

Statement of Environmental Objectives

Geophysical Operations in the Otway Basin, South Australia

June 2026

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THE THREE WHATS

What can go wrong?

What could cause it to go wrong?

What can I do to prevent it?

Statement of Environmental Objectives

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Statement of Environmental Objectives

1 Introduction

This Statement of Environmental Objectives (SEO) has been prepared to meet the requirements of Division 4 of the *Energy Resources Act 2000* (ER Act) (SA) and Regulation 12 of the *Energy Resources Regulations 2013* (SA) (ER Regulations).

Beach have an approved Statement of Environmental Objectives (SEO) to undertake geophysical survey activities within the South Australia Otway Basin, which was supported by an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The approved SEO and accompanying EIR were produced under the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 2000* (SA) and Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Regulations 2013 (SA) which have since been superseded by the ER Act and ER Regulations.

Beach's existing SEO for geophysical operations in the South Australia Otway Basin was approved in 2021. Under Regulation 13 of the ER Regulations, an approved SEO must be reviewed at least once in every five years. This document updates and supersedes the approved SEO and is supported by an accompanying EIR.

1.1 Purpose

The intent of the SEO is to outline the environmental objectives to which geophysical operations in the onshore South Australian Otway Basin will conform, and the criteria upon which the achievement of these objectives will be assessed.

The objectives of this SEO have been developed on the basis of the information provided in the accompanying EIR (Beach Energy, 2026), and are in keeping with the objectives of the ER Act, which include:

- to establish an effective, efficient and flexible regulatory scheme to enable the exploration for, and the recovery, production, transmission, storage and management of, energy resources that encourages and maintains an appropriate level of competition
- to ensure that energy rights and resources are managed for the benefit of the State
- to ensure that the exploration for, and the recovery, production, transmission, storage and management of, energy resources is carried out safely and is ecologically sustainable
- to ensure that regulated activities that may have adverse effects on the environment—
 - are properly managed to reduce environmental damage
 - are carried out in a way that eliminates or limits the risk of significant long term environmental damage
- to ensure as far as reasonably practicable, security of supply for users of natural gas
- to ensure that land adversely affected by regulated activities is properly rehabilitated
- to establish appropriate consultative processes with people directly affected by regulated activities including Aboriginal people and the public generally

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- to protect the public from risks inherent in regulated activities.

Environment is broadly defined in Section 4 of the ER Act to include natural, social, cultural and economic aspects. The environmental objectives outlined in this SEO incorporate the aspects of the environment as defined under the ER Act.

1.2 Scope

Beach Energy Limited and its group of subsidiaries (Beach) hold several petroleum exploration, production and retention licences in the onshore Otway Basin in the South East of South Australia. (Figure 1-1).

This SEO (and the EIR) has been written to address geophysical operations undertaken in Beach's licence area¹ in the onshore Otway Basin in the South East of South Australia, rather than relating to a specific site or sites, or to specific projects. This approach has been applied in many other SEOs and EIRs that have been developed under the ER Act and the former Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act including previous SEOs and EIRs developed by Origin Energy, Adelaide Energy and Beach Energy for exploration in the onshore Otway Basin. The Impact Assessment Area (Figure 1-1) has been defined based on the historical extent of PEL494 prior to the 2025 acreage relinquishment and the extent of PEL680. The impact assessment area encompasses Beach's PEL 680, Petroleum Retention Licence Application (PRLA) 253, PRLA 254 and associated petroleum production licences (PPLs). It also includes RSEL-E which was offered in the Otway Basin Acreage Release OT2025, and awarded to a joint venture that is operated by Beach..

Activities covered by this SEO include:

- planning activities
- environmental and cultural heritage surveys
- access track and seismic survey preparation activities
- surveying operations
- recording operations
- laydown areas, accommodation and associated activities
- rehabilitation / restoration
- monitoring and auditing.

These activities are described in detail in the EIR (Beach Energy 2026).

¹ Geophysical surveys may, from time to time, ingress upon adjacent contiguous land located outside Beach's licence area (Figure 1-1). These activities are required to ensure adequate geophysical data acquisition of the licence area. In such circumstances, Beach would apply for an Associated Activities Licence (AAL) to conduct associated activities on land located outside the area of the primary licence. An associated activity is anything that is reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, carrying out regulated activities in the area of, or the vicinity of, the primary licence area.

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The following operations are not covered by this SEO:

- drilling activities
- fracture stimulation
- production and processing operations beyond well production testing
- production and processing operations at the Katnook gas plant site
- well operations (after drilling has finished) including production completions and workovers, well integrity management, artificial lift and well head production equipment, gas well deliquification and downhole decommissioning following production
- field production / processing equipment installation, operation, post operation decommissioning and rehabilitation
- pipeline construction, operation and decommissioning.

This document updates and supersedes the SEO that have previously been developed to cover geophysical activities in the region (Beach Energy, 2021).

1.3 Limitations on Use

This document has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the *Energy Resources Act 2000* (SA) and Energy Resources Regulations 2013 (SA) and is to be submitted to the Department of Energy and Mining (DEM) and the relevant Minister.

Beach does not authorise this document to be used by third parties for any other purpose.

