



APPENDIX AJ - EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN



EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

STANMORE ID EXTENSION PTY LTD
ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION PROJECT

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1.1 Introduction

This Emergency Response Plan (ERP) has been developed specifically to address the Environmental Impact Statement's Terms of Reference for the Isaac Downs Extension Project (Project)'s hazards and safety management.

This ERP was generated directly from the Isaac Plains Complex - Safety and Health Management System (IPC - SHMS)'s current operational ERP to ensure compliance with the *Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999* and *Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2017*.

The IPC - SHMS will continue to manage emergency responses associated with the components of the Isaac Plains Complex (IPC) (Isaac Plains Mine and Isaac Downs Mine) inclusive of the Project. The IPC - SHMS will be utilised by the Project over its operational life for construction, mining and decommissioning activities.

On approval of the Project, a single ERP will be finalised for operational use and re-incorporated into the IPC - SHMS.

1.2 Objective

The objective of this ERP is to detail the Project's incident management and emergency response for the range of emergency situations identified by the Project's hazard and risk assessment.

1.3 Scope

This ERP provides the safety / contingency systems to address the emergency situations identified by the Project's risk assessment.

The level of emergency response capability (equipment, facilities, training, and personnel) for the identified emergency situations was determined by the IPC - SHMS: 'Emergency Response risk assessment process'.

The final ERP consolidated into the IPC - SHMS will apply during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project and will be updated if new hazards and risks are identified that require an emergency response.

1.4 Incident Management Structure

1.4.1 Incident Commander - Site Senior Executive

Emergencies will require an Incident Commander. The purpose of the Incident Commander is to provide overall command and control of the emergency response, and coordinate communications between the scene of the emergency and the Crisis Management Team. Where possible, the Site Senior Executive (SSE) will be the person undertaking the role of Incident Commander.

In circumstances where external response agencies (e.g. Queensland Fire Department) appoint their own On-Scene Commander, the Incident Commander will continue to maintain command and control of the Project's resources, continue to act as the communications conduit to the Crisis Management Team, and act as the principal liaison between the Project site and external agency commander.

The structure of the site emergency response personnel and relationship with the Crisis Management Team is shown in Figure 1-1.

1.4.2 Incident Controller – Open Cut Examiner

The Open Cut Examiner (OCE) will act as the Incident Controller for all incidents that occur at the Project site and forms part of the Incident Management Team. The Incident Controller (i.e. the OCE) is primarily responsible for management of the emergency incident scene, including making the scene safe, securing the scene, ensuring injuries are managed, preserving evidence, and coordinating response services.

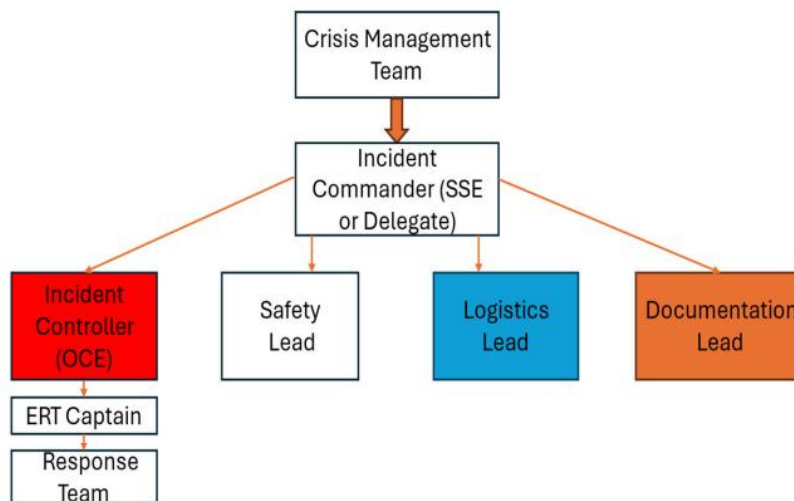


Figure 1-1 Incident Management Structure

1.4.3 Safety Lead

A member of the Project's safety team would be primarily responsible for management of any safety related advice and guidance to the Incident Commander through all phases of the incident response and recovery. The Safety Lead would subsequently arrange any post incident debrief or investigations and arrange for the collation of any post incident evidence.

1.4.4 Logistics Lead

This role is responsible for sourcing facilities, services and materials in support of the incident. The role assists in developing the response plan and supervises arriving or required resources.

1.4.5 Documentation Lead

This role is responsible for maintaining an accurate and chronological record of decisions, actions and events across the course of the incident. Collation of all documented and recorded information will be required for any subsequent debrief and investigation.

1.4.6 Emergency Response Team Captain

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) Captain's primary duty is to coordinate the activities of the ERT members in attendance at the emergency incident and liaise with the Incident Controller (OCE).

1.4.7 ERT Members

The duties of an ERT Member are to provide, under the control of the ERT Captain, emergency assistance in line with their qualifications and competencies.

1.4.8 Paramedics

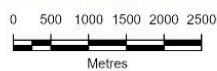
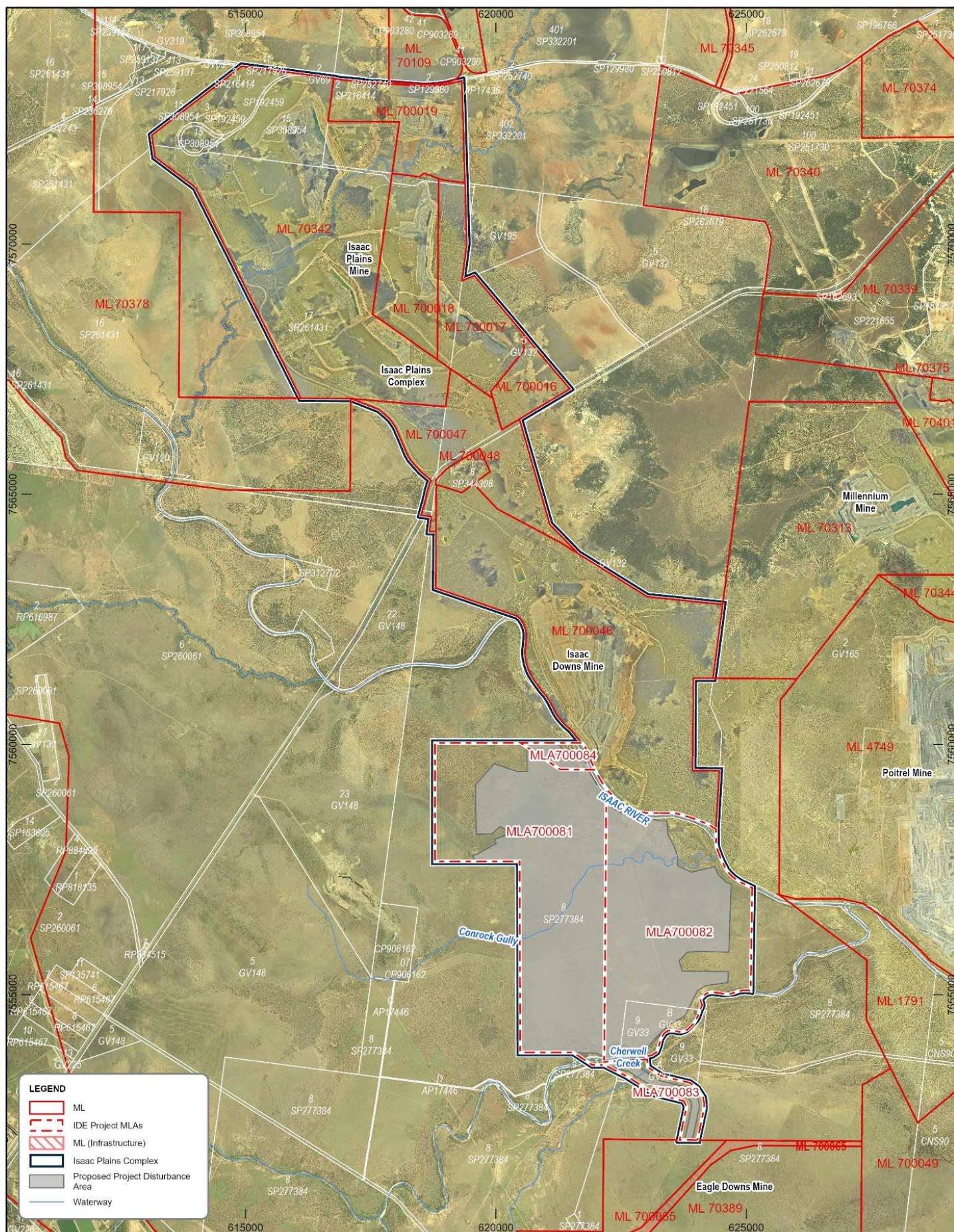
The role of the onsite Paramedic is to administer and provide pre-hospital healthcare services in order to promote recovery and/or stabilise a casualty until arrival of further professional medical assistance if required.

1.4.9 ERT Coordinator (Health, Safety and Environment Resource)

The role of the ERT Coordinator (Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Resource) is to provide administrative support for the ERT in relation to resourcing, training, equipment, and coordination.

1.5 Site Details

<u>Location:</u>	Isaac Downs Extension Project area (Figure 1-2)
<u>Address:</u>	Via Isaac Downs Mine - 10160 Peak Downs Highway.
<u>Hours of Operation:</u>	24 hours per day.
<u>Nearest Major Centre:</u>	Moranbah (approximately 15 km west-northwest of the Project).
<u>Mining Tenure:</u>	Mining Lease Applications 700081, 700082, 700083, 700084 (Figure 1-3).



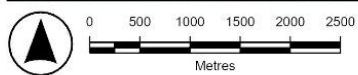
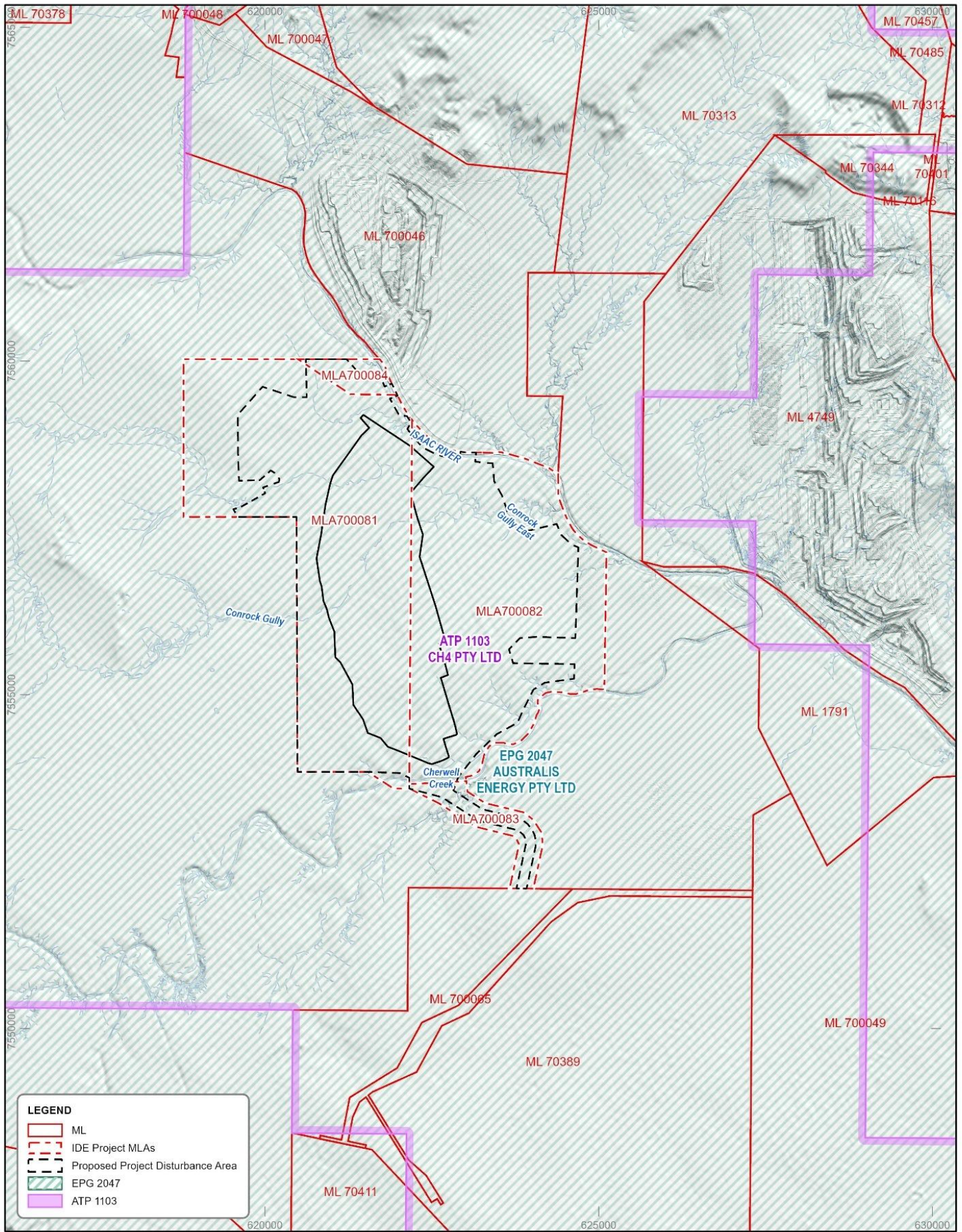
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 Source: Minserv/Stanmore
 File: 20260508 Local Project Location.aprx

