Government of South Australia
Department for Energy and Mining

23 July 2024

Mr Andrew Alesci,
Senior Project Geologist,
Sunthe Minerals Pty Ltd
c/o Investigator Resources Limited
47-49 King Street,
NORWOOD, SA 5067

aalesci@investres.com.au

Dear Mr Alesci,

Approval Notification - Exploration Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (EPEPR2024-023) EL6347

The program for EL6347, final version submitted on 19 July 2024 to conduct test pumping from existing water wells at Paris Project, has been approved in accordance with Section 70B(5) of the *Mining Act, 1971 (the Act)*.

In accordance with section 70B(7a)(b) of the Act, the approved program is subject to the conditions listed in the attached notice.

You are reminded that:

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

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

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

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

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

If you require any further information, please contact Jason Perry on 8177 3413 or Simon Constable on 8429 2516 or email DEM.exploration@sa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Simon Constable
GENERAL MANAGER MINERAL EXPLORATION REGULATION & COMPLIANCE
In accordance with delegated
Ministerial powers and functions

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

Notice of Approval Conditions – EPEPR2024-023

In accordance with section 70B(7a)(b) of the Act, the approved program is subject to the following conditions:

1. In accordance with Regulation 16 of the *Mining Regulations 2020*, provide the results of the groundwater investigation activities in the next applicable Annual Technical Report for EL 6347. This should include, where relevant:
   A. a description of the groundwater conditions, including the aquifer(s) physical properties, water qualities and a description of the operations

   B. describe in both text and schematic form, the basic configuration of test well patterns and layout (includes extraction, monitoring wells and groundwater disposal equipment), including:
      a) infrastructure
      b) criteria for and the selection of a fit for purpose monitoring array
      c) design principles that minimise the disturbance and impact on sensitive receptors

   C. a description of the local and regional hydrogeology, detailing both the stratigraphy and hydrostratigraphy

   D. a baseline description of the groundwater characteristics and flow dynamics which includes:
      a) baseline groundwater hydrochemistry, including any seasonal fluctuations and spatial variability
      b) aquifer properties for each aquifer that may be affected by the proposed operations, including waste disposal and water supply, that include:
         i. hydraulic conductivity
         ii. transmissivity
         iii. storage coefficient
         iv. total porosity and effective porosity
         v. aquifer thickness
         vi. piezometric pressures
         vii. mineralogy and chemical composition range for natural groundwaters
      c) static water levels for each aquifer including seasonal fluctuations
      d) hydrogeological characteristics of confining strata, including hydraulic conductivity and thickness
      e) connectivity between the aquifer(s) and lateral, overlying, or underlying aquifers and surface water
      f) conceptualisation of groundwater flow regime

   E. a diagram of the potentiometric groundwater elevation contours for each aquifer system that occurs within the application area and include the location of all drillholes and boreholes and supporting tabulated data used in developing the contours

F. a diagram of the location of all drillholes and boreholes used to determine the baseline groundwater quality, and supporting tabulated data and calculations used to define baseline groundwater quality and/or ranges, and

G. cross-section(s) of the interpreted hydrostratigraphy showing the known and inferred groundwater levels, and groundwater flow direction, recharge and discharge mechanisms (if applicable), application area, proposed mining operations, and relevant drillholes and boreholes used in developing the cross-section(s).

APPLICATION Mining Act 1971 and Mining Regulations 2020

EXPLORATION PROGRAM FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION (PEPR)

Government of South Australia
Department for Energy and Mining

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

Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22

www.energymining.sa.gov.au

SECTION A – GENERAL DETAILS

Operational approval period	**12-month approval period, with an additional 3 months to complete all rehabilitation**
Tenement details	EL6347
Tenement holder(s) (for each tenement)	Sunthe Minerals Pty Ltd (a 100% subsidiary of Investigator Resources Ltd). 47-49 King Street, Norwood SA 5067
Operating company	Investigator Resources Ltd. 47-49 King Street, Norwood, SA 5067, (08) 7325 2222
Agency agreement (if applicable)	Not applicable
PEPR prepared by	Andrew Alesci, Senior Project Geologist, Investigator Resources. Email: aalesci@investres.com.au, Mobile: 0438 601 550, Work No.: (08) 7 325 2222 Rick Aldam, consultant hydrogeologist, Email: rick@aldamgeoscience.com, Mobile 0402233718
Project supervisor/contact person(s)	Project Supervisor/contact person: Jason Murray, Exploration Manager. 21+ years geological experience and +10yrs experience directly related to the project region. Project Supervisor/contact person: Andrew Alesci, Senior Project Geologist. 13+ years geological experience and +10yrs experience directly related to the project region. Technical consultant Supervising Program: Rick Aldam: +30 years geological and hydrogeological experience directly relating to the project area and project requirements
Project/prospect name	Paris Project (Paris Deposit and Hector Palaeochannel), East Eyre Peninsula
Location details	The project area is located on Buckleboo Station, approximately 50kms north of the township of Kimba, on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula. insula, within the Pt Augusta 1:250,000 mapsheet.
Project description, commodity type and mineralisation model	The Exploration Licence hosts the Paris Sliver-Lead deposit, which is interpreted to be an intermediate sulphidation related epithermal mineral event with elements of skarn overprinting. The most recent resource estimate, completed in 2021 shows a total of 18.8 million tonnes at a grade of 88g/t silver for a contained 53.1 million ounces of silver and 97,600 tonnes of lead. The mineralisation is breccia hosted (possibly a maar type setting) which has strong structural control, with a steep dipping, near vertical orientated corridor likely controlling the breccia distribution. Mineralisation at Paris is likely associated with a collapse event shortly after the breccia event. Collaborative research with the Adelaide University and University of South Australia as part of the Source to Spectrum program has identified that a particular multi phase dyke which cross cuts and is partially brecciated by the orebody (and considered to be timed closely to the mineralising event) has been dated at around the Olympic Dam, Hiltaba age. Regionally, the Project area is situated within the southern half of the predominantly Archaean-Proterozoic (3150 – 1570 Ma) Gawler Craton. The basement of the project area is currently interpreted by the GSSA to be composed of highly deformed and migmatitic Palaeoproterozoic (~1800 – 1735 Ma) Hutchison Group, which is intruded by syn-orogenic Palaeoproterozoic (Kimban: 1735 – 1690 Ma) and Mesoproterozoic (Kararan: 1610-1574Ma) granitoids and overlain by the regionally extensive Mesoproterozoic (1590-1575Ma) Gawler Range Volcanics. Multiple mineral system exploration models are adopted for this project area including (but not limited to) Kararan (Hiltaba) Epithermal Ag/Au, Kararan (Hiltaba) IOCG, Kimban BIF associated Au, Kimban sedex/replacement Pb/Zn and Archean orogenic Au. Objective of this PEPR is to allow test pumping from existing water wells for the purpose of: • Investigating ground water characteristics for potential water source for processing and mining operations; and • Determining near mine water characteristics and dewatering parameters for potential Paris Mine development. This will be achieved by test pumping for up to 12 hours from Wells at a constant rate, expected to be in the range of 2 L/s to 10 L/s. Pumping will be regulated to capture between 100,000 - 300,000L from required wells. Residual drawdown will be monitored for a minimum of 4 hours.

Proposed project schedule	Start date	19/08/2024	End date	18/08/2025

DECLARATION

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

Name	Andrew Alesci	Signature (digital allowed)	
Position	Senior Project Geologist	Date	9/08/2024

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

SECTION B – PROGRAM PREPARATION AND ACCESS TO LAND

Work undertaken in preparing the proposal

Summarise the research and fieldwork undertaken in preparing the proposal including:

- desktop reviews of existing information
- field visits for reconnaissance
- contractor consultation (i.e. equipment scale, type)
- other information used when planning the proposed program.

Desktop review of company geological information including drillhole logs, lithological descriptions, geophysical data including plans and cross sections for gravity, magnetics, and TEM survey data plus previous consultant and company reports, Waterconnect database data, SARIG data, surface topographical information and aerial photographs (eg Google Earth).

This review identified target locations for hydrogeological investigations and enabled sensitive environmental areas to be identified and the proposed field locations adjusted accordingly and environmental management measures (eg water retention and vegetation clearance) formulated.

Consultation (r. 64)

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

Tenement	Stakeholder	Land tenure	Land use	Date and type of NOE served	Type of exempt land	Date waiver obtained	Date consultation/access agreement and/or permits signed/authorised	Stakeholder concerns raised and how addressed
EL6347	Buckleboo Station	Pastoral Lease	Sheep Grazing	19/06/2024 Form 21B	n/a	20/06/2024		*IVR are in regular contact with station manager up to and during work programs to ensure programs limit disruption to normal station activities. Message left with James Kerr (Buckleboo Station manager on the 19th June regarding the planned activities, NoE also sent on the 19th June and waiver for exploration to commence prior to the end of the 42 day notice received on the 20th June. James had no issues with this planned work.*
EL6347	Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC)	Native Title	n/a		n/a		*Access agreement under former ILUA signed May, 2008. Advanced exploration heritage clearance surveys completed covering all areas to be drilled.*	*All proposed areas for drilling have previously been subject to heritage clearance surveys to allow drilling. No concerns have been expressed during these surveys. Areas excluded from access have been provided and documented within reports provided by GRAC consultant anthropologist present on the survey and approved by the GRAC board.*

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

N/A – All affected parties have been notified and have work program clarified.

Provide any additional relevant information.

The company is a signatory to the former ILUA between GRAC and Investigator Resources Ltd. This agreement remains in effect and covers both early exploration and advanced exploration activities within the tenement. This work program relates to test pumping, proximal to the existing Paris deposit and the Hector prospect east of Peterlumbo Hill. Activities to occur in areas cleared by Native Title surveys and where previous exploration activities have been undertaken. If required, waivers have been signed by landholders to allow activities to begin within the 42-day notice of entry period.

SECTION C – DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

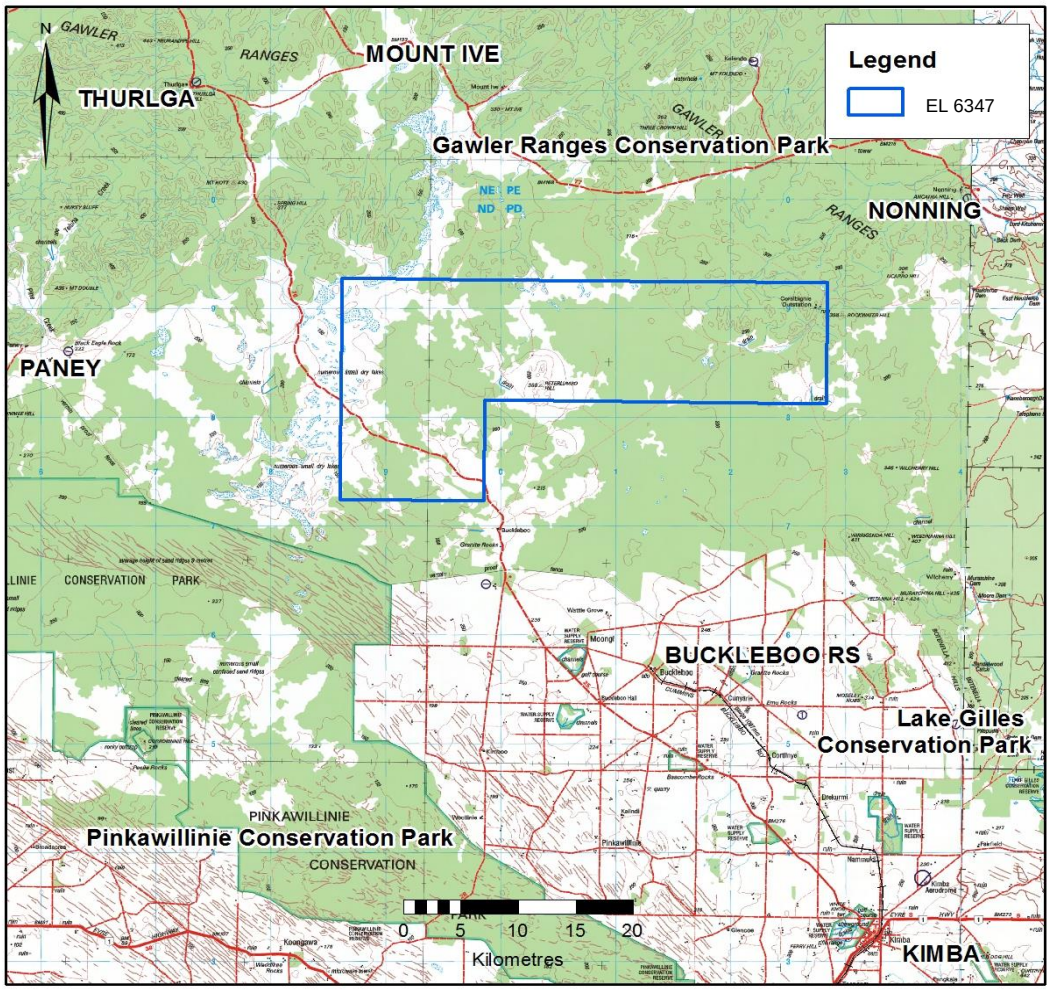
Proximity to infrastructure and housing

Provide the following information:

- Settlements – indicate the name and distance of the nearest town, and residences within, or near the proposed exploration operations.
- Roads and tracks – indicate existing fence lines, roads and tracks, including those which are to be used in the exploration program.
- Other human infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, commercial or industrial sites, roads, sheds, bores, dams, ruins, pumps, scenic lookouts.
- Railway lines, transmission lines, gas and water pipelines, communication lines – e.g. fibre optic cables etc., if these may be impacted by the exploration operations.

Provide this information on a locality plan/map.

The township of Kimba is located about 50 km to the south of EL 6347 and Buckleboo rail siding is located about 20 km to the south. Nonning station homestead is about 15 km to the north east of the eastern licence area boundary, Mount Ive and Thurlga homesteads are about 20 km northern of the northern boundary, whilst Paney homestead is located ~30km to the west of the western boundary of EL 6347 (refer to figure below).



Land use and tenure

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

Land tenure/type	Applicable
Freehold	☐
Pastoral lease	☒
Perpetual lease	☐
Crown land	☐
Mining reserve	☐
Aboriginal freehold/leasehold land (e.g. Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara and Maralinga Tjarutja lands)	☐
Forestry reserve	☐
Marine parks	☐
National parks, conservation parks, conservation reserves, regional reserves*	☐
Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary	☐
Murray Darling Basin	☐
<If park/reserve is selected, please provide the name of the park>	
Other*	☐
<If other is selected, describe the land tenure here.>	

Land use	Applicable
Grazing	☒
Cultivated land	☐
Residential	☐
Township	☐
Industrial	☐
Tourism	☐
Conservation	☐
Defence activity	☐
Road reserve	☐
Sites of scientific significance (geological monuments, fossil reserves etc.)	☐
Orchard/vineyard	☐
*Native vegetation heritage agreements	☐
<Provide the name of the area>	
*European heritage sites	☐
<Provide the name of the site>	
*Other (e.g. historic mining)	
<Provide the name of the site>	

* Indicates more information required in field immediately below.

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

Outside of Council Area

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

No changes known

Provide any additional relevant information.