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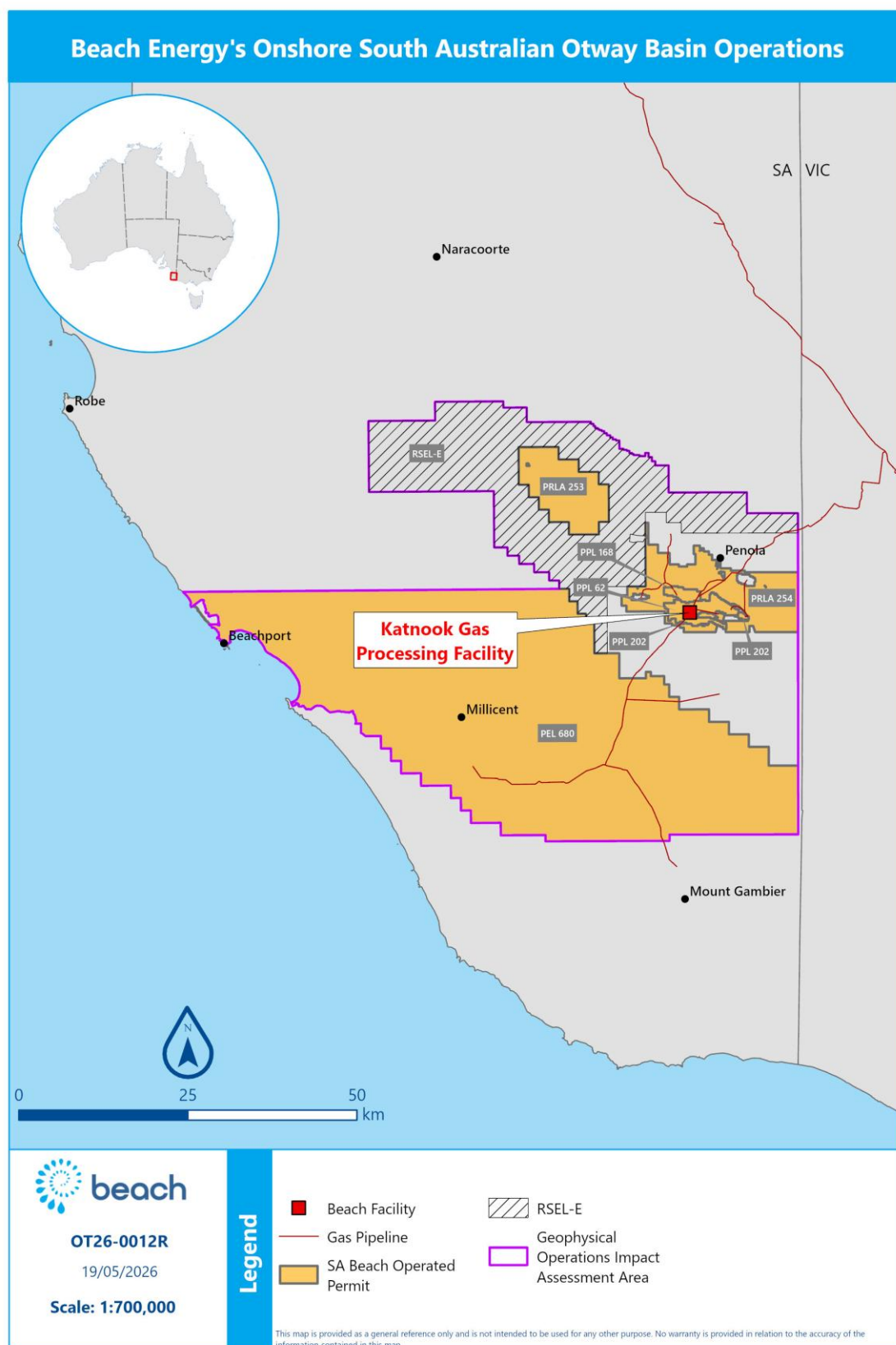


Figure 1-1: Beach's Energy's Onshore South Australian Otway Basin Licences and the Impact Assessment Area

Released on 14/07/2026 - Revision 1 – Draft issued for Beach consultation

Document Custodian is General Manager Exploration

Beach Energy Limited: ABN 20 007 617 969

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2 Environmental Objectives and Assessment Criteria

2.1 Objectives

Potential environmental hazards and consequences associated with geophysical operations in the onshore Otway Basin have been identified in the Environmental Impact Report (Beach Energy 2026). Beach is committed to achieving a range of environmental objectives in regard to these potential hazards.

The environmental objectives for geophysical operations are provided in Table 2-1.

2.2 Assessment Criteria and Leading Performance Criteria

The environmental objectives identified in Table 2-1: are subject to an assessment to measure the level of achievement.

The criteria for each objective are set out in Table 2-1 and include:

- assessment criteria – each environmental impact event must have defined assessment criteria to enable a determination of whether or not the stated objective has been achieved
- leading performance criteria – each environmental impact event that relies significantly on a control strategy must have leading performance criteria to provide early warning that control strategies are not working and that the environmental objective or relevant assessment criteria is at risk of not being achieved.

Assessment criteria and leading performance criteria for each environmental objective are set out in Table 2-1.

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Table 2-1: Environmental Performance Objectives, Leading Performance Criteria and Assessment Criteria

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
Public health and safety	No injuries, incidents or adverse health impacts involving the public or third parties from geophysical operations that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator.	PHS1: Increased traffic, use of roads and movement of vehicles and heavy machinery increases road safety risk	Any traffic-related injuries, incidents or adverse health impacts involving the public are investigated by a suitably-qualified and independent third party, and the investigation demonstrates that: - all traffic management controls were implemented - the incident could not reasonably have been prevented by the operator.	Pre-start inspections confirm traffic management control measures are in place and effective. All personnel operating vehicles have completed site-specific inductions, including driver awareness training. Vehicle movements are monitored for compliance with designated routes and speed limits, with corrective actions documented and implemented where non-compliance is identified. All traffic-related incidents and hazards are recorded and investigated, with any identified corrective actions documented and implemented.	Implementation of control measures described in PHS1
		PHS2: Explosive use, storage and handling increases health and safety risks to public	No uncontrolled detonations from buried sources (explosives) reported	Regular safety audits confirm that explosives are used, stored, handled and disposed of in accordance with relevant industry codes, standards and guidelines (e.g. Australian Dangerous Goods Code), and the requirements of the <i>Explosives Act 2024</i> (SA) and supporting regulations. Records verify that all personnel handling and utilising explosives have been trained and licensed (e.g. a SafeWork SA Blaster's Licence) in accordance with Beach health and safety and applicable legislative requirements. Explosive components are inspected and maintained in accordance to a documented schedule, with records demonstrating equipment is present, certified and serviceable.	Implementation of control measures described in PHS2