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ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION

Local Project Location



Datum: GDA2020 Zone 55
 Scale: See Scale Bar
 Date: 27/02/2026 3:02 PM
 Drawn: Minserv
 Source: Minserv/Stanmore
 File: 20260223 Overlapping Tenements.aprx

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1.5.1 Context

The Project's emergency response capability is considered within the context provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Project - Emergency Response Capability Context

External Resources	Estimated Response Time	Notes	When Required
Primary Ambulance – Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) Moranbah	25 minutes	Primary ambulance can respond 90% of the time. Phone: (07) 4941 7211 or Emergency (24hrs): 000	Casualty requiring transfer to medical facility. Casualty requiring helicopter evacuation. Mass casualty incident.
Secondary Ambulance – QAS Nebo	55 minutes	Secondary ambulance can respond 95% of the time. Mackay District office Phone: (07) 4967 4300	Casualty requiring transfer to medical facility. Casualty requiring helicopter evacuation. Mass casualty incident.
Primary Fire and Rescue response - Moranbah	40 minutes	Local fire and rescue is an auxiliary service only, and relies on volunteers. Phone: (07) 4941 7770 or (Moranbah/unmanned) Emergency (24hrs): 000	Any fire unable to be brought under control using IPC's resources. In accordance with existing IPC emergency procedures, the Queensland Fire Department (QFD) will be allowed on site for emergency management in agreement with the requirements of the Open Cut Examiner (OCE).
Primary Fire and Rescue response - Mackay	2 hours		Automatically dispatched when QFD is called to an emergency. First responders either confirm or cancel this dispatch on arrival to the scene. In accordance with existing IPC emergency procedures, the QFD will be allowed on site

External Resources	Estimated Response Time	Notes	When Required
			for emergency management in agreement with the requirements of the Open Cut Examiner (OCE).

1.6 Training

1.6.1 ERT Training

The ERT Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the provision of ERT training. Training will be delivered to recognised standards and provided by reputable providers based on a risk assessment for recognised potential incidents. An annual training program will be formulated by the ERT Coordinator having regards for the following elements:

- Statutory requirements and the requirements detailed within this ERP.
- The range of hazards, level of risk and likely emergency situations at the Project.
- The collective and individual competency / skill shortfalls within the ERT. The competencies that ERT members should hold will be captured in the Training Scheme.

1.6.2 ERT Continuation Training

In addition to formal training, ERT members will be required to participate in continuation training. The ERT Coordinator is responsible for organising and maintaining a record of this training in the IPC -SHMS.

1.7 Emergency Response Team

1.7.1 Role of the Emergency Response Team

The role of the ERT for the Project is to:

- Provide effective emergency response in the event of reasonably foreseeable emergency situations as identified in this ERP.
- Provide site-specific guidance to external agencies in the event of larger emergencies that cannot be brought under control using the Project's resources.

1.7.2 Recruitment

Application to become an ERT member may be undertaken by any full-time permanent employee or contractor for the Project. Recruitment decisions will be made based on current and future capabilities and operational requirements. Applications should be made to the ERT Coordinator, with the decision about the recruitment of a new ERT member residing with the SSE.

1.7.3 Physical Requirements

Due to the potential working conditions for mine's rescue operations, the health assessment for mines rescue personnel will be more stringent than that for normal mining work

1.7.4 ERT Operational Structure

The ERT Coordinator is responsible for the coordination and supervision of the ERT. The closest available Project Superintendent resource generally assumes the role of ERT Coordinator.

The ERT organisational structure is as follows:

- **ERT Captain:** To be appointed through a process of demonstration of capability through ongoing training and leadership competency and has achieved the Certificate III in Mine Emergency Response and Rescue – RII30715 or equivalent.
- **ERT Member:** Has successfully undertaken training and achieved the Certificate III in Mine Emergency Response and Rescue – RII30715 or equivalent.
- **ERT Trainee:** Has been accepted into the team but has not yet completed the full range of training required to become an ERT member. ERT trainees will be accompanied by more senior ERT members when responding to an actual emergency.

1.7.5 Response Availability

Emergency response personnel will always be available on-site at the Project whilst it is in operation, in accordance with IPC - SHMS 'Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP)'. Arrangements will be made for the provision of emergency response circumstances where normal work rosters prevent adequate ERT presence; based on an assessment of current and/or planned activities and approved by the SSE. This circumstance may require certain operational activities to be postponed.

1.7.6 Identifiable Clothing

Members of the ERT will be readily identifiable when present at the Project by means of a yellow high visibility shirt with reflective "ERT" across the back and a green helmet.

1.8 Equipment

1.8.1 General Requirements

Equipment required for dealing with emergency situations is contained within the emergency response vehicle.

Checking the equipment will occur on a regular basis, to ensure that the equipment is functioning correctly and is in a response-ready state. The program of inspections will include:

- emergency equipment intended for use by the ERT
- first aid equipment and facilities
- fire detection, warning, and suppression equipment.

Records of audits and inspections will be maintained.

All the Project's OCEs are responsible for conducting weekly checks on the site emergency alarm. These tests will be documented in the daily OCE report.

1.8.2 Reporting on Unserviceable Equipment

Personnel who become aware of emergency response equipment that is unserviceable, damaged, or discharged will report the situation to the ERT Coordinator as soon as practicable.

The ERT Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that arrangements are made for repair and/or replacement as required

1.9 Facilities and Equipment

1.9.1 First aid Room

A room dedicated for the administration of first aid will be provided at the Project site. The first aid room will be adequately equipped with the following:

- access for ambulance retrieval of a casualty
- first aid equipment and supplies
- telephone (emergency contact list)
- radio transceiver or handheld radio (compatible with site radio system)
- computer in adjacent office (equipped with access to the electronic safety-data-sheet database, IPC - SHMS documentation and internet).

The ERT Coordinator will ensure that a system of regular inspections and restocking of first aid equipment and supplies held in the first aid room is undertaken to ensure supplies and equipment are complete, current and ready for use. Records of these inspections will be maintained by the ERT Coordinator on the IPC - SHMS.

1.9.2 Helipads

1.9.2.1 IPC Helipad

A helicopter landing area will be maintained on-site at IPC for the purpose of evacuating critically ill or injured people. The helipad will always be ready for use, be equipped with a functioning windsock and allow unobstructed access to both helicopter and ground vehicles. Figure 1-4 shows IPC's designated helipad.

Any proposed changes that may impact upon the helipad, helicopter approach paths or ground vehicles accessibility will be undertaken only in accordance with *Guidance Note QGN15 Emergency preparedness for small mines and quarries*, and where applicable, in consultation with specialist advice.

Designated IPC Helipad (near Mine Industrial Area).

- Longitude: E 148° 06' 17"
- Latitude: S 21° 57' 40"
- Elevation: 240 metres



Figure 1-4 IPC Helipad Location

Figure 1-5 provides the general layout for a helicopter landing at the helipad. The following measures will be implemented to prepare a sufficient landing zone for a rescue helicopter.

- The area around the landing zone will be cleared of all obstructions, loose material, etc..
- The landing zone is to be watered prior to the helicopter's arrival to suppress dust.
- All vehicles (excluding those marking the landing zone) are to be moved a minimum of 40m away from the landing zone to prevent damage from flying debris.
- ERT carry E-Flares to be placed in each corner of the Helipad to illuminate the landing area.
- Alternatively, the Incident Controller (OCE) is to coordinate the positioning of two light vehicles, at rights angle to each other, to create a suitable land zone for a rescue helicopter. Vehicles will be positioned down-wind, if possible, to allow the pilot to land into the wind and avoid being blinded by the headlights. Lighting plants may be used as an alternative solution. However, lights are to be pointed in a downward direction.

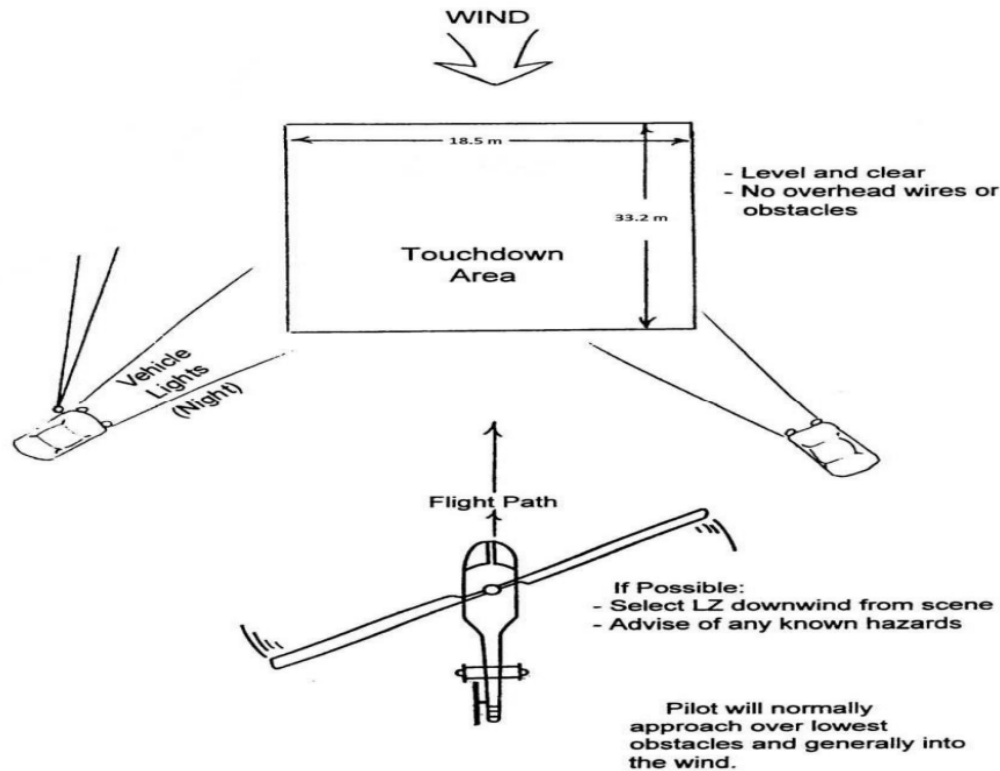


Figure 1-5 Helipad – General Landing Layout

1.9.2.2 Project Helipad

A second helicopter landing area will be established within the Project area for the purpose of evacuating critically ill or injured people. This helipad will always be ready for use, be equipped with a functioning windsock and allow unobstructed access to both helicopter and ground vehicles.

The exact location of the Project's helipad is still to be determined and will require appropriate risk assessments completed in accordance with the IPC – SHMS and consultation with the relevant emergency services to determine its final location. It is expected that it will be located in the vicinity of the Project's go-line / administration area.

Once the Project's helipad is established, its general landing layout will be as shown in Figure 1-5 and the following measures will be implemented to prepare a sufficient landing zone for a rescue helicopter.

- The area around the landing zone will be cleared of all obstructions, loose material, etc..
- The landing zone is to be watered prior to the helicopter's arrival to suppress dust.
- All vehicles (excluding those marking the landing zone) are to be moved a minimum of 40m away from the landing zone to prevent damage from flying debris.
- ERT carry E-Flares to be placed in each corner of the Helipad to illuminate the landing area.
- Alternatively, the Incident Controller (OCE) is to coordinate the positioning of two light vehicles, at rights angle to each other, to create a suitable land zone for a rescue helicopter. Vehicles will be positioned down-wind, if possible, to allow the pilot to land into the wind and avoid being blinded by the headlights. Lighting plants may be used as an alternative solution. However, lights are to be pointed in a downward direction.

