Prodigy Gold

FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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1. Introduction

Prodigy Gold NL (Prodigy Gold) is an exploration company located in Darwin, Northern Territory with an extensive portfolio of tenements in the Greater Tanami region of the Northern Territory (Figure 1).

This Fire Management Plan (FMP) has been prepared by Prodigy Gold in support of the Company's Authorisations to undertake exploration work on tenements held in the Greater Tanami Region.

This Fire Management Plan (FMP) delineates the strategy utilised by Prodigy Gold for managing fire, encompassing protective measures and controls devised to minimise environmental impacts. It also outlines monitoring procedures and environmental management practices across the project areas.

The FMP will be reviewed regularly to maintain relevance to all aspects of the project as part of the Prodigy Gold's review of its Mining Management Plans within the Greater Tanami Region.

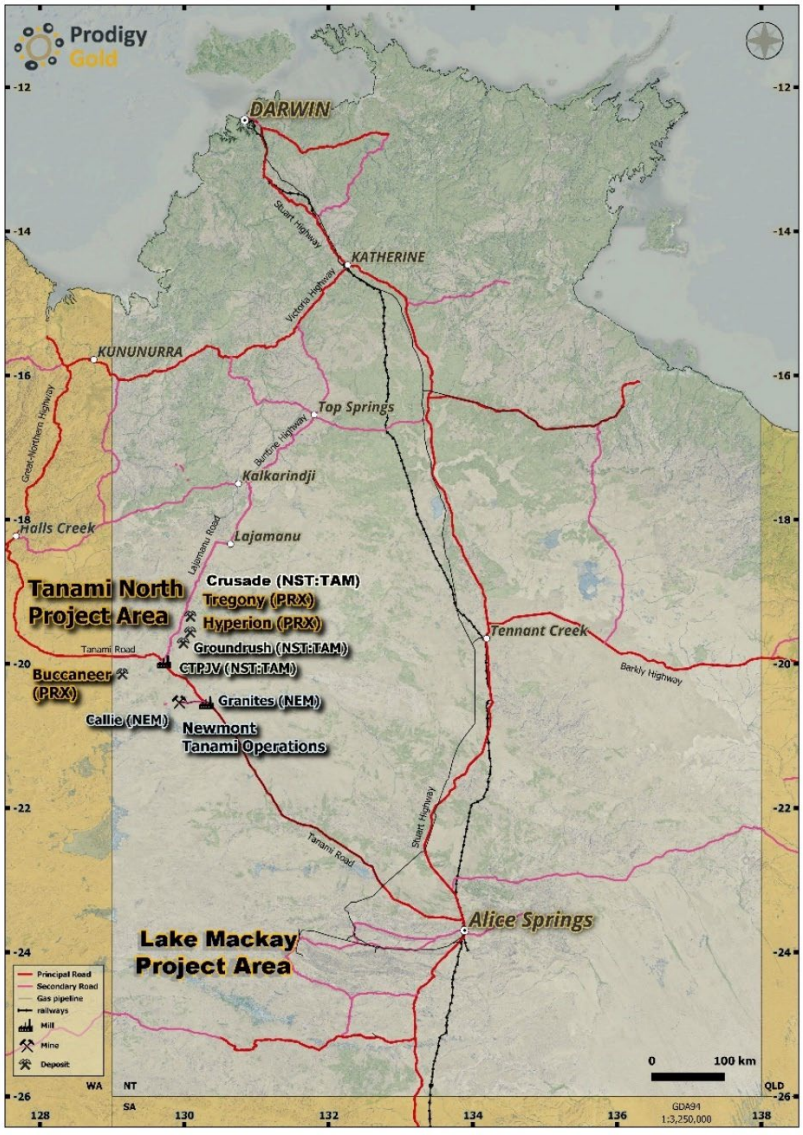

Figure 1 Regional location of Prodigy Gold's projects.

2. Project Background

Prodigy Gold's project areas are located NW of Alice Springs (Figure 1) and to the east of the Northern Territory and Western Australian border. The site is accessed from east and west by the Tanami Road, which runs Northwest from Alice Springs to the Northern Territory and Western Australian border (Figure 1). The project areas can also be accessed Lajamanu Road which heads south from the

community of Lajamanu which is north of the Tregony camp.