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Site personnel are inducted to explosive storage, handling and use requirements including risks and associated restrictions. Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following exercises, drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements.	
		PHS3: Unauthorised site access exposes members of the public to potential harm	Any notifiable incidents (as per s35 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i> (SA)) involving the public are investigated by a suitably-qualified and independent third party, and the investigation demonstrates that: - all relevant controls were implemented - the accident could not have been reasonably prevented by the operator.	Regular safety audits confirm access control measures are in place and effective. Any additional reasonably practicable actions identified through audits or inspections to reduce risk to the public are documented and implemented. All security-related incidents and hazards are recorded and maintained, with any identified corrective actions documented and implemented.	Implementation of control measures described in PHS3
		PHS4: Fire (resulting from activities) exposes public to potential harm (loss of property, injury and/or loss of life)	No uncontrolled fires reported as a result of project activities.	Engagement with local Emergency Service Providers is completed prior to commencement of activities, and any recommendations are documented and incorporated into site fire management planning. Pre-start audits confirm fire prevention controls are in place and effective. Fire prevention and firefighting equipment are inspected and maintained according to a documented schedule, with records demonstrating equipment is present, certified and serviceable.	Implementation of control measures described in PHS4

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following exercises, drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements. Site personnel are inducted to fire prevention requirements including ignition source controls and emergency response procedures.	
Heritage (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal)	No unauthorised damage, disturbance or interference to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites, objects, remains and places associated with geophysical operations.	H1: Damage, disturbance, interference or loss of known and unknown Aboriginal heritage sites, objects or remains	Records demonstrate that any Aboriginal heritage sites, objects or remains discovered during activities are managed in accordance with the operator's procedure, including immediate cessation of works in the vicinity and notification in accordance with the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</i> (SA), the <i>Coroners Act 2003</i> (SA) and any applicable Native Title Agreement. Audit and inspection records demonstrate that no unauthorised damage, disturbance or interference to Aboriginal sites, objects or remains (all as defined under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</i> (SA)) has occurred, and that any authorised impacts have been undertaken in accordance with the relevant approvals under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</i> (SA).	Records demonstrate that Aboriginal heritage risk assessments are completed prior to any ground-disturbing activity, and that pre-earthworks checklists confirm required controls are in place. Known Aboriginal heritage sites are clearly marked prior to and throughout activities to avoid disturbance. Procedures regarding unexpected finds are in place, with records demonstrating that, in the event of an unexpected find: - works ceased immediately upon discovery - Aboriginal heritage finds were reported and managed in accordance with the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</i> (SA) and any applicable Native Title Agreement - any potential human remains were reported to SAPOL or the Coroner in accordance with the <i>Coroners Act 2003</i> (SA). Induction and training records demonstrate that personnel understand their responsibilities for identifying, protecting and reporting Aboriginal heritage.	Implementation of control measures described in H1

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
		H2: Damage, disturbance, interference or loss of known and unknown non-Aboriginal heritage sites, objects or remains	Records demonstrate that any non-Aboriginal heritage sites discovered during activities are managed in accordance with the operator's procedure, including immediate cessation of works in the vicinity and notification to the South Australian Council in accordance with the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> (SA). Audit and inspection records demonstrate that no unauthorised damage, disturbance or interference to non-Aboriginal heritage places or related objects has occurred, and that any authorised impacts have been undertaken in accordance with the relevant approvals under the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> (SA).	Records demonstrate that non-Aboriginal heritage risk assessments are completed prior to any ground-disturbing activity, and that pre-earthworks checklists confirm required controls are in place. Known non-Aboriginal heritage places and related objects are clearly marked prior to and throughout activities to avoid disturbance. Procedures regarding unexpected finds are in place, with records demonstrating that, in the event of an unexpected find: - works ceased immediately upon discovery - any non-Aboriginal heritage finds were reported and managed in accordance with the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> (SA). Induction and training records demonstrate that personnel understand their responsibilities for identifying, protecting and reporting non-Aboriginal heritage.	Implementation of control measures described in H2
Soil	Land disturbed by geophysical operations is rehabilitated to a condition consistent with surrounding land and capable of supporting pre-disturbance land use.	S1: Surface disturbing activities reduce soil quality	Audit and inspection demonstrate no evidence of significant soil disturbance attributable to the geophysical operations, or where this does occur, records demonstrate that rehabilitation measures are undertaken at the earliest practicable opportunity, including reinstatement of soil profiles and surface contours to be consistent with surrounding land and replacement of	Landholders are consulted prior to operations regarding location of proposed activities and rehabilitation expectations. Decommissioning and rehabilitation activities are undertaken in accordance with an approved decommissioning and rehabilitation plan and in consultation with landholders.	Implementation of control measures described in S1

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			topsoil to support successful rehabilitation, where required. Records demonstrate that any reasonable landholder complaints regarding rehabilitation are addressed and resolved.		
	No significant adverse changes to soil stability, structure or composition as a result of geophysical operations.	S1: Surface disturbing activities reduce soil quality	Audit and inspection records demonstrate that soil erosion, inversion and compaction is confined to the approved disturbance footprint, and has not resulted in significant adverse impacts (or where this does occur, remediation is undertaken, as described above). Records demonstrate that any reasonable landholder complaints regarding soil condition, erosion or land capability are addressed and resolved.	Locations of proposed activities are selected to minimise soil disturbance and confine impacts to the smallest practicable footprint. Landholders are consulted prior to operations regarding location of proposed activities and rehabilitation expectations. Gravel used for paving is sourced from licensed quarries, and paving materials are removed during rehabilitation unless otherwise agreed with the landholder. Vehicle and machinery movements are restricted to designated access tracks and work areas to minimise soil compaction.	Implementation of control measures described in S1
		S2: Contamination of soil from spills or leaks associated with storage and handling of fuel, oil and chemicals, seismic survey machinery and drilling equipment	Audit and inspection records demonstrate appropriate storage and handling of fuel, oil and chemicals. Audit and inspection records demonstrate that spills or leaks of fuel, oil or chemicals are immediately contained, cleaned up and remediated in accordance regulatory requirements. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding contamination or waste	Fuel, oil and chemicals are stored and handled in accordance with AS 1940, EPA guidelines 080/16 Bunding and Spill Management and the Australian Dangerous Goods Code. Spill response equipment is available on site and personnel are trained in spill prevention, response and waste handling procedures. Inspection schedules are implemented to verify correct storage, handling and disposal of fuels, chemicals and oils.	Implementation of control measures described in S2

