



Rio Tinto Exploration Pty. Limited

ABN 76 000 057 125 / ACN 000 057 125

A member of the Rio Tinto Group

Mine Management Plan
EL 1924 Cape Ford,
Cape Scott SD5207,
Northern Territory

Exploration Report No. 26460

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2	List of Environmental Procedures	Environmental Procedures List.pdf
3	List of Planned Drill Hole Locations	List of drill locations.pdf

LIST OF PLANS

<u>Plan No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
WAp45935	EL 1924 Cape Ford Work Programme	1:100 000

1 SUMMARY

This Mine Management Plan (MMP) documents the proposed work activities that Rio Tinto Exploration (RTE) will carry out on EL 1924 Cape Ford. The MMP will be the management document for all planned ground disturbance activities.

The exploration programme aims to explore the area for economic deposits of bauxite. Diamondiferous kimberlite pipes are a secondary exploration target. The exploration programme is likely to involve community liaison, track construction, and drilling.

An Annual Environmental Report (AER) will document all ground disturbance and rehabilitation on this programme. At the cessation of the project, RTE will complete a Final Rehabilitation Report (FRR).

2 INTRODUCTION

This Mine Management Plan (MMP) documents the proposed work activities that RTE will carry out on EL 1924 Cape Ford. The exploration programme aims to explore the area for economic deposits of bauxite. Diamondiferous kimberlite pipes are a secondary exploration target.

RTE proposes an initial programme of community liaison, track construction, and shallow air core (percussion) drilling. General reconnaissance involving geological mapping, stream and rock chip sampling, and mechanical soil auger sampling, is also planned. The initial work programme is anticipated to take approximately three weeks.

Depending on the success of this first programme, a second programme of closer spaced drilling would commence later in the dry season, for a period of two to eight weeks.

The project will involve up to six RTE personnel on-site and a contract drilling team of three, based from a temporary field camp on the tenement.

RTE will manage environmental issues associated with this tenement according to the RTE Environmental Management System and guidelines set in this MMP. Relevant authorities / groups will receive a digital copy of the Environmental Field Procedures at the beginning of each field season.

2.1 Location and Access

EL 1924 Cape Ford is located 170 km southwest of Darwin. It is situated within the Daly River / Port Keats Aboriginal Land Trust.

A track is mapped from Mount Greenwood northwest to the coast in the southwest corner of the tenement.

2.2 Licence Details

Table 1: Tenement Summary

Tenement No.	Tenement Name	Ownership	Application Date	Grant Date	No Blocks Applied	No. Blocks Granted
EL 1924	Cape Ford	AO (Australia) Pty Limited	23/10/1997	21/7/03	229 765 km ²	229 765 km ²

2.3 Project Management

Project Geologist: Greg Hartshorn (Team Leader)

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Location Address: 37 Belmont Avenue, Belmont WA 6104

3 STAKEHOLDERS

3.1 Lease Holders

Table 2: Lease Details

Lease Name/Number	Leaseholder	Tenure Type	Contact Name	Contact Details
Port Keats 01637	Daly River/Port Keats Aboriginal Land Trust	ALRA	—	C/- Northern Land Council, 9 Rowling St, Casuarina NT 0810

3.2 Native Title Groups

There are no Native Title Claims on this tenement. The area is under Freehold Title in the Daly River / Port Keats Aboriginal Land Trust.

The Traditional Owners for the area will conduct Work Area Clearance Surveys over the tenement before any work commences.

3.3 Communities / Interest Groups

Table 3: Details of Community / Interest Groups

Community / Interest Group	Contact
Wadeye Community	C/o Northern Land Council PO Box 42921, Casurina NT 0811
Thamarrurr Rangers	As above
Woodycupaldiya Resource Centre	As above

4 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

4.1 Environmental Approvals

The following is a summary of the EL conditions, pertaining to environmentally related issues, which the Schedule of Conditions stipulate (Section 24a Mining Act).