Nil

Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA)

Will activities be conducted within the WPA	Yes ☐	No ☒	Do you have a resource exploration permit in place?	Yes ☐	No ☒
In which zone will activities be conducted?			Z53		
Does the Exploration Permit allow the operator to conduct exploration operations in the WPA?				Yes ☐	No ☒
What is the expiry date of the resource exploration permit?					
Identify closure periods that may impact on the exploration program.					
N/A					

Other land owned or controlled by the Commonwealth Department of Defence

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

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

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

Native title

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

Native title			
Is the proposed area of exploration located on native title land?	Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, no further information in this section required.)		
Are there registered native title party/parties in the area of proposed exploration?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC)	If no, an Environment, Resources and Development (ERD) Court determination is required.
Have you negotiated a native title mining agreement?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the agreement registered?* Yes ☐ No ☐	*Access agreement under former ILUA signed May, 2008. Advanced exploration heritage clearance surveys completed covering all areas to be drilled.*
Have you accepted an Indigenous land use agreement (ILUA)?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the ILUA registered?* Yes ☒ No ☐	*Access agreement under former ILUA signed May, 2008. Advanced exploration heritage clearance surveys completed covering all areas to be drilled.*
Have you obtained ERD Court determination?†	Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the determination registered?* Yes ☐ No ☐	<List the tenements covered by the determination>

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

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

Provide any additional relevant information.

Multiple Native Title Heritage surveys have been undertaken with the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC) within the Peterlumbo tenement over the past 12 years. Investigator take great pride in the strong relationship forged with the Native Title Holders. All activities related to this PEPR are located within areas which have previously been clear by Native Title Heritage surveys.

Landform and topography

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

The general landscape of the region is relatively flat to gently undulating south of the low, well rounded, rocky hills of the Gawler Range Volcanics, which are located proximal to the northern margins of the tenement. The tallest hill is Peterlumbo Hill, which has an elevation of 388m, whilst the majority of the tenement has an elevation of approximately 200m.

Numerous small lakes, claypans, waterways and drainage depressions also occur, particularly along the far western margin of the tenement where a line of salinas occurs. These contain water only after periods of intense rainfall.

Sand dunes are only present in a minor proportion of the southwest corner of the tenured area. The area is covered in many places with mallee scrub whereas other areas are grassed or devoid of significant vegetation. The Gawler Ranges extend into the northeastern corner of the EL.

Sensitive areas such as salinas are automatically excluded from exploration activity through cultural heritage surveys and a buffer zone is applied to their borders. The exploration activities outlined in this PEPR are all contained within constrained areas as detailed for each exploration technique and thus will have no effect on these excluded areas. Should salinas not be recognised during cultural heritage surveys their presence will be recorded by the company and will not be actively explored upon.

South of the Gawler Range margin, outcrops are limited in number to isolated low rises and are generally related to lithology. Drainage features within the work area are small and proximal to hills to the north, and seasonally related to rainfall events. These will remain unaffected by the proposed program.

Soil and surface cover

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

Soils within the project area consist of colluvial and aeolian sediment plains that are generally in the form of sandy and/or calcareous loams. Regolith is typically transported from minor and sporadic exposures (outcrops) on topographic highs onto colluvial plains, and into occasional drainage depressions. Within the central portion of the tenement, topographic highs are more prominent and are comprised of outcropping quartzite units. Prominent rounded topographic highs of outcropping Gawler Range Volcanics span the entire extent of the northern boundary of the tenement. Colluvial and aeolian sediments flowing into sparse quaternary drainage systems separate these prominent topographic highs. Rock rubble is distributed proximally to outcropping features, generally with limited dispersion.

The thin sandy soils that dominate the area are not expected to suffer from any significant compaction or erosion from drilling activities, due to the limited period that the rig will be on a drill pad (1-2 days). Erosion can be increased if flora root stock is removed, track and pad clearing will be as minimal as possible, and where possible be constrained to flattening of vegetation if required so as to preserve root stock. Tracks where possible will be constructed to fit with existing contours and minimise potential to development of new drainage and erosional channels. New tracks in the soil type described have potential to rut and degrade and will where possible be constructed with minimal bends to reduce potential for churn of soil and excessive break down of soil structure locally. Where clearing is required or construction of drill pad, sumps and turkey's nests, topsoil will be removed and stockpiled separately and utilised in the last phase of rehabilitation.

Surface water

Will the proposed program interfere with surface water bodies and natural drainage (e.g. drainage lines, creeks, floodplains, wetlands)? If yes, describe the potential interference and surface water bodies and natural drainage on maps. If no, indicate why.	Yes ☐	No ☒
All activity locations, including access tracks to the sites, have been located away from mapped drainage lines. Final site positions in the field will ensure this is the case.		
Is the program area located within water protection areas defined under the *River Murray Act 2003*? If yes, provide the name(s).	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		
Is the program area located within any prescribed watercourses or prescribed surface water areas under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*? If yes, provide the name(s).	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		

Groundwater

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

Description of the locality/area where different groundwater conditions may be encountered					
Hector Area Sedimentary Aquifer					
Formation age and/or stratigraphic unit	**Stratigraphic intervals (depth range) (m)**	**Aquifer formation name**	**Aquifer interval/thickness (from–to) (m)**	**Type of aquifer(s) intersected (e.g. unconfined, confined, artesian)**	**Provide aquifer salinity, depth to water level and any other relevant comments**
Tertiary Sand	Typically: 0-20 Quaternary clays and sands 20-80 Tertiary sands and clays	Tertiary Sand	20 - 80	Confined	SWL 10-40m bgl, salinity >>15,000mg/l, drilling yields 1-10 L/s

Description of the locality/area where different groundwater conditions may be encountered					
Paris Deposit Area Fractured Rock Aquifer					
Formation age and/or stratigraphic unit	**Stratigraphic intervals (depth range) (m)**	**Aquifer formation name**	**Aquifer interval/thickness (from–to) (m)**	**Type of aquifer(s) intersected (e.g. unconfined, confined, artesian)**	**Provide aquifer salinity, depth to water level and any other relevant comments**
Volcanic derived clays, metasediments, granitoids and dolomite.	0-200+	Volcanic Clays, metasediment and dolomitic basement	0-200+	Unconfined to confined fractured rock aquifer	SWL 20-40m bgl, salinity >>15,000mg/l, drilling yields 1-5 L/s

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

With TDS of >>13,000mg/L groundwater in each aquifer does not record an environmental value under the EPA water quality policy (EPWQP Schedule 1).

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

The BoM GDE spatial data set was reviewed with the following results:

Paris Deposit Area:

The Paris deposit area is designated as Low Potential **terrestrial** GDE from national assessment. Any activity in this area is located in an area mapped as Eucalyptus mallee forest and mallee woodland on stable north-west/south-east longitudinal dunes, locally broken by granite hills and ridges of metamorphic rocks. Immediately west of the Paris deposit is an area mapped as no GDE potential.

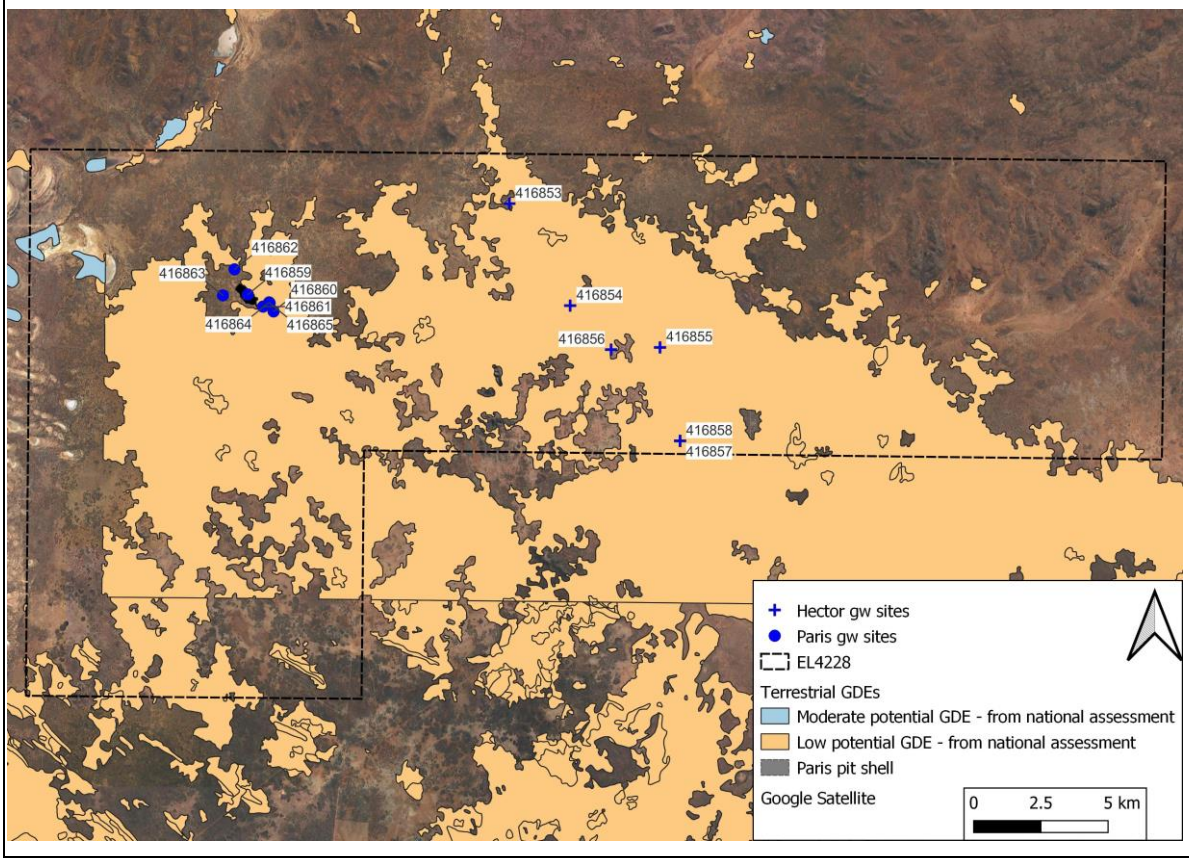
The immediate Paris deposit area does not have an associated mapped **aquatic** GDE potential.

Hector area:

Activities at the Hector prospect are located in an area designated as Low Potential **terrestrial** GDE from national assessment. This area is mapped as Eucalyptus mallee forest and mallee woodland on stable north-west/south-east longitudinal dunes, locally broken by granite hills and ridges of metamorphic rocks.

The area does not have an associated mapped **aquatic** GDE potential. The northern-most site (416853) is located ~200m from an area of possibly seasonal wetland mapped as high potential GDE from national assessment. However, no work is planned around this Well. Activities associated with this PEPR are planned at the paris deposit and at hector around 416855 in the image below.

Maps of the 2023 water wells and the BoM **terrestrial** and **aquatic** mapped GDEs are attached.



Is the proposed program located within a prescribed wells area or prescribed water resource area? If yes, provide the name of the area.	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		

Provide any additional information, if required.

N/A

Native vegetation

Will you be working within areas of native vegetation? If yes, provide the following information: • description of the formation and structure of vegetation in the area (e.g. woodland, shrubland, grassland) • list of the dominant species. If no, indicate why you will not be working within areas of native vegetation?	Yes ☒	No ☐
A vegetation survey was carried out in 2012 by SKM Pty Ltd (SKM) using both desktop and field survey methodologies. Field survey sites are considered representative of the entire area of the EL. Vegetation communities recorded by SKM are considered to reflect general vegetative diversity within the northern Eyre Peninsula region. Communities ranged from mallee communities dominated by Red Mallee (Eucalyptus oleosa) and Gilja (E. brachycalyx), and Black Oak (Casuarina pauper) and Western Myall (Acacia papyrocarpa) dominated open woodlands, to chenopod shrub communities dominated by Pearl Bluebush (Maireana sedifolia). These communities were generally observed to occur over flat, sandy plains, with little to moderate rocky surface strew comprising calcareous lithology. Tall shrublands, dominated by Hop-bushes (Dodonaea spp.), Bullock Bush (Alectryon oleifolius) and Burkitt's Wattle (Acacia burkitii) were also present, scattered throughout the study area, generally in close proximity to small to moderate rocky, granitic slopes and outcrops. A chenopod-dominant understorey was present throughout all vegetation communities encountered within the study area (featuring Bluebushes (Maireana spp.), Saltbushes (Atriplex spp.) and Copperburrs (Sclerolaena spp.)). Grassland communities were scarce, and generally limited to those observed along the Buckleboo access road. Much of the vegetation present within the study area is relatively intact, with the primary cause of degradation coming from historic over-grazing. However, structural integrity generally remains in most vegetation communities, where overstorey, mid-storey, understorey and ground-storey strata are present where applicable (i.e. no dominant tree layer in a tall shrubland). Most vegetation communities observed comprised mature vegetation, which offers a range of microhabitat opportunities including developed and flaking bark, substantial leaf litter and structural diversity. Additional habitat opportunities such as small hollows have developed in some mature vegetation, particularly mallee species, Eucalyptus oleosa and Eucalyptus brachycalyx. Conversely, it was generally noted that recruitment in the understorey and ground-storey layers was low, owing to heavy grazing, particularly of palatable species. Vegetation was generally in good condition at the time of the survey (September 2012), with little significant disturbance observed within the study area. Some weeds were noted, predominantly nearer to disturbed areas such as access tracks and mustering points. The species diversity observed for both flora and fauna species is also an indication that the vegetation of the proposed impact areas currently provides important habitat.		