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
			management are addressed and resolved.		
		S3: Contamination of soil from storage, handling and disposal of waste	Activity sites, access tracks and camp areas are maintained in a clean and tidy condition. Audit and inspection records demonstrate appropriate storage and handling of wastes. Audit and inspection records demonstrate that uncontrolled releases of waste are immediately contained, cleaned up and removed for disposal at an appropriately licenced facility or, where required, assessed in accordance with NEPM guidelines and remediated in a timely manner.	Waste is stored securely and transported by licensed contractors to licensed disposal or recycling facilities in accordance with relevant legislation and guidelines. Wastewater is disposed of in accordance with the South Australian Public Health (Wastewater) Regulations 2013 and relevant EPA guidelines. Reusable, biodegradable or recyclable materials are utilised where practicable.	Implementation of control measures described in S3
Groundwater	No impact to groundwater quality and quantity resulting from geophysical operations.	GW1: Contamination of groundwater from spills or leaks associated with storage and handling of fuel, oil and chemicals, seismic survey machinery and drilling equipment	Records from audits and inspections demonstrate no unauthorised release of fuels, oils and chemicals to land or groundwater. Spills or leaks are immediately contained, cleaned up and removed for disposal at an appropriately licensed facility, or where required, assessed and remediated in accordance with NEPM (Assessment of Site Contamination).	Fuel, oil, chemicals and wastes are stored and handled in accordance with AS 1940, EPA Guideline 080/16 and the Australian Dangerous Goods Code. Spill response equipment is available on site and personnel are trained in spill prevention, response and waste handling procedures. Inspection schedules are implemented to verify correct storage, handling and disposal of fuels, chemicals and oils.	Implementation of control measures described in GW1

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		GW2: Contamination of groundwater from storage, handling and disposal of waste	Records from audits and inspections demonstrate no unauthorised release of wastes to land or groundwater. Audit and inspection records demonstrate appropriate storage and handling of wastes. Activity sites, access tracks and camp areas are maintained in a clean and tidy condition.	Waste is stored securely and transported by licensed contractors to licensed disposal or recycling facilities in accordance with relevant legislation and guidelines. Wastewater is disposed of in accordance with the South Australian Public Health (Wastewater) Regulations 2013 and relevant EPA guidelines. Reusable, biodegradable or recyclable materials are utilised where practicable. Inspection schedules are implemented to verify correct storage, handling and disposal of wastes and wastewater	Implementation of control measures described in GW2
		GW3: Contamination and crossflow of groundwater from drilling and use of explosives	No detonation failure reported, or if this does occur, records demonstrate that risk assessments are completed to identify whether additional monitoring or mitigation measures are required (e.g. monitoring bore, sympathetic detonation). No uncontrolled flows to surface from aquifers intersected by drill holes are reported, or if this does occur, records demonstrate that risk assessments are completed to identify whether additional monitoring or mitigation measures are required. Landholder complaints regarding impact on groundwater users are documented and reasonable steps	Solid seismic charges encased in sealed hard-plastic shells are used, not liquid or emulsion charges. Biodegradable seismic charges are used. Records from audits and inspections verify that buried seismic charges are located an adequate distance (vertical and horizontal) from groundwater wells.	Implementation of control measures described in GW3

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			taken to resolve them can be demonstrated.		
Surface water	No significant disturbance to drainage patterns and no adverse impacts to surface water quality or quantity associated with geophysical operations.	SW1: Surface disturbing activities disturb natural drainage patterns and increase sedimentation risk	Records from audits and inspections verify that activity sites are located, constructed and rehabilitated to maintain pre-existing surface water flows as far as practicable. Records from audits and inspections demonstrate that erosion and sediment control measures are implemented and effective in preventing sediment from entering surface water features. No visible sedimentation of surface water features attributable to geophysical operations is reported. No unauthorised 'water affecting activities' (as defined under the <i>Landscape Act 2019</i> (SA)) are undertaken without required permits. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding altered drainage, surface water impacts, sedimentation or erosion impacts are documented and resolved.	Desktop assessments and, where required, field assessments are undertaken to: - ensure activity sites are located to avoid significant alteration of natural drainage patterns; and - identify erosion and sedimentation risks prior to activities. Temporary or permanent drainage structures (e.g., culverts) are installed where required to maintain surface water flows. Erosion and sediment control measures (e.g., sediment fences) are installed where required to prevent sediment from entering surface water features. Stockpiles, spoil and loose materials are managed to prevent sediment mobilisation. Site inspections are undertaken to ensure that drainage, erosion and sediment controls are installed correctly and functioning effectively, particularly after rainfall events. Landholders are consulted regarding drainage features and appropriate crossing methods. Disturbed areas are rehabilitated to restore natural surface profiles and drainage patterns, and to minimise erosion potential.	Implementation of control measures described in SW1

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		SW2: Contamination of surface water from spills or leaks associated with storage and handling of fuel, oil and chemicals, seismic survey machinery and drilling equipment	No contamination of surface water attributable to spills or leaks. Records from audits and inspections demonstrate that no unauthorised release of fuel, oil, chemicals or other contaminants to surface water. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding surface water impacts are documented and resolved.	Fuel, oil and chemicals are stored and handled in accordance with AS 1940, EPA guidelines 080/16 Bunding and Spill Management and the Australian Dangerous Goods Code. Bunded storage areas are designed, installed and maintained to prevent contaminants entering surface water. Spill response equipment is available on site and personnel are trained in spill prevention, response and waste handling procedures. In the event of a spill or leak, fluids are immediately contained, recovered and removed for appropriate disposal, and surface water quality is assessed against relevant criteria. Runoff from high-risk areas (e.g., refuelling areas) is directed to lined containment structures and not allowed to drain off-site. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that spill prevention and containment measures are in place and functioning effectively. Records of spills, leaks containment actions and any potential impacts to surface water quality are maintained. Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following exercises, drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements.	Implementation of control measures described in SW2
		SW3: Contamination of surface water from	Records from audits and inspections demonstrate no unauthorised release of wastes to surface water.	Waste is stored securely and transported by licensed contractors to licensed disposal or	Implementation of control measures described in SW3

