant sites, public infrastructure and community lands.
Fire Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimise the risk of causing bushfires from CP's activities• To prevent accidental fire risk and ensure safe storage of chemicals

A8-3 Fire History and Regime

Fire frequency maps have been developed for both DGF and SOF and are shown in Figure A8-1 and Figure A8-2 respectively.

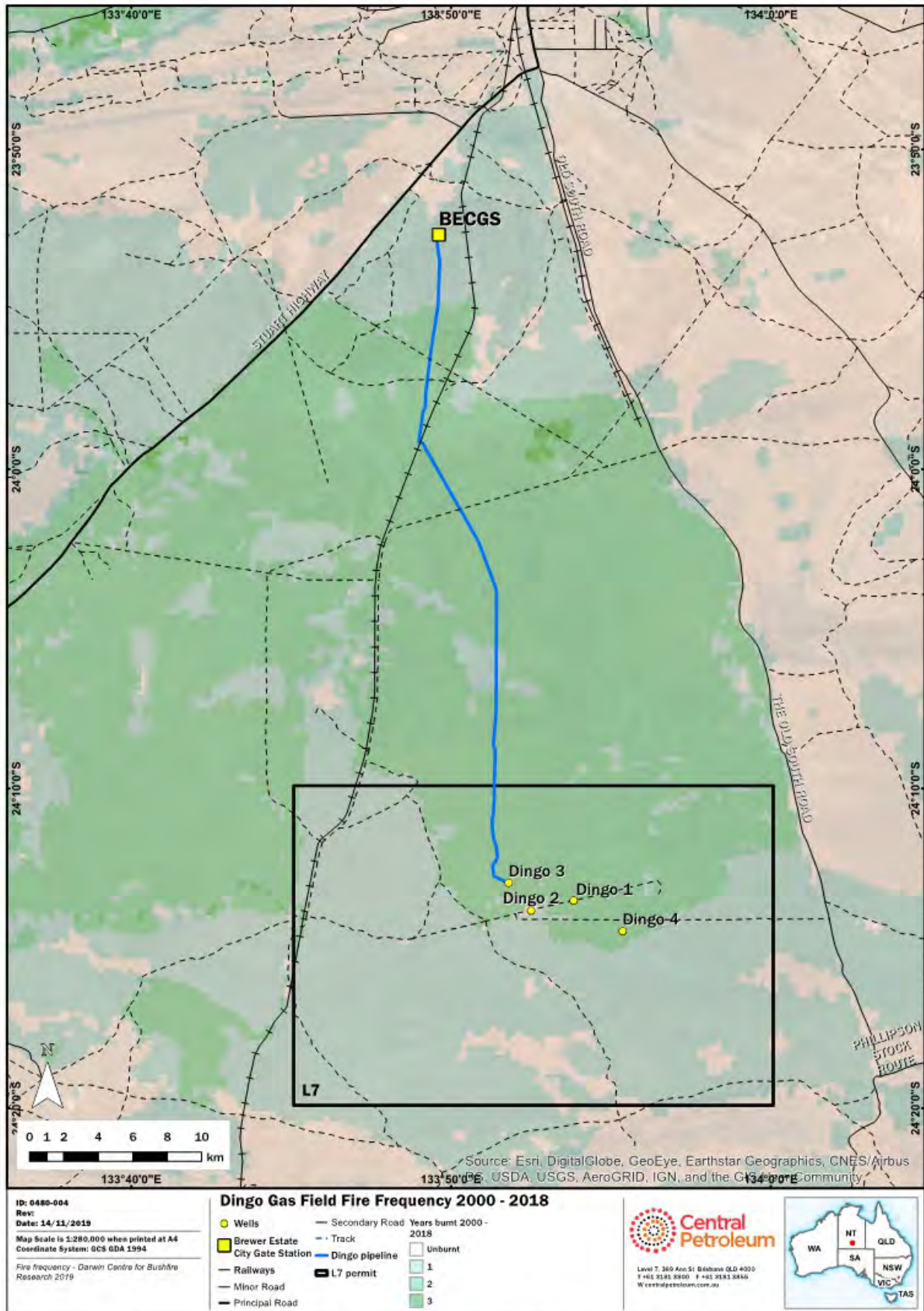
A8-3.1 Dingo Gas Field

Fire frequency in the DGF area is low with all areas burnt with a frequency of at least once in the last year, last two years or not at all over the last 14 years (North Australia Fire Information, 2018). The most recent fires in 2011 burnt the majority of the DGF L7 area (North Australia Fire Information, 2018). A significant portion in the north of the PL area also burnt in 2002 after the high rainfall period from 1999 to 2001 (North Australia Fire Information, 2018). The fires in these two most significant fire years occurred in different seasonal conditions with fires in 2011 occurring in the late dry season and fires in 2002 occurring in the early dry and early wet seasons.