- The Licensee (and contractors) shall carry out its activities in such a way as to minimise any impact to native / freehold title rights and interests in the licence area i.e. interference with culturally significant areas or sites. Must consult Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority and inspect the Register of Sacred Sites.
- The Licensee (and contractors) shall carry out its activities in such a way as to minimise environment impact of the licensed area i.e. reduce land clearing; prevent noxious weed spread; establish temporary structures, facilities, survey markings, or other relate infrastructure; minimise disturbance to soil, rock, rock formations, creeks and watercourses; prevent contamination of water sources (surface and ground water); cap and report artesian groundwater encountered during drilling; cut, cap and mound over all drill-holes; rehabilitate all cleared areas (inc. replacing topsoil); do not use fire except for preparing food or heating water.

- Remove all waste material, rubbish, plastic sample bags, abandoned equipment, and temporary buildings before or at the termination of the exploration programme and, put in appropriate disposal facilities.
- No firearms or traps, and hence killing of wildlife is permitted on the licence area.
- No new tracks are to be created unless unavoidable.
- The Licensee is to meet with the Native Title Claimants / Holders, on the licence area before the commencement of the programme to explain the exploration activities, and to discuss any issues/concerns. The Licensee may also invite the relevant pastoral lessees or landholders to this meeting. Appropriate notification, in accordance with the Mining Act (NT), is to be given to the group(s).
- Pursuant to s.166 (1A) Mining Act (NT), the Licensee must obtain prior approval from the Minister for all exploration activities likely to cause substantial disturbance to the surface of the licence area such as drilling, costeaning, gridding, bulk sampling, camp establishment or road constructions. The Minister may set specific conditions as to the rehabilitation requirements and audit procedures.
- If a Native Title Claimant or Holder lodge a written complaint with the Minister regarding the adverse impact, to Native Title rights and interests, resulting from the conduct of activities, the Minister may:
 - a) Request a written explanation about the matter from the Licensee.
 - b) Request the Licensee attend a meeting with the Minister to discuss the matter.
 - c) Request the Licensee attend a conference with the Minister and the complainant with a view to resolving the matter.

The Minister may then:

- a) Direct the Licensee to carry out rectification work.
- b) Carry out rectification work at cost to the Licensee.
- c) Take any other action, including the cancellation of the licence, which the Minister sees fit.

- The Licensee is to inform the Native Title Claimants or Holders, in writing, if the licensee is to proceed with productive mining. This may trigger further act process, as is the procedural right.
- The Licensee should employ local persons and contractors from the licence area and give them the opportunity of quoting or tendering for contract work.

4.2 Utility Services

No utility services such as power, water, gas, and telephone are known to occur on the tenement.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

RTE has considered environmental factors in the planning stages of the proposed exploration activities. This planning process has identified the potential impacts and likely environmental issues associated with the exploration activities in this tenement. RTE has implemented appropriate Environmental Procedures (Appendix 2) to manage these activities. RTE will conduct all its exploration activities in accordance with its Environmental Procedures.

5.1 Physiography

EL 1924 Cape Ford is located within the Darwin Coastal Bioregion and the Coastal Plain physiographic subdivision. The tenement covers residual sandy soils, alluvial plains with mangrove swamps, tidal mud flats and sand dunes. There are numerous lagoons and inland swamps.

5.2 Previous Exploration / Mining or Other Disturbances

The area has had no reportable exploration activity conducted on it previously. Seaborne reconnaissance in 1957, which examined and sampled coastal outcrops, did not locate any bauxite.

5.3 Quarantine Issues

Table 4 lists the introduced species that have been recorded in the Darwin Coastal bioregion. Of particular significance is the prickly woody weed *Mimosa (Mimosa pigra)*. RTE has prior experience with identification of *Mimosa* in the area, and will alert relevant authorities if occurrences are found on or near the tenement.

Table 4: Introduced Plants and Animals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Plants	
<i>Leucaena leucophala</i>	
<i>Echinochloa polystachya</i>	Barnyard Grass
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Bellyache Bush
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel Weed
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Gamba Grass
<i>Crotolaria goreensis</i>	Gambia Pea
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Hyptis
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Mimosa
<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i>	Mission Grass
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Molasses Grass
<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	Morning Glory
<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	Para Grass
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Para Grass
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia Thorn
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	Sicklepod
<i>Sida acuta</i>	Spinyhead sida
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	Stinking Passion Flower
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Turf Grass
Animal	
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	
<i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>	
<i>Bos javanicus</i>	Bali Cattle
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat
<i>Bufo marinus</i>	Cane Toad
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit
<i>Felis catus</i>	Feral Cat
<i>Equus asinus</i>	Feral Donkey
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Feral European Cattle
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Feral Goat
<i>Equus caballus</i>	Feral Horse