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
		storage, handling and disposal of waste	No contamination of surface water attributable to waste mismanagement. Audit and inspection records demonstrate appropriate storage and handling of wastes. Activity sites, access tracks and camp areas are maintained in a clean and tidy condition.	recycling facilities in accordance with relevant legislation and guidelines. Wastewater is disposed of in accordance with the South Australian Public Health (Wastewater) Regulations 2013 and relevant EPA guidelines,. Inspection schedules are implemented to verify correct storage, handling and disposal of wastes and wastewater.	
Air quality	Atmospheric emissions resulting from geophysical operations are kept to as low as reasonably practicable.	AQ1: Atmospheric emissions (excluding greenhouse gases) results in deterioration of air quality	Dust generation and exhaust emissions do not result in unreasonable impacts to air quality. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding dust or air quality impacts are documented and resolved.	Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure dust and atmospheric emissions related concerns are captured and addressed. Personnel are trained through inductions and toolbox talks in importance of minimising dust generation. Records of dust suppression activities and any dust-related incidents or complaints are maintained. Disturbed areas are stabilised progressively to minimise dust generation. Vehicles and equipment are operated in a manner that minimises dust generation, including adherence to site speed limits. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that dust control measures are in place and functioning effectively. If pollutant thresholds are exceeded, appropriate NPI reporting will be completed.	Implementation of control measures described in AQ1

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
		AQ2: Greenhouse gas emissions contribute to climate change	Greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion are minimised as much as reasonably practical. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding dust or air quality impacts are documented and resolved. Greenhouse gas emissions are recorded and reported in accordance with statutory requirements (e.g. NGER requirements).²	Equipment is operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, relevant standards and legislative requirements (e.g. Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy). Site inspections verify that where appropriate, emission control measures are in place and effective. Opportunities to reduce emissions (e.g., efficient equipment selection, reduced idling, optimised logistics) are considered during planning.	Implementation of control measures described in AQ2
Existing land use and infrastructure	Disturbance to existing land users and infrastructure associated with geophysical operations is kept to as low as reasonably practicable.	LU1: Disturbance to land use from surface disturbing activities	Audits and inspections verify that project activities have not occurred outside approved areas. Audit and inspection demonstrate no evidence of significant soil disturbance attributable to the geophysical operations, or where this does occur, records demonstrate that rehabilitation measures are undertaken at the earliest practicable opportunity, including reinstatement of soil profiles and surface contours to be consistent with surrounding land and replacement of topsoil to support successful rehabilitation, where required. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaint regarding	Consultation with landholders is undertaken during planning and operations to identify and manage potential location and timing concerns. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure concerns related to surface disturbance impacts to land use and infrastructure are captured and addressed. Rehabilitation is initiated as soon as practicable after operations cease in accordance with approved rehabilitation plans and landholder requirements.	Implementation of control measures described in LU1

² Note that Beach engages contractors to complete geophysical surveys. GHG emissions from this work are Scope 3 emissions for Beach, primarily Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) as described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard* and Scope 3 guidance documents.

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			surface disturbance is documented and resolved.		
	LU2: Disturbance from site activities (e.g. light, noise, vibration, presence of machinery, camp sites and personnel)	Inspections and audits verify that project activities have not occurred outside approved areas. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaint regarding noise, light or vibration is documented and resolved.	Consultation with landholders is undertaken during planning and operations to identify and manage potential noise, light or vibration concerns. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure noise, light or vibration concerns are captured and addressed. Inductions include noise limitation training covering use of horns, reversing machinery and noise production in the early morning and evening. High noise emitting activities, seismic activities and transport trucks are restricted to daylight hours where practicable. Lighting in campsites is designed and positioned to minimise light spill, including the use of directional, shielded or downward-facing fixtures where practicable. Inspections verify that lighting controls (e.g. shielding, direction, height, intensity) are implemented and effective, and noise-generating equipment is operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications and site procedures to minimise unnecessary noise. Camps and associated infrastructure are removed in accordance with approved project schedules following completion of activities.	Implementation of control measures described in LU2	

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Rehabilitation is initiated as soon as practicable after operations cease in accordance with approved rehabilitation plans and landholder requirements.	
		LU3: Disturbance to existing land use from use of roads and movement of heavy vehicles and machinery	No unreasonable disturbance to existing land uses (including livestock activities) outside agreed disturbance or compensation areas as a result of project activities. Any accidental or unforeseen impacts to existing land uses (including livestock activities) are reported and managed to the reasonable satisfaction of the landholder. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaint regarding surface disturbance is documented and resolved.	Activities are planned and conducted to avoid unreasonable disturbance to livestock and other land uses. Speed limits, traffic management measures and (where required) fencing or gates are implemented to minimise disturbance or injury to livestock. All personnel operating vehicles have completed site-specific inductions, including driver awareness training. Transport trucks are restricted to daylight hours where practicable. Vehicle movements are monitored for compliance with designated routes and speed limits, with corrective actions documented and implemented where non-compliance is identified. Relevant road authorities are consulted where activities may affect public roads or infrastructure. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure land use concerns are captured and addressed.	Implementation of control measures described in LU3
		LU4: Access to contaminants (e.g. spills and leaks) and waste by stock	No unreasonable disturbance to existing land uses (including livestock activities) outside agreed disturbance or compensation areas as a result of project activities.	Activities are planned and conducted to avoid unreasonable disturbance to livestock and other land uses.	Implementation of control measures described in LU4

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
			Any accidental or unforeseen impacts to existing land uses (including livestock activities) are reported and managed to the reasonable satisfaction of the landholder. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaints regarding land use impacts are documented and resolved.	Waste, chemicals and contaminants are stored, handled and contained to prevent livestock access and land contamination. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that land-use and livestock protection measures where appropriate are in place and effective. Landholders are consulted regarding the location, timing and management of activities to minimise disturbance to land use and livestock. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure land use concerns are captured and addressed.	
		LU5: Risk of weed introduction.	The presence or extent of weeds or plant pathogens at project sites is consistent with or better than pre-disturbance conditions and adjacent land. Where this is not the case, appropriate management actions are implemented promptly. Declared plants occurring as a result of project activities are reported and managed in accordance with the <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> (SA) and relevant Landscape Board plans.	Records of weed management actions, detection and monitoring efforts, vehicle/equipment inspections are maintained. Vehicle/equipment hygiene measures are implemented based on agreed requirements of landholders and relevant land manager. Consultation is undertaken with landholders and Landscape Board to identify weed or pathogen risks and any specific management requirements. Local earthmoving contractors and locally sourced materials (e.g., quarry products) are used where practicable to reduce the risk of introducing weeds or pathogens. Sites, access tracks and disturbed areas are monitored for new weed infestations, with treatment undertaken in accordance with landholder requirements and relevant Landscape Board plans.	Implementation of control measures described in LU5