Prodigy Gold is active in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory. The Tanami Region is divided into several sub-projects each with its own Mining Management Plan or plan in preparation. Those sub-projects are shown in Figure 2 and noted as:

- Tanami North Project area (Previously Suplejack Project)
- Hyperion Project area
- Tanami Project area – Currently included in the Stockton Mining Sales agreement.
- Lake Mackay Project area

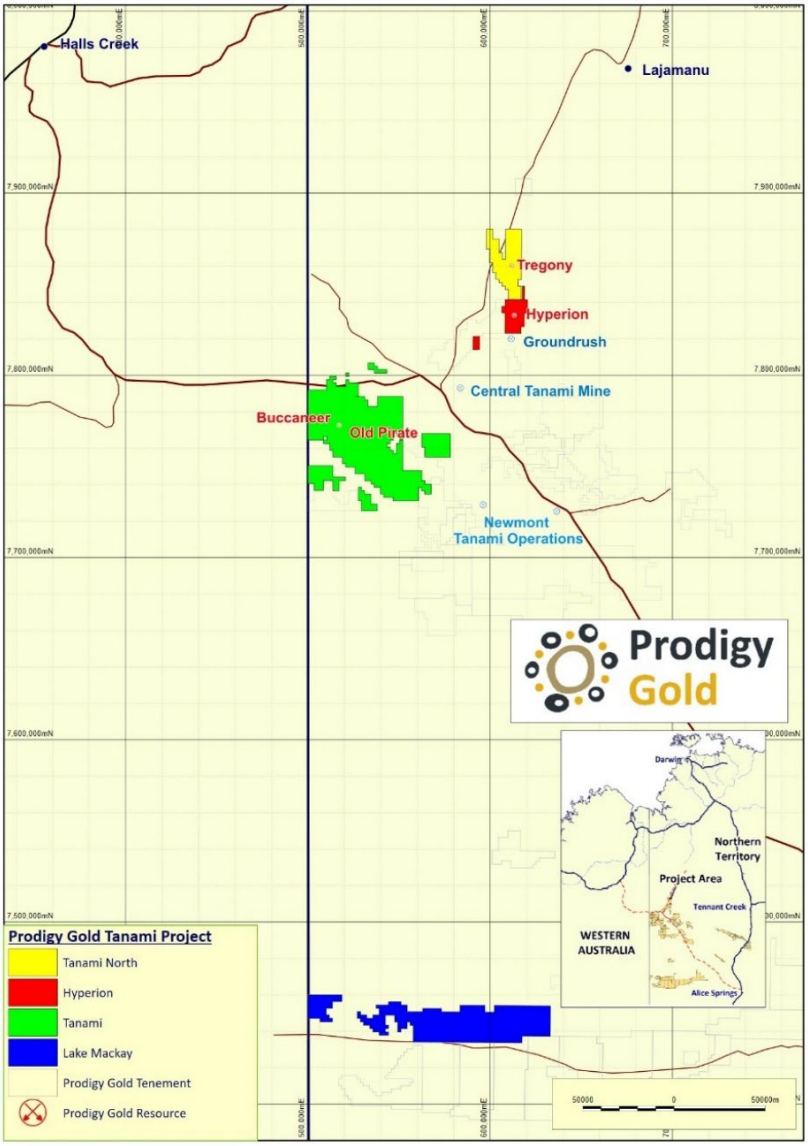

Figure 2 Prodigy Gold's Tanami Projects

3. Objectives

This document has been developed by Prodigy Gold NL (Prodigy Gold) to provide the staff and contractors based at any of their projects with information and understanding of fire policies and procedures. The objectives of this Fire Management Plan (FMP) are to;

- Minimise the risk of impact of fires associated with proposed activities.
- Ensure that fire control practices are implemented on site to minimise the risk of fire from site

operations and wildfires.

- Ensure that Prodigy Gold complies fully with its legal obligations in relation to fire safety.

The FMP is in place to set targets so:

- No wildfires are caused by exploration activities, whether deliberate or accidental.
- No Improper practices occur leading to unsuitable fire regimes.
- No human injuries or loss of equipment/facilities from wildfires occurs.

3.1 Scope

The FMP applies existing management commitments, as outlined in Exploration Mining Management Plans for Prodigy Gold, with regards to fire management and safety for exploration purposes and expands to include all fire management at Prodigy Gold's projects. The FMP will be subject to ongoing review and change to ensure that it remains relevant and effective throughout the life of the operation. The revision of the plan will occur regularly from the implementation of the FMP.

3.2 Actions

The following guidelines are to be followed by all field personnel:

- Comfort fires must be dug into the ground and/or surrounded by a low earth or stell container or rock wall to prevent spreading of hot embers and burning wood;
- Comfort fires must be sited on cleared ground which is barren of vegetation over a radius of at least five metres from the fireplace;
- Fires must be used as needed for cooking, or as comfort fires if not in a Fire Danger Period, Fire Ban or Fire Protection Zone;
- Fires are not to be lit under windy conditions;
- A shovel and/or ready supply of water must be close at hand; and
- Only dead wood should be collected for fuel and firewood should be checked for inhabitants prior to use, e.g. lizards within hollow logs.
- The fire is not left unattended at any time while lit.
- The fire is extinguished without delay on it ceasing to be used.

To minimise risk of vehicle fire, drill rigs and light vehicles must carry fire extinguishers and/or 'on-board' fire suppressant systems.