1.9.3 Emergency Vehicle

A vehicle, dedicated to emergency response, will be stationed at the Project site for use by ERT personnel in an emergency. The emergency vehicle will be equipped with equipment sufficient to administer

advanced first aid and will always be maintained in a state of readiness for immediate use. The ERT Coordinator is responsible for overseeing the serviceability of the emergency vehicle and associated equipment.

1.9.4 Mine Site Ambulance

A four wheel drive (4WD) mine site ambulance is currently stationed at the medical centre at IPC and is maintained in a state of readiness for immediate use. Based on the distance from IPC to the Project and the Project's larger future operational workforce, it is expected that the 4WD ambulance and medical centre will be re-located to the Project site (e.g. go-line / administration area). The IPC medical centre will remain functional and available for use on as required basis.

1.9.5 Heavy Vehicle Suppression Systems

Heavy equipment directly involved in mining operations will be fitted with fixed fire suppression systems. Heavy equipment fitted with fire suppression systems will not be operated if the system is unserviceable.

The Maintenance Superintendent is responsible for maintaining detailed plans and descriptions of heavy vehicle suppression systems, coordinating, and recording inspections and maintenance in accordance with relevant *AS 1851-2012 Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment*.

1.9.6 Water Truck

At least one water truck will be in service for emergency fire response. A Job Safety Analysis will be completed, and OCE approval is required for operations to continue if a water truck is not available for a period of time.

Water truck operators are responsible for ensuring that water tanks are full when the machine is parked-up, water delivery systems are tested each month, and faulty equipment is reported in accordance with pre-start checklist and defect reports. Rectification of identified defects about fire suppression equipment will be allocated a high priority. Routine servicing and maintenance of water trucks will be scheduled so that at least one fully functioning water truck is always available for emergency use when the Project is in operation.

1.9.7 Compatibility with Fire Response Equipment

All hydrant outlets, couplings, hoses, and foam induction hardware used at IPC will be of a type that is compatible with the equipment used by the QFD.

1.9.8 Evacuation Plans and Assembly Areas

Evacuation plans, specific to each building, will be displayed in a prominent location. The plan will outline the building shape, indicate the correct evacuation routes and identify the location of the nearest assembly area. Evacuation assembly areas, equipped with prominent signage, will be located at key locations on the site.

1.10 Evacuation

1.10.1 Emergencies Requiring Evacuation

Evacuation of buildings, structures, specific areas or the whole of the Project will be undertaken in circumstances where actual or perceived hazards are present, and failure to remove personnel from the hazard increases the risk to those personnel.

In most cases, evacuation will be in response to a fire emergency. However, the decision to evacuate may also be the result of uncontrolled release of hazardous material, bomb threat, structural damage or natural disaster.

1.10.2 Initiating an Evacuation

Evacuation of buildings, structures or specific areas may be initiated by one of the following actions:

- At the direction of a manager.
- At the direction of the OCE.
- By any person in response to a significant hazard.
- In response to a fire alarm.

Evacuation of the entire site may be initiated one of the following actions:

- At the direction of the Project Manager / SSE or the most senior mine official present at the time of the decision.
- At the direction of a representative of the Crisis Management Team.

1.10.3 Evacuation of Buildings, Structures or Specific Areas: Evacuation Leader

After the call to evacuate has been made, the person initiating the evacuation, or alternatively the most senior official present in the area, will assume the role of Evacuation Leader. The Evacuation Leader will undertake the following actions:

- Check the route to nearby assembly areas for hazards (smoke, fumes, live electricity, etc.).
- Direct the evacuation to the nearest Evacuation area.
- Notify OCE of the evacuation and any assistance required. This action will be done through an "Emergency" UHF radio call on Mine Channel One (1).
- If possible, obtain a current list of visitors / contractors / employees from relevant sign-on sheet / register.
- Undertake a rollcall at the assembly area.

Make a list of missing people using information obtained from the rollcall. Personnel evacuating from a building will undertake the following actions:

- Follow the directions of the Evacuation Leader, OCE or Supervisor.
- Respond promptly.
- Inform co-workers of the evacuation if it is safe to do so.
- Proceed to the muster area.
- Participate in the rollcall.
- Do not leave the assembly area until instructed otherwise.

1.10.4 OCE / Supervisor

After the evacuation of a building has been completed, the OCE or Supervisor of the affected area will undertake the following actions:

- Obtain details of people identified by the Evacuation Leader as missing and provide the information to responding emergency service personnel.
- Coordinate the dispatch of the ERT if not yet done.
- Arrange for the further evacuation of the Project site if required.

1.10.5 Emergency Lighting

All emergency lighting at IPC (inclusive of the Project site) will ensure that people in a building or enclosure can exit safely if the normal lighting fails, in accordance with Australian Standards.

1.10.6 Full Evacuation of the Project

Evacuation of the entire Project site is a multi-step process involving the following elements:

- Shut down and securing of production plant and equipment.
- Evacuate personnel within the buildings to the designated assembly areas.
- Inform personnel working outside of buildings (equipment operators, etc.) of the requirements to evacuate the Project site.
- Coordinate, control and record the movement of vehicles and people through the site entrance.

1.10.7 Person Initiating the Emergency

The person initiating the emergency will undertake the following actions:

- Raise the alarm as per Emergency Activation of this ERP and provide concise instructions to the Incident Controller (OCE).
- Coordinate the evacuation of buildings of specific areas in accordance with actions specified in Section 1.10.3.
- Provide information in relation to missing personnel in accordance with this ERP.

1.10.8 Supervisors

In the event of an emergency, Supervisors will undertake the following actions.

- Arrange for the shut-down and securing of plant, equipment and infrastructure within their area of responsibility.
- Provide situation reports to the Incident Controller (OCE) regarding shutdown and evacuation of respective work areas.

1.10.9 ERT Personnel

In the event of an emergency, ERT personnel will undertake the following actions:

- If possible, maintain a presence at the main entrance gate.
- Maintain a record of vehicles and personnel departing via the main entrance.
- Restrict entry to authorised and/or emergency personnel.

1.10.10 First Aid Kits and Equipment

First aid kits and eye-wash stations, trauma equipment and oxygen supplies are / will be provided at selected locations across IPC and Project site for use in an emergency. First aid kits and locations will be prominently labelled and signposted in accordance with *AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment*.

Vehicle first aid kits will be to the following standard:

- Trauma Kit – OCE vehicle.

First aid supplies that have been consumed will be replenished as soon as reasonably practicable by the first aider using supplies held in the first aid room. An inventory of consumed first aid supplies will be maintained in the first aid room.

A system of regular inspections and restocking of first aid equipment and supplies will be undertaken to ensure kits and equipment are complete, current, and ready for use.

1.11 First Aid Training

First aid training will be provided for selected personnel, to a national standard and delivered by a Registered Training Organisation. Records of first aid training delivered to the Project's employees will be maintained by the Training Department in accordance with the IPC - SHMS 'Training Scheme'. Training will be refreshed as specified by Table 1-2 and according to competency standards to ensure currency.

Table 1-2 Training Standards

Role	Training Standard	Frequency
ERT Personnel	- Advanced first aid - CPR	3 Years 1 Year
OCE	- Apply initial response first aid - CPR	5 Years 1 Year
Electrician	Perform rescue from a live HV panel	1 Year
Coal Mine Workers	Apply initial response first aid	5 Years

1.12 Potential Emergency Situations

The following potential emergency situations have been documented and assessed by the IPC – SHMS 'Emergency Response Risk Assessment' and an initial incident action guide developed and available for each scenario. In addition, specialised management plans are provided with this ERP for bushfires and mosquito management.

- Response to a single or multiple light vehicle incident.
- Response to a single or multiple heavy vehicle incident.
- Response to an incident involving light and heavy vehicles.
- Response to an injury or medical condition.
- Response to a geotechnical failure (including engulfment).
- Response to a working at heights incident.
- Response to an incident involving electricity.
- Response to an incident involving interaction with a body of water (including flood water).
- Response to a missing person or persons.
- Response to a bushfire (see also Addendum 1 – Bushfire Management Plan).
- Response to a hot tyre on heavy equipment.
- Response to a structural fire.
- Response to a confined space incident.
- Response to a light vehicle fire.
- Response to a heavy vehicle or machinery fire.
- Response to an incident involving explosives.
- Response to a Hazmat incident.
- Response to a mosquito or biting midge outbreak (see also Addendum 2 – Mosquito Management Plan).

1.13 Emergency Protocol

1.13.1 Emergency Activation

Raising the alarm and the summoning of emergency assistance at the Project will be undertaken in accordance with the following actions.

- Using the site two-way radio system on the mine radio.
- Calling “Emergency, Emergency, Emergency” on Mine Channel One (1) and await a response from the Incident Controller (OCE).
- All other radio traffic will maintain radio silence.
- If the Incident Controller (OCE) response is not received in 5 seconds, then call “Emergency, Emergency, Emergency” a second time.
- The caller is then to supply the following information:
 - name of caller
 - location of emergency / emergencies
 - nature of the emergency (casualty, fire, etc.)
 - number of ill or injured people
 - severity of injuries
 - presence or potential for fire, or another danger / hazard
 - any other information requested by the Incident Controller (OCE).

Note: Personnel requiring minor (non-emergency) first-aid assistance will notify their Supervisor who will then arrange for treatment and/or transport.

1.13.2 Activation of ERT

Mobilisation of the Project’s ERT personnel will be undertaken via Mine Channel One (1) by the Incident Controller (OCE) in response to an emergency call. This action will be achieved by the Incident Controller (OCE) making a general call to ERT personnel to assemble at an appropriate location (normally the incident scene).

ERT members with access to transport will make their way to the incident scene at the direction of the Incident Controller (OCE).

1.13.3 Emergency Communications

The primary emergency communication channel will be Mine Channel One (1). However, when circumstances dictate or allow, other means of communication may be utilised. ERT may utilise Mine Channel Eight (8) for incident scene communications. Alternative communication channels include mobile phones, and landline phones. The Incident Controller (OCE) will be responsible for determining and communicating alternative communication channels when the situation requires.

Personnel not connected with the emergency will park up safely and maintain radio silence until the emergency response has been concluded.

1.14 Off-site Casualty Transfer

1.14.1 General Transfer Protocols

An off-site casualty transfer is the transfer of a casualty from IPC (including the Project site) to a receiving medical facility in circumstances where the casualty requires medical assistance beyond the level of immediate first-aid.

Casualty transfer will be undertaken by professional responders using specialist transport (e.g. Queensland Ambulance Service, Central Queensland Helicopter Rescue Service). Mine vehicles or private vehicles will not be used for off-site casualty transfer. Decisions regarding how and where to transfer the casualty will be at the discretion of the attending professional responders.

The request for a casualty transfer will be made under the following circumstances:

- When it is immediately apparent to personnel arriving at the scene of an incident that ambulance assistance is required.
- When requested by the attending Paramedic or ERT personnel.

If a casualty transfer is initiated, the following actions will occur:

- Arrange for an escort vehicle to meet the incoming ambulance at the main entrance gate. The escort vehicle / driver will be equipped with two-way radio.
- Coordinate the movement of the ambulance and escort vehicle.

1.14.2 ERT

In the event of a casualty transfer, the ERT will undertake the following action:

- Requests for an off-site casualty transfer will be directed to the Incident Controller (OCE) and the Incident Commander will be informed.
- First-aid interventions administered prior to the arrival of an ambulance, where possible, will be undertaken without relocating the casualty unless remaining in situ provides a further risk to personnel.

1.14.3 Incident Controller (OCE)

In the event of a casualty transfer, the Incident Controller (OCE) will undertake the following action:

- Obtain all relevant information from the ERT and/or person summoning assistance.
- Telephone 000 (or arrange for 000 to be called via the Incident Commander) and request an ambulance.
- Ensure the helicopter landing area is serviceable and ready for use if required.
- Notify Project Manager / SSE / Incident Commander and HSE Resource.