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
Native fauna	Impacts to native fauna associated with geophysical operations are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, and no disturbance requiring approval occurs without relevant authorisation.	NF1: Disturbance to fauna from site activities (e.g. light, noise, vibration, presence of machinery, camp sites and personnel)	No reasonably preventable native fauna injuries or deaths attributable to site activities. Any accidental or unforeseen impacts to native fauna are reported and managed in accordance with regulatory requirements. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaints regarding fauna impacts are documented and resolved.	Any injury or mortality of native fauna is recorded and reported in accordance with regulatory requirements. Inductions include noise limitation training covering use of horns, reversing machinery and noise production in the early morning and evening. Personnel are trained through inductions and toolbox talks in importance of minimising dust generation. Records of dust suppression activities and any dust-related incidents or complaints are maintained. Disturbed areas are stabilised progressively to minimise dust generation. Vehicles and equipment are operated in a manner that minimises dust generation, including adherence to site speed limits. High noise emitting activities, seismic activities and transport trucks are restricted to daylight hours where practicable. Lighting is designed and positioned to minimise light spill beyond the operational area, including the use of directional, shielded or downward-facing fixtures where practicable. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that dust control measures are in place and functioning effectively. Inspections verify that lighting controls (e.g. shielding, direction, height, intensity) are	Implementation of control measures described in NF1

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				implemented and effective, and noise-generating equipment is operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications and site procedures to minimise unnecessary noise.	
	Impacts to native fauna associated with geophysical operations are avoided as far as reasonably practicable	NF2: Disturbance, injury or death to fauna from use of roads and movement of heavy vehicles and machinery	No reasonably preventable native fauna injuries or deaths from vehicle or machinery movement attributable to project activities. Any accidental or unforeseen impacts to native fauna are reported and managed in accordance with regulatory requirements. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaints regarding fauna impacts are documented and resolved.	Speed limits, traffic management measures and driver awareness protocols are implemented to minimise fauna vehicle strike. Inductions include driver awareness training covering fauna behaviour, speed management and night driving restrictions. Any injury or mortality of native fauna is recorded and reported in accordance with regulatory requirements. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that traffic management and fauna protection measures are in place and effective.	Implementation of control measures described in NF2
		NF3: Disturbance, injury or death to fauna from access to contaminants and waste	No reasonably preventable native fauna injuries or deaths from exposure to contaminants or waste from a spill or leak attributable to project activities. Audit and inspection records demonstrate that spills or leaks of fuel, oil or chemicals that could affect native fauna are immediately contained, cleaned up and remediated in accordance regulatory requirements. Any accidental or unforeseen impacts to native fauna are reported and managed in accordance with regulatory requirements.	Waste, chemicals and hydrocarbons are stored, handled and contained to prevent fauna access. Domestic waste is managed to avoid attracting fauna (e.g. scavenger proof lids, regular offsite disposal, no stockpiling). Site personnel monitor excavations, waste storage areas and containment systems for trapped fauna and undertake rescue/relocation where safe and appropriate. Spill response procedures include measures to prevent fauna exposure to contaminants. Any injury or mortality of native fauna is recorded and reported in accordance with regulatory requirements.	Implementation of control measures described in NF3

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
			Audit and inspection records demonstrate appropriate storage and handling of fuel, oil and chemicals. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaints regarding fauna impacts are documented and resolved.	Site inspections are undertaken to verify that fauna protection measures associated with containment systems are in place and effective.	
		NF4: Disturbance, injury or death of fauna from fire (resulting from activities)	No uncontrolled fires attributable to geophysical operations. No significant adverse impacts to native fauna or fauna habitat as a result of fire initiated by project activities.	Fire prevention measures are implemented to minimise fire risk to fauna and fauna habitat. Pre-start checks verify that fire management controls are in place prior to project activities. Fire prevention and firefighting equipment are inspected and maintained according to a documented schedule, with records demonstrating equipment is present, certified and serviceable. Any injury or mortality of native fauna is recorded and reported in accordance with regulatory requirements. Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following exercises, drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements. Site personnel are inducted to fire prevention requirements including ignition source controls and emergency response procedures. Ongoing engagement with CFS is undertaken regarding fire risk and mitigation measures.	Implementation of control measures described in NF4
Native vegetation	Impacts to native vegetation associated with geophysical	NV1: Direct disturbance or loss of vegetation from	No unauthorised clearing or significant damage to native vegetation attributable to project activities.	Pre disturbance vegetation assessments are undertaken by suitably trained and experienced personnel to identify native vegetation, listed or	Implementation of control measures described in NV1

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
	operations are avoided or minimised as far as reasonably practicable, and no clearance or significant disturbance occurs without relevant authorisation.	surface disturbing activities and vegetation clearing Note: clearance of native vegetation can generally be avoided by locating survey / work areas in previously cleared or disturbed areas. If avoidance is not possible, clearance of native vegetation may be required in line with relevant approvals. Therefore, impact event is categorised as planned but will be avoided where possible. Any accidental clearance of native vegetation would be unplanned.	Sites of listed or threatened flora, vegetation communities or high-value habitat are avoided unless required approvals are obtained. No listed or threatened flora or high-value vegetation is removed without relevant authorisation and satisfaction of any Significant Environmental Benefit requirements. Inspections and audits verify that native vegetation clearing has not occurred outside approved areas.	threatened flora, significant trees and sensitive communities (including wetlands). Activity sites are preferentially located in previously cleared or disturbed areas to avoid native vegetation. Listed or threatened flora and vegetation and other sensitive areas are clearly flagged or marked on site prior to activities. Vegetation is trimmed rather than cleared where practicable. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that clearing boundaries, flagging and avoidance measures are in place and effective during construction. Any unavoidable native vegetation clearance is undertaken only after obtaining relevant approval and implementing required Significant Environmental Benefit obligations.	
		NV2: Spills, leaks and waste cause damage to native vegetation	No reasonably preventable damage to native vegetation or vegetation communities as a result of spills or leaks. Audit and inspection records demonstrate appropriate storage and handling of fuel, oil and chemicals.	Fuel, chemical and waste storage areas are designed and managed to prevent spills, leaks or runoff from reaching native vegetation. Spill response equipment is available on site and personnel are trained in procedures to prevent vegetation impacts.	Implementation of control measures described in NV2

