BLUE CARBON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

EMERGENCY PREPARDNESS & RESPONSE PLAN

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Notice

Document History

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Review

This document should be reviewed annually or, when required. It must be reviewed following significant incidents and updated where appropriate to ensure that it remains relevant and effective throughout Blue Carbon restoration projects and activities. All reviews, changes or updates are to be recorded using the Document History box provided above.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	***Meaning / Definition***
ACCUs	Australian Carbon Credit Units
ALRA	*Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1976*
BCEMZ	Blue Carbon Ecosystem Management Zones
BC-S2C	Blue Carbon S2C Pty Ltd
CEA	Carbon Estimation Area
CFI	*Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Act 2011*
CLA	*Crown Lands Act 1992*
CPAs	Carbon Project Agreements
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 2019*
EPBC	*Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
ERF	Emissions Reduction Fund
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NTA	*Native Title Act 1993*
PLA	*Pastoral Lands Act 1992*

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The Blue Carbon Ecosystem Restoration (**BCER**) Emergency Preparedness and Response Management Plan (**EPRP**) has been prepared to meet Blue Carbon S2C (the Client) requirements, specifically:

- Major Accident Event Management Operating Standard [**BCH-STD-000-2023-001**].
- Major Incident Management Plan [**BCH-PLN-000-2023-013**].

The purpose of this document is to define the organisational responsibilities, actions, and resources available to the Emergency Management Team to provide a timely and effective response to a major incident situation associated with the BCER

1.2 Scope

This EPRP applies to all Client (Contractor) controlled BCER Project sites and personnel, including subcontractors and site visitors.

Project sites where Contractor has management control are determined in accordance with Monitoring, Reporting and Verification activities and detailed in the Client's Safety Management Plan (SMP).

This EPRP may be supported by the following Management Plans, which will be developed and implemented as determined by Project risk assessment or contractual requirements:

- SMP – baseline document that describes the performance expectations for the management of Health and Safety.
- Environmental Management Plan (**EMP**) – management of project environmental aspects arising from project activities, client, statutory or other obligation.

1.3 Objectives

The Client's preferred approach is to be prudent over-reaction and subsequent de-escalation when considering the level of activation required in response to an incident, as it is easier and usually more effective to scale down a response than it is to ramp up an under reaction.

The key priorities in any emergency or crisis are to:

- Save life and ensure well-being through a strong focus on the ability to account for people.
- Minimise damage to the environment.
- Protect Client and third party assets and information from further damage.
- Minimise business interruptions and maximise business opportunities.
- Minimise financial and legal liability.
- Protect and where possible enhance reputation.

The aim is to protect our people and those affected by our work, to maintain and / or enhance reputation, minimise loss of commercial position and meet statutory obligations. Measures are in place to ensure a high level

of readiness is maintained through regular programmed training exercises which include Senior Management members with specific funding in place to support this

2 Incident management

Incident response has a three-tiered structure as shown in Figure 2.1 with:

1. Major Incident Management Team (Client).
2. Major Incident Coordination Team (Client).
3. Site / Project specific Site Emergency Management Team (**EMT**).