1.14.4 Escort Driver

In the event of a casualty transfer, the Escort Driver will undertake the following action:

- Proceed by suitable 4WD vehicle to the main entrance gate and meet the incoming ambulance.
- Escort the ambulance to and from the incident site as directed by the Incident Controller (OCE).
- Liaise with the Incident Controller (OCE) for each escorted movement of the ambulance.

1.14.5 Crisis Management

Large-scale (or crisis) emergencies are those that overwhelm the resources and capabilities available on-site. External agencies (additional to initial responders) will be required to bring the emergency under control. In addition to the emergency response processes, crisis response will also follow IPC - SHMS 'Incident Management Procedure'.

1.14.6 Request for Additional Assistance from External Emergency Agencies

For some crisis situations, additional external assistance may be required from the QFD, Queensland Ambulance Service and/or Queensland Mines Rescue Service. In accordance with existing IPC emergency procedures, the QFD, Queensland Ambulance Service and/or Queensland Mines Rescue Service will be

allowed on site for emergency management in agreement with the requirements of the Open Cut Examiner (OCE).

1.14.7 Incident Commander

Crisis emergencies will require an Incident Commander. The purpose of the Incident Commander is to provide overall command and control of the emergency response, and coordinate communications between the scene of the emergency and the Crisis Management Team. Where possible, the SSE will be the person undertaking the role of Incident Commander.

In circumstances where external response agencies (e.g. QFD) appoint their own On- Scene Commander, the Project's Incident Commander will continue to maintain command, control of the Project resources and continue to act as the communications conduit to the Crisis Management Team, and act as the principal liaison between the Project and external agency commander.

1.14.8 Community Assistance

The Project will provide emergency response resources (personnel and equipment) to an external location in the following circumstances:

- In response to an actual emergency where the request for resources is received from Queensland police, ambulance or fire department.
- Where sufficient resources are available to provide requested assistance without placing the Project personnel and operations at undue risk.
- At the express permission of the SSE / Project Manager.

1.14.9 Termination of Emergency Response

The declaration of the conclusion of a small-scale emergency (an emergency situation that has been controlled without the involvement of the Crisis Management Team) will be announced by a radio broadcast by the Incident Controller (OCE) (i.e. following consultation with the emergency responders).

Commencement of normal operations and non-emergency vehicle movement will be at the discretion of the OCE.

The declaration of the conclusion of a large-scale emergency (an emergency that has required the use of additional resources to bring the situation under control) will be made by a representative of the Crisis Management Team.

1.14.10 Confidentiality

All written and visual material generated because of an emergency response at the Project is to be treated as confidential. Release of any material to people outside of the Project will be authorised by the SSE / Project Manager.

1.14.11 Counselling

Counselling services will be made available, and offered, as soon as possible to people (casualties, responders, witnesses, etc.) who have been involved in an emergency, and who may be suffering stress in response to an emergency experience.

1.14.12 Emergency Communications

All correspondence regarding emergency situations will be in accordance with the Mining Services Agreement. At a minimum the Project proponent (Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd) must be notified of all events which have the plausible potential for escalation as well as any incident requiring mine site

evacuation or reasonable request from government agencies (e.g. QFD, Queensland Police Service) for mutual assistance.

1.15 Emergency Drills

It is a requirement to conduct emergency exercises in accordance with *Recognised Standard 08 – Conduct of Mine Emergency Exercises*.

The emergency drill will be reviewed against the specific scenario outlined in this ERP and areas for improvement will be identified, rectified and evaluated by the SSE / Project Manager. The details of all emergency drills will be recorded in the Mine Record along with any corrective actions.

Any suggested improvements will be reviewed and if deemed necessary, incorporated in this ERP.

1.16 Incident Management and Emergency Response Review

Each emergency incident and response will be reviewed to a level commensurate with the severity of the event to ensure this ERP is functioning effectively and to identify if potential improvements can be made to incident management and emergency responses protocols for inclusion in this ERP.

1.17 Consultation

Previous and current consultation with State and regional emergency service providers and police services was used to help develop the ERP for the IPC - SHMS (e.g. QFD, Queensland Health, Queensland Police, QAS and Moranbah Hospital). For example, during February 2026, consultation was held with QFD in relation to site access protocols during an emergency requiring external assistance.

In general, consultation will continue over the life of the Project and may result in the periodic update of this ERP to ensure it remains functional and meets the expectations of the State and regional emergency service providers and police services.

1.18 Continuous Improvement

For continuous improvement purposes, the ERP will be reviewed annually to ensure that it is functioning efficiently and is meeting the Project's safety and emergency response requirements.

As outlined in Section 1.15, all suggested improvements identified following an emergency drill will be reviewed, and if deemed appropriate, will be incorporated in an updated version of this ERP.

As advised in Section 1.16, this ERP may be updated following the review of an incident and its emergency response.

During the Project's life, new hazards may be identified that require a detailed risk assessment and update of this ERP.

1.19 ERP - Reference Documents

QGN15 Guidance Note: Emergency preparedness for small mines and quarries.

AS1319-1994 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment.

AS1851-2012 Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment.

Recognised Standard 08 – Conduct of Mine Emergency Exercises.

IPC – SHMS 'Emergency Response'.

IPC – SHMS ‘ERT Trigger Action Response Plan’.

IPC – SHMS ‘Training Scheme’.

IPC – SHMS ‘Action to be taken when a fire is discovered’.

1.20 Version Management

Version	Date	Description
1.0	19/08/2025	Draft for review
2.0	23/09/2025	Updated draft pending final inputs
3.0	09/06/2026	Final for EIS submission

Addendum 1 – Bushfire Management Plan

1.1 Introduction

Bushfires are an intrinsic part of Australia's environment. Natural ecosystems, the landscape and biological diversity have evolved from both historic and recent fires. Many of Australia's native plants are fire promoting and very combustible.

Historically, bushfires have caused loss of life and significant damage to property. While naturally occurring bushfires cannot be averted, their consequences can be minimised by implementing mitigation strategies and reducing the potential impact to areas which are most vulnerable.

The Project is located approximately 15 km east-southeast of Moranbah within the Isaac Regional Council (IRC) area, central Queensland, and based on interpretation of the IRC's planning scheme overlay maps, the Project area and surrounds are deemed to possess areas of 'high' potential bushfire intensity (IRC, 2021). In addition, the QFD defines the Project area as being at risk of a dangerous fire¹.

Consequently, this Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) has been developed for the Project to manage the risks associated with bushfires and to prevent and manage bushfire within the Project area. This BMP forms an addendum to support the Project's Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

1.2 Objective

The objectives of this BMP are to:

- delineate the potential bushfire hazards that may affect the Project
- provide the principles of the Project's fire management to minimise the risk of bushfire generation and propagation
- describe the roles and responsibilities associated with the Project's fire management, including bushfires
- outline the Project's arrangements for the management of fires and bushfires through prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
- protect people and property.

1.3 Scope

This BMP is designed to manage the hazards associated with bushfires, within or in close proximity to the Project area, that may have the potential to cause harm to people, equipment, the environment, and the local community.

This BMP was compiled using resources provided by QFD for bushfire management and planning.

This BMP was also drafted in compliance with the Isaac Plains Complex - Safety and Health Management System (IPC - SHMS), in particular the IPC - SHMS: 'Action to be taken when a Fire is Discovered' Standard Operating Procedure.

The IPC - SHMS was originally developed, and continues to be improved, in compliance with the *Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999* and *Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2017*. This legislation remains in force for large scale coal mining projects with the specific objectives of protecting the safety and health of persons at coal mines and those affected by coal mining operations, and to ensure the risk of injury or illness associated with coal mining operations is at an acceptable level.

¹ <https://www.fire.qld.gov.au/postcode-checker>

This BMP will apply during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project and will be updated if new bushfire hazards are identified that require management to minimise the risk of harm to people, equipment, the environment, and the local community.

1.4 Bushfire Hazard Analysis

1.4.1 General Bushfire Principles

Fire intensity in the Project area follows the general bushfire principles and is determined by a combination of fuel load and moisture levels, weather conditions (wind speed, temperature, relative humidity and rainfall) and topography (slope).

1.4.2 Project Bushfire Assessment

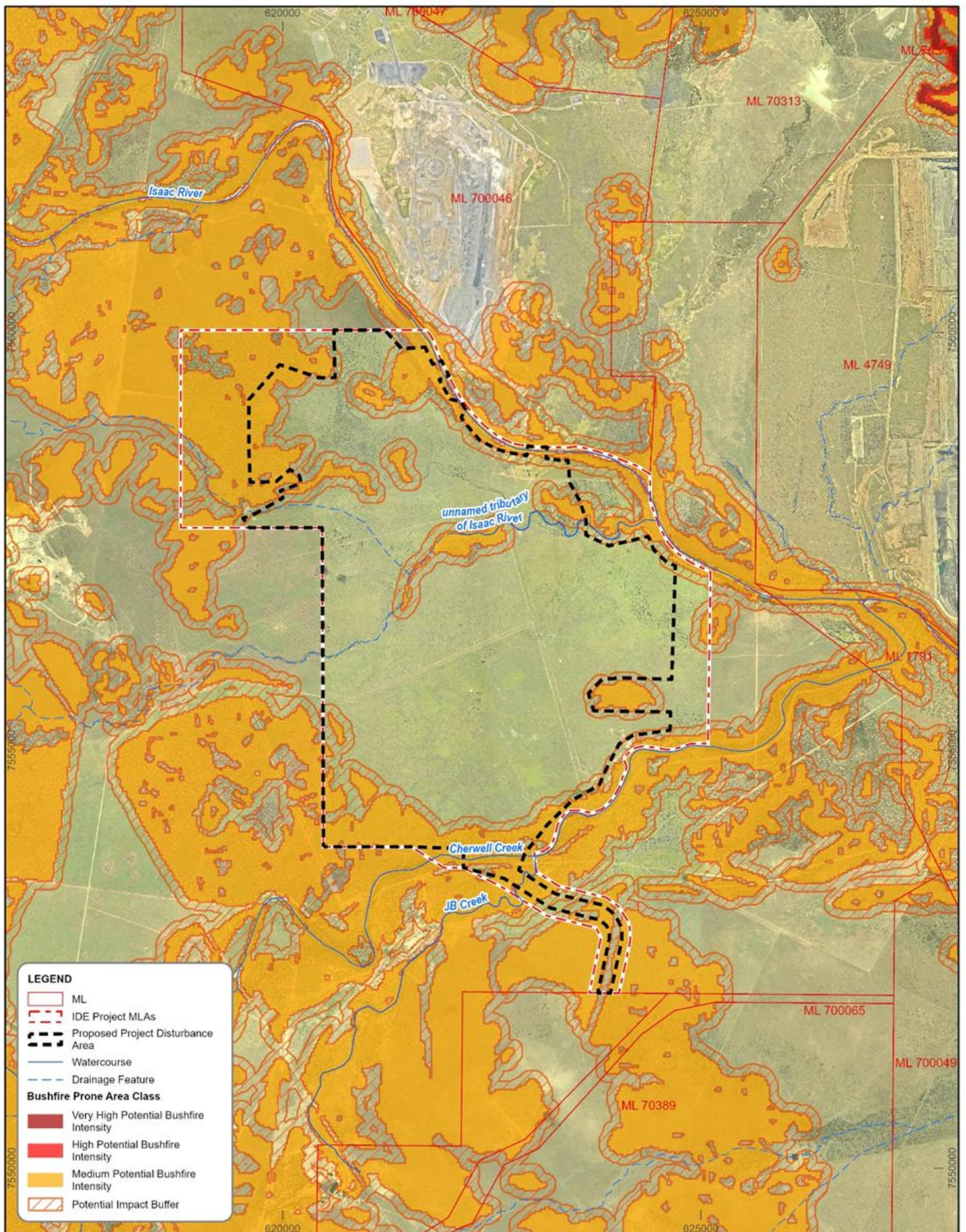
1.4.2.1 Overview

The Project is located in the Central Queensland region, where the fire season typically runs from June to October. During this period, hot, dry winds from central Australia can lead to severe fire conditions. This fire-prone period ends when moister conditions arrive, normally from either a tropical low pressure system, cyclone or other rainfall related weather patterns. The specific timing can vary yearly based on local weather and fuel conditions (BoM, 2019).