<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Feral Pig
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow
<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	Water Buffalo

5.4 Significant Environmental Issues

The tenement is located within the Darwin Coastal Bioregion. The dominant vegetation is open eucalypt monsoonal forest of Darwin stringy bark (*E. tetradonta*) and Darwin woolly butt (*E. miniata*), with varied understorey of small trees and shrubs, annual tussock grasses and herbs. Isolated monsoonal rainforest of diverse flora are preserved along some perennially moist watercourses.

Several protected species are identified, using RTE and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) databases, as likely to occur in the area. RTE will not develop special management procedures for these species as the nature of the work, that is, minor ground disturbance, and the implementation of RTE's existing management procedures for activities will minimise the potential impact on these species.

5.4.1 Conservation Areas

There are no conservation areas within the project area.

5.4.2 Heritage Sites

No nationally significant heritage sites exist within EL 1924 Cape Ford. The Traditional Owners of the country will conduct a Cultural Clearance Survey over the area before any exploration activity commences.

5.4.3 Protected Flora

Species are listed in the Appendix 1.

5.4.4 Protected Fauna

Species are listed in the Appendix 1.

5.5 Surface Water

The large Docherty Creek floodplain occupies the northeastern portion of the tenement.

There are several small creeks with pools and waterholes mapped. These become swamps or dry up in the late dry season. Intertidal marine swamps are located along the coast.

Surface water may be taken from one of the small water holes on the tenement for the proposed camp area (Plan WAp45935). The water will be appropriately sterilised prior to consumption.

5.6 Ground Water

No water bores are located within EL 1924 Cape Ford.

If RTE commission a drilling programme and an aquifer is intercepted whilst drilling, RTE will record the location and report the occurrence to the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

5.7 Contaminated Land

No contaminated land is known to occur on the tenement. If RTE locates a contaminated site, RTE will record the site and notify the Department of Infrastructure, Planning, and Environment (DIPE).

5 WORK PROTOCOL AND REHABILITATION

RTE will conduct its activities in accordance with the RTE Environmental Procedures. The completed ENVT100 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Checklist (EPBC) for EL 1924 Cape Ford identifies the planned activities for the programme. This section addresses the proposed work programme; impacts associated with these activities, and the appropriate management techniques that RTE will implement.

6.1 Work Program

RTE proposes an initial programme of airborne reconnaissance, shallow air core drilling, reconnaissance sampling, and access track construction. Community liaison, particularly consultation with and employment of Traditional Owners, will be necessary throughout the programme.

The exploration programme aims to upgrade or discount potential for the area to host economic deposits of bauxite. Diamondiferous kimberlite pipes are a secondary exploration target.

The geology within EL 1924 Cape Ford is mapped as residual sand soil, probably overlying laterite developed on Tertiary sediments or sediments of the Permian Port Keats Group. The Port Keats Group comprises friable feldspathic sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone, with some diamictite and conglomerate.

6.1.1 Proposed Exploration Methods

RTE's primary aim is to test for bauxite within EL 1924 Cape Ford by drilling a series of shallow air core drill holes along traverse lines shown on Plan WAp45935. Gravel samples to test for diamond indicator minerals will also be collected if drainages are suitable.

A fly-over of the area is planned before the work programme to identify any existing tracks and vegetation patterns for possible track construction. Ideally this will be at least two weeks before commencement to allow for track construction, if it is required.

The map coordinates for these proposed drill hole and sample locations are also provided in Appendix 3. It is stressed that not all of these sites will necessarily be sampled. These sites provide RTE with sampling options, which are necessary due to the possibility that some sites will be unsuitable for either technical (e.g. no suitable sample site) or cultural reasons.

Some modifications to this work programme might be required following consultations with Traditional Owners and the work area clearance survey.