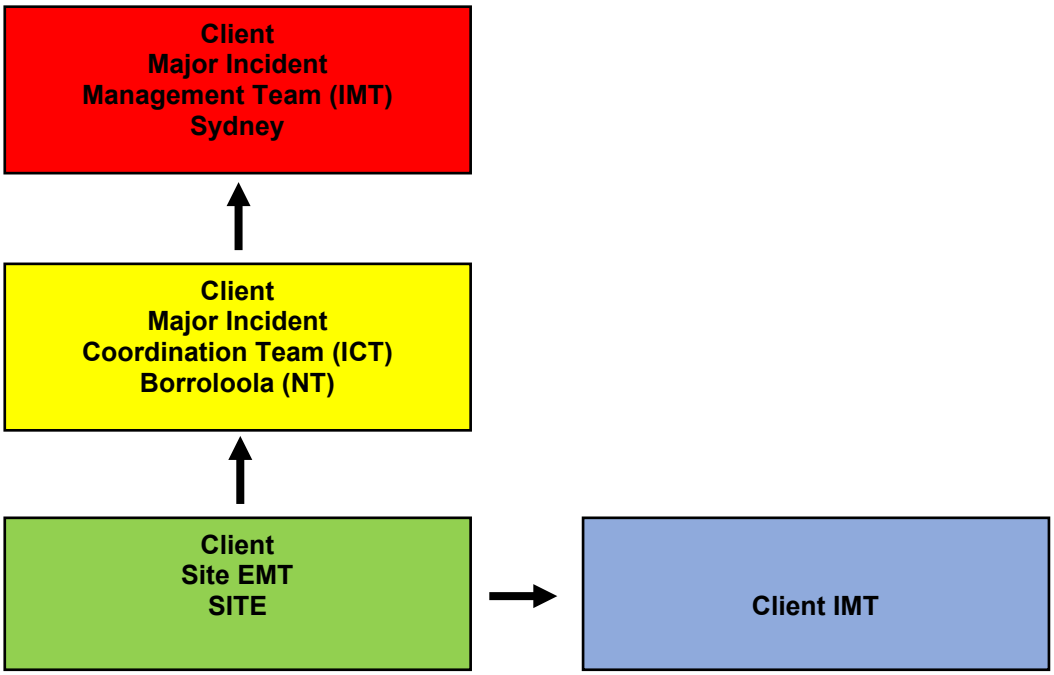

Figure 2-1 Incident Response Structure

The structure ensures the capability to effectively always manage any potential incident, and to ensure that the overarching Contractor objectives of prevention of harm to our people, stakeholders and the environment are upheld, in conjunction with the Client requirements.

2.1.1 Major Incident Management Team

The priority of the Contractor IMT is to focus on strategic issues affecting future operability, profitability and reputation. The structure and actions associated with the team will be defined within the Major Incident Management Team Plan.

2.1.2 Major Incident Coordination Team

The priority of the Contractor ICT is to provide support to Site EMT in any form necessary for them to manage the actual incident onsite. The Contractor ICT will also identify strategic issues that may need to be referred to the Contractor IMT. The operation of the Contractor ICT including activation and detailed roles and responsibilities of members will be captured in Major Incident Coordination Plan.

2.1.3 Site Emergency Management Team

The Site EMT is the onsite organisation responsible for physically responding to and controlling any emergency that develops on a BCER site. The site will have developed a specific Emergency Response Plan that describes

emergency response actions and the roles and responsibilities of the Site EMT personnel for each potential scenario.

2.1.4 Major incident response documentation

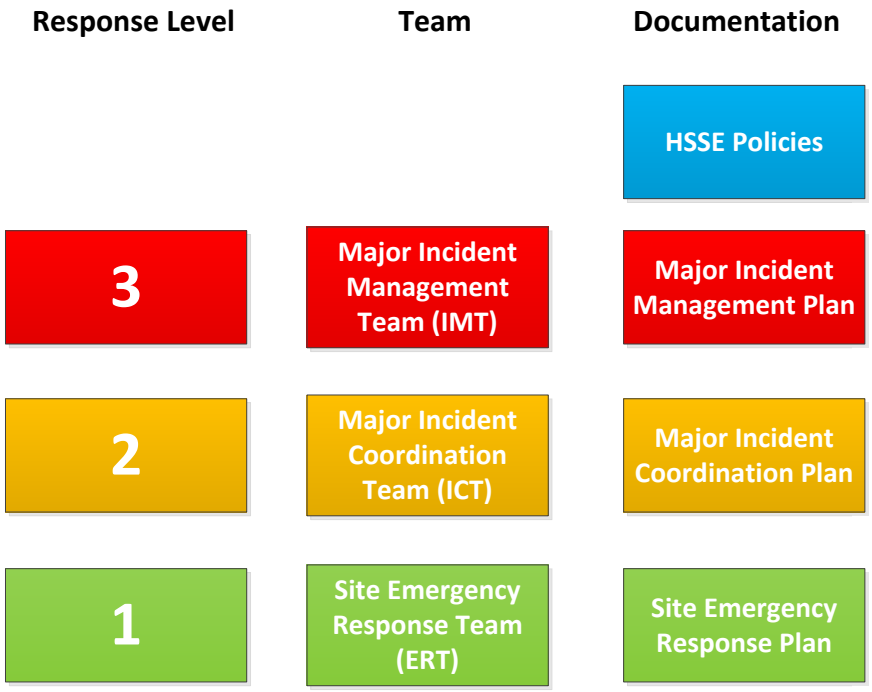

Figure 2-2 Team hierarchy and relevant documentation

2.1.5 Response levels

The levels of response for major incident situations shall be determined in accordance with the:

- Actual outcome of the situation and measurement of actual risk.
- Potential escalation of the incident situation and measurement of potential risk.