QFES (2019) was reviewed as part of the assessment process (i.e. as the Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest 'Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience – Bushfire'). However, while a useful reference tool, QFES (2019) is designed to assist state agencies, local governments, and practitioners engaged in land use planning for bushfire hazard and development activities that may be affected by bushfire hazard, in particular in relation to making or amending state and local planning instruments such as planning schemes or regional plans, designating land for community infrastructure and making or assessing development applications.

1.4.2.2 Bushfire Potential

Section 1.1 highlights the Project's bushfire risk as 'high'. Figure 1-6 provides a more detailed assessment of the Project's bushfire risk using data from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. This assessment predicts that there will be limited areas of 'medium potential bushfire intensity' that fringe the Project area. These areas of 'medium potential bushfire intensity' are mainly associated with wooded vegetation (regrowth and remnant) that forms part of the riparian zones of the adjacent Isaac River and Cherwell Creek. In general, the majority of the Project area has been cleared to grasslands for grazing purposes, which is reflected in the assessment as possessing a 'lower potential bushfire intensity'. No areas of 'high or very high potential bushfire intensity' exist within or in close proximity to the Project area.



Datum: GDA2020 Zone 55
 Scale: See Scale Bar
 Date: 8/05/2026 10:33 AM
 Drawn: Minserv
 Source: Queensland Government
 File: 20260507 Bushfire Prone Areas.aprx

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ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION

BMP - Bushfire Hazard Assessment

1.4.2.3 Vegetation

Section 1.1 provides an overview of the influence of bushfires on the Australian environment. Importantly, as described, many of Australia's native plants are fire promoting and very combustible (e.g. *Eucalyptus spp.*).

The Project area occurs within the Brigalow Belt bioregion and consists predominantly of highly modified pasture for grazing, with remnant vegetation mainly restricted to along the Isaac River, Cherwell Creek, Conrock Gully and other small patches of fragmented remnant vegetation. The remnant vegetation comprises mainly *Eucalyptus spp.* and *Acacia spp.*, and therefore, is fire promoting in the event of a bushfire. The majority of this vegetation is outside the Project's proposed disturbance area (operational area) and is localised along the main drainage lines, and therefore, is not expected to be a direct threat to people and property.

The Project's grassland areas pose a lesser threat. Grassfires are fast moving (passing in five to ten seconds and smouldering for minutes) and have a low to medium intensity². These grassland areas are predominantly within the Project's disturbance area (operational area), and therefore, will be subject to progressive disturbance and rehabilitation, and the establishment of supporting infrastructure (e.g. haul roads, bunds and dams).

The planned mining activities will disturb a majority of the Project area over a 15 year period, and as a result, will indirectly help manage bushfires by creating artificial firebreaks (e.g. active disturbance areas) and improving access for firefighting (e.g. haul roads).

In addition, the Project's progressive rehabilitation activities are planning to return a majority of the disturbance areas back to grasslands to allow a future post-mining land use of grazing, which is compatible with the current surrounding land uses. Therefore, the post-mining vegetation is not expected to increase the risk of bushfires in the local area.

1.4.2.4 Slope

The steepness of the slope plays an important role in the rate that a bushfire may spread. The speed of a bushfire front advancing will double with every 10 degrees increase in slope³.

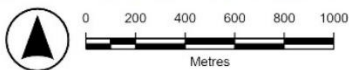
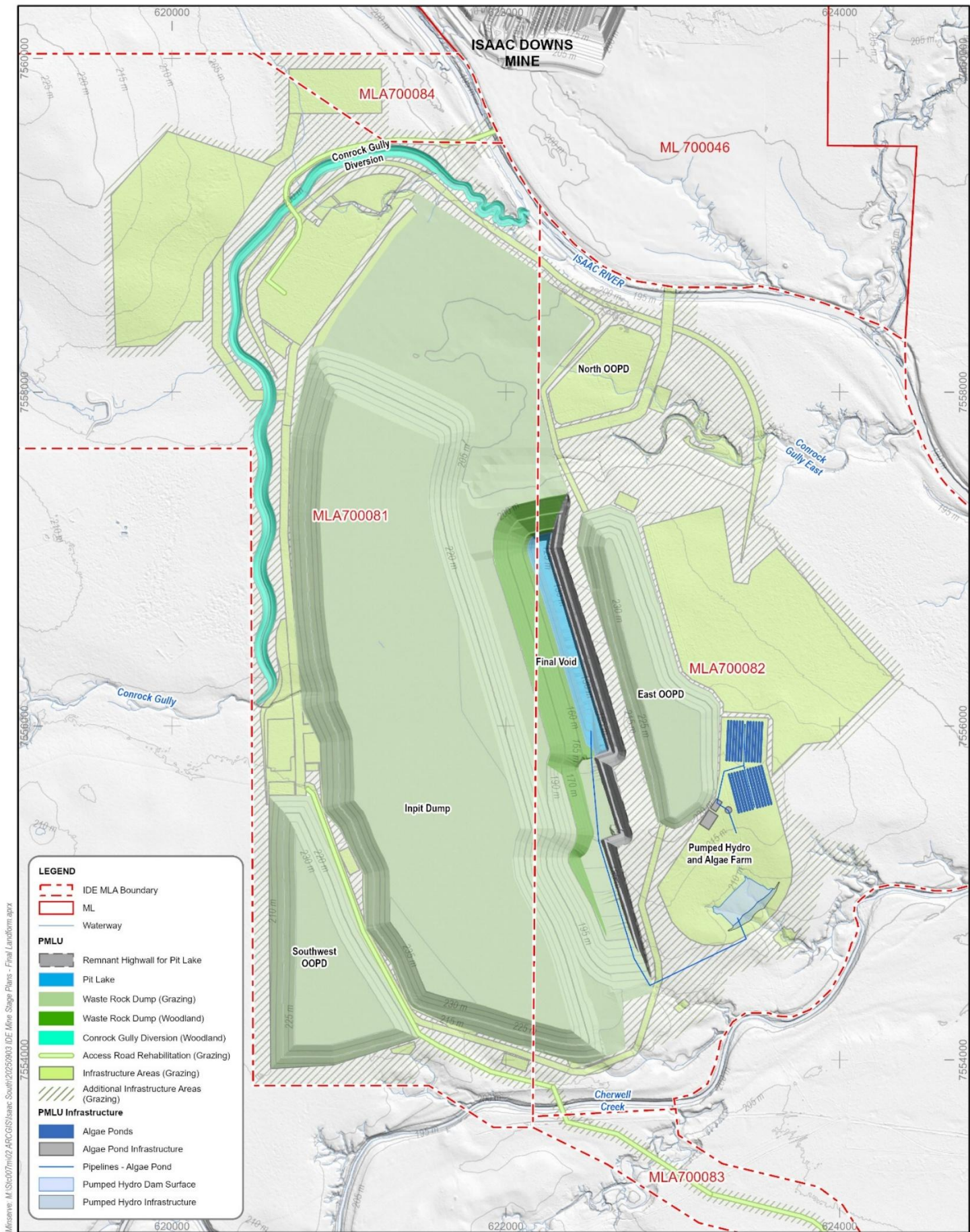
The area within and surrounding the Project area is relatively flat and falls towards the Isaac River and Cherwell Creek from the centre of Project area. Currently, elevation ranges between approximately 230 mAHd on a rise to the north of Cherwell Creek and 190 m AHd along the Isaac River. The slope from the Project's highest elevation to the Isaac River and Cherwell Creek are roughly estimated to be 0.8-0.9° and 0.9-1.0°, respectively.

Slopes within the Project's disturbance areas will change significantly over the life of mining (15 years) and will be progressively rehabilitated. Two smaller out-of-pit dumps, a single larger in-pit dump and a single void are currently planned as the Project's post-mining landform. In general, the slopes of the dumps will be steeper, but over a much shorter slope length. The larger in-pit dump (main landform) will slope back towards the final void. The proposed final slopes are not excessive and are within accepted design parameters for regulatory approval. The conceptual final landform (including slopes) for the Project is provided in Figure 1-7.

Consequently, slope is not expected to play a significant role in bushfire propagation within the Project area, particularly when combined with the proposed disturbance. Similarly, the post-mining slopes, once rehabilitated (mainly grasslands), are not expected to increase the risk of bushfires in the local area.

² <https://www.ga.gov.au/education/natural-hazards/bushfire>

³ <https://www.ga.gov.au/education/natural-hazards/bushfire>.



Datum: GDA2020 Zone 55
 Scale: See Scale Bar
 Date: 14/04/2026 8:53 AM
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 Source: Minserv/Stanmore

File: 0250903 IDE Mine Stage Plans - Final Landform.aprx

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ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION

Conceptual Final Landform
Post Mining Land Uses

1.4.2.5 Weather Conditions

Weather conditions significantly influence the likelihood of a bushfire occurring, in particular, high ambient temperatures, low relative humidities, periods of low rainfall, and high wind speeds.

Based on the mean monthly rainfall data from the closest official weather station (Moranbah Airport) for the period 2012-2025, the wettest months for the Project are from November to March with rainfall averaging from 61.5 mm to 104.1 mm during this period. April to October is the driest period of the year with rainfall averaging from 13.3 mm to 35.9 mm⁴.

From further analysis of the data, September is the month with the lowest rainfall (13.3 mm) and falls towards the end of the dry season, which potentially creates a drier and greater fuel load. September's average maximum temperature is 30.1°C and mean daily wind run is 322 kilometres ("amount" of wind)⁵. September possesses the second lowest mean 9am relative humidity (60%) and the lowest mean 3pm relative humidity (30%). September's mean 9am wind speed is 7.7 km/h and mean 3pm wind speed is 8.3 km/h⁶.

Therefore, based on this meteorological data, September on average is the month with the greatest risk of a bushfire occurring in the vicinity of the Project.

1.4.2.6 Droughts

Droughts create extreme bushfire conditions through extended periods of dryness with little or no rain, and therefore, represent the highest and most dangerous period of risk for bushfires.

Moranbah (the Project's closest regional town) has experienced drought conditions, notably around the 2013-2020 drought period, with significant parts of the Isaac Region being drought-declared in October 2018. More recently, during the 2020s, Moranbah and surrounding areas have also faced rainfall deficiencies. In addition, rainfall records dating back to 1889 demonstrate that the Isaac Region has periodically experienced periods of drought⁷.

Drought may occur over the life of the Project and will exacerbate the Project's bushfire risk.

1.4.2.7 Bushfire Ignition Sources

Certain activities conducted within the Project area possess, under the right conditions, the potential to cause a bushfire, and are therefore identified as artificial ignition sources. This BMP focuses mainly on the management of fire and bushfires within the Project area over the life of the Project to minimise the risk of harm to people, equipment, the environment, and the local community.

Other potential artificial bushfire ignition sources within the vicinity of the Project include:

- Where control of back-burning activities being conducted by surrounding landholders is lost due to extenuating circumstances.
- Where a person with ill-intent purposely lights a bushfire (i.e. an arsonist).
- Poor campfire management, parking a vehicle on dry grass and improper disposal of a cigarette representing potential accidental anthropogenic circumstances that may ignite a bushfire.

These artificial bushfire ignition sources are all expected to possess a low risk of occurrence.

Back-burning activities in the vicinity of the Project legally require a 'Permit to Light Fire' that is obtained from the local Fire Warden (QFD representative). The permit system for back-burning activities minimises

⁴ https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_034035_All.shtml

⁵ https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_034035_All.shtml

⁶ https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_034038_All.shtml

⁷ <https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/posters/WetDryDroughtPoster.pdf>

the risks involved by ensuring back-burning activities are conducted under appropriate conditions using the necessary control measures.

The Project's remote locality reduces the risk of a fire being started by an arsonist. In addition, the Project's security measures will significantly reduce the potential of an illegal fire being lit within the Project area.

The risk of potential accidental anthropogenic circumstances causing a bushfire is also greatly reduced by the Project's remote location and security (restricted access), and local landholder's management of land access surrounding the Project (i.e. as private property with no public camping facilities).

Bushfires may also be started from a natural ignition source, for example, lightning and solar heat. Lightning is the most predominant natural ignition source for bushfires in Australia⁸, and therefore, represents the greatest risk of ignition of a bushfire for the Project. The ignition of a bushfire by the other potential natural ignition sources in Australia is considered rare (e.g. solar heat)⁹.