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
			Audit and inspection records demonstrate that spills or leaks of fuel, oil or chemicals that could affect native vegetation are immediately contained, cleaned up and remediated in accordance regulatory requirements.	Site inspections are undertaken to verify that spill prevention and containment measures are in place and functioning effectively. Drainage and surface water management measures are implemented to prevent contaminated runoff from entering native vegetation or wetland communities.	
		NV3: Damage or loss of native vegetation from fire (resulting from activities)	No uncontrolled fires as a result of project activities.	Fire prevention measures are implemented to minimise fire risk to native vegetation. Pre-start checks verify that fire management controls are in place prior to project activities. Fire prevention and firefighting equipment are inspected and maintained according to a documented schedule, with records demonstrating equipment is present, certified and serviceable. Site personnel are inducted to fire prevention requirements including ignition source controls and emergency response procedures. Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following exercises, drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements. Ongoing engagement with the CFS is undertaken regarding fire risk and mitigation measures. Any fire-related damage to native vegetation is recorded, investigated and managed in accordance with regulatory requirements.	Implementation of control measures described in NV3
	No introduction or spread of weeds, plant pathogens or diseases as	NV4: Loss of native vegetation and habitat from the	The presence or extent of weeds or plant pathogens at project sites is consistent with or better than pre-	Records of weed management actions, detection and monitoring efforts, vehicle/equipment inspections are maintained.	Implementation of control measures described in NV4

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
	a result of geophysical operations.	introduction or spread of weeds, pests and plant pathogens	disturbance conditions and adjacent land. Where this is not the case, appropriate management actions are implemented promptly. Declared plants occurring as a result of project activities are reported and managed in accordance with the <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> and relevant Landscape Board plans.	Vehicle/equipment hygiene measures are implemented based on agreed requirements of landholders and relevant land manager. Consultation is undertaken with landholders and Landscape Board to identify weed or pathogen risks and any specific management requirements. Local earthmoving contractors and locally sourced materials (e.g., quarry products) are used where practicable to reduce the risk of introducing weeds or pathogens. Sites, access tracks and disturbed areas are monitored for new weed infestations, with treatment undertaken in accordance with landholder requirements and relevant Landscape Board plans.	
General amenity	Amenity impacts to landholders and the general public associated with geophysical operations are avoided or minimised as far as reasonably practicable.	GA1: Visual impacts from earthworks and minor surface disturbance from seismic survey and drilling activities	Records verify that activity sites, access tracks and camp areas are maintained in a clean and tidy condition. Audit and inspection demonstrate no evidence of significant soil disturbance attributable to the geophysical operations which results in significant long term visual impacts, or where this does occur, records demonstrate that rehabilitation measures are undertaken at the earliest practicable opportunity, including reinstatement of soil profiles and surface contours to be consistent with surrounding land and replacement of topsoil to support successful rehabilitation, where required.	Consultation with landholders is undertaken during planning and operations to identify and manage potential visual amenity concerns. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure amenity concerns are captured and addressed. Inspections are undertaken to verify that the activity sites, access tracks and camp areas are maintained in a clean and tidy condition. Activities are confined to approved operational areas to minimise unnecessary visual disturbance. Camps and associated infrastructure are removed in accordance with approved project schedules following completion of activities.	Implementation of control measures described in GA1

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
			Records demonstrate that any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaint regarding visual amenity are documented and resolved.	Rehabilitation is initiated as soon as practicable after operations cease in accordance with approved rehabilitation plans and landholder requirements.	
		GA2: Disturbance from site activities (e.g. presence of seismic survey activities, equipment and machinery, camp sites and personnel) and generation of noise, light, dust and vibration	Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaint regarding noise, light or vibration are documented and resolved.	Consultation with landholders is undertaken during planning and operations to identify and manage potential noise, light or vibration concerns. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure noise, light and vibration concerns are captured and addressed. Sensitive receptors (e.g. dwellings) are identified during planning, and site layout and activity timing are designed to minimise impacts from noise, light, dust and vibration. High noise emitting activities are scheduled to occur during daylight hours where practicable. Lighting in campsites is designed and positioned to minimise light spill beyond the operational area, including the use of directional, shielded or downward-facing fixtures where practicable. Inspections verify that lighting controls (e.g. shielding, direction, height, intensity) are implemented and effective, and noise-generating equipment is operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications and site procedures to minimise unnecessary noise.	Implementation of control measures described in GA2

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Camps and associated infrastructure are removed in accordance with approved project schedules following completion of activities.	
		GA3: Noise disturbance to local community from use of roads and movement of heavy vehicles and machinery	Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaint regarding noise is documented and resolved.	Consultation with landholders is undertaken during planning and operations to identify and manage potential noise concerns. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure noise are captured and addressed. Transport trucks are restricted to daylight hours where practicable. Inductions include noise limitation training covering use of horns, reversing machinery and noise production in the early morning and evening.	Implementation of control measures described in GA3

3 Reporting

It is a requirement under Section 85 of the ER Act that any 'immediately reportable' and 'reportable' incidents, as defined in the ER Act, must be reported to the Minister.

Immediately Reportable Incidents must be reported to the Minister within 24 hours after the licensee becomes aware of the occurrence of the incident, and comprehensively reported within three months of incident or within period otherwise specified, as per section 85 of the ER Act and the requirements of ER Regulations 32 (2) and (3). **Reportable Incidents** must be reported to DEM on a quarterly basis within one month of the end of the quarter, as per Regulations 32(5) and (6) of the ER Regulations.

3.1 Incident Definitions

Section 85 (3) of the ER Act requires an SEO to identify events that could, if not properly managed or avoided, cause an immediately reportable incident or a reportable incident within the meaning of Section 85 of the ER Act. Table 3-1 identifies the potential immediately reportable and reportable incidents relevant to geophysical operations. These definitions are based on standard definitions developed by DEM, which are intended to expand on definitions provided in Section 85(3) of the ER Act and Regulation 32(1), and provide consistency for Licensee reporting.