Proposed activities are described as follows:

- **Airborne reconnaissance.** Helicopter or fixed-wing fly over of the project area to identify existing tracks and vegetation patterns prior to track construction, if required.
- **Aircore drilling (6.4; 6.5).** This involves drilling a hole into the ground with a small high-pressure air rotary drill mounted on a Toyota 4WD utility or a light truck. The Toyota's are preferred due to their lighter weight and higher manoeuvrability, but these drilling rigs are in relatively rare and difficult to obtain in many circumstances, hence a light truck might have to be used. Holes are up to 8 cm in diameter and are drilled to a depth of up to 30 m. Samples are collected and the hole is then filled in with the remaining cuttings from the drilling and the surface area rehabilitated.

- **Auger Drilling (6.4; 6.5).** If a suitable air core drill rig cannot be contracted, then a mechanical auger mounted on the tray of a Toyota and owned by RTE may be used. The auger makes a hole approximately 10 cm diameter and can drill to depths up to 6m, but cannot penetrate hard rock.
- **Reconnaissance sampling (6.6).** This involves the collection of soil, rock, lag, stream sediment, and gravel samples at preselected locations. Samples of rock or soil are sent to a laboratory for chemical analysis to assist in identifying soil type or the presence of mineralisation.
 - Rock chip samples are collected from surface exposures by prising loose or chipping the rock outcrop with a geological hammer. Samples weigh approximately 2 kg and are collected in small calico bags.
 - Stream sediment samples are collected from the fine-grained material deposited during the most recent flow of streams. Samples are sieved on site and dispatched to a laboratory for analysis in small paper packets (sample weight of approximately 100-200 grams).
 - Gravel sediment samples are larger samples (up to 40 kg in calico bags) collected from gravel traps in creek beds. The samples test major drainages for heavy minerals indicative of diamond-bearing rocks (e.g. kimberlite) in the catchment. Four field staff are normally required to undertake this work, working in teams of two.
 - Mechanical auger soil samples are subsurface soil samples retrieved using a hand-held mechanical post-hole auger. Depths up to 3 m can be achieved in sandy soils, but gravels, outcrops, and laterite cannot be penetrated using an auger. Samples weigh approximately 2 kg and are collected in small calico bags.

6.1.2 Expected Project Life and Schedule

This work programme of community liaison, access track construction, reconnaissance sampling, and air core drilling is anticipated to take approximately three weeks commencing as soon as practicable in the dry season.

The proposed airborne reconnaissance would ideally take place at least two weeks before commencement of any work.

Depending on the success of this first drilling programme, a second programme of closer spaced drilling would commence later in the dry season, for a period of 2-8 weeks.

6.1.3 Workforce

Up to six RTE staff and a drilling contractor team of three will be engaged in the programme. Other RTE personnel may also visit the site, such as Safety and Environmental Officers, and senior management. All personnel will have work-related transit and entry permits for the area obtained through the NLC (Northern Land Council) system of Land Access Permits prior to work commencing.

During the fieldwork period, RTE would like to offer employment to Traditional Owners to work as field assistants. These persons must:

- Be of working age.
- Be physically fit, capable and willing to do physical work in the bush.
- Pass a pre-employment medical check completed by a qualified medical practitioner.

Local contractors will be utilised for track clearing wherever possible, providing they meet RTE minimum standards for earthworks contracts.

6.2 **Tracks**

There is a cleared line marked on the maps extending from Mt Greenwood northwest to the coast. This line, if it still exists, would make a suitable access track to the area of interest.

- Airborne reconnaissance (6.1.1) may identify existing tracks that will be used for the programme. Minor earthworks may be required to make existing tracks passable.
- Consultation with the Traditional Owners may highlight access tracks within the area that are more suitable for use.

Vehicles accessing tracks in the area will be Toyota 4WD's and 4WD trucks.

Within the area RTE plan to drill, access tracks may be required if the scrub is too thick for easy access by 4WD utilities or a small truck-mounted drill rig. Generally, tracks for this type of drilling (other than the main access track) are not required, and are not planned for this work programme. However, if additional tracks are necessary they will be along the lines marked on Plan WAp45935.

Track construction involves pushing aside small shrubs, logs and rocks with a front-end loader or similar equipment. Rootstock will be preserved to enable natural rehabilitation. Clearing of trees will be avoided wherever possible, particularly mature trees around waterholes or on the beds and banks of creeks. Should RTE need to construct a track then RTE shall be responsible for its condition, maintenance and rehabilitation (where required) throughout and upon completion of field activities (Table 5).