1.4.2.8 Project Infrastructure

Figure 1-8 provides the Project's proposed layout and infrastructure. The infrastructure required for the Project includes ROM coal pads, ROM coal haul roads and site access road (via Isaac Downs Mine) with a bridge crossing of the Isaac River, go lines, a crib area, levees along the Isaac River and Cherwell Creek, diversion of Conrock Gully, a mine affected water dam, sediment dams, water transfer pipelines and power line.

Establishment of this infrastructure will result in disturbance (ground preparation), including removal of all vegetation. The majority of this infrastructure will remain devoid of vegetation during the construction and operational (mining) phases of the Project, possess a suitable buffer zone, will link with other disturbance areas, and will not be located near any significant wooded vegetation.

During operations the levees along the Isaac River and Cherwell Creek, and the diversion of Conrock Gully will be revegetated to minimise the risk of erosion and to ensure their stability and hydraulic design. People or machinery will not be required to interact with these water management structures on a regular basis, except for during construction.

Fire breaks, within the proposed disturbance area shown in Figure 1-8, will be established and maintained around the Project's operational areas and infrastructure to reduce the bushfire risk.

Overall, in combination with proposed bushfire management described in Section 1.5, bushfires do not pose a significant risk to the Project's infrastructure.

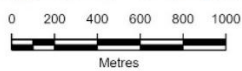
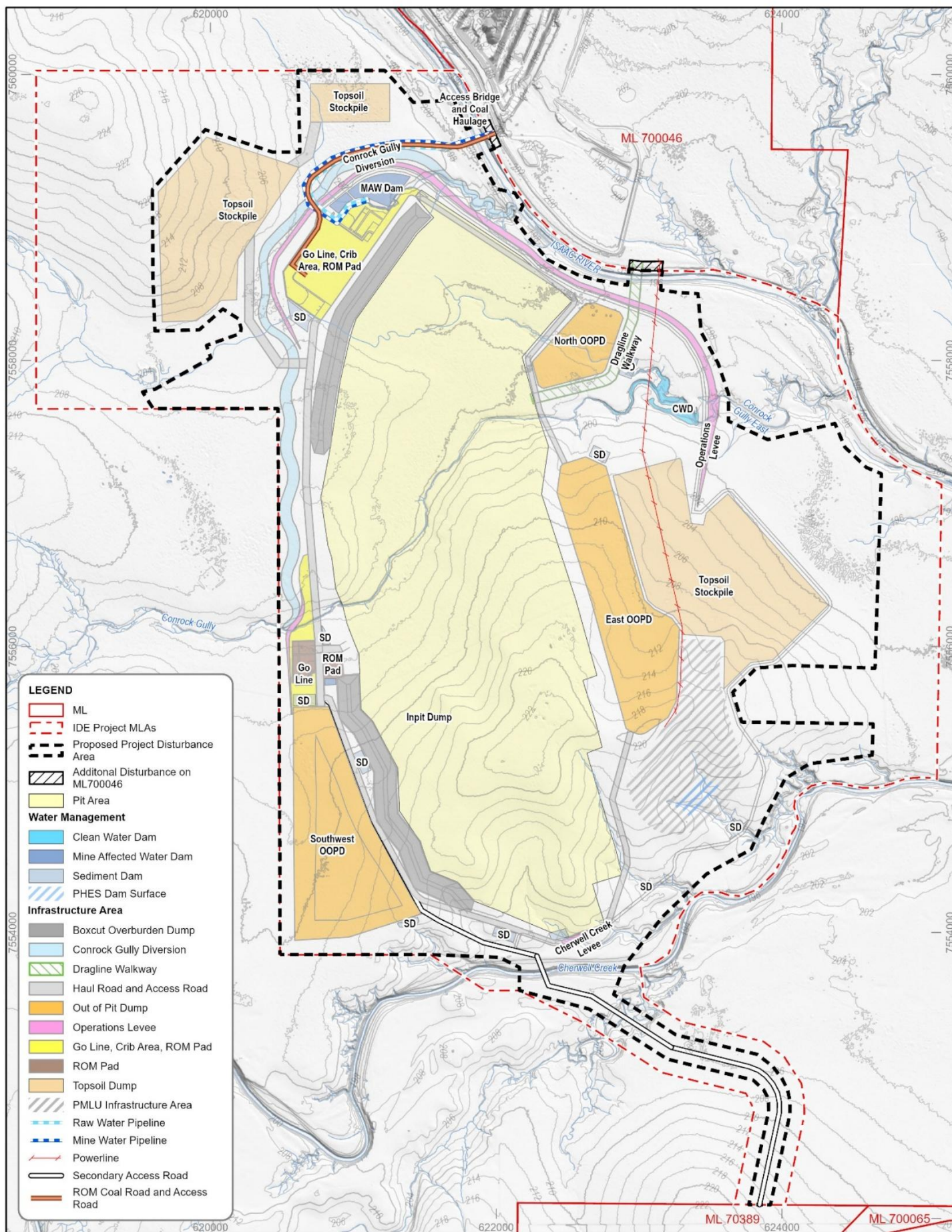
1.4.2.9 Water Supply

The Project's operational water requirements are estimated to be approximately 700-750 ML/a and will be supplied by a pipeline connection to IPC's established integrated water management system. This water management system comprises up to 3,200 ML of capacity from existing water storages on the Isaac Downs and Isaac Plains Mines and a 1,200 ML/a contracted external raw water supply from SunWater's Eungella-Burdekin water supply pipeline. In addition, there will be a mine-affected water storage dam and sediment dams within the Project area.

These water supply arrangements will ensure the Project possesses sufficient additional water for firefighting purposes. A reliable access will also be maintained to the Project's water supply.

⁸ <https://www.ga.gov.au/education/natural-hazards/bushfire>

⁹ <https://soe.dcccew.gov.au/extreme-events/environment/bushfires-and-wildfires>



Datum: GDA2020 Zone 55
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ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION

Proposed Operational Layout

1.5 Bushfire Management

1.5.1 Management Goals

The Project's primary bushfire management goals are to:

- prevent the Project's activities causing a bushfire that may harm people, equipment, the environment, and the local community
- control all fire outbreaks within the Project area to minimise the risk to people, equipment, the environment, and the local community
- ensure the Project's emergency response capabilities are adequate to safely manage a fire or bushfire emergency.

1.5.2 Roles and Responsibilities

1.5.2.1 Site Senior Executive

The Project's Site Senior Executive (SSE) will:

- implement this BMP for the Project
- allocate resources to ensure an acceptable level of risk is achieved and maintained as outlined by this BMP
- provide for supervision, regular monitoring and assessment of the Project's site, procedures and equipment.

1.5.2.2 Superintendents

In relation to this BMP, the Project's Superintendents will:

- develop and implement its requirements
- allocate resources to ensure ongoing compliance and effectiveness
- confirm that fire protection equipment inspections and audits are included in the maintenance schedule
- maintain appropriate fire breaks around the Project's activity areas to reduce the potential risk of surrounding bush / rural land being affected
- recommend technical and / or operational improvement opportunities to the SSE.

1.5.2.3 Supervisors / Open Cut Examiners

In relation to this BMP, the Project's Supervisors / Open Cut Examiners (OCEs) will:

- ensure its ongoing application and compliance
- apply and monitor its effectiveness
- satisfy themselves as to the acceptability of the risk level within the Project's areas in relation to bushfires
- rectify hazards identified immediately or take action to control those hazards
- communicate results of inspections and actions to the workforce as relevant
- provide feedback on its effectiveness.

1.5.2.4 Health, Safety and Environment Resource

In relation to this BMP, the Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Resource will:

- assist line managers in ensuring compliance
- ensure the periodic reviews occur as scheduled
- monitor its implementation and measure its performance
- maintain and update evacuation plans and muster points

- provide advice and support to site personnel
- monitor external bushfire and weather warnings using recognised government sources.

1.5.2.5 Project Employees

In relation to this BMP, all Project employees will:

- make safe and report all unsafe conditions to the relevant Supervisor or line manager
- always comply with the relevant requirements while working at the Project site
- ensure that they are in a fit state to perform all tasks assigned to them by their Supervisor or line manager.

1.5.3 Fire Prevention

1.5.3.1 General Requirements

The following general fire prevention requirements apply for Project activities.

- All hot work activities will be conducted in accordance with the IPC - SHMS.
- Fuel and lubricant storage areas will be managed in accordance with the IPC - SHMS, including bunding and isolation valves fitted to tanks.
- Fire extinguishers, firefighting equipment and emergency instructions will be located in critical areas and will be properly maintained.
- All fuel delivery pumps will be fitted with an emergency shut-off switch / valve.
- All Project employees will be authorised and trained in their duties.
- Combustible rubbish will be cleaned up from around the Project site and stored separately until removed for disposal.
- Tyres and other combustible products will be kept apart from ignition sources, as per the IPC - SHMS.
- Smoking will only be permitted in designated areas.
- Supervisors are required to establish alternative appropriate fire protection capabilities when carrying out high risk tasks and provide additional monitoring for the duration of the work.
- Stock control of aerosol cans, flammables and other consumables will be maintained to minimise risk of non-compliant storage.
- The location, integrity and labelling of gas cylinders will be maintained on site to ensure correct storage (including cylinders attached to light vehicles).
- Flash back arrestors will be used on all gas cylinders.
- All planned work be carried out by suitably competent and authorised persons.
- The Emergency Response Team (ERT) will be trained in basic firefighting.
- All flammable hazardous goods will be placed in the correct storage facility after use.
- Mobile equipment and equipment used in the field will be properly maintained.
- Good communication coverage will be maintained across the Project site.
- An adequate water supply will be provided to the Project.
- As required, a job safety analysis will be conducted for new and existing tasks to understand the hazards and risks (including the potential for fire outbreak).
- Fires are generally banned on site.
- If use of a fire is required, it is not allowed to be started on site without the necessary internal and external authorisations.

To further mitigate the risk of fires / bushfires to the Project, quality design, housekeeping practices, workplace monitoring, reporting and inspections will be applied.

1.5.3.2 Bushfire Prevention

The following general bushfire prevention requirements may be applied at the Project site.

- A fire break will be maintained around the Project's activity areas and infrastructure and inspected prior to and during the bushfire season or during periods of drought to ensure it is functional.
- General fire fuel loads within the Project area that are not to be disturbed will be assessed prior to and during the bushfire season or during periods of drought.
- Where possible, selective grazing may be employed to reduce fire fuel loads (i.e. within the areas of the Project not disturbed). This action may involve a commercial arrangement with the landholders in the Project area.
- If required, the local Fire Warden will be consulted to assist with bushfire prevention measures.

1.5.3.3 Inspections

The Project's fire prevention equipment will:

- be inspected on a regular basis as recommended by the relevant manufacturer and statutory requirements
- have provisions for auditing fire detection and prevention equipment.

1.5.3.4 Monitoring

Over the life of the Project, the OCE will as part of their regular workplace inspections, monitor the Project site on a weekly basis for evidence of potential fire hazards, and as required, take appropriate action(s) to remove the hazardous conditions and enter the findings in the OCE Report.

1.5.4 Fire Control

1.5.4.1 Fixed and Mobile Equipment

The minimum standard for the Project's firefighting equipment / capability on fixed and mobile equipment is as follows:

- A Project ERT truck will be equipped with an effective firefighting capability and will be always available for ERT responses.
- Site water levels on dams and water storage facilities will be monitored to ensure an adequate water supply is available for firefighting purposes.
- Adequate access to the site's primary water sources will be maintained for firefighting purposes.
- Heavy mobile equipment will be subject to a pre-start checklist and defect report at the start of each shift.
- The inspection of heavy / light vehicle equipment and fixed plant firefighting capability will form part of the pre-start checklist and defect report.
- Water trucks will be fitted with an effective water cannon capability.
- A risk assessment will be completed to identify and implement controls required to manage the residual risk whenever firefighting capabilities are lost, restricted, or reduced.

1.5.4.2 Fire Extinguishers

As a minimum for the Project:

- Fixed plant will be fitted with or have in close proximity, at least one 9kg 80BE extinguisher or equivalent.

- All heavy vehicles will be fitted with two 9kg 80BE extinguishes or equivalent - one extinguisher will be located in a position that is easily accessible by a person at ground level, and the other extinguisher will be located in a position easily accessible to the operator of the heavy equipment.
- The installation of a fire suppression system does not remove the requirement to have portable fire extinguishers.