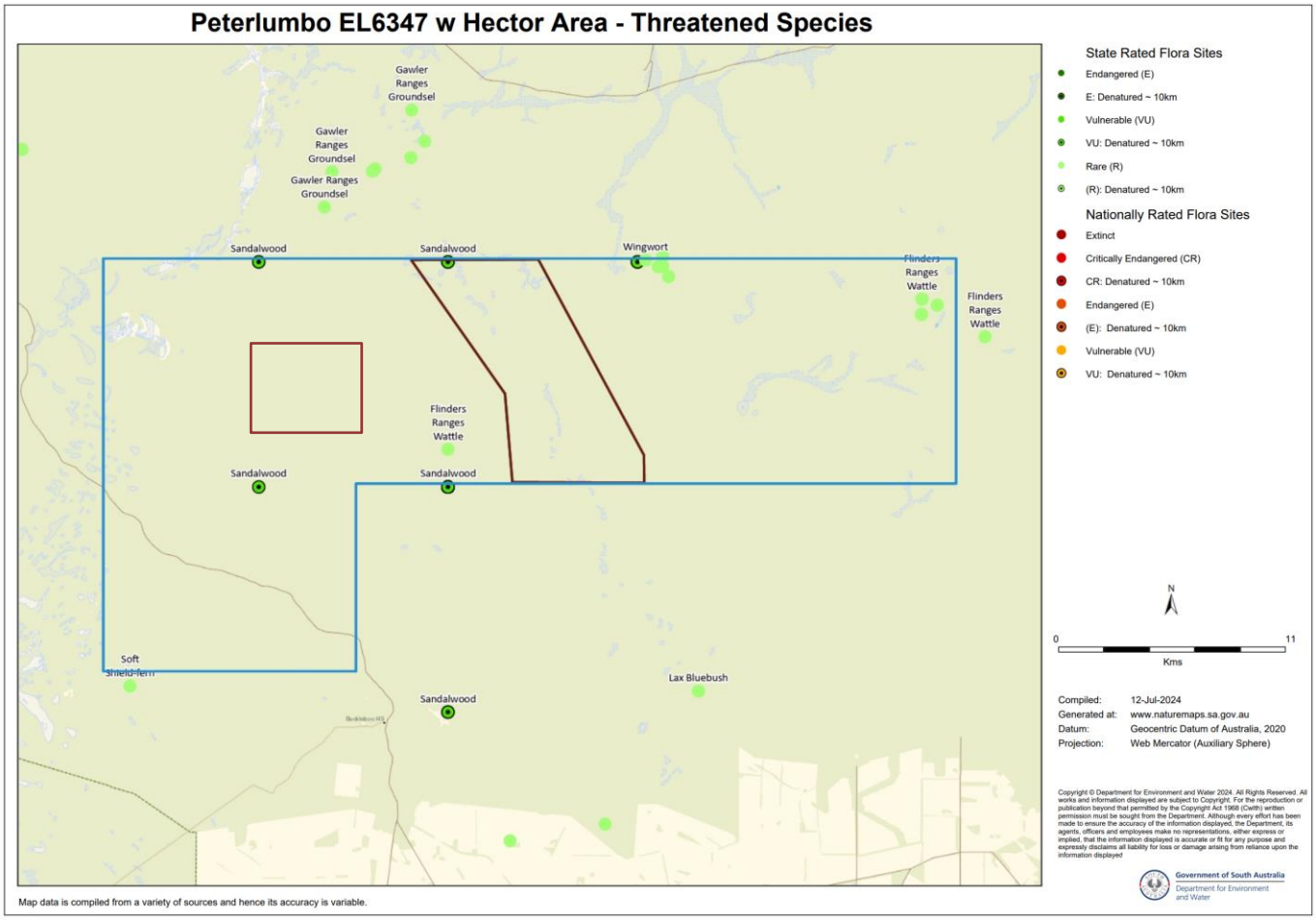
Significant habitats and flora

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

Species/habitat	Common name	NPW Act rating*	EPBC Act rating†
Vegetation communities include mallee with Red Mallee (Eucalyptus oleosa), Gilja (E. brachycalyx), Black Oak (Casuarina pauper) and Western Myall (Acacia papyrocarpa) dominated open woodlands, and chenopod shrub communities dominated by Pearl Bluebush (Maireana sedifolia).			No EPBC listed flora species
Sandalwood (Santalum spicatum)	sandalwood	rare	

* *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act) conservation status includes extinct, endangered, vulnerable, threatened and rare.

† *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) listings include extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and conservation dependent.



Weeds and pathogens

Provide information of the extent the area is affected or potentially affected by weeds and pathogens (e.g. phytophthora; buffel grass *Cenchrus ciliaris*).

With respect to weeds, an EPBC Protected Matters Search (PMS) conducted by SKM (2012) indicated that four significant species may be present or are likely to be present within the region:

- Asparagus asparagoides, Bridal Creeper
- Carrichtera annua, Ward's Weed
- Lycium ferocissimum, African Boxthorn
- Tamarix aphylla, Athel Pine

A search of BDBSA records within the EL indicated the presence of 42 weeds that have recent records (i.e. within the last 20 years – from when search conducted in 2012) and minimal formal legislative controls (table below).

Alyssum linifolium	Flax-leaf Alyssum	Last record in EL 20/10/1998	
Avellinia michelii	Avellinia	Last record in EL 21/10/1999	
Bromus rubens	Red Brome	Last record in EL 22/10/1998	(aggressive)
Buglossoides arvensis	Sheepweed	Last record 8/8/1960	(aggressive)
Bupleurum semicompositum	Hare's Ear	Last record in EL 11/10/1999	
Carrichtera annua	Ward's Weed	Last record in EL 3/8/2009	(non-aggressive)
Cenchrus ciliaris	Buffel Grass	Last recorded in 17/6/2011	(aggressive)
Cenchrus pennisetiformis	Buffel Grass	Last recorded in 17/6/2011	(aggressive)
Carthamus lanatus	Saffron Thistle	Last record in EL 15/10/1985	(aggressive)
Centaurea melitensis	Malta Thistle/ Maltese Cockspur	Last record in EL 15/10/1985	(aggressive)
Conyza bonariensis	Flax-leaf Fleabane	Last record in EL 12/04/1959	
Cucumis myriocarpus	Paddy Melon	Last record in EL 12/04/1959	(aggressive)
Echium plantagineum	Salvation Jane	Last record in EL 10/10/1985	Declared , (aggressive)

Erodium cicutarium	Cut-leaf Heron's-bill / Common Stork's Bill	Last record in EL 20/10/1998	(aggressive)
Euphorbia terracina	False Caper	Last record in EL 26/09/1981	(aggressive)
Hedypnois rhagadioloides	Cretan Weed	Last record in EL 10/10/1985	
Herniaria cinerea	Rupturewort	Last record in EL 22/10/1998	
Hordeum glaucum	Blue Barley-grass	Last record in EL 21/10/1998	
Hordeum leporinum	Wall Barley-Grass	Last record in EL 15/10/1985	
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth Cat's Ear	Last record in EL 18/08/2000	
Hypochaeris radicata	Rough Cat's Ear	Last record in EL 13/10/1985	(aggressive)
Lamarckia aurea	Toothbrush Grass	Last record in 9/10/1985	
Malva parviflora	Small-flower Marshmallow	Last record in 15/10/1985	(aggressive)
Marrubium vulgare	Horehound	Last record in 15/10/1985	(aggressive)
Medicago minima var. minima	Little Medic / Woolly Burr-medic	Last record in EL 16/08/2000	(aggressive)
Medicago polymorpha var. polymorpha	Burr-medic	Last record in EL 16/0/2000	(aggressive)
Melilotus indicus	King Island Melilot	Last record in EL 5/9/1959	(aggressive)
*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum**	Slender Iceplant	Last record in EL 16/08/2000	
Neatostema apulum	Hairy Sheepweed	Last record in EL 08/09/1987	
Nicotiana glauca	Tree Tobacco	Last record in EL 15/10/1985	
Parapholis incurva	Curly Ryegrass	Last record in EL 8/10/1972	
Pentaschistis airoides	False Hair-grass	Last record in EL 21/10/1998	
Rostraria pumila	Tiny Bristle-grass	Last record 21/10/1998	
Schismus barbatus	Arabian Grass	Last record 22/10/1998	
Silene nocturna	Mediterranean Catchfly	Last record in EL 1/10/1972	
Sisymbrium erysimoides	Smooth Mustard	Last record in EL 21/08/2000	(aggressive)
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade	Last record in EL 13/03/1959	(aggressive)
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle	Last record in EL 15/10/1985	
Spergularia diandra	Lesser Sand-spurrey	Last record in EL 10/10/1985	
Spergularia media	Coast Sand-spurrey	Last record in EL 10/10/1985	
Trifolium arvense var. arvense	Hare's-foot Clover	Last record in EL 15/10/1985	(aggressive)
Vulpia muralis	Wall Fescue	Last record in EL 22/10/1998	(aggressive)
Vulpia myuros f. Myuros	Rat's-tail Fescue	Last record in EL 22/10/1998	(aggressive)
Zaluzianskya divaricata	Spreading Night-phlox	Last record in EL 15/10/1985	

The potential presence of the EPBC PMS listed weed species was not supported by corresponding BDBSA records from the EL, apart from Ward's Weed (Carrichtera annua), however all of these species are known to exist in the greater Eyre Peninsula region (DEH 2001). Bridal Creeper (Asparagus asparagoides), a very aggressive weed, and African Boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum), an aggressive weed, are both declared for the whole of South Australia under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004 (i.e. if present they must be actively controlled). They are also both recognised as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) (AWC, 2012).

Of the 42 species, only Salvation Jane is' Declared' under state legislation and requires active control. Ward's Weed, False Caper and Horehound are no longer 'Declared' for the Eyre Peninsula Region. False Caper and Horehound, along with an additional 16 weeds are however considered aggressive (i.e. they have a moderate ability to invade native vegetation and are difficult to eradicate once established (DWLBC 2005).

However, little to no weed infestations were observed throughout the majority of the sites surveyed.

Fauna

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

A fauna survey was also conducted by SKM in 2012. This survey utilised a range of methodologies including Elliot, pitfall and cage trapping, 30 minute replicated bird surveys, active reptile searches, searches for evidences of scats and tracks, opportunistic sightings, ANABAT sound recording for bats, spotlighting for nocturnal and crepuscular species, and call play back for birds. A total of 79 vertebrate species (including 8 from bat call data), and 98 plant species were identified within the study area from the 6 flora and fauna survey sites, 6 flora only sites, rapid roadside assessment and from opportunistic observations. Fauna (and flora) sites were selected to represent a range of habitat types in the best possible condition to maximise possible return for effort, as well as noting opportunistic fauna sightings across more degraded habitats. Fauna species diversity was considered to be consistent with the condition of the intact habitat encountered.

Mammal and bird species richness was around what would be expected for a regional landscape dominated by agricultural and broadscale grazing activities, interspersed with localised areas of remnant vegetation (Doherty 1998, Menkhorst and Bennett 1990). Most bird groups were represented, although some such as the raptors (three species) were potentially poorly represented. Bat species richness was good and consistent with what would usually be expected for Mallee or grassy woodland habitat with hollows present, with the notable presence of three common groups (Nyctophilus, Mormopterus and Tadarida). Reptile species richness was considered relatively low compared to what would normally be expected for this habitat type. Reptile richness is usually higher for mallee habitat types particularly where there is considerable leaf and bark litter build-up and a reasonable shrub storey or ground cover (DEH 2001, Moseby and Read 2001).

A total of 54 native bird species were observed during the survey, with no introduced species observed. Site 1 had the greatest diversity of birds with 28 species recorded, while site 5 had the lowest diversity at 12 species. Opportunistic sightings were also recorded for 8 species. None of the 54 bird species recorded during the survey were species of national (EPBC Act) conservation significance, although 5 species with ratings under State legislation (NPW Act) were recorded. These included:

- Grey Currawong (Strepera versicolor, SA ssp. Endangered) at Site 2 and 6
- Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (Cacatua leadbeateri, SA Rare) opportunistically near water tank
- Jacky Winter (Microeca fascinans, SA: ssp. Rare) at Site 1 and 3
- Gilbert's Whistler (Pachycephala inornata, SA Rare) at Site 1 and Site 3
- White-winged Chough (Corcorax melanorhamphos, SA:R) opportunistically at the 'general area'

A substantial amount of active searching was undertaken for Malleefowl or evidence of malleefowl (active, disused, or abandoned mounds) in habitat considered to be suitable for malleefowl across the proposed EL (i.e. in areas with reasonable littler cover, some canopy cover, and sandy substrates which could be accumulated into nesting mounds. No evidence of Malleefowl was found, and no vegetation communities present appeared to support the microhabitat conditions considered suitable for Malleefowl, i.e. to support foraging and nest building of Malleefowl.

Thirteen reptile species were also recorded by SKM in the fauna survey. Five of these have not been included in BDBSA records within a 5km radius of the study area, but are known from the wider Eyre Peninsula region. These five species are the Royal Ctenotus (Ctenotus regius), Desert Skink (Liopholis inornata), Woodland Morethia skink (Morethia butleri), In-land snake-eyed skink (Cryptoblepharus australis), and an opportunistic sighting of the Eastern Brown Snake (Pseudonaja textilis). Overall, reptile species richness was relatively low compared to what would be expected for Myall, Mallee and Sheoak woodlands and chenopod communities in reasonable condition, and given the various trapping methods employed and the weather conditions experienced.

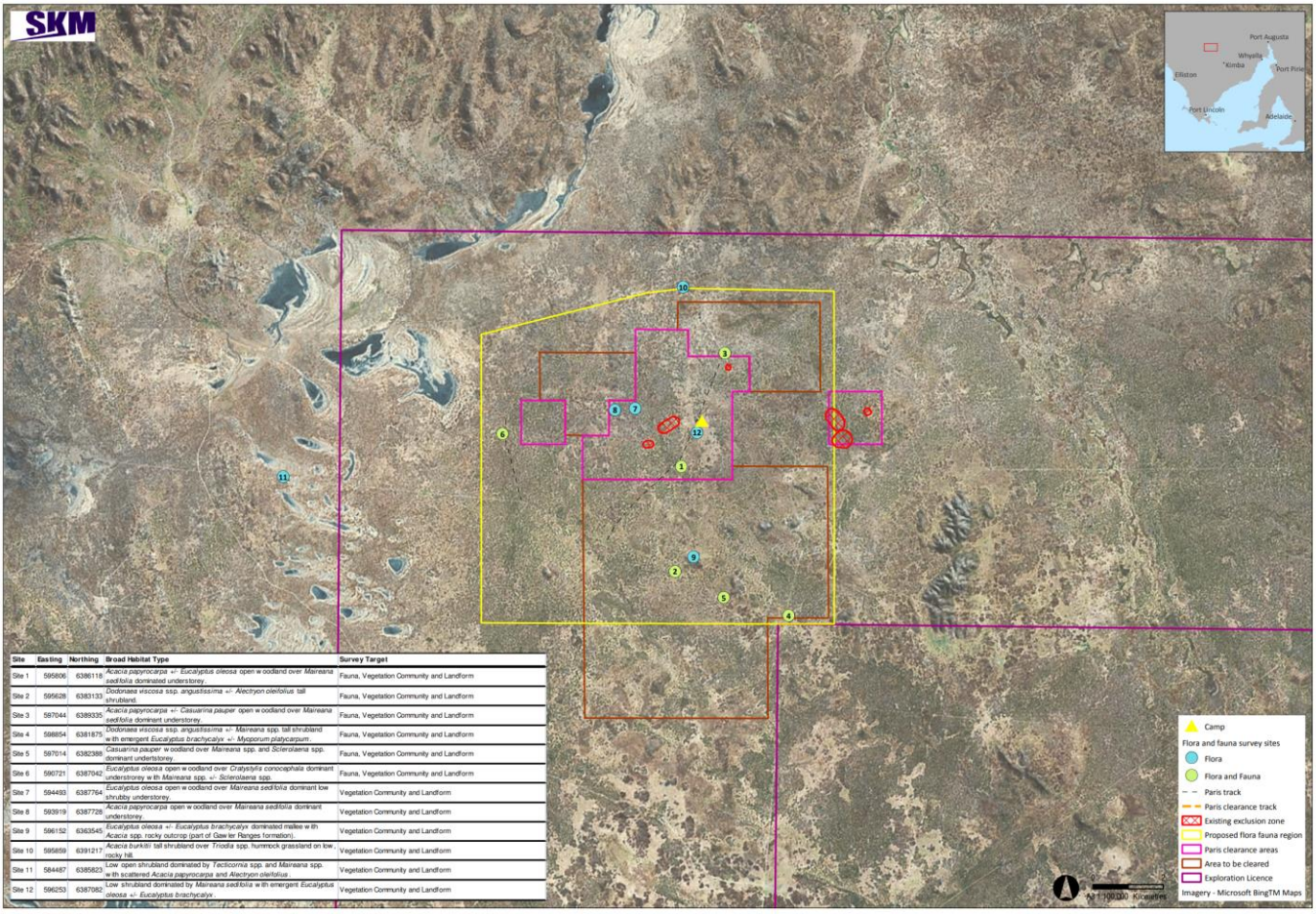
A total of 13 mammals (including ~7 or 8 bat species, see below) were recorded in the study area. Of these 13 mammals, 3 were introduced and 10 are native. None of mammals are of conservation significance under state or national legislation. The highest mammal diversity was recorded at Site 4 with a total of seven species, while Site 3 and 5 recorded the lowest mammal diversity with no species recorded. Number of mammal records for site 2 and 6 ranged from 3 to 6 and 4 to 7 (respectively) because Anabat calls could not be clearly distinguished.