The activation and notification level of response depends upon the incident classification. Major incidents are classified as Level 1, 2 or 3 according to severity. Table 2.1: Incident Classification Levels, describes the incident classification and the subsequent response team(s) activation and notification requirements. The Contractor ICT and IMT shall comply with the following activation and notification requirements as detailed in Table 2.1 in the event of an incident situation.

2.2 Contractor incident classification levels

Incident classifications (Level 1, 2 or 3) shall be determined in accordance with Table 2.1. Incident classification levels are then used to determine notification and subsequent team activation as per Figure 2.4

Table 2-1 Incident classification levels

	INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION LEVELS		
	LEVEL 1 – Site ERP	**LEVEL 2 – ICT Activation**	**LEVEL 3 – IMT Activation**
DEFINITION	An Emergency situation that is contained on site, where potential for escalation and external existence may exist	The response exceeds capacity of site resources, considerable risk to life, environment and property and a significant commitment of resources required to control the situation.	The incident the potential to or has impacted the business in terms of, reputation, liability, commercial and continuity.
EXAMPLES	• Requirement for casualty evacuation. • Fire and / or explosion. • Major release of hazardous substance as defined by legislation. • Loss / damage project critical equipment. • Identified potential for local unrest / violence, armed conflict, attack, civil war / uprising, coup.	• Single fatality. • Multiple casualty events. • Site impacted by natural disaster event. • Local unrest / violence, armed conflict, attack, civil war / uprising, coup. • Arrest or detention of personnel.	• Single / multiple fatalities. • Requirement for significant re-allocation of assets for continued operation. • Potential for significant harm to Contractor reputation, liability, business continuity and commercial impact. • Loss of access to country and personnel. • Compulsory acquisition of major Contractor assets by government. • Kidnap and ransom. ***Any event that has the potential to limit the capability of Contractor in all areas of operation.***
ACTION	1. Assess the situation. 2. Identify support that may be required and the potential level of incident (1, 2 or 3). 3. Activate the EPRP. 4. Notify the BD MD. 5. Manage the Incident.	1. Assess the situation. 2. Establish the site support requirements. 3. Establish BD capability. 4. Identify incident level (1, 2 or 3). 5. Monitor, OR 6. Activate the ICT / notify the CEO.	1. Assess the situation. 2. Establish the BD support requirements. 3. Monitor, OR 4. Activate the IMT. 5. Establish vulnerabilities to be managed. 6. Manage the crisis.
ACTION PLAN	**ERP ACTIVATION = NOTIFY MD**	**ICT ACTIVATION = NOTIFY CEO**	**IMT ACTIVATION – NOTIFY M&R CEO**