A representative photographic record of the tracks used (existing and those constructed by RTE) during field activities shall be maintained. These will be reported in the subsequent Annual Environmental Report (AER) or the Final Rehabilitation Report (FRR).

Table 5: Environmental Impact Management of Tracks.

Actions (Exploration activity)	Potential Impacts (Without controls)	Controls (Relevant RTE procedures)
Construction of tracks. Vehicles (heavy and light) driving on tracks.	Compaction, vegetation destruction, impact on local fauna / flora, introduction of weeds, water and wind erosion, dust generation, river and creek bank damage.	ENVT102 Ground Disturbance

6.3 Camp Sites

It will be necessary to establish a temporary campsite within the tenement from which to base the drilling operations. RTE seeks an appropriate location for this campsite and will do so in consultation with Traditional Owners.

The actual site selected will require access to water and an area suitable to land a helicopter. The campsite will occupy an area of approximately 100 x 200 metres in a location acceptable to Traditional Owners, and in consideration of environmental and safety issues (Table 6).

The Project Geologist is the designated Site Manager. They are responsible for ensuring that all appropriate Environmental Procedures are known to site personnel and are adhered to. Representative photographic records of any campsites established will be maintained and an inspection carried out by RTE prior to the relinquishment of the tenement.

Table 6: Environmental Impact Management of the Campsite.

Actions (Exploration activity)	Potential Impacts (Without controls)	Controls (Relevant RTE procedures)
Temporary field camp	Compaction, vegetation destruction, impact on local fauna / flora, introduction of weeds, pollution, water and wind erosion, dust generation, river and creek bank damage.	ENVT103 Camp Management ENVT102 Ground Disturbance ENVT 111 Hydrocarbons and Hazardous Substances

6.4 Drill Sites

Drill pads are not planned for this work, as the air core hole can be drilled directly without drill pad construction. Sumps are not required.

6.5 Drilling

RTE plans to drill approximately 70 widely spaced air core holes (approximately 1-2 km between holes) within the corridors marked on Plan WAp45935.

Some modifications to the planned corridors on Plan WAp45935 might be required following consultations with Traditional Owners and the Work Area Clearance Survey. During the work programme, some of the sites may not be drilled if they are unsuitable for either technical (e.g. no evidence for bauxite) or cultural reasons.

The air core holes are up to 8 cm in diameter and are drilled to a depth of up to 30 m. Samples from this work are sent to laboratory for chemical analysis.

All holes will be filled in with the remaining cuttings immediately after drilling and the surface area rehabilitated. Significant flows of groundwater are not anticipated on this programme. RTE will conduct the drilling operations in accordance with the following procedures and after consultation with the Traditional Owners.

Table 7: Environmental Impact Management for Drilling.

Actions (Exploration activity)	Potential Impacts (Without controls)	Controls (Relevant RTE procedures)
Construction of access tracks. Drilling equipment mobilisation, drilling waste discharge, and drilling of holes.	Ground and surface water contamination, vegetation and soil disturbance, water and wind erosion, dust generation.	ENVT102 Ground Disturbance ENVT107 Drilling ENVT108 Drill Hole Capping ENVT104 Site Monitoring

6.6 Surface Sampling

The area lacks outcrop and has poorly defined drainage so it does not appear amenable to rock chip or stream sediment sampling. Mechanical soil auger samples may be taken within the drilling corridors on Plan WAp45935. Any samples from this work will be sent to a laboratory for chemical analysis.

RTE will conduct any sampling in accordance with the following procedures and after consultation with the Traditional Owners.

Table 8: Environmental Impact Management of Sampling.

Actions (Exploration activity)	Potential Impacts (Without controls)	Controls (Relevant RTE procedures)
Foot access Construction of access tracks, tyred vehicle access, digging of shallow (<30cm deep) trenches/pits	Compaction, minor ground (vegetation and soil) disturbance, water and wind erosion.	ENVT110 Sampling ENVT102 Ground Disturbance

6.7 Geophysical Surveys

Geophysical surveying is not currently planned.