Twelve (12) of the 13 mammals have been previously documented for the study area by the BDBSA. The BDBSA data also indicate a further 6 native and 7 feral species not recorded by the survey as being present in the study area (at least historically); native species such as the Euro (Macropus robustus), Red Kangaroo (Macropus rufus), Fat-tailed Dunnart (Sminthopsis crassicaudatai), Little Long-tailed Dunnart (Sminthopsis dolichura), Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat (Lasiorhinus latifrons) and Southern Ningaui (Ningaui yvonneae). Records for feral species included the Cat (Felis catus), Cattle (Bos taurus), Horse (Equus caballus), Mouse (Mus musculus) and feral Sheep (Ovis aries). Some feral sheep may occur in the area as there was evidence of sheep dung at flora only site 11.

There are historical BDBSA records for the occurrence of the Greater Long-eared Bat (Nyctophilus timoriensis), Gould's Wattled Bat (Chalinolobus gouldii), Southern Freetail-bats (Mormopterus species), Southern Forest Bat (Vespadelus regulus), Inland Forest Bat (Vespadelus baverstocki) and White-striped Freetail-bat (Tadarida australis) within 5 km of the EL. All of these species are common throughout arid and semi-arid regions of Southern Australia. The Inland Broad-nosed Bat (Scotorepens balstoni) usually occurs a few hundred km northwest of Whyalla and in NSW, however this species has previously been recorded west of Whyalla. The Central Greater Long-eared Bat (N. major tor) also does not appear in BDBSA records, but usually occurs in southern Western Australia east to the Eyre Peninsula.

Most of the mammal species anticipated to be present at site were either detected during survey or have been previously detected in the region (i.e. BDBSA). Significant impacts from introduced mammals were not immediately obvious, with only scats and tracks observed which indicated a relatively low active population of European Rabbit, a few European Foxes and possibly a Feral Cat. No direct sightings of any introduced mammal were made during the survey, apart from one fox and several goats which were apparently being farmed. Significant grazing impacts and erosion were noted in close proximity to dams and watering points.

No amphibians were recorded during the field survey.



Site	Easting	Northing	Broad Habitat Type	Survey Target
Site 1	595806	6386118	*Acacia papyrocarpa* +/- *Eucalyptus oleosa* open w oodland over *Maireana sedifolia* dominated understorey.	Fauna, Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 2	595628	6383133	*Dodonaea viscosa* ssp. *angustissima* +/- *Alectryon oleifolius* tall shrubland.	Fauna, Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 3	597044	6389335	*Acacia papyrocarpa* +/- *Casuarina pauper* open w oodland over *Maireana sedifolia* dominant understorey.	Fauna, Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 4	598854	6381875	*Dodonaea viscosa* ssp. *angustissima* +/- *Maireana* spp. tall shrubland w ith emergent *Eucalyptus brachycalyx* +/- *Myoporum platycarpum*.	Fauna, Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 5	597014	6382388	*Casuarina pauper* w oodland over *Maireana* spp. and *Sclerolaena* spp. dominant understorey.	Fauna, Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 6	590721	6387042	*Eucalyptus oleosa* open w oodland over *Cratystylis conocephala* dominant understorey w ith *Maireana* spp. +/- *Sclerolaena* spp.	Fauna, Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 7	594493	6387764	*Eucalyptus oleosa* open w oodland over *Maireana sedifolia* dominant low shrubby understorey.	Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 8	593919	6387728	*Acacia papyrocarpa* open w oodland over *Maireana sedifolia* dominant understorey.	Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 9	596152	6363545	*Eucalyptus oleosa* +/- *Eucalyptus brachycalyx* dominated mallee w ith *Acacia* spp. rocky outcrop (part of Gawler Ranges formation).	Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 10	595859	6391217	*Acacia burkitii* tall shrubland over *Triodia* spp. hummock grassland on low rocky hill.	Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 11	584487	6385823	Low open shrubland dominated by *Tecticornia* spp. and *Maireana* spp. w ith scattered *Acacia papyrocarpa* and *Alectryon oleifolius*.	Vegetation Community and Landform
Site 12	596253	6387082	Low shrubland dominated by *Maireana sedifolia* w ith emergent *Eucalyptus oleosa* +/- *Eucalyptus brachycalyx*.	Vegetation Community and Landform

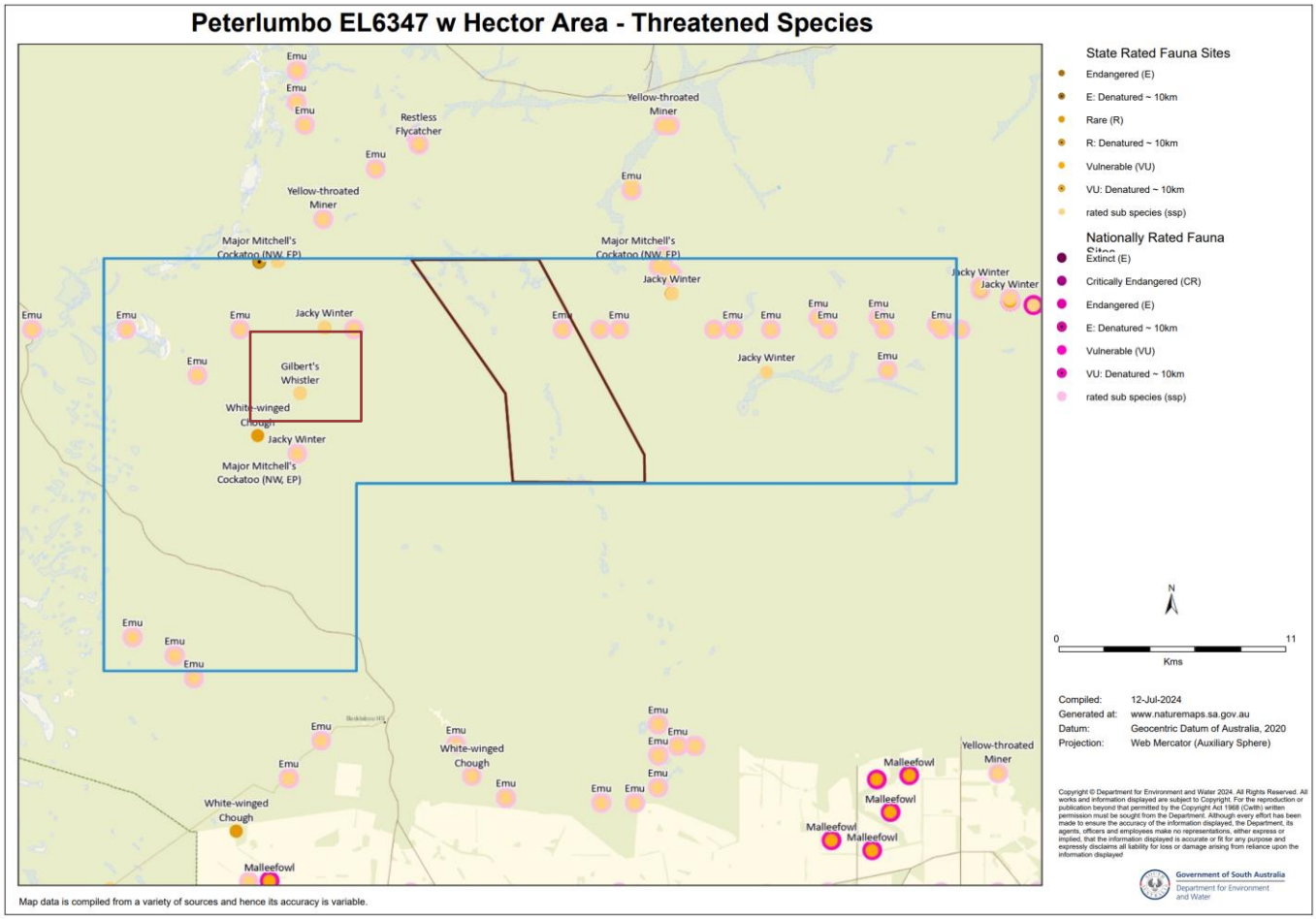
Significant fauna

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

Species	Common name	NPW Act rating	EPBC Act rating
			<EPBC Act rating>
(Strepera versicolor,	Grey Currawong	SA ssp. Endangered	
(Cacatua leadbeateri,	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	SA Rare	
(Microeca fascinans,	Jacky Winter	SA: ssp. Rare	
(Pachycephala inornata,	Gilbert's Whistler	SA Rare	*<Tab to add rows.>*
(Corcorax melanorhamphos,	White-winged Chough	SA:R	

Note: NPW Act conservation status includes extinct, endangered, vulnerable, threatened and rare.

EPBC Act listings include extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and conservation dependent.



Environmentally sensitive locations

Are there any environmentally sensitive locations within or close to the proposed exploration area (e.g. areas having particular ecological, cultural, scientific, aesthetic or conservation value)? If yes, provide a description of identified environmentally sensitive location(s). Mark these areas on a locality plan to identify any areas of conflict so that access roads or other activities can be planned and located effectively.	Yes ☐	No ☒
The SKM study did not define any locations of particular environmental significance. Key outcomes tabled in the SKM report include: • A total of 79 vertebrate species, and 98 plant species were identified within the study area at the 6 flora and fauna survey sites, and additional 6 flora only sites, rapid roadside assessment and opportunistically. • Fauna species diversity was moderate and commensurate with the condition of the habitat encountered. Vegetation was generally intact with degradation primarily attributed to grazing activity, associated localised erosion, and pastoral tracks. • No species of national conservation significance and 4 species of state conservation significance were recorded in the study area, including one plant and 3 birds. A further 12 species of conservation significance were identified by the desktop assessment as having the potential of occurring on site. Twenty other species identified through desktop assessment are considered unlikely to occur within the study area. A total of 36 species of conservation significance have thus been considered by this report. • Significant impacts to species of conservation significance are not expected.		
Are you likely to impact on the environmentally sensitive area? If yes, detail the likely effects the proposed program may have.	Yes ☐	No ☒
<If yes, include text>		
Include a statement concerning whether or not an Aboriginal heritage survey has been conducted by the proponent and if so, the results of the survey.		
Multiple Aboriginal Heritage Surveys have been completed since 2010, with the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation. All surveys have been completed on an area evaluation basis within select portions of the tenement and cleared for advanced exploration activities. All areas subject to this PEPR have undergone a Native Title Heritage Clearance.		

SECTION D – DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED EXPLORATION OPERATIONS

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

Equipment and personnel requirements

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

Type of personnel	Number	Name of contractor company (if applicable)
Geologists	1-3	Investigator Resources / Hydrological consultant.
Land access/environmental	2	Investigator Resources Senior Project Geologist will be the liaison officer.
Field assistants/technicians	1-2	Contract labour hire company – TechForce.
Drilling crew		
Site preparation and rehabilitation	1-3	Investigator Resources, external contractor or Station Manager.
Other (provide details)	3	Aquatech test pumping contractors

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

Equipment type	Owner/operator	Description/capacity	Activity/purpose
Test pumping trailer mounted unit	EP Analysis		4WD ute plus trailer mounted pump
Toyota Hilux	hydrogeologist	4WD Hilux	Site access
Toyota Landcruisers	Investigator Resources	4WD Landcruisers	Geologist/Labour Hire/Project Supervisor – Support and transportation.
Toyota Hilux	Investigator Resources	4WD Dual Cab light vehicle.	Geologist/Labour Hire/Project Supervisor – Support and transportation.
Grader	Buckleboo Station / Investigator Resources		Short term track maintenance.
Front End Loader	Buckleboo Station / Investigator Resources		Site preparation (clearing + sump excavation), clearing new tracks and site + track rehabilitation.
Backhoe	Buckleboo Station / Investigator Resources		Site preparation + sumps and site + track rehabilitation.
Water Truck	Buckleboo Station / Investigator Resources		Dust suppression if required.
Tipper Trailer	Buckleboo Station / Investigator Resources		Rubbish and rehabilitation.
Excavator	Buckleboo Station / Investigator Resources		Site preparation and sumps if required.
Skidsteer	Buckleboo Station / Investigator Resources		Assist with rehabilitation if required

Provide any additional information, if required.

The construction of turkey's nests for water capture from test pumping is the sole activity associated with this PEPR.

Low impact exploration activities

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

Drilling activities

Will exploration drilling activities be conducted? If yes, fill out the below table	Yes ☐	No ☒

Tenement	Drilling type	Maximum number of drillholes	Maximum drillhole depth (m)	Maximum number of sumps required at each site	Maximum size of sumps (length x depth x width) (m^3)	Average size of each drill pad* (m^2) (no excavation required)	Number of sites requiring pad excavation	Average volume (m^3) of material to be excavated (excluding sumps)
TOTAL								
		Total number of drillholes (add each row to calculate the total).	Total metres proposed (maximum number of holes x average depth for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total number of sumps (maximum number of sumps x drillsites for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total volume of sumps (maximum size of sumps x number of sumps for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total area of disturbance (number of holes x average size for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total number of pads requiring excavation (add each row to calculate the total).	Total volume of material to be excavated (number of sites requiring excavation x average volume for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).

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

Drillsite preparation

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

Where new tracks are required the aim is to minimise disturbance to existing vegetation by using natural clearings for access and pad creation. Mature trees will be avoided and if trimming of trees is required to accommodate drill vehicle access hand pruning (chain saw) of tree branches, without harmful disturbance to roots will be undertaken where possible. If new tracks are required, they will be constructed as short and straight as possible (limiting tight turns) to limit vegetation and surface disturbances but to also limit track degregation.

Where clearing of under storey vegetation is required (chenopod shrubland e.g. bluebush, saltbush etc) for the drill work area, care will be taken to leave roots in place and to not cut into the soil (i.e. loader bucket/blade will skim over the ground surface and cut the vegetation). Any pruned or cut vegetation will be temporarily stockpiled for later redistribution.

Cleared pads will be sized no larger than 35m x 35m to safely accommodate all required vehicles and equipment. Areas with mature trees and obvious significant ecological habits will be avoided. Where possible, if pad size can be reduced it will be.

Turkey's nest will need to be excavated adjacent to selected wells to capture and store water pumped from the well. The excavated turkey's nests will have an overall footprint of 16m x 16m = 256m^2, with topsoil and vegetation stockpiled separately for replacement during rehabilitation. Pit construction will be approximately 12m x 12m at surface, grading to 9m x 9m at the base, with 45 degree pit walls and no more than 1.5m depth below surface level. These pit dimensions have the capacity to hold the upper limit of potential water volume from pumping. If required pumping can be regulated as a backup to ensure pit is not overfilled. Excavated material to be used as bund walls around the excavated area. Bund walls will be approximately 1-1.5m high.