A8-3.2 Surprise Oil Field

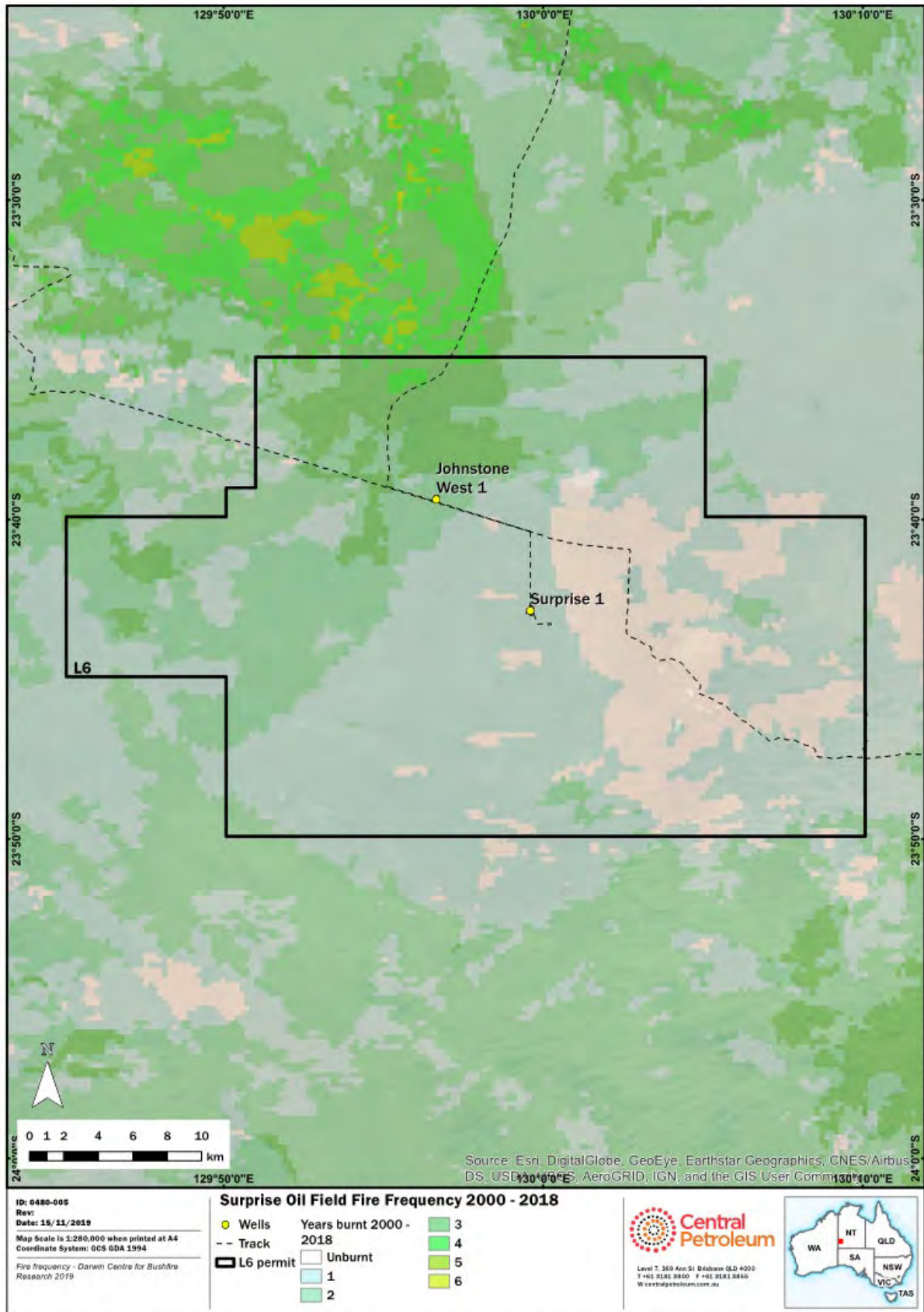
Fire frequency in the SOF area is low, ranging from 2 – 3 years burnt from a period of 2000 to 2018. Fire scar mapping shows recently burnt activity south of Kintore recorded as in 2018 (North Australia Fire Information, 2018).