Fire extinguishers provided for specific locations will be selected in accordance with the Australian Standard (AS 2444-2001 *Portable fire extinguishers and fire blankets – Selection and location*) (AS 2444) for the appropriate function, capacity, duration, and classification of fire.

All fire extinguishers will be inspected and maintained on a six monthly basis, in accordance with AS 2444 and the supplier's recommendations.

1.5.4.3 Fire Suppression Systems

All the Project's heavy equipment used on coal stockpiles will be fitted with a functional fixed fire suppression system.

The fixed fire suppression system will be periodically inspected by an appropriate person at intervals recommended by the manufacturer and documented in the mine maintenance schedule.

Records of fire suppression inspections will be kept on the site maintenance data base.

Visual and /or audible indicators will be provided for the equipment operator to show whether the system is functioning correctly or if it has been discharged.

1.5.4.4 Fire Suppression Systems

If a major piece of equipment's system for fire control or part thereof is removed from service due to inspection, preventative maintenance, breakdown, or relocation the following procedure will apply:

- Where the impairment is significant and expected to extend beyond 72 hours the Department Manager will ensure the Asset Superintendent is notified via electronic notification (email).

1.5.4.5 Fire Safety Summary

A summary of precautions necessary to minimise the general threat of fire / bushfires within or surrounding the Project site are as follows.

- A 'permit to work' approvals process will be established (e.g. hot works, ground disturbance).
- Site security will be established to limit access to site approved personnel.
- Access to the Isaac Downs Mine's explosives magazine compound and shotfirer vehicles will continue to be limited to site authorised personnel.
- Equipment will be maintained and operated in a compliant manner.
- The HSE Resource will monitor bushfire threats in the vicinity of the Project, using official channels like the QFD and 'Get Ready Queensland' websites to view current bushfire incidents and warnings, including 'Emergency (red)', 'Watch & Act (orange)', and 'Advice (yellow)' warnings.
- As required, Supervisors / OCEs will liaise with the Project's landholders and neighbour, during periods of external bushfire emergencies.
- Firefighting equipment will be properly maintained and checked as per the IPC - SHMS to ensure it is always ready for operational use.

1.5.4.6 Water Trucks

Over the life of the Project, one water truck must be in service for emergency fire response. A Job Safety Analysis will be completed, and the OCE approval will be required for operations to continue in the event that a water truck is not available for a period of time.

The Project's water truck operators will ensure that:

- water tanks are full when the machine is parked up
- water delivery systems are tested regularly
- faulty equipment is reported in accordance with pre-start checklist and defect report.

Rectification of identified defects about fire-fighting equipment will be allocated a high priority.

Routine servicing and maintenance of water trucks will be scheduled to ensure that at least one fully functioning water truck is always available for emergency use at the Project site.

The Project's ERT truck contains foam induction equipment compatible with the water truck delivery systems and are tested on a six monthly basis.

1.5.4.7 Personnel Firefighting Readiness

As a minimum, it is expected that the Project's employees have received fire response training as part of the industry recognised Standard 11 Generic Coal Induction training (basic fire response). Thereafter, refresher training, focusing on fire extinguisher awareness and use, will be conducted on a five yearly basis. Table 1-3 outlines how fire response training will be delivered for the Project.

Table 1-3 BMP - Fire Response Training

Role	Training Standard	Frequency
Water Truck Operator	Demonstrated operation of water discharge and foam induction equipment (if fitted to the Water Truck).	At the time of initial training and thereafter at the operator refresher training interval.
Contractor Personnel	Raising an alarm, summoning assistance, evacuation procedure and use of extinguishers.	Five years (at the time of induction) Standard 11 training and refresher training.
Project Employees	Raising an alarm, summoning assistance, evacuation procedure and use of extinguishers.	Five years (at the time of induction) Standard 11 training and refresher training.

1.6 Project Fire Occurrence Actions

1.6.1 General Response when becoming aware of a Fire

If a Project employee discovers an outbreak of fire, they are required to undertake the following actions:

- Raise the alarm in accordance with Section 1.6.2 and request emergency assistance.
- Ensure their personal safety and the safety of other Project employees and visitors.
- If appropriate, attempt to control the fire using the resources available at the time as per site procedures and personnel training.
- If the personal risk is unacceptable, evacuate to a place of safety.

Where the source of the fire and the intensity, extent or the type of material being burnt cannot be determined, all immediate personnel will evacuate to a safe location at a distance of at least 300m on the upwind side of the fire.

Where the fire within the Project area may have the potential to affect neighbouring properties or other rural activities, the OCE will immediately notify the SSE and communicate the relevant information, to allow the SSE to take the appropriate notification actions. If required, the QFD will also be notified by the SSE.

1.6.2 Raising the Alarm

Raising the alarm and initiating the Project's ERP will be undertaken in accordance with the following actions:

- The person raising the alarm will use Mine Channel 1 on the site radio system to call "Emergency, Emergency, Emergency", and then will await a response from the Incident Controller (OCE).
- All other radio traffic will engage immediate radio silence.
- If the Incident Controller (OCE) response is not received in 5 seconds, then "Emergency, Emergency, Emergency" must be called a second time.
- On response from the Incident Controller (OCE), the caller must then to supply the following information.
 - Name of caller.
 - Nature of the emergency (casualty, fire etc.).
 - Number of ill or injured people.
 - Severity of the injuries.
 - Presence of fire, or another danger / hazard.
 - Any other information requested by the Incident Controller (OCE).

The Incident Controller (OCE) will take immediate action, as appropriate, including activation of the Project ERT, to secure the scene, remove personnel from immediate danger and provide any required first aid treatment.

The Project's ERP provides the incident management and emergency response actions to be implemented for a major fire.

1.6.3 Fire on Mobile Equipment

As soon as practical after a Project employee has identified and assessed a fire on mobile equipment, the following actions must be taken:

- 'Raise the Alarm' in accordance with Section 1.6.2 and request emergency assistance.
- Park the mobile equipment as quickly and safely as possible in the circumstance.
- Shutdown the mobile equipment.
- If fitted and operational, activate the fire suppression system.
- Evacuate the mobile equipment.
- If safe to do so, isolate the mobile equipment as per IPC - SHMS 'Isolation and Tagging' Standard Operating Procedure.
- If safe to do so, attempt to extinguish the fire with a handheld extinguisher.

1.6.4 Fire in a Building

Upon discovering a fire in a building or other structure (e.g. Project Crib Hut), the Project employee(s) involved will undertake the following actions:

- 'Raise the Alarm' in accordance with Section 1.6.2 and request emergency assistance.
- If safe to do so, attempt to extinguish the fire with a handheld extinguisher.
- Evacuate to the designated muster point and report in so that you are accounted for.

If the fire involves a casualty(s), the following actions will be undertaken:

- If safe to do so, remove the casualty(s) from danger.
- Administer first-aid within the bounds of safety, competency, and available equipment.
- Stay with the casualty(s) until further assistance arrives.

1.6.5 Evacuation from Buildings

After the call to evacuate has been made, the person initiating the evacuation, or alternatively the most senior official present in the area, will assume the role of Evacuation Leader and undertake the following actions:

- Check the route to the Evacuation Assembly area for hazards (smoke, fumes, live electricity, etc.).
- Direct the evacuating Project employees to the nearest Evacuation Assembly area.
- Notify the OCE of the evacuation and if assistance is required, which should be done through an “Emergency” UHF radio call.
- If possible, obtain a current list of visitors / contractors / employees from the relevant sign-on sheet / register.
- Undertake a rollcall at the Evacuation Assembly area.
- Make a list of missing people using information obtained from the rollcall.

Personnel evacuating from a building should:

- follow the directions of the Evacuation Leader
- respond promptly and in an orderly manner (don’t panic or rush)
- if it is safe to do so, inform co-workers of the evacuation
- close (but do not lock) any doors
- proceed to the Evacuation Assembly area
- participate in the rollcall
- not leave the Evacuation Assembly area until instructed otherwise.

Following a building fire, personnel must not re-enter a building until:

- all access / egress routes have been deemed safe
- adequate ventilation of the building has occurred
- there is no evidence of toxic fumes or other gasses
- the OCE or most senior official present has issued the “all clear”.

For additional information on evacuation of buildings and structures, consult the Project’s ERP.

1.6.6 Heavy Equipment Tyre Fire

Upon discovery of a tyre fire or a suspected tyre fire on heavy mobile equipment, the operator of the equipment will complete the following actions:

- ‘Raise the Alarm’ in accordance with Section 1.6.2 and request emergency assistance.
- Park up the machine as quickly as possible in a designated safe parking area (normally Hot Tyre Bay) and/or follow the instructions of the Incident Controller (OCE).
- Do not park the equipment within 300m of any building, grassed area or other areas that may potentially ignite.
- Make all reasonable efforts to park the affected side of the vehicle so that it is facing an earthen wall or toward an open area.
- Shut down the engine.
- Exit the machine on the opposite side from the suspect tyre and walk away from the front or rear of the machine (passing on the opposite side of the suspected fire) to a safe distance (>300m).
- No attempt should be made to fight this type of fire with portable fire extinguishers.

Following notification of a tyre fire or a suspected tyre fire on heavy mobile equipment, the Incident Controller (OCE) will initiate the following actions:

- Establish an exclusion zone to minimum of 300m and cease all operations in that area.
- Evacuate all personnel (including the operator) from the exclusion zone.
- Direct the water truck to the location of the fire, remaining outside the 300m exclusion zone.
- Consult with Maintenance Department (tyre fitter) regarding tyre management.
- Take steps to isolate the machine for 24 hours in which time no person is to approach.
- After 24 hours, arrange inspection by a tyre fitter.

Consideration will only be given to fighting a tyre fire if the tyre or tyres (duals) are visibly deflated. The Incident Controller (OCE) will apply the following actions:

- Consult with water truck operator and give directions for cooling the tyre only if the tyre or tyres are visibly deflated.
- No attempt will be made to fight the fire if the tyre or tyres are suspected of having an internal fire (e.g. lightning strike, powerline contact).
- Once the tyre fire is extinguished, the machine will be isolated for 24 hours during which time no person will be allowed to enter the 300m exclusion zone.

When directed, the water truck operator will:

- nose the water truck towards the tyre fire to within cannon range and outside a 45° angle from the face of the tyre (i.e. only if the tyre is visibly deflated)
- use the cannon to cool the fire and attempt to prevent the fire spreading to other areas of the machine or the surrounding area.

1.6.7 Tyre Overheated but not on Fire

If a Project employee suspects an overheated tyre (but not on fire) they will apply the following actions:

- The OCE and Workshop Supervisor will be advised of the situation and location.
- The machine will be parked up in a designated safe parking area (normally Hot Tyre Bay or as advised by the OCE).
- The engine will be shut down.
- The operator must exit the machine on the opposite side from the hot tyre and walk away from the front or rear of the machine (passing on the opposite side of the machine from the hot tyre) to a safe distance (>300m).
- The suspect tyre must not be inspected.

Following notification of a suspected overheated tyre (but not on fire), the OCE and Workshop Supervisor will use the heat gun equipment and procedure to monitor the tyre pressure and temperature.

1.6.8 Vehicle struck by Lightning

In the event a vehicle is struck by lightning, the operator or witness must immediately activate an emergency in accordance with Section 1.6.2 ('Raise the Alarm') and request emergency assistance.

All occupants must remain in the vehicle or mobile equipment until directed to leave by the ERT or if unsafe circumstances arise requiring evacuation. A lightning strike may cause damage to a tyre or tyres that could result in a fire or explosion.

1.6.9 Bushfires

In the event of discovering a bushfire that poses an actual or potential threat to the Project's operation, the Project employee(s) involved will 'Raise the Alarm' in accordance with Section 1.6.2 and request emergency assistance.

The extent of the bushfire should be assessed considering:

- the potential to cause harm to people, equipment, the environment, and the local community
- the location of the Project's current activities (people and equipment)
- the intensity of the fire
- the ability of the fire to spread
- whether it is possible to approach from the upwind side
- whether it is possible to deploy appropriate equipment to establish fire breaks
- whether it is possible to use the water truck to assist with firefighting duties
- the prevailing weather conditions
- all access / escape routes
- the requirement to monitor the area to ensure a re-flash fire does not occur
- whether the QFD and/or Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) needs to be notified
- whether a partial or full evacuation of the Project site is required under the Project's ERP.

Based on the extent of the bushfire, the Incident Controller (OCE) will take immediate action, as appropriate, including activation of the Project ERT, to secure the scene, remove personnel from immediate danger and provide any required first aid treatment.