Construction of the pit walls will be at 45 degrees which will enable egress should stock or wildlife enter. The entire perimeter on the Turkey's nest will be fenced with orange barrier mesh fencing supported by star pickets. This will deter stock and wildlife from entering.

Drillhole construction and decommissioning

Have the personnel responsible for implementing the proposed program read and understood the Earth Resources Information Sheet M21, Mineral exploration drillholes – general specifications for construction and backfilling?	Yes ☒	No ☐

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

This PEPR is for test pumping of established water wells and the construction of turkeys nests to store water during the testing.

Aquifer testing activities are being carried out to:

- Provide data on groundwater levels and flow directions and gradients on the sedimentary sand aquifer at Hector and basement fractured rock aquifers at Paris.
- Obtain aquifer parameter estimates (T, k, Sy and Ss) at the drilling locations.

This information will progress the development of a conceptual hydrogeological model which will be used in mine feasibility studies relating to water supply and mine pit dewatering and will support the mining application.

When describing drillhole decommissioning requirements, include the materials to be used, stratigraphic intervals where cement plugs will be placed, if the casing will be removed and when decommissioning will occur after drilling is completed.

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

Costeans and bulk sample disposal pits

Will costeans/bulk sample disposal pits be required for the proposed program? If yes, fill out the table below.	Yes ☒	No ☐

Tenement	Number of costeans/pits	Size of costean (length x width) (m^2)	Average depth (m)	Volume excavated (m^3)	Total volume excavated (m^3) (number of costeans/pits x volume)	Total area of disturbance* (length x width) (m^2)
EL6437	4	12m x 12m	1.5m	150	600	1024
	4				**600**	**1024**

Total number of costeans/pits (add each row to calculate the total).

Total volume of material to be excavated (add each row to calculate the total)

Total area of disturbance (number of costeans/pits x area of disturbance for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).

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

Costeans and bulk sample disposal pit preparation

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

This section has been populated to describe the turkey's nest construction at each water well site, for the capture of ground water during test pumping.

Excavation will be conducted using a frontend loader and backhoe. The area will be cleared with topsoil and any vegetation stockpiled separately for replacement during rehabilitation. Note, areas for turkeys nest construction will be in areas previously cleared for exploration (activities) so unlikely to require much clearing. Once vegetation and topsoil moved out of the way and stockpiled separately, the excavation of the turkeys nests can commence. Excavated material will be piled around perimeter of the turkey's nest (separate from the topsoil and vegetation stockpiles) and will not exceed 1.5m height above ground level. 45 degree pit walls will be created to prevent side wall cover material from collapsing and also to provide an easy escape route should any fauna become trapped in the turkey's nest. Orange plastic fencing will be constructed around the perimeter of the turkey's nest supported by metal star pickets to prevent fauna access.

Sample management

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

Ground water collected during test pumping will be directed to the Turkey's nest for containment. The water will be left to soak back into the ground.

Access routes to work areas

Will existing tracks require upgrading and/or maintenance? If yes, detail the work required to upgrade/maintain existing tracks.	Yes ☒	No ☐
The tracks are currently in reasonable condition, however if they degrade during exploration, maintenance will be scheduled to occur using a grader or frontend loader at a time agreed with station owners. Frequent communication of track conditions and maintenance requirements will be communicated as required with the landowners/pastoral managers. All station access tracks used in the program will be reinstated to their original condition on completion of program.		
Will access be required across adjoining tenements? If yes, detail the method(s) for gaining access, and if an agreement is in place with all stakeholders. Include the total area of disturbance required (i.e. length (km) and width (m) of tracks) and provide on a locality map.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Will access off existing tracks be required? If yes, detail the method(s) for gaining access and if vegetation clearance is required. Include the total area of disturbance (includes drill traverses and seismic lines) required off existing tracks (i.e. length (km) and width (m) of new tracks).	Yes ☒	No ☐
Existing tracks will be utilised wherever possible with planned activities along existing tracks. If required new access tracks will be created in areas with minimal vegetation and the lowest topographical surface gradients to prevent potential wind and water erosion. The routes will be as short as practical to also minimise the total affected area. The drill line tracks will be initiated with a 4WD Utility, followed by a front-end loader with its bucket height set at above ground surface to remove tyre puncture hazards while leaving plant root stock and soil intact. Vehicles will follow the newly established access tracks to drill sites as far as reasonably practical and aim to prevent the unnecessary creation of multiple tracks. New track routes will be designed to avoid water courses; avoid stands of significant or established vegetation; and minimise potential for erosion. Mature vegetation will be avoided where possible and any overhanging trees will be trimmed by chainsaw of branches as opposed to wholesale tree removal. Where practical, entry and exit points will be created to accommodate a trucks ability to turn into the track. New tracks will follow a direct straight line where possible, and avoid S bends during creation to limit tyre rutting. If meandering tracks are required, broad turning circles to prevent excessive erosion and rutting at bends, will be created. The use of earthmoving equipment to establish new tracks will be kept to the minimum required for a safe and accessible program. Minimal new tracks are expected.		

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

Campsites, storage and equipment laydown areas

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

Campsite details		
Indicate where staff and contractors will be accommodated during the exploration program.		
Paris Camp		
What is the maximum number of personnel requiring accommodation?	8	
Is a campsite required to be established? If no, no further information is required.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Provide a description and justification of the camp location (e.g. previously cleared areas etc.), and any other relevant information.		
Paris Camp was established in 2012 and has been a base of operations for the project area.		
What will be the total area (ha) of the campsite(s)?	1ha	
What will be the total area (ha) of vegetation clearance for the campsite?	0ha	
If vegetation clearance is required, describe the methods used to prepare the site.		
Not applicable		
Will any excavations be required? If yes, describe the purpose of the excavation and the maximum volume (m^3) of material to be excavated.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Not applicable		
Are the proposed ablution facilities endorsed/approved for use by the Department of Health or local council, where applicable? If no, indicate why.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Plumbed in septic system installed		

Proposed infrastructure (includes caravans, tents, offices, hydrocarbon and water storage requirements etc)	**Quantity**	**Description/capacity**

Caravan	1	Support caravan may be present (TBC)
Fuel Storage	1	A 14,500L self-bunded and containerised diesel fuel cell will be at camp for the duration of the drill program.
Pallets	1	Pallets for storage of oils and consumables will be used by driller.

Laydown area details		
Will laydown areas be required? If no, no further information is required.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Will the laydown area(s) be located at the same location as the campsite? If no, has the location(s) been discussed with the landowner?	Yes ☐	No ☒
The location of the laydown will be centrally located within the Paris resource footprint as is for all work programs on the Peterlumbo tenement.		
What will be the maximum area (ha) required for the laydown area(s)?	0.5ha	
What will be the total area (ha) of vegetation clearance for the site?	0ha	
If vegetation clearance is required, describe the methods used to prepare the site.		
Laydown will be positioned where vegetation clearing is not required and proximal to an access track.		
Will any excavations be required? If yes, describe the purpose of the excavation and volume (m^3) of material to be excavated.	Yes ☐	No ☒
<Include text here.>		

Proposed infrastructure (includes hydrocarbon and water storage requirements)	**Quantity**	**Description/capacity**
Hydrocarbon Storage		Contractors will have tanks on a support vehicle to take fuel to sites. Support vehicles will be required to have spill kits positioned at the pump.
Other Hydrocarbon storage		Any other hydrocarbons – i.e. hydraulic oil, engine oil etc used by the drilling contractor will be required to be stored on pallets above the ground and have plastic sheeting beneath in such a way as to contain potential spills or leaks. Support vehicles with bunding may also be used.
Provide a description and justification of the location (e.g. previously cleared areas), and any other relevant information if required.		
The location of the laydown will be centrally located within the project area, readily accessible during the drilling program, and in an area clear of vegetation.		

Other exploration methods and/or ancillary operations

Are any other proposed exploration methods (e.g. seismic) and/or ancillary exploration operations required? If yes, describe the activity(s), site preparation, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements.	Yes ☐	No ☒
<If yes, include text here.>		

Water supply and management

Will camp and/or drilling water be required? If yes, describe how and where water will be sourced for drilling, track maintenance and camping purposes (e.g. groundwater, surface water, mains). Provide details on the volume of water required and how wastewater or runoff water will be managed.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Water for camp will be supplied by Buckleboo Station.		
Will surface water and/or mineral drillholes be used as a water source/supply? If yes, indicate if a licence for water extraction/usage is required (refer to relevant Natural Resources Management water allocation plan available on the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) website. If a licence is required and has been obtained please attach a copy. Where a licence has not been obtained, include a statement confirming that a licence will be obtained before the extraction and/or usage of water.	Yes ☐	No ☒
<Include text here.>		

Groundwater and drilling investigation activities

Will any water bores be required and/or water investigation activities (e.g. pump testing, water monitoring sites, water storage, turkey nests/dams) be conducted? If yes, describe the water drilling and investigation activities, including site preparation, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements.	Yes ☒	No ☐
The sole focus of this PEPR is the pump testing of existing water wells. Currently only two wells required for test pumping but have made provisions in this PEPR for pumping of up o 4 wells requiring 4 turkeys nests. A contractor will undertake hydraulic testing of selected wells, for a nominal 12 hour period at a rate to be determined, followed by the monitoring of residual drawdown for a minimum of 4 hours. Groundwater levels during pumping and recovery in the pumped bore will be manually recorded with an electronic dip meter. A groundwater sample will be obtained at the end of the 12 hour pump test for laboratory analysis.		
Indicate if well permits have been obtained and whether or not a water extraction licence is required in accordance with the Landscape South Australia Act 2019. If yes, attach a copy of the permit(s)/licences. If no, provide a statement confirming that permits/licences will be obtained prior to commencement of water investigation activities.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Well permit numbers from previous well drilling - 416853 – 416859 and 416860 – 416865, will be pump testing from a selection of these.		

Water affecting activities

Will any water affecting activities, other than drilling a water well, be undertaken (refer to s. 127 of the Landscape South Australia Act 2019)? If yes, attach a copy of the permit. If a permit has not been obtained, provide a statement confirming that a water affecting activity permit(s) will be obtained and provide a description of the site preparation, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Water affecting activities that require a permit under s. 127 of the Landscape South Australia Act (2019) will not be carried out. No WAA will be undertaken which requires a permit under s. 127 of the Landscape South Australia Act (2019).		

Management of hazardous materials

Will activities be conducted in areas of known uranium and thorium mineralisation? If yes, attach a Radiation Management Plan and confirmation of endorsement of the plan by the Environment Protection Authority South Australia (EPA).	Yes ☐	No ☒
Will any other hazardous material be encountered when exploring in the area? If yes, list the types of hazardous materials and provide a management plan on how these materials will be managed.	Yes ☐	No ☒
<If yes, include text here.>		

Rehabilitation

Detail all the activities and strategies relating to the remediation of impacts associated with the proposed exploration operations. Completion of rehabilitation must be achieved within 3 months after the expiry of this PEPR.
No new tracks are required but if they are needed, the new track routes will be designed to avoid water courses; avoid stands of significant or established vegetation; and minimise potential for erosion. Mature vegetation will be avoided where possible and any overhanging trees will be trimmed by chainsaw of branches as opposed to wholesale tree removal. Where practical, entry and exit points will be created to accommodate ability to turn into the track. New tracks will follow a direct straight line where possible, and avoid S bends during creation to limit tyre rutting. If meandering tracks are required, broad turning circles to prevent excessive erosion and rutting at bends will be implemented. The use of earthmoving equipment to establish new tracks will be kept to the minimum required for a safe and accessible program. Access tracks that are newly created will be rehabilitated with distribution of topsoil and scarification in addition to distribution of branches or similar to deter access. Similarly cleared areas for turkey nests will be rehabilitated in the same manner. Any excavation will be backfilled, then the previously separated stockpile of topsoil will be evenly distributed over the area of disturbance and scarified to promote seed regeneration. Finally, any cleared vegetation (previously stockpiled separately) will be lightly spread across the pad to encourage seed regeneration. Photo sites will be recorded and presented in the annual compliance report.
State the estimated budget required to rehabilitate impacted sites.

Detail all the activities and strategies relating to the remediation of impacts associated with the proposed exploration operations. Completion of rehabilitation must be achieved within 3 months after the expiry of this PEPR.
Based on equipment hire rates and estimated 1 day per site (including turkey's nest), each pumping site will cost approximately $1,700 to rehabilitate, equating to a $2,400 budget estimate for completing the sites.

Vegetation Clearance

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

SECTION E – LEASE CONDITIONS

Retention leases

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

not applicable

SECTION F – MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

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

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

How to fill out the table

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

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

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence				
				LH	**CQ**	**Risk**		
Stakeholders: • freehold land owners • perpetual lease holders • pastoral lease holders • Aboriginal land (Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara and Maralinga Tjarutja lands) • Department of Defence • state government departments. • local government (councils) • federal government • native title parties.	Interference to: • existing or permissible land use (includes loss of income, noise, dust, light and other emissions). • buildings, structures, existing tracks or other infrastructure. • aesthetic values of an area. Noncompliance with legislative requirements.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	All permitting and clearances as required by DEM as part of the Mining Act legislation, will be completed and a record maintained of all relevant notices and applications (e.g. Form 21). All Native Title parties with registered areas covering the proposed exploration area, have been engaged by way of having a registered ILUA, and have been consulted on locations of drilling and cleared any areas of work by way of a site or area clearance. A register of consultation and communication will be maintained. In addition to required regulatory communication relating to work programs under this E-PEPR, Investigator will maintain regular consultative engagement with the impacted pastoral lease holders to ensure that work does not adversely impact on their business operations or infrastructure. Early consultation (phone and/or face to face discussions) with Pastoral Lease holders and Native Title groups to explain scope of program, and to ascertain areas of concern will occur. A traffic management plan will be clearly communicated to all workers and contractors regarding requirements to stick to existing tracks, drive at appropriate speeds and report issues relating to degradation of tracks or damage to infrastructure (fences/gates etc). Staff will use existing track networks wherever possible. Investigator will undertake a hazard analysis relating to operations related to this E-PEPR and on a daily basis as part of pre-start meeting to assess the potential risks to external stakeholders from other potential impacts including fire danger, both from ambient weather conditions, in addition to hot work activities. Investigator have mandatory hot work permitting in place during the fire danger season.	**2**	**B**	**Low**	**Stakeholders are fully informed and satisfied with the proposed methods used to conduct exploration activities on their land, and all prescribed forms are served and agreements obtained in accordance with the Mining Act.**	Provide the information requested within the 'Complaints' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all reasonable complaints from stakeholders are resolved to the satisfaction of both parties prior to and ongoing during the course of exploration program, without the involvement of DEM. Provide the information requested within the 'Landowner details and liaison' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that prescribed forms were served and agreements obtained in accordance with the Mining Act prior to the commencement of exploration activities.