If a wildfire is encountered, personnel should avoid the area and evacuate from any downwind positions. For safety reasons, Prodigy Gold personnel are not permitted to try to fight wildfires as they can be highly unpredictable. When safe to do so, the wildfire shall be reported to Bushfires NT and station owners, as per s 90(2)(a)(b) of the *Bushfires Management Act 2016* as well anyone else who might be affected by the wildfire.

Should a fire threaten an exploration site or camp site and evacuation is not an option, and it appears probable/highly likely that the fire will approach the site, back-burning Ito reduce the amount of vegetation (fuel) in the immediate vicinity of the site is permitted under the following circumstances:

- Move portable plant and equipment to a safe location;
- Preferably select small patches of vegetation to burn individually, one at a time. After each patch is burnt, extinguish remaining embers to avoid ember attack on nearby surrounds should the wind pick-up unexpectedly;
- Fires are not to be lit under windy conditions. Back-burning is best done early in the morning or

in the evening when the wind dies down;

- Always burn up-wind, i.e. alight vegetation only where a fire break exists in the down-wind direction. The intention is to burn the vegetation (and thereby eliminate the fuel) in the zone between the site and the wildfire;
- A shovel and/or ready supply of water must be close at hand for extinguishing embers;
- Ensure a line of retreat away from the fire to safe ground (i.e. where no fuel exists);
- Never attempt to back-burn alone - only do so with another team member present; and
- If in any doubt, and safe to do so, do not attempt back-burning - EVACUATE THE AREA.

All works are to be undertaken in a safe manner incorporating the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Job Safety Analysis (JSA) prior to the commencement of each task.

4. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Legislations and codes

The following fire safety legislation is applicable in the Northern Territory (NT) and to Prodigy Gold:

- *Bushfires Management Act* 2016
- Bushfires Management (General) Regulations 2017
- *Environment Protection Act 2019* (NT)
- *Fire and Emergency Act 1996* (*NT)*
- *Fire and Emergency Regulations 2011* (NT)
- *Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)*
- *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* (NT)

Bushfires NT form's part division of the Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (DEPWS) and provide support and assistance with fire protection areas of the Northern Territory. Prodigy Gold's project areas need to ensure that Traditional Owners are confident that the project areas are always well protected from fires that they might light close to the work areas (or even a long way away from the site, but that have the potential to travel to the site even under mild conditions) so that their traditional and landscape-scale burning activity is not hindered by the existence of the mine site and personnel. Prodigy Gold will adhere to this by keeping vegetation loads below the thresholds, by way of localized prescribed burning efforts and regular maintenance of all firebreaks.

Prodigy Gold, and their staff, will adhere to all relevant legislation. Prodigy Gold will specifically undertake seasonal maintenance of firebreaks surrounding accommodation camp buildings and infrastructure in line with legislative requirements, and as part of an integrated fire management approach, to reduce the risk of fire. Refer to section 6 Fire mitigation strategies / hazard management for further details.

4.2 Standards and guidance material

The following Australian standards and codes of practice apply:

- AS 4665 (Int)-2002, Guidelines for Fire Safety Audits for Buildings (Int)
- AS 3745-2010, Emergency Control Organisation and Procedures for Buildings, Structures

and Workplaces
- Fire Engineering Guidelines 2021(Canberra, ACT: Australian Building Codes Board, 2021)
- Prodigy Gold Emergency Response Management Plan

4.3 Consultation

Prodigy Gold has consulted with the Traditional Owners through the Central Land Council (CLC) regarding traditional fire management practices and incorporated their advice into this document.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibility for ensuring the site environmental requirements is met, including the FMP, will lie with the exploration manager or their delegate.

The responsibilities will include:

1. ensuring company-wide compliance with FMP and policy application throughout the company
2. allocation of appropriate funding for fire safety
3. ensuring the infrastructure design, installation and maintenance of Fire Systems are consistent with the requirements of the FMP.

The Managing Director will be responsible for ensuring employees are appropriately trained, employees will then be responsible for carrying out a range of activities to minimise fire safety risk.

6. MANAGEMENT

The Prodigy Gold project areas fall within the Alice Springs Fire Management Zone. Vegetation is generally sparse because of the arid climate and predominantly sandy soils. Fire risk in this country will always be higher in years following seasons of good rains, when grasses respond to soil moisture. These are the times to expect large wildfires to threaten the projects and the times when preventative prescribed burning practices are most needed. The majority of fires in the NT are thought to be either accidently (e.g. embers from a lit cigarette) or intentionally lit (e.g. backburning or Traditional Owner practices)[1]. Fire scar history suggests that roadside ignitions will also be a source of fires to the north and east. The site will operate under the general principle of fire avoidance. The main sources of fire are outlined below:

1. lighting generated natural wildfire.
2. uncontrolled burns – not Prodigy Gold
3. accidental fires – community activities
4. accidental fires – Prodigy Gold activities

There will be no central reticulated fire system or fire hoses at any of the Project areas. Fire protection occurs through use of handheld fire extinguishers within buildings and close to equipment. Around the project area, fire breaks will be used to prevent naturally occurring fires from damaging buildings and infrastructure.