In accordance with Section 85 of the ER Act and ER Regulation 32(1):

Immediately reportable incident means an incident arising from activities conducted under the licence in which:

- a. an incident arising from activities conducted under a licence specified in the relevant statement of environmental objectives to be an immediately reportable incident; or
- b. any other matters brought within the ambit of this definition by the regulations.

Reportable Incident is defined in Section 85(1) of the ER Act as incidents (other than an immediately reportable incident) arising from activities conducted under a licence that are classified under the ER Regulations as a reportable incident. Regulation 32(1) classifies the following as reportable incidents:

- a. an escape of petroleum, a processed substance, a chemical or a fuel that affects an area that has not been specifically designed to contain such an escape; and
- b. an incident identified as a reportable incident under the relevant statement of environmental objectives.

3.2 Reporting to the EPA

Where applicable, incidents causing or threatening serious or material environmental harm as defined under Section 5 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (EP Act) must be reported to the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) in accordance with Sections 83 and 83A of the EP Act:

- as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the harm or threatened harm (Section 83)

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- in writing as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the existence of site contamination at the site or in the vicinity of the site that affects or threatens water occurring naturally under the ground or introduced to an aquifer or other area under the ground (Section 83A).

The EP Act and its reporting obligations do not apply to:

- petroleum exploration activity undertaken under the ER Act
- wastes produced in the course of an activity (not being a prescribed activity of environmental significance) authorised by a licence under the ER Act when produced and disposed of to land within the area of the licence.

3.3 Cultural Heritage Reporting

Reporting on cultural heritage must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* and the *Coroners Act 2003* as set out below:

- if new Aboriginal sites, objects, or remains are discovered, or new information about them is discovered, this must be reported to AAR as soon as practicable on (08) 8429 9400
- in the event suspected human skeletal remains are discovered, SAPOL should be contacted immediately on 131 444.

Table 3-1: Incident Descriptions

Type	Description
Immediately Reportable Incidents	1. A person is seriously injured³ or killed. 2. An imminent risk to public health or safety arises. 3. Serious environmental damage occurs or an imminent risk of serious environmental damage arises. For example: a. Damage, disturbance or interference to sites of cultural and / or heritage significance without appropriate permits and approvals.⁴ b. An escape of petroleum, process substance, a chemical or a fuel to a water body, or to land in a place where it is reasonably likely to enter a water body by seepage or infiltration, or onto land that affects the health of native flora and fauna species.⁵ c. Detection of a declared weed, animal / plant pathogen or plant pest species that has been introduced or spread as a direct result of activities. d. Any removal of rare, vulnerable or endangered flora and fauna without appropriate permits and approvals.⁶

³ As per the definition in Section 36 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.

⁴ Pursuant to *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (SA) and *Heritage Places Act 1993* (SA).

⁵ For reporting purposes, determining whether a release is reasonably likely to enter a water body via seepage or infiltration may require additional intrusive investigation. If the extent of the release cannot be delineated within one week of the incident being identified, DEM will be notified of the incident and provided with the proposed site investigation methodology, including indicative timeframes.

⁶ Pursuant to *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (SA) (flora) and *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (SA) (fauna).

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Type	Description
	4. A regulated activity⁷ being undertaken in manner that involved or will involve a serious risk to the health or safety of a person emanating from an immediate or imminent exposure to a hazard.⁸ 5. An uncontrolled regulated substance release or malfunction or failure of critical plant or equipment resulting in the activation of emergency response or evacuation procedures, fire, or explosion.
Reportable incident	1. An escape of a chemical or a fuel that affects an area that has not been specifically designed to contain such an escape (other than a immediately reportable incident). 2. Any event relating to cultural heritage sites (other than a immediately reportable incident). 3. Unauthorised entry into area of identified environmental sensitivity. 4. Failure to implement a procedural control in place to reduce impact to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). 5. Malfunction or failure of critical plant or equipment that had (or still has) potential to cause an immediately reportable incident. 6. Unresolved reasonable complaints from stakeholders regarding operations.

⁷ Regulated activity as defined in Section 10 of the ER Act.

⁸ Resulting in the issuing of a prohibition notice by SafeWork SA pursuant to Section 195 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.

4 List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ALARP	as low as reasonably practicable
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council (in reference to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2000</i>)
CFS	Country Fire Service
Contamination	As defined by the <i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i> and the <i>National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999) amended in 2013</i>
DEM	Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) (regulator of the Energy Resources Act)
EIR	Environmental Impact Report prepared in accordance with Section 97 of the <i>Energy Resources Act 2000</i>
EPA	Environment Protection Authority (South Australia)
minimise	To reduce as far as reasonably practical, considering all other factors e.g. requirements for safe operations and accessibility
NEPM	<i>National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999)</i> amended in 2013
SEO	Statement of Environmental Objectives prepared in accordance with Section 99 and 100 of the <i>Energy Resources Act 2000</i> and Regulations 12 and 13 of the <i>Energy Resources Regulations 2013</i>

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5 References

Beach Energy (2026). Environmental Impact Report: Geophysical Operations in the Otway Basin, South Australia. August 2025. Beach Energy, Adelaide SA (DRAFT).

Beach Energy (2021). Statement of Environmental Objectives for Geophysical Activities in the Otway Basin, South Australia. April 2021. Beach Energy, Adelaide SA.

6 Document information and history

Document custodian group

Title	Name/s
General Manager Exploration	Gerry Spanninga

Document history

Rev	Date	Changes made in first document	Reviewer/s	Consolidator	Approver
A	08/05/2026	First Draft for Beach Internal Review	Serge Vlasov, Wayne Mothershaw, Candice Nayda, Lucille Bailey, Phil Jones, Catriona King, Zacc Paparella, Angus Smart	Xodus	Gerry Spanninga
0	03/06/2026	Draft for DEM submission	Serge Vlasov, Wayne Mothershaw, Candice Nayda, Lucille Bailey, Phil Jones, Catriona King, Zacc Paparella, Angus Smart	Xodus	Gerry Spanninga
1	14/07/2026	Draft for Beach Consultation	Catriona King	Catriona King	Gerry Spanninga