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence				
				LH	**CQ**	**Risk**		
			Investigator will maintain a database of incidents where potential sites of aboriginal heritage importance are identified within the program area. All new tracks and drill sites will be clearly demarcated and ensure that any clearing work undertaken is supervised with adequate recording of work undertaken (including representative photographic evidence) to ensure work is undertaken in such a way as to minimise impact on the environment. Investigator will ensure that rehabilitation is completed to required specifications and that records (photos) are maintained to support such rehabilitation efforts. Station tracks will be surveyed and similarly rehabilitated to a standard of "as good or better" than prior conditions.					
Stakeholder: DEW	Interference to: • existing or permissible land use. • buildings, structures, existing tracks or other infrastructure. • aesthetic values of an area. Noncompliance with legislative requirements.	NO (Applicable to programs located adjacent to or within parks and reserves.)	N/A	**1**	**B**	**Low**	**For activities located within or adjacent to regional reserves, national, conservation and marine parks only:** • **no unauthorised interference with park management activities.**	Provide confirmation that: • Park access notification forms were submitted to DEW and DEM at least 10 days prior to entry into regional reserves, national, conservation and marine parks, or • Program notifications for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period of time, were submitted to DEW and the DEM at least 21 days prior to entry into regional reserves, national, conservation and marine parks.
Flora and fauna and their habitats; includes Commonwealth and state scheduled species.	Loss/modification of native vegetation and associated habitats through the clearance of vegetation.	YES (Applicable to exploration programs located within or impacting on native vegetation.)	Investigator will ensure that workers/contractors are aware of threatened native flora species that are found in the area and will ensure that all workers are aware of the company's traffic management plan in addition to a requirement to remain within the confines of cleared tracks when operating in the area. All initial planning locations are to be inspected with drill sites located in naturally cleared areas where possible. Tracks will be planned to utilise naturally open areas to avoid trees and densely vegetated areas where possible. Any vegetation clearing activities should attempt to leave rootstock intact in soil, to promote new growth after rehabilitation. All vegetation clearing must be pre-approved by Investigator staff. During activity phase, all vehicle movements to be limited to already created tracks and pads. Vegetation and topsoil to be stockpiled separately away from subsurface excavated material. This will allow the topsoil to be evenly spread over the area of disturbance as part of the rehabilitation process. Topsoil is to be scarified to promote seed regeneration. The final step is to lightly spread the separately stockpiled vegetation over the rehabilitated area, again to promote seed regeneration. Pre and post photo monitoring to be undertaken. New tracks are unlikely to be required. However, if required all new tracks and pads are to be rehabilitated after the test pumping program is complete. All incidents involving native flora/fauna will be reported through established reporting guidelines, and recorded in the company's HSE and Environmental databases. Investigator will minimise the spread of potential weeds within the working area by ensuring that all vehicles brought to site are clean and free of seeds and other vegetation material that may potentially introduce weed species. Track and pad clearing operations will be surveyed in advance of clearing by Investigator personnel to ensure that mature species or populations of plants of potential higher diversity are avoided wherever possible. All vehicles will carry a fire extinguisher. A hot work permit system will be implemented onsite, which includes a hazard risk assessment. Work in fire	**2**	**B**	**Low**	**No permanent loss/modification of native flora and fauna populations and their habitats through:** • **clearance** • **fire** • **other** **unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all exploration sites (e.g. drillsites, new track exit/entry points off existing tracks, costeans, campsites) demonstrating that: • The area and method of disturbance is consistent with that described in the PEPR. • No uncontrolled fires* occurred as a result of exploration activities. Representative photos to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence				
				LH	**CQ**	**Risk**		
			danger season will be risk assessed daily and not undertaken on any catastrophic fire day as declared. All hydrocarbons will be bunded. Other chemicals or additives for the drill program will be stored in such a manner to ensure that inadvertent access by fauna and or spills are minimised. Safety data sheets shall be maintained at the project office and drill rig.					
ll flora and fauna, especially listed species.	Loss/modification of the environment (biological, social and economic) through the introduction of weeds and pathogens.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	Investigator will institute a requirement for all vehicles arriving on site to be clean and free of seeds and vegetation that might have potential to spread weeds and pathogens prior to entry to site. Vehicle to be washed in Port Augusta prior to arrival, which is only 70km away along a sealed highway. Traffic management plan shall require vehicles to remain on existing tracks unless safety requirements dictate otherwise. Vehicles will be cleaned prior to mobilisation to site and inspected upon arrival to ensure free of weeds. Fact sheets about weed transport/prevention are to be discussed during site induction.	**2**	**C**	**Mod**	**No introduction of new species of weeds and plant pathogens, nor increase in abundance of existing weeds species.**	Provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report, confirming that: • Vehicle logs were kept during the exploration program, demonstrating that all vehicles are clean and free of plant and mud material prior to entering properties† within the tenement areas, unless otherwise agreed to with the relevant landowners. • Photographic evidence before and during exploration operations and after rehabilitation of disturbed sites was captured, demonstrating that no new weeds and plant pathogens were introduced, nor an increase in abundance of existing weeds recorded.
All fauna	Entrapment of fauna through open drillholes and excavations.	YES (Applicable to exploration programs that involve drilling and/or require excavations.)	Water wells will be capped on completion of test pumping. Turkeys nests will have a ramped side for access/egress and have bunding and fencing around the perimeter of the excavation. Rehabilitation to occur as soon as possible upon completion of the program and in liaison with the pastoral station owners work regime.	**2**	**B**	**Low**	**No fauna traps created as a result of exploration activities.**	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all drillholes and/or excavations demonstrating that: • All drillholes were permanently or temporarily capped/plugged immediately upon completion. • No fauna and livestock became trapped in drillholes and/or excavations throughout the duration of the program. • All rehabilitation was completed within 3 months of expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Representative photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Aboriginal heritage sites	Disturbance to Aboriginal heritage.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	Heritage clearance surveys have been conducted prior to clearing of access tracks/pads occurs. All employees and contractors will be inducted and made aware of their responsibilities regarding Aboriginal Heritage should any site be discovered in the area. Employees and contractors are to report any potential sites that may be regarded as heritage to the Site manager and recorded in the company's in-house built Environmental database.	**2**	**B**	**Low**	**No disturbance to Aboriginal artefacts or sites of significance unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Maintain a database and provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that: • Heritage sites were not impacted during the conduct of the exploration program, unless prior approval was obtained under the appropriate legislation. • Work ceased on discovery of a significant site and recommenced only after authorisation. • Aboriginal heritage sites identified during the exploration program were appropriately recorded and reported to authorities, if not previously known.
European heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance	Disturbance to European heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance (e.g. geological monuments, fossil reserves).	No (Applicable to exploration programs located close to or within European heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance.)	No sites of European or scientific significance have been identified within the area of proposed works.	**1**	**A**	**Low**	**No disturbance to European heritage sites and to sites of scientific and environmental significance unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Demonstrate no impact to heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance by: • Maintaining evidence, including detailed maps showing sites compared to the location of exploration activities, and photographic evidence of sites before and after the conduct of the exploration program. • Providing a statement within the annual exploration compliance report confirming sites were not impacted during the conduct of the exploration program.

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence				
				LH	**CQ**	**Risk**		
Soil/vegetation/fauna	Soil/vegetation contamination (e.g. hydrocarbons, rubbish, drill samples/cuttings, ablutions, other sources).	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	All rubbish will be placed in secure bins or green sample bags, not accessible to wildlife. All rubbish will be disposed of at a registered waste facility. Recycling will be disposed of at a registered waste depot. Ensure hydrocarbon spills are reported within incident systems and appropriate clean up protocols are in place, which will include bagging of all contaminated soil/absorbent pads and removal to a registered waste facility. Spill kits to be maintained at all fuel storage sites (Paris Camp). Chemicals/muds to be stored neatly in packaging and on pallets in laydown area. Any oils or hazardous chemicals to be stored in bunded area. Diesel to be stored at Paris Camp in a self-bunded fuel container.	**2**	**B**	**Low**	**No contamination of soil and vegetation as a result of exploration activities.**	Demonstrate that all domestic or industrial waste (includes general rubbish and hydrocarbons) is disposed of in accordance with the *Environment Protection Act 1993* within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), and that all fuel and chemicals are stored in accordance with EPA requirements, by providing: • The name, location and contact details of the authorised waste disposal facility. • A statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report confirming domestic and industrial waste was removed from all exploration sites and disposed of at an authorised waste disposal facility. • Photographic evidence within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all fuel and chemical storage facilities were managed in accordance with EPA requirements. Maintain photographs of all exploration sites and provide representative photos within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that drill cuttings are: • removed from site and disposed of at a licensed facility • buried under a minimum of 30 cm of soil, or in accordance with EPA guideline, *Radiation protection guidelines on mining in South Australia: mineral exploration*, available on the EPA website, or • backfilled down the drillhole, within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Soil	Disturbance to the soil profile and topography, and accelerated soil erosion caused by exploration activities (e.g. construction of sumps, new tracks and drill pads; ground compaction at laydown areas and camps).	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	Investigator staff to ensure earthwork operators are supervised and briefed on the importance of ensuring the minimal clearance as possible with as little disturbance of topsoil as possible for track construction. Existing tracks will be used as much as possible and all vehicles will stay on established pads and tracks unless unsafe to do. New track turnoffs from existing tracks will not be "dog legged" but created to suit truck turning ability. Track creation will be conducted in a manner that minimises disturbance to mature vegetation and avoids tight bends on tracks (that cut into ground and widen track). Speed restrictions will be enforced and driving to the conditions. Any deviations around mature populations or particularly diverse populations of native species are undertaken by wide, meandering track as opposed to narrow, sharp turns in order to lessen the damage to soil and tracks by vehicles during the program. Construction of turkey nests will require vegetation and topsoil to be stockpiled separately away from subsurface excavated material, to be used during the final stages of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of tracks and turkey nests to be undertaken such that the original profile of land is returned to a level that is consistent with its surroundings and that once any subsurface excavated material is replaced, the separately stockpiled topsoil can be redistributed evenly over the area. The area is then to be scarified to promote seed regeneration. The final step is to lightly spread the separately stockpiled vegetation over the rehabilitated area, again to promote seed regeneration. Pre and post photo monitoring to be undertaken.	**2**	**B**	**Low**	**Where soil disturbance occurs as a result of exploration activities, ensure that:** • **topsoil quality and quantity is maintained** • **the soil profile and topography is reinstated to original conditions** • **there is no accelerated soil erosion.**	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all excavations, drillsites, camps, laydown areas and new tracks demonstrating that: • The soil profile and topography is reinstated to original conditions and is consistent with natural surroundings within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. • Where required, sufficient topsoil is removed (depending on soil profile), stored separately from subsoil and reinstated (in the correct order) within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. • There are no signs of accelerated soil erosion during and post rehabilitation of disturbed sites. Representative photos to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence **LH**	**CQ**	**Risk**		
			All rehabilitation includes the scarification/furrowing of the resultant completed works to allow for the capture of windblown native seeds and promote revegetation. All new tracks will have vegetation placed such that it camouflages the track turnoff (e.g. by placement of dead branches/stumps present in the area) in order to disincentivise the potential for vehicles to disturb rehabilitated areas. All employees and contractors will be aware of the traffic management plan, which includes speed limits and the requirement to restrict driving to existing demarcated tracks and avoid creating new tracks.					
Surface water	Alteration to surface water – interference to surface drainage.	NO (Applicable to exploration programs that are likely to impact on surface drainage channels.)	Test pumping not planned in the vicinity of any salt lakes and will be sited to avoid proximity to drainage courses.	**1**	**A**	**Low**	**No permanent modification to hydrological features caused by exploration activities without obtaining a water affecting permit from the relevant Landscape Board (under Landscapes Act SA 2019).**	Provide before, during and after photographic evidence within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that original drainage contours (watercourses and lakes) are consistent with the natural relief post rehabilitation within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period). Alternatively, provide copies of water affecting permits within the annual exploration compliance report.
Groundwater/aquifer	Groundwater contamination: • contamination of aquifers through entry of pollutants from the surface • interconnection between aquifers • degradation of natural hydrostatic conditions (maintain pre-drilling pressures).	NO (Applicable to all exploration programs that may intersect groundwater.)	No drilling.	**1**	**A**	**Low**	**Drillholes restored to controlling geological conditions that existed before the hole was drilled or, where it is intended to re-enter the hole, the hole must be completed with casing of adequate strength and the casing cemented so that all aquifers are isolated to prevent the movement of any fluids behind the casing.**	Maintain evidence demonstrating that drillholes are decommissioned in accordance with Earth Resources Information Sheet M21, *Mineral exploration drillholes – general specifications for construction and backfilling*, and/or specific conditions from DEW (Groundwater) within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Provide the information requested within the 'Groundwater' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Soil/vegetation/fauna	Discharge of groundwater into the surrounding environment.	YES (Applicable to all exploration programs that may intersect groundwater or where activities require the discharge of groundwater into the surrounding environment.)	There may be potential for groundwater to be discharged during drilling activities. Drill sumps will be constructed at drill site prior to drilling. Intersected water will be captured in these sumps until storage capacity is reached, at which point the hole will be terminated. This E-PEPR has allowed for the collection of pumped water by way of turkeys nests, given the expected high salinity.	**2**	**B**	**Low**	**No discharge of groundwater outside of the exploration site (e.g. drillsite) into the surrounding environment and no discharge of water into a watercourse, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Maintain photographic evidence of all drillsites demonstrating that groundwater was not discharged into the surrounding environment, unless water affecting activity permits were obtained allowing the discharge of groundwater into watercourses and/or lakes. Representative photos and water affecting activity permits (where applicable) to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.
Groundwater users	Interference to existing water users when extracting water from existing dams, water bores or mineral drillholes.	NO (Applicable to all exploration programs that may require the use of water from existing dams, water bores or mineral drillholes.)	A map of registered water wells (below) indicates that the sites are all at least 2 km from existing registered wells The planned pumping test program comprises a 12 hour constant rate test and residual drawdown monitoring. Due to the significant distance between the wells and testing activities and existing registered wells, and the limited volumes of water to be extracted during the testing program, existing users will not be impacted. No water is planned to be extracted from existing water users, dams, bores or other unless in case of an emergency.	**1**	**A**	**Low**	**No public nuisance impacts resulting from the extraction of water for exploration purposes, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Provide the information requested within the 'Complaints' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all reasonable complaints from stakeholders were resolved to the satisfaction of both parties, prior to and ongoing during the course of the exploration program without the involvement of DEM. Where permits are required for the extraction and/or usage of groundwater, provide copies of the licence or permit within the annual exploration compliance report.
Soil/vegetation/fauna	Degradation of rehabilitated access tracks caused by third party access	YES (Applicable to exploration programs	Investigator will complete rehabilitation of access tracks as per DEM guidelines.	**1**	**B**	**Low**	**Rehabilitated access tracks remain permanently closed, unless prior approval under**	Maintain before and after photographic evidence demonstrating that all tracks are closed and rehabilitated within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence				
				LH	**CQ**	**Risk**		
	(includes previously closed and rehabilitated access tracks).	that create new access tracks.)	All tracks are to be camouflaged at entry points by the placement of dead vegetation with additional physical barriers to entry (using dead trees and similar from area to block entry). All sites will have pre and post rehabilitation photographs, including access points to tracks.				**the relevant legislation is obtained.**	program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Representative photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Community/landowners	Damage to infrastructure and loss of income through fire.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	Investigator have a policy of no field activities on days marked as catastrophic fire days by the CFS and a Fire index rating of 50. Investigator also have a policy of daily hazard assessment during the fire danger season and this incorporates checks of the CFS fire danger rating for the area of activity in addition to reference to local conditions – the site supervisor at morning toolbox meetings to discuss the relevant hazards and has the authority to halt operations on a catastrophic fire danger day. All vehicles will have fire extinguishing facilities (either fire extinguishers or fire suppression units). Hot Work Permits are mandatory for any hot work undertaken. Investigator does not allow the construction of open fire's for comfort at any camps or drill locations within the fire danger season. Outside of fire danger season activity is to be hazards assessed. Designated smoking areas at camp will be established with appropriate butt disposal. Pump site smoking if smokers are present will be required within the confines of the cleared pad and must have appropriate butt disposal. Although the likelihood is highly unlikely the consequence is high. This risk is inherent during the summer months and all strategies will be vigoursly enforced.	**1**	**D**	**High**	**No loss of infrastructure or income through fire as a result of exploration activities.**	Provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report confirming that no uncontrolled fires* occurred. Alternatively, provide a report on the independent investigation of all uncontrolled fires* demonstrating that the licensee could not have reasonably prevented the fire through the implementation of precautionary measures.
General public	Injury or death to members of the public as a result of exploration activities.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	The project area is remote in nature and the likelihood of the general public accessing is remote. Pastoralists will be notified formally (Form 21b) and informally via direct contact prior to the commencement of drilling and the location and likely length of the program. Access to the site will be signed with "no unauthorised entry" and relevant safety signage (danger, PPE requirements etc) will be placed before the activity site. All visitors to the active pumping site will be inducted to ensure hazards are identified. Note that whilst the likelihood of such an incident occurring is rated as rare, the consequence has been rated as major, producing a risk ranking of 'High'. This is deemed acceptable, given the highly unlikely likelihood, and the safety measures and level of supervision that will be present.	**1**	**E**	**High**	**No accidents involving the public that could have been reasonably prevented by the licensee.**	Provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report confirming no accidents occurred involving the public during and after the exploration program. If an accident involving the public did occur, provide a copy of the independent investigation report within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that the licensee could not have reasonably prevented the accident through the implementation of precautionary measures.
General public, employees, contractors and the environment	Contamination of the environment when exploring for known uranium and thorium deposits. Public and employee/contractor exposure to low level radiation.	No (Applicable to exploration programs located within known uranium or thorium deposits.)	N/A	**1**	**A**	**Low**	**No increase in background radiation levels, and employee/contractor exposure levels during the exploration program are within safe limits.**	Maintain a database and provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that: • Radiation levels post exploration and rehabilitation are consistent with pre-existing background levels. • Employee and contractors exposure levels were within safe limits during the exploration program.
Other (if applicable)								