All mining equipment and gensets will be equipped with appropriate fire extinguishers.

Housekeeping will play a major part in Prodigy Gold's FMP, including reducing waste and dry vegetation, not only in fire breaks but also around infrastructure on site.

Prodigy Gold personnel are strictly banned from lighting fires except under controlled conditions.

[1] Bryant C 2008. Understanding bushfire: trends in deliberate vegetation fires in Australia – Northern Territory. Technical and background paper series no. 27. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.

Fires are banned during the course of normal field work activities, but campfires and barbecues are permitted in designated areas under controlled conditions and with the permission of the site manager/supervisor.

The following guidelines are to be followed by all personnel;

All staff will comply with fire ban days declared by BushFires NT, a delegated staff member will monitor the Bureau of Metrology website (BOM) and other available fire monitoring websites (e.g. NT PFES Incident map https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/incidentmap). This can be a task allocated to staff who are not on site at the time to ensure constant communication is possible.

1. Open fires must be dug into the ground and/or surrounded by a low earthen or rock wall and/or contained within a suitable metal container to prevent spreading of hot embers and burning wood.
2. Open fires must be sited on cleared ground which is barren of vegetation over a radius of at least five metres from the fireplace.
3. Fires are not to be lit under windy conditions, greater than 20km/hr.
4. A shovel and/or ready supply of water must be close at hand.
5. Only dead wood should be collected for fuel, and firewood should be checked for inhabitants prior to use, e.g. lizards within hollow logs.

In compliance with Prodigy Gold's mine management plans (MMP); no employee of, or contractor to, the company is permitted to light fires for the purpose of clearing vegetation. Back burning is only permitted in the case of a direct emergency, where evacuation and/or infrastructure are compromised and no other form of fire protection is available, or for reducing fuel loads in consultation with Traditional Owners.

6.1 Bushfire / wildfire threat

Vegetation consists mainly of spinifex with scattered low trees (mostly species of eucalyptus and acacia), shrubs and herbaceous plants. The growing period is generally directly after the wet season, which occurs from December through to May, with the amount of dry vegetation available as a fuel source depending on the amount of rain and the growth of vegetation for the season. In addition, the dominant wind direction is from the east during the dry season and northeast during the wet season, therefore bush fires from the east and northeast (respective of seasonal variations) will be of potential danger for Prodigy Gold's staff and operations.

In place only one access road to and from the site exists and will be sufficient for those operations, as long as all fires are monitored when noted so evacuation can be completed in a timely manner. Monitoring of local bushfires/wildfires will focus on those fires to the north and northeast. Where possible two accesses will be established to reduce the risk of being isolated during a fire, this has been possible at Tregony and will be used at other sites where practical.

The risk of wildfire is predominantly from August through to November, where the frequency of storms and lighting strikes increases, and a surplus of dry vegetation is available. A fires potential intensity will generally increase as the year progresses as the fuel loads become drier.

If a wildfire is encountered, personnel should avoid the area and evacuate any downwind positions, this will include moving any company or contractor equipment where possible. For safety reasons, Prodigy Gold personnel are not permitted to fight such fires as they can be highly unpredictable. It is acceptable for Prodigy Gold staff to offer support to external groups who are trained and willing to fight fires, this could be in the form of providing accommodation, food and water or even mapping to assist with location of fires. This is all to be completed in a safe manner and with the permission of the Exploration Manager or site supervisor.

Should a fire threaten an active exploration project area or camp site and evacuation is not an option, and it appears probable/highly likely that the fire will approach the site; back-burning to reduce the amount of vegetation (fuel) in the immediate vicinity of the site is permitted if the following actions are taken:

1. Ensure communication remains available for site whenever possible (e.g. Satellite phones are switched on and have signal)
2. Move portable plant and equipment to a safe location.
3. Preferably select small patches of vegetation to burn individually, one at a time. After each patch is burnt, extinguish remaining embers to avoid ember attack on nearby surrounds should the wind pick-up unexpectedly.
4. Fires are not to be lit under windy conditions. Back-burning is best done early in the morning or in the evening when the wind dies down.
5. Always burn up-wind, i.e. alight vegetation only where a fire break exists in the down-wind direction. The intention is to burn the vegetation (and thereby eliminate the fuel) in the zone between the site and the wildfire.
6. A shovel and/or ready supply of water must be close at hand to extinguish embers.
7. Ensure a line of retreat away from the fire to safe ground (i.e. where no fuel exists).
8. Never attempt to back-burn alone – only do so with another team member present.
9. If in any doubt, do not attempt back-burning – EVACUATE THE AREA

Prodigy Gold personnel may undertake Basic Wildfire Awareness training with Bushfires NT (or equivalent).