6.8 Other Ground Disturbing Activities

RTE plans no other ground disturbing activities on the tenement. If other ground disturbing activities are required later, RTE will conduct the activity in accordance with the following:

Table 9: Environmental Impact Management for Other Ground Disturbing Activities.

Actions (Exploration activity)	Potential Impacts (Without controls)	Controls (Relevant RTE procedures)
Tyred vehicle access, construction of access tracks. Ground excavation, heavy equipment mobilisation, soil removal and storage.	Ground and surface water contamination, vegetation and soil disturbance, water erosion, dust generation.	ENVT110 Sampling. ENVT102 Ground Disturbance. ENVT 111 Hydrocarbons and Hazardous substances.

6.9 Hydrocarbons And Hazardous Substances

Domestic gas, diesel, domestic cleaning products, degreaser, and engine oil are likely to be used by RTE for the programme. RTE will have Material Safety Data (MSD) sheets on site for these substances and any other hydrocarbon or hazardous substance. RTE will manage hydrocarbons and hazardous substances according to:

Table 10: Environmental Impact Management for Hydrocarbons & Hazardous Substances.

Actions (Exploration activity)	Potential Impacts (Without controls)	Controls (Relevant RTE procedures)
Handling, transport, storage, and use of Hydrocarbons and Hazardous Substances.	Soil and vegetation contamination, ground water pollution, adversely affect fauna.	ENVT111 Hydrocarbons and Hazardous Substances. SAFE 109 Hazardous Substances. Australia District Field Operations Hazardous Materials Procedure.

6.10 Fire Management

Fire is a natural part of the environment in this region. The need for fires is not foreseen, except in the camp area. The RTE procedure for campfires (ENVT103 Camp Management) is to:

- Contact the local authorities to ensure that no fire restrictions are in place.
- Only permit fires under carefully controlled conditions. They must be a safe distance from flammable materials, accommodation and work areas. Locate fires in a site cleared of dry vegetation with a radius of at least three meters.

- Adhere to procedures designed to minimise the risk of bushfires occurring. In the event that a fire does escape, RTE will make reasonable attempts to extinguish it without placing unnecessarily personal safety at risk. These procedures include:
 - Using gas barbecues or other facilities where possible in preference to open fires.
 - Ensuring that all fireplaces have a barrier made of stone or other appropriate material to act as a windbreak and to prevent dispersion of heat sources. Alternatively, they can be located within a 30 cm (or deeper) excavated depression.
 - Ensuring that whenever a fire is established appropriate fire fighting equipment is available and in good working order.

Any fire outbreaks will be reported within the RTE incident reporting system, and to relevant government authorities.

7 **SAFETY**

The RTE safe systems of work are encompassed in the Australia District Field Operations Manual. The Field Operations Manual has twenty-three (23) sections. Each section guides and controls a different area of the exploration operation although some areas of work are likely to be covered in more than one section.

The sections in the manual are:

1. Introduction
2. Legislative Requirements
3. Recruitment
4. Induction
5. Contract Management
6. Change Management
7. Incident Accident Reporting and Investigation
8. Electrical
9. Communications
10. Field Camp Pre-departure

11. Field Administration
12. Field Geotechnical
13. Inspections and Audits
14. Safety and Health Committee
15. PPE
16. Work Permits
17. Drilling Operations
18. Vehicle Operations
19. Aviation Operations
20. Manual Handling
21. Training
22. Hazardous Materials
23. Isolation Procedure

Copies of the RTE Australia District Field Operations Manual have been passed onto the relevant government departments.

REFERENCES

DESCRIPTOR

Environmental Management Plan for EL 1924 Cape Ford. The planned reconnaissance work programme for bauxite will comprise mapping, rock chip, air core or auger drilling, and soil auger sampling.

KEYWORDS

Mine Management Plan, rehabilitation, ground disturbance, EL 1924, Cape Ford, bauxite.

APPENDIX 1

EPBC Search Results and Checklist

ED763GKH04.pdf

ED764GKH04.pdf

APPENDIX 2

List of Environmental Procedures

Environmental Procedures List.pdf

APPENDIX 3

List of Planned Drill Hole Locations

list of drill locations.pdf