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

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

SECTION G - OPERATOR CAPABILITY

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

- Manuals or standard operating procedures that outline the safe and environmentally sound operation of all critical operations associated with the exploration program that ensure compliance with the PEPR.
- Systems in place to monitor, audit and assess compliance against the criteria approved in the PEPR.
- Systems in place to identify and report any noncompliance with regulatory requirements or relevant environmental outcomes (e.g. measures in place to report incidents in accordance with regulation 79(3)).
- Practices and procedures in place to provide appropriate communication of regulatory requirements to employees and contractors (e.g. induction programs).
- Practices and procedures in place to respond to, and communicate with landowners and external parties on the proposed program and compliance matters (e.g. complaints)

Investigator employs leading practise exploration methodologies that are equally matched by corporate policies and safe work procedures for personnel/contractors, communities and the environment in which we operate in.

Our systems ensure all employees and contractors are inducted and informed of their obligations to Workplace Health and Safety, the environment and community we explore in.

Our exploration programs are designed using best practises when considering the environment, aboriginal heritage and safe work program.

Investigator establishes stakeholder relationships to work mutually and cooperatively with landowners, traditional owners and other key agencies.

Investigator have an operational safety management system and environmental management system.

SECTION H –ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

<Include text here.>

SECTION I – PHOTOS

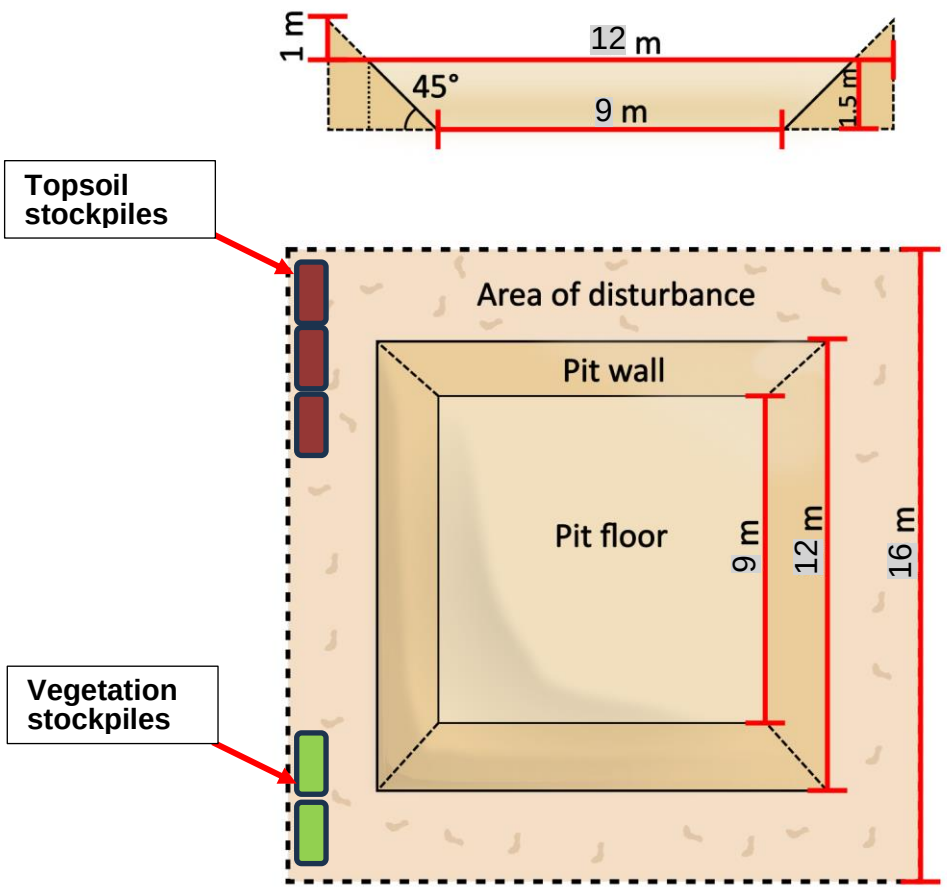
Include photographs in this section:

- that have been obtained during site visits
- that help describe relevant environmental and operational aspects in the PEPR.

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

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Zone	Details and Comments
Paris Camp	7/07/2021		596233	6387210	53	Investigator's Paris Camp

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Zone	Details and Comments
Proposed Turkey's Nest	9/07/2024					Dimensions for proposed turkey's nest to be constructed at each water well site.



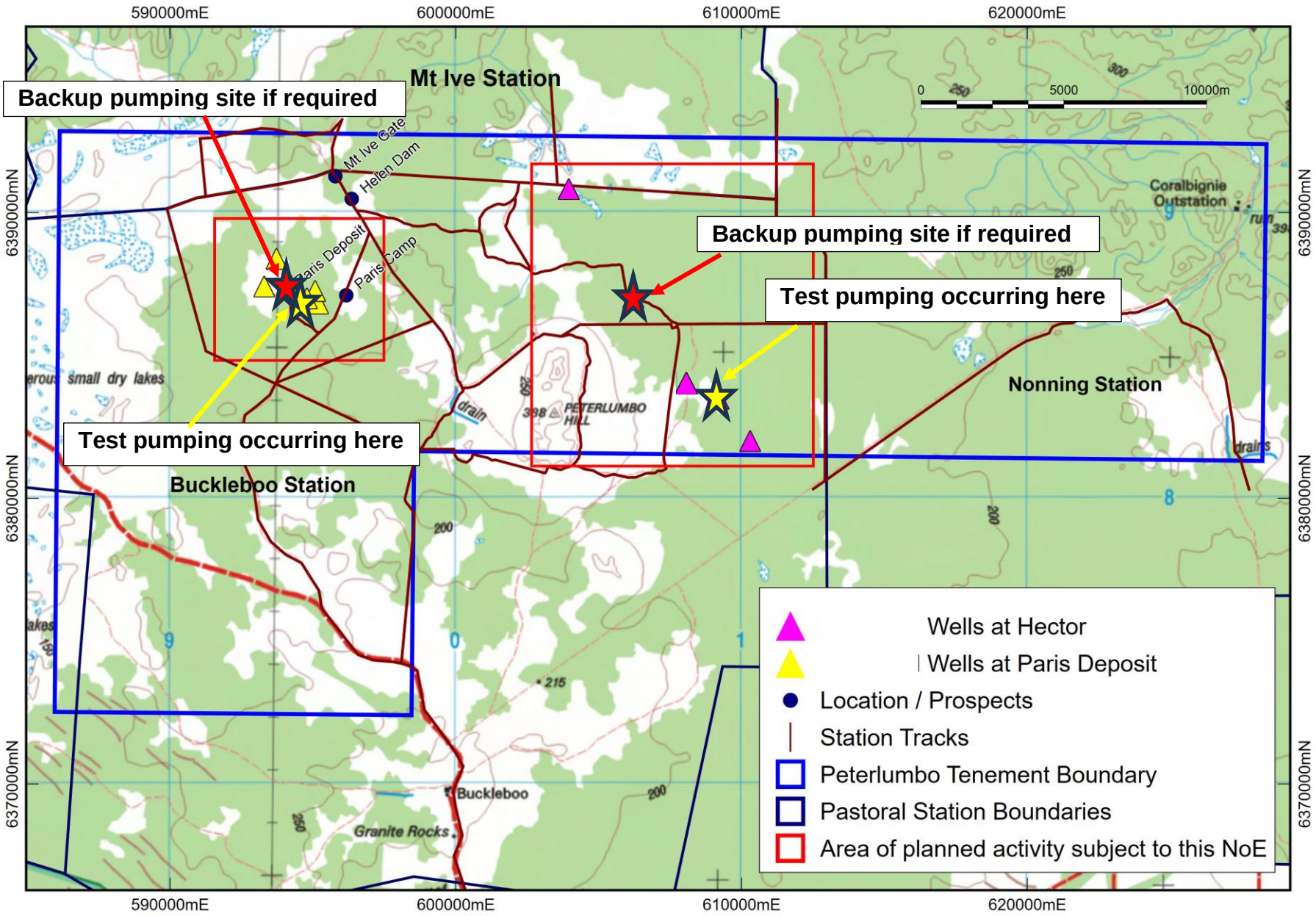
SECTION J – MAPS

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

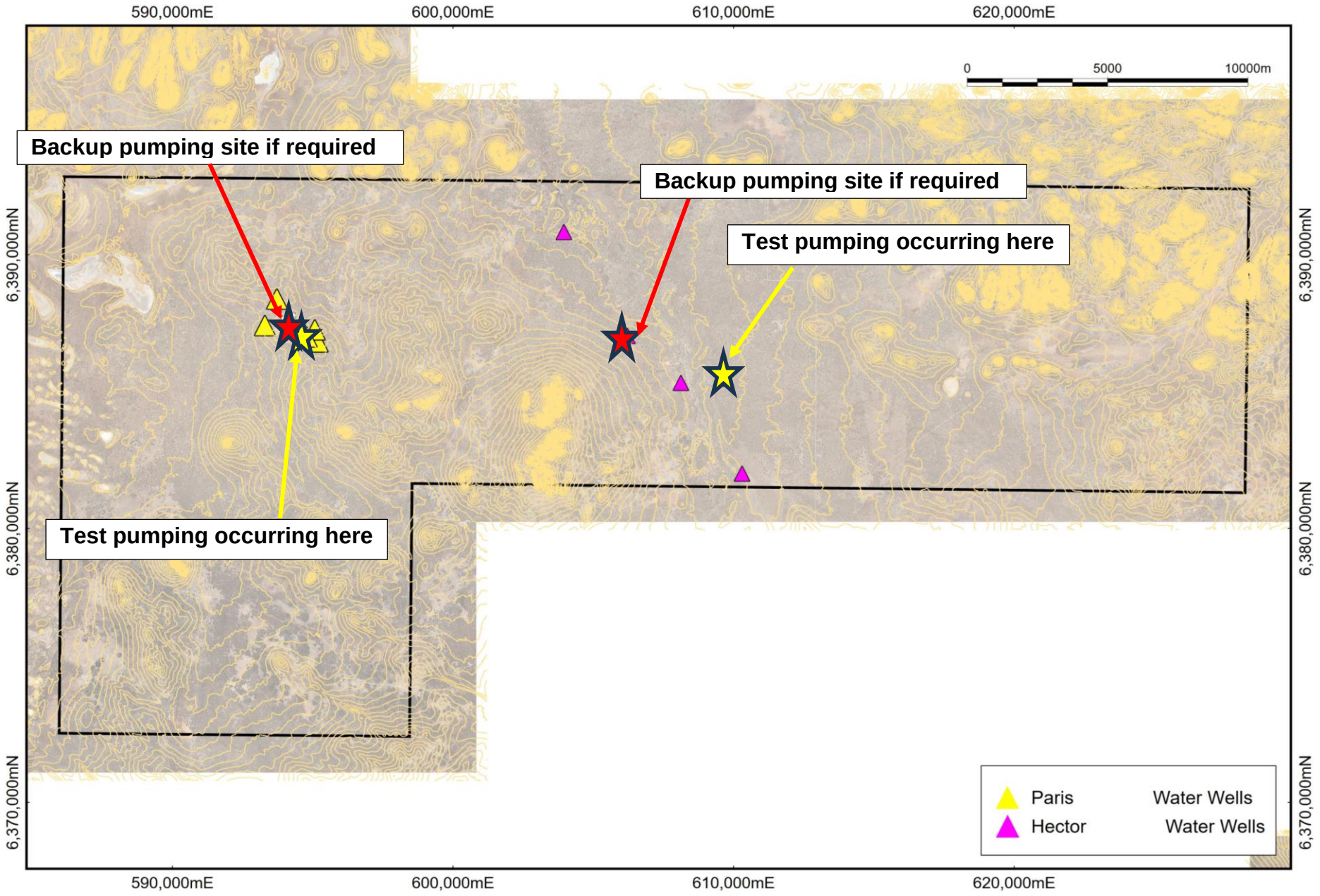
- tenement boundaries,
- cadastral information,
- existing surface contours,
- existing vegetation,
- location of the proposed exploration operations (includes drillholes, existing and new access tracks, drill traverses, campsites, laydown areas and other applicable information) and/or the target exploration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