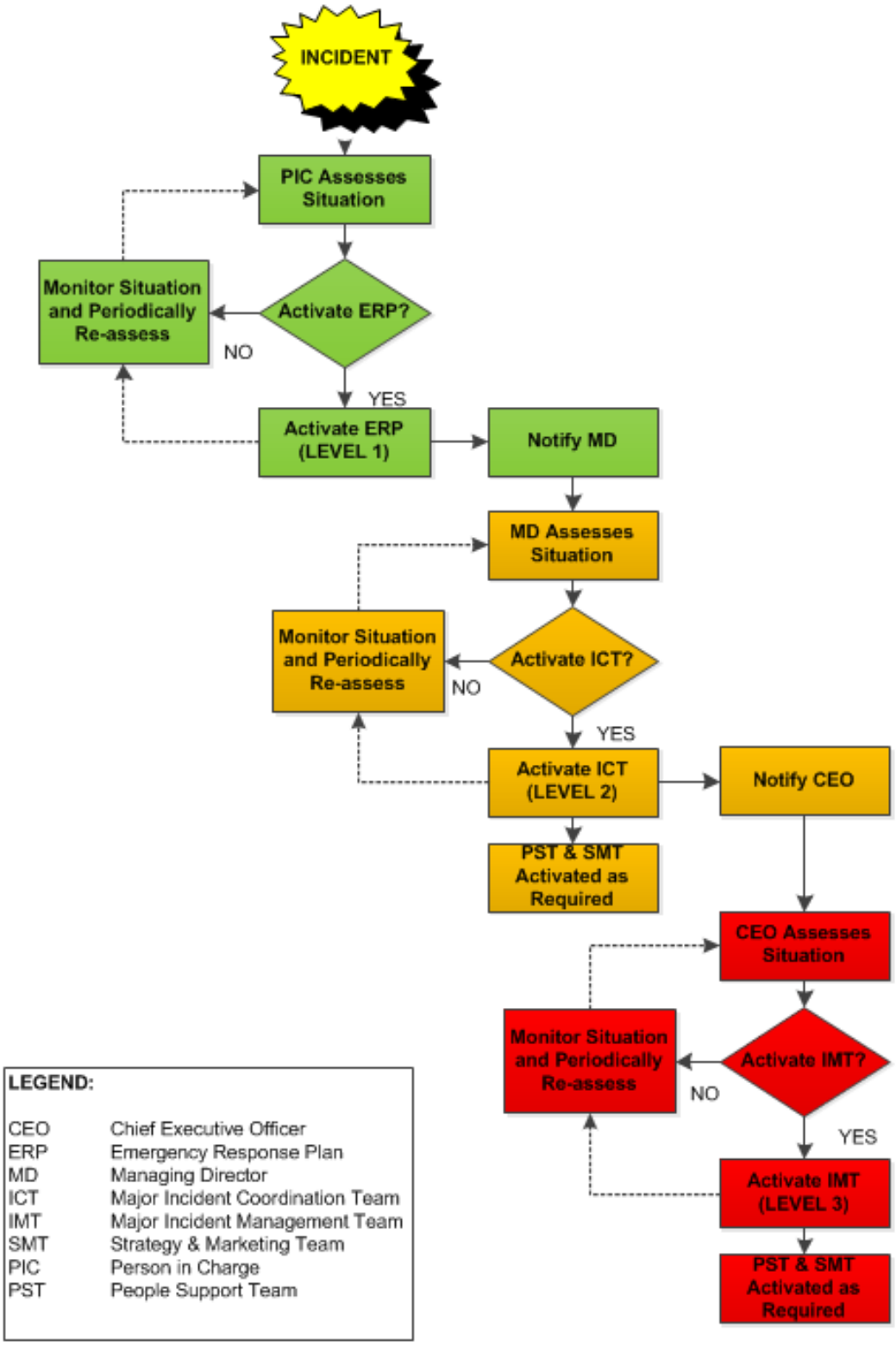

Figure 2-3 Incident notification and activation

3 Structure of the site emergency management team

Contractor will rely on mutual arrangements with the local emergency services and the Project EMT to provide emergency response support as shown in Figure 3-1: Organisational Structure. The site emergency response organisation may vary depending upon the nature and duration of the emergency event.

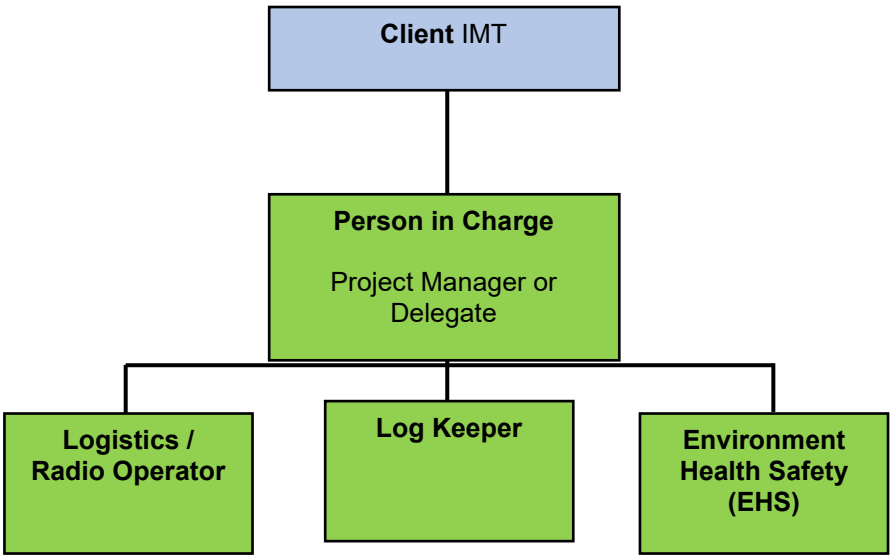

Figure 3-1 Site EMT structure

3.1 Roles and responsibilities

3.1.1 Contractor person in charge

The Person in Charge (**PIC**) of the project / site will retain local command of emergency response operations throughout the duration of the emergency. The PIC should inform the Contractor ICT Leader or Delegate of incidents that require the activation of the EMT and if required, the ICT can be activated to support the site.