Figure A8-1 DGF Fire Frequency 2000 – 2018



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Figure A8-2 SOF Fire Frequency 2000 – 2018



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A8-4 Fire Risk

CP has undertaken an environmental risk assessment, based on the scope of activities to be conducted under this FEMP at both the DGF and SOF. From this assessment, environmental objectives and outcomes were developed for fire management (refer to Section 8.2.5 of FEMP). The fire risks identified through the assessment process were:

- Site activities increase risk of ignition, resulting in potential harm to works, environment, equipment, production
- Operational footprint potentially altering fire regime and patterns, affecting licence area and neighbouring site
- Site activities increase spread of fuel load through movement of vegetation.

A8-5 Management Zones

Figures A8-3 to A8-5 show the fire management zone for the Dingo 2, Dingo and Surprise 1 Re-entry H ST1 wells.

Figure A8-3 Dingo 2 fire management zone

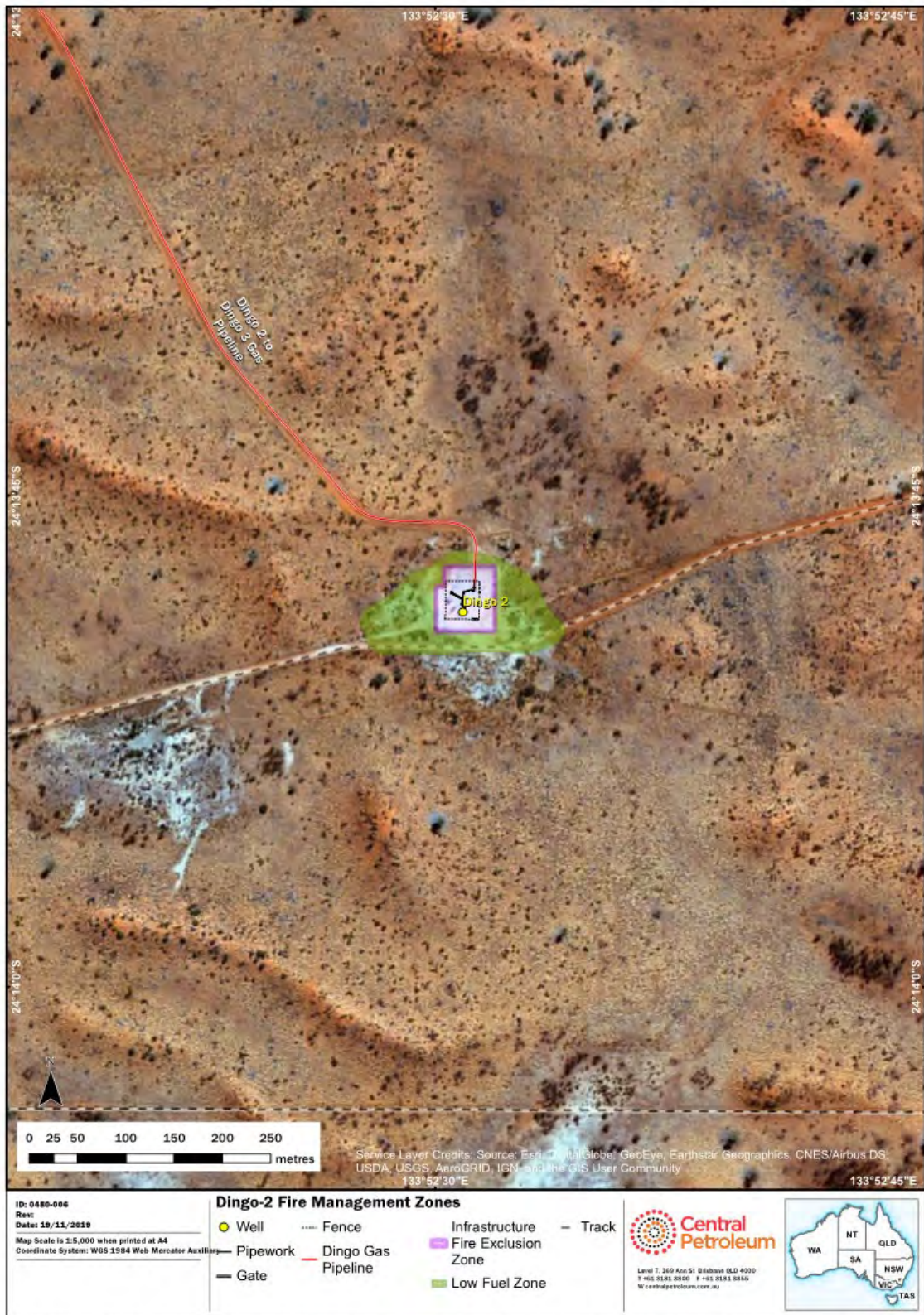


Figure A8-4 Dingo 3 fire management zone



Figure A8-5 Surprise 1 Re-entry H ST1 fire management zone



A8-6 Management Actions

A8-6.1 Operational Risk Management

Table A8-16-1 Bushfire Management Controls

Site Activity	Management Controls
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil maintenance • Operational activities • Venting • Vehicle and equipment movement • Personnel Smoking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 m wide fire break around all infrastructure • Store any flammable and combustible liquids in accordance with relevant Australian Standards • Appropriate fire management and control equipment available in every vehicle and at each facility (e.g. fire extinguishers, water supply etc) • Train onsite personnel in use of fire control equipment • Conduct Job Hazard Analysis for any new task or new use of equipment to ensure appropriate control measures are identified and to take account of variation in fire danger ratings • Prior to attending site, each day obtain information on current fire danger, presence of fire in the area and current weather condition from the North Australia & Rangelands Fire Information (NAFI) and bureau of meteorology websites • No burning of waste • Only diesel vehicles to be used • Designated smoking areas with appropriate waste receptacles • No open flames or fires outside of designated areas • Ensure vegetation stockpiles are stored away from ignition sources and in low profile mounds • Maintenance of fire access trails • Undertake annual fire mapping to monitor changes to fire frequency • Undertake 6 monthly (May and November) testing and monitoring of emergency shutdown valves, fire protection, detection and control systems to ensure adequate protection • Undertake annual reduction of weed and vegetation at operational sites to reduce ignition load • Consider the need for controlled burning in consultation with Bushfires NT • If fire detected, implement emergency response plan

A8-7 Bushfire Alerts