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

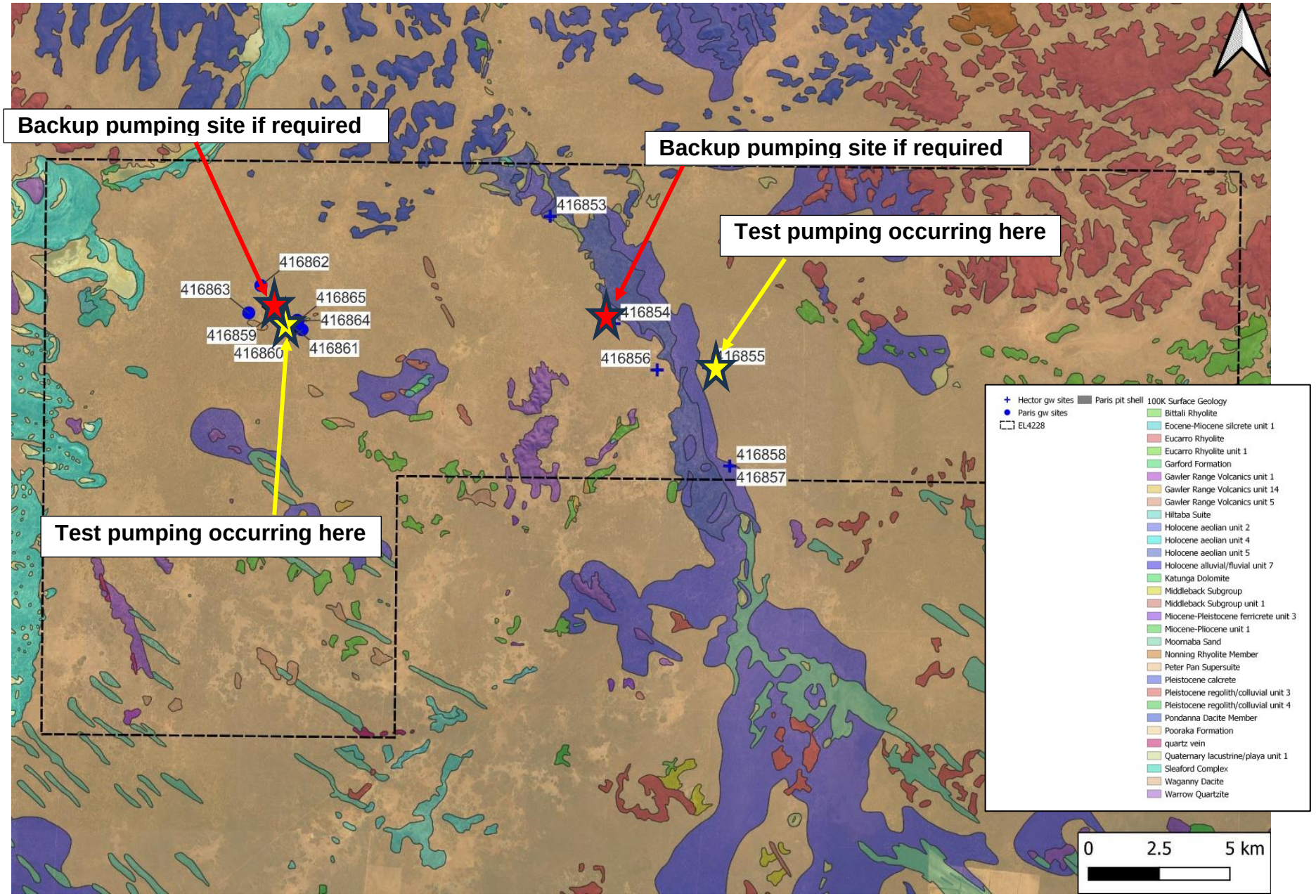
<Attach maps here.>



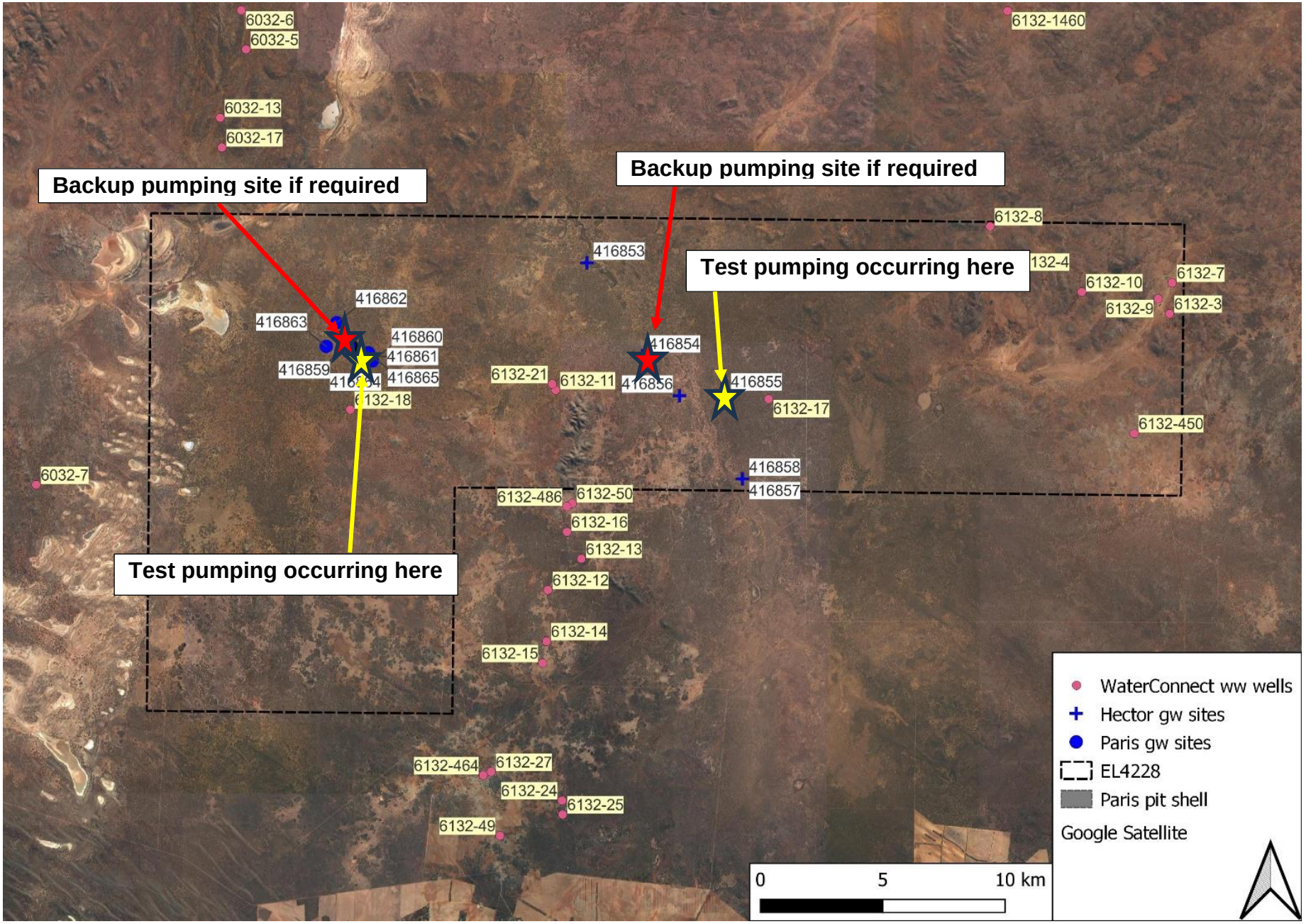
Above – Region showing locations of nearby homesteads, work areas and tracks.



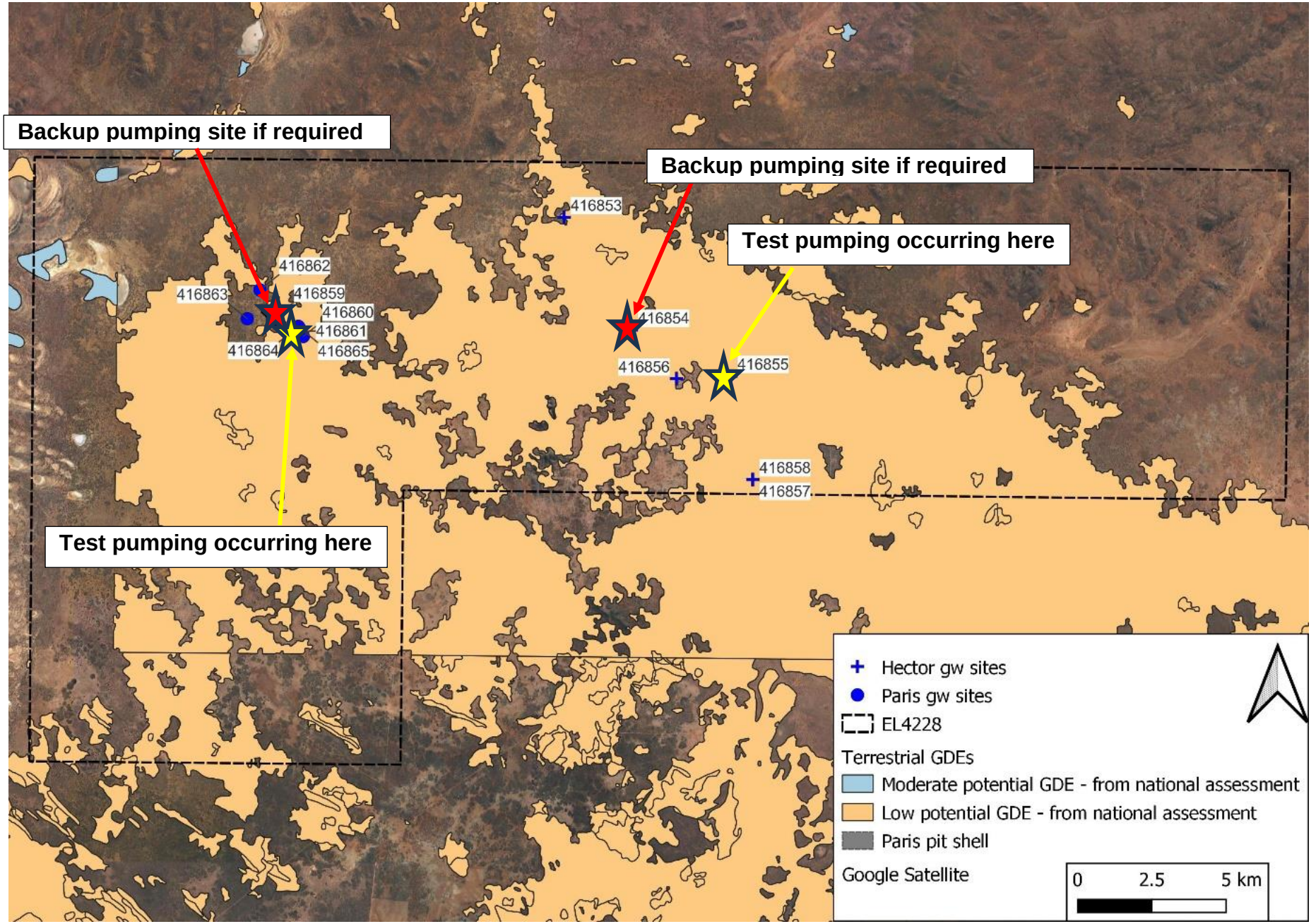
Above – Project area with 5m contours.



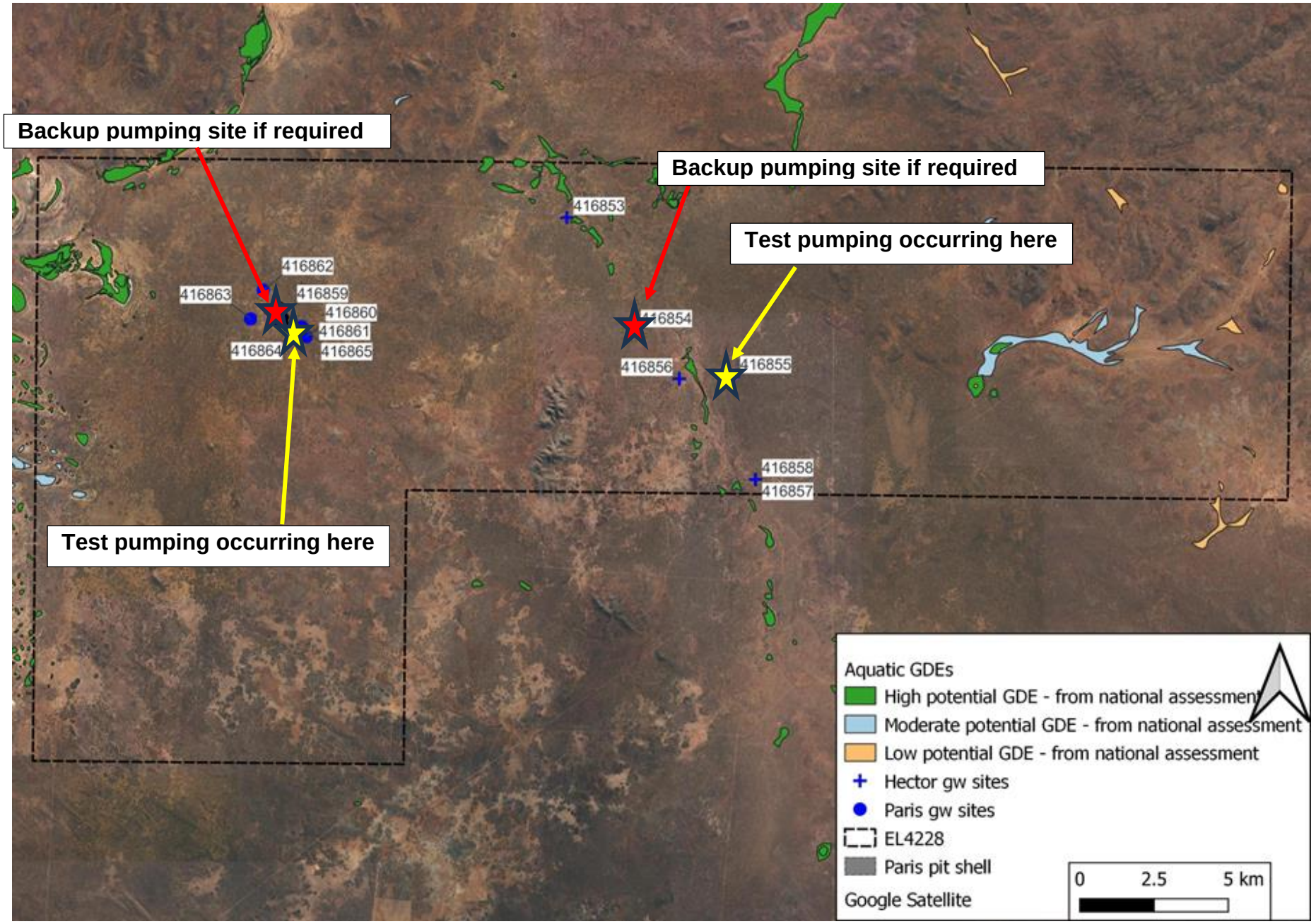
Above – Project area with 100K regional surface geology.



Above – registered water wells identified in waterconnect within area of work program



Above Bureau of Meteorology GDE for terrestrial areas



Above Bureau of Meteorology GDE for aquatic areas

SECTION K – PUBLIC RELEASE

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

SECTION L – SUBMISSION OF THE APPLICATION

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

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