7. FIRE MITIGATION STRATEGIES / HAZARD MANAGEMENT

7.1 Environmental induction

The site induction, which covers environmental and safety aspects, will inform all personnel about fire awareness, the requirement to obtain a Hot Work Permit before undertaking welding, cutting and grinding activities, emergency contact numbers, and procedures in case of a fire.

All employees and contractors will be required to attend a site induction, with attendance documented on the Induction/Training Record Form and Induction/Training Register.

7.2 Monitoring wildfires

The site manager/supervisor will nominate an onsite person to closely monitor weather conditions, including dominant wind direction, seasonal vegetation growth (fire fuel stores), seasonal rainfall and regional bushfires. Daily monitoring will be necessary from August through to November, and specifically through November to February when fire danger is highest. Observations of fuel loads and rainfall will be required regularly (monthly) throughout the year, with fire risk being higher in years following seasons of good rains. These are the times to expect large wildfires to threaten the site. Training for wildfire monitoring will incorporate the knowledge of such fire regimes and techniques for preventative practices, such as prescribed controlled burning.

Monitoring of the BOM website will be undertaken in the evenings, by an appointed staff member, for bushfires warnings and fire bans for the following day. Appropriate management will be implemented the next day.

If a bushfire is approaching the project, this information must be reported to senior management, who has the responsibility to preserve site infrastructure and ensure safety of all personnel in such an event.

The nominated person will have access to the following resources to make informed decisions about wildfire and the risk posed to the operations, staff, and environment:

Northern Australian Fire information available from: http://www.firenorth.org.au/nafi2

BOM bushfire weather updates available from: http://www.born.gov.au/weather-services/bushfire/about-bushfire-weather.shtml

Bushfire current fire locations available from: https://myfirewatch.landgate.wa.gov.au/map.html

Department of Land Resource Management's explanation about fire and associated responsibilities available from: http://www.lrm.nt.gov.au/bushfires/responsibilities

Monitoring of other websites which track wildfire will also be the responsibility of the site manager/supervisor. Suggested sites include:

- NT PFES Website https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/incidentmap
- North Australia fire information https://firenorth.org.au/nafi3
- Bushfire IO https://bushfire.io/

Monitoring of local bushfires/wildfires will focus on those areas that will restrict access to and from the site of operations.

7.3 Firebreaks

In the Northern Territory, the *Bushfires Management Act 2016* establishes the legal framework and responsibilities for bushfire management. The fundamental principle established by the Act is that the onus for bushfire management rests with the landholder or occupier of the land and, as such, all fire breaks be:

1. a minimum of 4m wide
2. graded, or slashed to a maximum height of 50mm with all slashed material removed
3. lawn or cultivated garden.

Note: this is best practice, however outside of fire protection zones it is not a legal requirement. Strategic fire breaks will be constructed around all camps and where possible along station fence lines with consultation with station owners/managers. Firebreaks will aim to enable vehicle access to fight fires (approximately 6m wide), can assist with controlling a fire, and server as control lines from which back burning may be undertaken to stop wildfires in extreme conditions. Back burning and/or controlled burning will only be undertaken with a permit under the *Bushfires Management Act 2016* (NT) that is currently administered by Bushfires NT (where applicable) and in consultation with the Traditional Owners/Station Managers.

All operational areas, including accommodation and power generators will be placed in cleared areas and surrounded by a 6m fire break cleared completely of vegetation and debris. Hydrocarbons and hazardous materials are to be stored in accordance with AS1940-2004 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids; appropriate hazard separation zones of fire risk areas from fuel storage and hazardous chemical storage facilities will be enforced.

No firebreaks are to be constructed around drilling sites, as the drill pads will work as a form of firebreak if site is at risk. It is important that the Exploration Manager or Site Supervisor monitors the potential for fires in and around the exploration activities and react with warning to ensure staff can remain safe.

7.4 Hot Work Permit- NT WorkSafe

All welding, cutting and grinding activities that are undertaken on site require the issue of a hot work permit, and shall be undertaken in accordance with s77(1)(a)(i) and (ii) and (b) of the *Bushfire*

Management Act 2016 (NT). The permit will specify fire control practices to ensure no fires are started from conducting these activities. The hot works permit is legislated by the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Cth) and administrated under NT WorkSafe; the application for hot works permits is part of Prodigy Gold's Safety Management System (Refer to Appendix 2).

Hot work refers to any processes including welding, soldering, grinding, cutting and brazing that can be a source of ignition. Heat generating processes are a fire hazard both during the process and for some time after, particularly where flammable materials are in close proximity. In Australia, a hot work permit is required for hot work that is not part of the day-to-day production processes.