The NT government has created a three-tier bushfire alert system. The three alerts are:

- Advice – areas which have either a small fire which is controllable, planned fuel reduction burning or an area likely to be affected by smoke
- Watch and act – an area that has a bushfire approaching a community, changing with conditions or will threaten property or life if not controlled
- Emergency warning – An area that is in immediate danger from the bushfire and you must act now to protect your life

The Production Supervisor is responsible for monitoring for bushfire alerts (primarily via the <https://securent.nt.gov.au/alerts> website) and notifying CP personnel who may be attending the site. Communication of these alerts will generally be via the daily toolbox meetings. Where bushfire alert information becomes known after the toolbox meeting, the Production Supervisor is to communicate via telephone (CP personnel on site will have either a mobile phone or satellite phone).

The Production Supervisor will also communicate with the relevant landholder (refer section A8-11 for contact details) where a watch and act or emergency warning is issued to ensure any control efforts / evacuations are coordinated.

A8-8 Bushfire Response

- Production Supervisor to stay up to date with fire risk through local communication channels NAFI, weather reports, site inspections and community observations
- Site to coordinate response through nominated fire officer with CP Emergency response team
- Communicate with neighbours and Bushfires NT, Regional Fire Services.

A8-9 Annual Works Calendar

The annual works calendar presented in Table A8-2 indicates the planned fire management activities for DGF and SOF. The bushfire risk is presented through a traffic light system (green - low to red – high) for fire risk in each of the months.

Table A8-16-2 Annual Works Calendar

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
No fire management activity	Carry out bushfire management activities listed in Table A8-1										No fire management activity

A8-10 Recording and Reporting

All fire incidents, near misses and potential hazards will be logged through CPs incident reporting system for further investigation and initiating corrective actions.

A8-11 Stakeholder Management

CP's fire management obligations and strategies (including regional and property fire management plans under the *Bushfires Management Act 2016*) will be in coordination with the following stakeholders. CP (nominated site Fire Officer) will inform neighbouring landholders of fire events occurring in licence areas.

Stakeholder	Contact Details	Name
Emergency	000	N/A
Bushfires NT	08 8973 8871 (Katherine) 08 8952 3066 (Alice Springs)	N/A
NAFI	www.firenorth.org.au/nafi3/	N/A
Bureau of Meteorology	www.bom.gov.au	NA
NT Fire Incident Map	www.pfes.nt.gov.au/incidentmap/	N/A
Secure NT	securent.nt.gov.au/alerts	N/A
Land Holders -	SOF – (08) 8962 2343 DGF – *redacted* (Orange Creek Station) DGF – *redacted* (Deep Well Station)	SOF - Haasts Bluff Aboriginal Land Trust DGF – *redacted* (Orange Creek) DGF – *redacted* (Deep Well)