The Project's ERP provides the incident management and emergency response actions to be implemented for a major bushfire.

1.6.10 Other Major Fires

Other major fires at the Project site may involve hydrocarbon storage, explosives or explosive pre-cursor materials (e.g. Ammonium Nitrate). In the event of one of these major fires, the Project employee(s) involved will 'Raise the Alarm' in accordance with Section 1.6.2 and request emergency assistance.

Based on the extent of one of these major fires, the Incident Controller (OCE) will take immediate action, as appropriate, including activation of the Project ERT, to secure the scene, remove personnel from immediate danger and provide any required first aid treatment.

The Project's ERP provides the incident management and emergency response actions to be implemented for one of these major fires.

1.6.11 Emergency Services

As specified by the Project's ERP, emergency services (QFD, QAS) will be notified and assistance requested for fires or bushfires that threaten people and infrastructure at the Project site.

The Project's ERP outlines the required interactions with QFD and QAS in the event of an emergency requiring their assistance.

1.7 Firefighting Safety – General Requirements

All employees and contractors conducting work for the Project are required to:

- possess a current Site Induction
- possess a Standard 11 induction
- be familiar with and follow the safe systems of work for the task and the area of the Project where the task is being performed
- comply with the requirements of the IPC – SHMS: 'Training Scheme'
- comply with the requirements of IPC – SHMS: 'Personal Protective Equipment' Standard Operating Procedure

- do not carry out work in a manner that creates an unacceptable level of risk to themselves and/or co-workers
- ensure the correct fire extinguisher is used for the type of fire in progress.

During an emergency situation, a responsibility will be imposed upon all Project employees and contractors to comply with instructions given for the preservation of life if they are reasonably able to do so.

1.8 Continuous Improvement

This BMP will be reviewed annually or following a fire emergency, including a bushfire, to ensure it is functioning effectively and to provide an opportunity for continuous improvement. As a result, this BMP may be updated based on the outcomes of the review process.

1.9 BMP - References

Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) 2019, 'Changes to Fire Weather in Queensland'

AS 2444-2001 Portable fire extinguishers and fire blankets – Selection and location.

<https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/posters/WetDryDroughtPoster.pdf>

https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_034035_All.shtml

https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_034038_All.shtml

<https://www.fire.qld.gov.au/postcode-checker>

<https://www.ga.gov.au/education/natural-hazards/bushfire>

<https://soe.dcceew.gov.au/extreme-events/environment/bushfires-and-wildfires>

IPC – SHMS 'Action to be taken when a fire is discovered' Standard Operating Procedure.

Isaac Regional Council (IRC) 2021, 'Isaac Regional Planning Scheme 2021 – Bushfire Hazard Overlay Map Isaac Region, Bushfire Hazard - OM 4 Isaac Region'.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) 2019, 'Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest 'Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience – Bushfire'.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) 2020, 'Queensland Bushfire Plan'.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) 2021, 'Bushfire Hazards Your Responsibilities as a Land Owner – Information Sheet'.

Addendum 2 – Mosquito Management Plan

1.1 Introduction

Mosquitoes and biting midges occur in the Project area due to the climate conditions. The populations of these insects increase in warmer, humid weather, especially after rain.

Importantly, certain mosquito species are also vectors for the transmission of diseases, and therefore, should be controlled to minimise the health risks. Mosquito borne diseases that may occur in the Project area and its surrounds are Dengue fever, Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus. Each of these diseases pose a significant health risk¹⁰.

As a result, this Mosquito Management Plan (MMP) has been developed to manage mosquitoes and biting midges within the Project site. This MMP forms an addendum to support the Project's Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this MMP are to:

- outline the measures to be applied within the Project area to prevent or minimise the impact of mosquitoes and biting midges
- minimise the risk of contracting mosquito-borne diseases at the Project site
- minimise the nuisance generated by mosquitoes and biting midges, particularly where it may result in a safety issue (e.g. a distracted machinery operator).

1.3 Scope

This MMP will apply during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project and will be updated if new mosquito and biting midge issues are identified that require management to minimise the risk of mosquito-borne diseases and general nuisance.

1.4 Influencing Factors

Factors that may influence the density and dispersal of mosquito and midge populations, and cause them to become a problem, are meteorological conditions (wind, humidity, temperature and rainfall), location of populated areas, availability of shelter and specific habits of mosquito and biting midge species (QH, 2002). These factors were considered in the development of this MMP.

1.4.1 Meteorological Conditions

Strong winds reduce the flight activity of mosquitoes and biting midges, and therefore, reduce the likelihood of being bitten. Strong winds may carry large numbers of mosquitoes and midges away from their breeding sites to populated areas, which are normally out of pest range (QH, 2002).

High humidity enhances mosquito and biting midge survival but reduces their flight activities. Normally, flight activity will cease when the relative humidity is above 90 percent (QH, 2002).

In sub-tropical areas, most mosquitoes stop feeding when the temperature falls below 10°C. Prolonged extreme temperatures of <10°C and >35°C will greatly reduce the survival rate of most adult mosquitoes and biting midges. However, high temperatures will warm the water or substrate in breeding sites,

¹⁰ <https://www.health.qld.gov.au/clinical-practice/guidelines-procedures/diseases-infection/diseases/mosquito-borne/other>

resulting in shorter development periods for eggs, larvae and pupae. Therefore, pest problems always occur during warmer times of the year (QH, 2002).

High rainfall helps to maintain permanent mosquito and biting midge breeding sites, such as swamps and ponds, as well as creating extensive breeding sites in low lying grassy areas. Heavy rain can also flush mosquito larvae out of their breeding sites and drown pupae (QH, 2002).

The wettest months for the Project are from November to March with rainfall averaging from 61.5 mm to 104.1 mm. The Project's mean daytime (maximum) and nighttime (minimum) temperatures are generally supportive of mosquito and biting midge propagation throughout the year, with the exception of June to August when the mean nighttime temperatures fall below 10°C¹¹.

1.4.2 Location of Populated Areas

Populated areas, which are in the path of the dominant prevailing wind from mosquito and biting midge breeding sites, may be regularly affected by biting insects that are carried by wind. The pest problem and risk from mosquito borne disease are reduced if community areas are not located within the pest range of mosquitoes and biting midges. Hilltops overlooking mosquito and biting midge breeding areas appear to attract these biting insects from a considerable distance. Harborage of biting insects on vegetated hilltops is common (QH, 2002).

The Project area is sparsely populated with the nearest population centre, Moranbah, approximately 15 km to the west-northwest. The Project only possesses one nearby neighbour (Winchester Downs Homestead).

The accommodation for the Project's workforce is mainly located off site at Moranbah and Coppabella (approximately 26 km to the northeast). The accommodation owners at these locations will be responsible for their own mosquito and biting midge management.

Therefore, the general public is not at risk from the Project's mosquito and biting midge populations. The Project's workforce and visitors may be at risk from the local mosquito and biting midge populations while on-site. The clearance of vegetation within the Project area may reduce the harborage of biting insects.

1.4.3 Design of Populated Areas

The presence of vegetation corridors between population areas and mosquito/biting midge breeding sites provide a dispersal route for biting insects. Trees and shrubs with dense foliage will provide harborage sites for mosquitoes and biting midges (QH, 2002).

Mining activities, such as the building of roads and drainage, vegetation clearance and excavation, may create temporary artificial breeding sites for mosquitoes and biting midges because of environmental modifications (QH, 2002).

A majority of the Project site will be disturbed over a 15 period, which may create temporary artificial breeding sites for mosquitoes and biting midges during the wetter months of the year (i.e. low lying or depressed areas where water may pool). The development of the Conrock Gully diversion may create temporary artificial breeding sites for mosquitoes and biting midges along the diversion channel. The Project's sediment dams and mine-affected water dam may also provide breeding sites for mosquitoes and biting midges. The Isaac River and Cherwell Creek are not expected to be problem areas for mosquitoes and biting midges due to the presence of predators in pooled water (e.g. fish) and the velocity of the in-stream water during periods of flood flow.

¹¹ https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_034035_All.shtml

1.5 Habits of Mosquitoes and Biting Midges

Mosquitoes and biting midges, which have a wide range of hosts or prefer to feed on vertebrates other than humans, will bite humans, less than species which feed solely on humans. Species that prefer to stay under the protection of vegetation in their breeding sites are less likely to become a pest problem (QH, 2002). Humans, cattle and certain marsupials will be the most common vertebrates within and surrounding the Project area.

1.6 Roles and Responsibilities

1.6.1 Site Senior Executive

The Project's Site Senior Executive (SSE) will:

- implement this MMP for the Project
- allocate resources to ensure an acceptable level of risk is achieved and maintained as outlined by this MMP
- provide for supervision, regular monitoring and assessment of the Project's site, procedures and equipment.

1.6.2 Superintendents

In relation to this MMP, the Project's Superintendents will:

- develop and implement its requirements
- allocate resources to ensure ongoing compliance and effectiveness
- recommend technical and / or operational improvement opportunities to the SSE.

1.6.3 Supervisors / Open Cut Examiners

In relation to this MMP, the Project's Supervisors / Open Cut Examiners (OCEs) will:

- ensure its ongoing application and compliance via the implement the management actions (i.e. on an as required basis)
- apply and monitor its effectiveness
- communicate results of inspections and actions to the workforce as relevant
- provide feedback on its effectiveness.

1.6.4 Health, Safety and Environment Resource

In relation to this MMP, the Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Resource will:

- assist Supervisors/OCEs/line managers in ensuring compliance
- ensure the periodic reviews occur as specified
- monitor its implementation and measure its performance
- seek external specialist advice (i.e. on an as required basis)
- provide advice and support to site personnel
- undertake the inspection of water bodies during the wet season or other periods of extended rainfall.

1.6.5 Project Employees

In relation to this MMP, all Project employees will:

- report outbreaks of mosquitoes and biting midges to the relevant Supervisor, line manager or HSE Resource.

1.7 Management Actions

1.7.1 Inspections

- During the wet season or other periods of extended rainfall, artificial water bodies within the Project's disturbance area (including the Conrock Gully diversion) will be inspected for the presence of mosquitoes and biting midges.
- The Project's sediment dams and mine-affected water dam will be regularly inspected for the presence of mosquitoes and biting midges when they are holding water.
- If an outbreak of mosquitoes or biting midges are reported by a Project employee within the Project area, an investigation will be conducted by the HSE Resource to locate the source of the outbreak.

1.7.2 Treatment

- An environmentally friendly insecticide will be used to treat identified outbreaks of mosquitoes and biting midges within the Project site.
- If the mine-affected water dam holds water on a permanent to semi-permanent basis, a suitable biological control may be introduced to prevent an outbreak of mosquitoes and biting midges (e.g. local native fish species). Specialist external entomological advice will be sought if this action is taken (e.g. Department of Primary Industries).

1.7.3 Prevention

- During outbreaks of mosquitoes and biting midges, mobile earthmoving equipment may be employed to remove small areas of pooled water within the Project's mining areas.
- Rubbish will be cleaned up from around the Project site and stored separately until removed for disposal (i.e. to prevent it holding water).

1.7.4 Protection

- Suitable personal protective equipment will be issued, used and required in accordance with the Isaac Plains Complex - Safety and Health Management System: 'Personal Protective Equipment' Standard Operating Procedure (i.e. this will minimise the risk of bites from mosquitoes and midges).
- Personal insect repellents will be available for Project employees during outbreaks of mosquitoes and biting midges.

1.7.5 External Advice

- Specialist external entomological advice may be sought by the HSE Resource during outbreaks of mosquitoes and biting midges at the Project site (e.g. Department of Primary Industries).
- External medical advice and treatment will be sought if a Project employee displays any of the symptoms associated with either Dengue fever (severe fever, body aches, and a rash), Ross River virus (joint pain, fatigue, and rash) and Barmah Forest virus (joint pain, fatigue, and rash)¹².

1.8 Continuous Improvement

This MMP will be reviewed annually or following an outbreak of mosquitoes and biting midges to ensure it is functioning effectively and to provide an opportunity for continuous improvement. As a result, this MMP may be updated based on the outcomes of the review process.

¹² <https://www.health.qld.gov.au/clinical-practice/guidelines-procedures/diseases-infection/diseases/mosquito-borne/other>

1.9 MMP - References

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