Prodigy Gold will align itself with the control measures (outlined in Safe Work Australia's Welding Processes Code of Practice) specifically for welding and other hot works activities including:

1. Isolate fuel sources from ignition sources.
2. Purge all traces of flammable or combustible materials from drums, vessels and tanks which are to be welded prior to welding, and preferably filled with an inert substance such as nitrogen gas or water.
3. Use fire resistant barriers to prevent welding sparks accidently reaching flammable and combustible materials.
4. Check work areas are well ventilated to prevent accumulation of flammable vapours in the work area.
5. Check work area is free from rubbish, paper or dust that could be a potential fuel source or produce dust explosions.
6. Use flashback arrestors on gas hoses to prevent the flames travelling back and igniting the gas in cylinder.
7. Drain and purge equipment, such as gas hoses, and lock the gas *off* at the valve immediately after use.
8. Do not store flammable and combustible materials near welding area.
9. Keep and maintain firefighting equipment near welding area.

7.5 Incineration of wastes

Prodigy Gold will incinerate solid wastes, i.e. cardboard and food scraps, to reduce the solid and putrescible wastes around camp as required under the biodiversity and waste management plans. Prodigy Gold will incinerate material in a bunded pit, only on days where wind is low, and the fire risk is low to moderate. Fires must be supervised at all times and can only be lit by authorisation from the site manager or their delegate. A fire break must be constructed around the perimeter of the bunded fire pit for at least 6m to prevent unintentional fire spread.

7.6 Communications

All vehicles are fitted with a two-way radio that can also be used in an emergency situation. All light-vehicles will contain satellite phones when conducting regional exploration activities. During fires all communication tools must be on and operational to ensure communication is possible during any wildfires.

In the event of a fire endangering the camp or operations, staff and/or environment; the site manager or their delegate will issue a warning and instructions for staff over the two-way radio system and if necessary, satellite phones for remote vehicles.

7.7 Firefighting equipment

7.7.1 Fire extinguishers.

Portable fire extinguishers are located in easily identifiable locations throughout the buildings and vehicles. Their locations and suitability for use on various types of fires (e.g. electrical, flammable liquids, ordinary combustibles) will be instructed through the site induction. The operating instructions and designated use criteria are displayed on each extinguisher in word and pictogram format.

Extinguishers are only suitable to use on fires in their incipient stages (small or beginning).

7.7.2 Mobile water tanks

Small trailer mounted tanks with firefighting pumps will be available for camps to be used to protect infrastructure. These should only be used by suitably trained staff.

7.8 Firefighting training

The nominated person to monitor bushfires as detailed in Section 7.2 will be given site specific training to carry out the monitoring role.

Bushfires NT conduct nationally accredited courses including a Basic Wildfire Awareness Course, and a Fire Fighter NT Course. The Basic Wildfire Awareness Course will be considered a minimum for site staff.

7.9 Vehicle inspections

To minimise risk of vehicle fire, drill rigs and light vehicles must carry fire extinguishers and/or 'on-board' fire suppressant systems. It is also recommended that contractors working on site have suitable fire suppressants on their equipment as well as manage their own extinguishers.

All vehicles on site and arriving on site will be checked daily as part of the daily vehicle prestart check to ensure that they are fitted with appropriate safety and fire control equipment that includes a fire extinguisher and two-way radio. In addition, engine bays and exhaust systems will be checked for vegetation to prevent ignition of vegetation by hot engines.

7.10 Emergency response

The Exploration Manager or Site Supervisor will be responsible for any emergency response activities will one site. This will include communication to all site works, communication with Darwin office and with all relevant contractors. At time this role will also work with the CLC teams or Station management. Emergency response will be undertaken in accordance with Prodigy Gold's Emergency Response Management Plan (ERMP).

8. FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

FIRE MANAGEMENT	
OBJECTIVES	Minimise the risk of impact of fires associated with proposed activities. Ensure that fire control practices are implemented on site to minimise the risk of fire from site operations and wildfires. Ensure that Prodigy Gold complies fully with its legal obligations in relation to fire safety
TARGETS	No wildfires caused by exploration activities, whether deliberate or accidental. No Improper practices leading to unsuitable fire regimes. No human injuries or loss of equipment/facilities from wildfires
ACTIONS	The following guidelines are to be followed by all field personnel: • Open fires must be dug into the ground and/or surrounded by a low earth or stell container or rock wall to prevent spreading of hot embers and burning wood; • Open fires must be sited on cleared ground which is barren of vegetation over a radius of at least five metres from the fireplace; • Fires should only be used as needed for cooking; • Fires are not to be lit under windy conditions; • A shovel and/or ready supply of water must be close at hand; and • Only dead wood should be collected for fuel and firewood should be checked for inhabitants prior to use, e.g. lizards within logs. To minimise risk of vehicle fire, drill rigs and light vehicles must carry fire extinguishers and/or 'on-board' fire suppressant systems. If a wildfire is encountered personnel should avoid the area and evacuate any downwind positions. For safety reasons, Prodigy Gold personnel are not permitted to try to fight such fires as they can be highly unpredictable. Should a fire threaten an exploration site or camp site and evacuation is not an option, and it appears probable/highly likely that the fire will approach the site, back-burning to reduce the amount of vegetation (fuel) in the immediate vicinity of the site is permitted under the following circumstances: • Move portable plant and equipment to a safe location; • Preferably select small patches of vegetation to burn individually, one at a time. After each patch is burnt, extinguish remaining embers to avoid ember attack on nearby surrounds should the wind pick-up unexpectedly; • Fires are not to be lit under windy conditions. Back-burning is best done early in the morning or in the evening when the wind dies down; • Always burn up-wind, i.e. alight vegetation only where a fire break exists in the down-wind direction. The intention is to burn the vegetation (and thereby eliminate the fuel) in the zone between the site and the wildfire;

	• A shovel and/or ready supply of water must be close at hand for extinguishing embers; • Ensure a line of retreat away from the fire to safe ground (i.e. where no fuel exists); • Never attempt to back-burn alone - only do so with another team member present; and • If in any doubt, and safe to do so, do not attempt back-burning - EVACUATE THE AREA.
MONITORING	Regular inspections of firefighting equipment to ensure that it is serviceable. Regular checks of undercarriage of light vehicles and cleaning, to ensure build-up of grass is limited, thus minimising the risk of vehicle fires and trailing spot fires. Records in Environmental Observations and Incident Register. Reporting of any fires in proximity to exploration activities or camps. Use of third-party websites to monitor movement of fires where possible. This is now a great source of information available to people on site with internet connections.
REVIEW & REPORTING	Reporting of any incidents internally and to DITT in accordance with Section 29 of the *Mining Management Act.* Review of inspections/checks to be provided in annual MMP reporting.

9. REFERENCES

9.1 Legislation

- *Bushfire Act 2009* (NT)
- *Bushfire Regulations 2005* (NT)
- *Environmental* Assessment *Act 1982* (NT)
- *Fire and Emergency Act 1996 and relevant amendments* (NT)
- *Fire and Emergency Regulations 2011* (NT)
- *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* (NT)

10. DOCUMENT CONTROL AND REVISION HISTORY

10.1 Document information.

PROPERTY	VALUE
Approved by	Managing Director
Document Owner	Exploration Manager
Effective Date	01/01/2024
Keywords	Fire, Emergency Response

10.2 Revisions

VERSION	DATE REVIEWED	REVIEW	NATURE OF THE AMENDMENT
1	02/05/2024	A Schwartz	Update and department review
2			
3			
4			

10.3 Read by

READ BY	SIGNATURE	DATE
G Ferris		15/01/2024
M Edwards		10/05/2024

APPENDIX 1 – FIRE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

BUILDING EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

In order to affect an orderly and safe evacuation, the building is required to have a "Building Emergency Response Procedure". This procedure should be written in conjunction with the Emergency Response Management Plan and emergency response team members and shall consider the following (refer to Australian Standard 3745 - Emergency Control Organization for Buildings, Structures & Workplaces).

1. Action/s to be taken for different events.

    - first aid
    - fire
    - blackout
    - earthquake
    - hazardous materials
    - violent/armed persons

1. Evacuation routes and assembly areas illustrated on floor plans or maps.
2. Consideration of persons with disabilities.
3. Emergency resources and equipment available.
4. Plant requirements.
5. Reporting and communication procedures.
6. Other workplace specific consideration, e.g. securing gold room prior to evacuation, hazardous goods storage etc.

IF YOU DISCOVER A SMALL FIRE

The site is equipped with hand-held fire extinguishers for first-response use on small fires. The initial response should be as follows:

1. Raise the alarm and direct personnel to muster point.
2. Notify emergency response officer, if appointed, and appropriate manager for the site (i.e. processing manager if fire is located in processing plant).
3. If fire becomes uncontrollable (including wildfires) account for all personnel and evacuate ASAP.
4. Clearly state the site location and nature of the emergency (fire, chemical spill, etc).
5. Potentially dangerous processes or machinery should be closed down, if possible, to do so safely and with no delay.
6. Attempt to extinguish fire if safe to do so. Firefighting should only be attempted if safe to do so and if trained in firefighting or appropriate emergency procedures.
7. Leave immediately by the nearest safe exit route. Move quickly but DO NOT RUN.
8. Report to the senior personnel or emergency service officer on their arrival.
9. Stay outside the building until the "all-clear" is given.

IF YOU DISCOVER A WILDFIRE / BUSH FIRE

1. If you see smoke, contact the site general manager or delegate immediately and warn of fire.
2. The direction to evacuate the camp or other areas will be given when management assess the

danger.

3. If practicable and required, personnel should move to the Muster Point (Operations area - if not compromised or Centre of Camp; to be advised by Site Manager or delegate) to be accounted for.
4. Do not attempt to extinguish a wildfire.

IF YOU HEAR THE FIRE ALARM OR ARE WARNED OF A FIRE (OR OTHER TYPE OF EMERGENCY)

1. Follow the instructions of your supervisor.
2. Potentially dangerous processes or machinery should be closed down, if possible, to do so safely and with no delay.
3. Leave by the nearest safe exit route, move quickly but **DO NOT RUN**.
4. Assist others if required.
5. Report to the emergency muster point (pointed out in general induction).
6. Stay outside the building until the "all-clear" is given.

APPENDIX 2 – HOT WORK PERMIT AND PROCEDURES

HOT WORK PROCEDURE & PERMIT

Procedure for hot work permits

Hot work refers to any processes including welding, soldering, grinding, cutting and brazing that can be a source of ignition. Heat generating processes are a fire hazard both during the process and for some time after, particularly where flammable materials are in close proximity. In Australia, a hot work permit is required for hot work that is not part of the day-to-day production processes. The hot work permit ensures that:

- the work is authorised by a responsible officer
- hazards are identified, isolated, removed, protected or disconnected as appropriate
- the operator is trained to perform the work safely
- appropriate protective clothing and equipment is used
- appropriate warning and firefighting equipment is on hand.

The person appointed by the site general manager to authorise hot work must be aware of the problems associated with hot work and have the authority to ensure compliance with the procedures. Prior to the commencement of work, a hot work permit should be obtained from the authorised person. This should be done on every occasion that hot work of any type is undertaken anywhere on the site.

A hot work permit should also be issued for a specific task that is undertaken in a clearly identified area. Hot work permits should not be issued for protracted periods. Separate hot work permits should be issued for work which extends from morning to afternoon periods. Before completing the first part of the hot work permit, the person responsible for carrying out the work should complete the checklist shown below to indicate that fire protection measures are adequate, suitable precautions have been taken and the equipment to be used is safe.

If the person authorised to issue the hot work permit is not satisfied with the arrangements, further measures may be requested, and any additional conditions should be entered in the space provided. The earliest time at which a final fire-check should be made will also be specified. This will normally be at least one hour after the time of expiry of the hot work permit, when work must be complete. If trained personnel will not be available to make this check, work must not be commenced. The completed form should be returned to the appointed person and retained for future reference.

Hot work permit check list

Fire protection (The person carrying out this check should tick the appropriate boxes.)

- ☐ Where sprinklers are installed, they are operative.
- ☐ A trained person not directly involved with the work will provide a regular fire watch during the period of hot work and for at least one hour after it ceases if appropriate.
- ☐ Suitable extinguishers or a hose reel are immediately available.
- ☐ Personnel involved with the work and providing the fire watch are familiar with the means of escape and method of raising the alarm and notifying the Site General Manager or delegate.

Precautions within 10 metres (minimum) of the work

- ☐ Combustible materials have been cleared from the area. Where materials cannot be removed, protection has been provided by non-combustible or purpose made blankets, drapes or screens.
- ☐ Flammable liquids have been removed from the area.
- ☐ Floors have been swept clean.
- ☐ Combustible floors have been covered with overlapping sheets of non-combustible material or wetted and liberally covered with sand. All openings and gaps are adequately covered.
- ☐ Protection has been provided for:
  - Walls, partitions and ceilings of combustible construction or surface finish
  - All holes and other openings in walls, partitions and ceilings through which sparks could pass
- ☐ Combustible materials have been moved away from the far side of walls or partitions where heat could be conducted, especially where this incorporate metal.

Equipment

- ☐ Equipment for hot work has been checked and found to be in good repair.
- ☐ Any gas cylinders have been properly secured and any other fuel within 6m of the work site has been properly secured or moved.

Issuing Company	Permit Number

A. Proposal *To be completed by the person responsible for carrying out the work.*

Exact location of proposed work

Nature of the work being undertaken

The above location has been examined and the precautions listed below have been complied with as indicated.

Signed	Name (Print)

Date	Position and Company

B. Agreement *To be completed by the site supervisor responsible for overseeing the work.*

This Hot Work Permit is issued subject to the following conditions.

Time of issue of permit	Time of expiry of permit

A final fire check of the work area shall be made, not before.

Additional conditions required.

Signed	Name (print)
Date	Position

C. Agreement *To be completed by the worker or contractor responsible for the work before returning to the permit issuer.*

The work area and all adjacent areas to which sparks, and heat might have spread have been inspected and found to be free of fire following completion of work.

Time inspection completed (at least 1 hour after work was completed).

Signed	Name (print)
Date	Position