The PIC will remain the focal point for communications with the ICT until the incident has been resolved. The PIC shall always liaise with the Client representative for direction and reporting purposes. The PIC, in conjunction with the Site EHS Manager, is to ensure that all Site EMT members have undergone Emergency Response training, as required by their role / function.

The responsibilities of the PIC are detailed in Appendix A: Site Emergency Management Team Functional Checklists.

3.1.2 Contractor Second Person in Charge

The second Person in Charge (**2PIC**) will carry out the role and responsibilities of the PIC when the PIC is not able to be contacted, out of communications or another situation where they cannot be raised. The responsibilities of the 2PIC are detailed in the functional checklist for the PIC at Appendix 1.

3.1.3 Site EHS Manager

The Site EHS Manager provides specialist EHS advice and general support to the Site EMT. Maintains appropriate contact with external agencies and ensures, with the PIC, that the processes and intent of this EPRP are met. The Site EHS Manager in conjunction with the PIC is to ensure that all Site EMT members have undergone Emergency Response training as required by their role / function.

The responsibilities of the EHS Manager are detailed in the functional checklist at Appendix 1.

3.1.4 Logistics coordinator / radio operator

The primary role of the Logistics Coordinator is to organise and coordinate provision of transport, emergency and ancillary services. The Logistics Coordinator shall also organise contract services only as required by the PIC following consultation with the Client representative. The responsibilities of the Logistics Coordinator / Radio Operator are detailed in the functional checklist at Appendix 1.

3.1.5 Log keeper

The Log Keeper is responsible for ensuring that all information collected is in a format suitable for analysis, interpretation and dissemination and that records and information are accurately recorded and filed. The responsibilities of the Log Keeper are detailed in the functional checklist at Appendix 1.

3.1.6 Site paramedic and ERT / fire response lead

It is essential due to the remoteness of the location that there are key professionally qualified personnel on site to lead and respond to emergencies that require that level of expertise. The project will engage a full-time Paramedic and an Emergency Response / Fire Fighting trained Lead. The ERT / Fire Response Lead will train volunteer members of the site team to assist in emergencies as required.

3.2 Incident reporting

All incidents that occur on the Project including near miss incidents, regardless of how minor, must be reported to a supervisor by personnel involved or witnesses to the incident as soon as practicable after the incident occurs. The notification of incidents will be as per the Client's EHS cloud-based incident notification, investigation and review procedures.

The Client will be notified of any work site security incidents and threats within 24 hours of occurrence, or as directed by the Client representative.

4 Operation of the Plan

4.1 Compliance

This EPRP complies, to the fullest extent possible, with the OH&S requirements under the laws of the Australian Commonwealth.

4.2 Threat assessment

A threat assessment shall be conducted to identify and assess potential emergency incidents to foster understanding of what can go wrong and develop contingency plans. The threat assessment shall define control measures and must address on-site and off-site scenarios (e.g., transit to site).

The process of identifying potential incident and emergency situations at the Project sites must be undertaken by persons who are trained and knowledgeable regarding the definition and criteria which constitute an emergency.

Refer to Client's cloud-based Risk Management Procedures.

4.3 Emergency response training

4.3.1 Drills and exercises

To ensure the procedures described for implementation within this EPRP are effective and to identify further opportunities for the improvement of those procedures, regular drills and exercises should be conducted on site. These activities should be scheduled according to the schedule of construction / operations and / or at the discretion of the Site EHS Manager and the Client.

The focus of drills and exercises will be to ensure that Contractor personnel and subcontractors are familiar with key emergency management processes and procedures.

The objectives of these activities are to not only test response arrangements to a simulated emergency incident but to also:

- Practice call out of all involved staff and associated elements.
- Test the adequacy of facilities.
- Exercise members of the various supporting government agencies.
- Test the adequacy of appropriate contingency plans.

Each activity will be planned with specific objectives in mind with the view to assess the current proficiency level and to identify areas for improvement. Upon completion of the drill or exercise the Site EHS Manager should present the findings to the management team and discuss any arrangements that need to be put in place to deal with any deficiencies that may have been identified.

The Site EHS Manager is to ensure that all results and findings that emanate from drills and exercises are properly recorded and retained in a secure area for the life of the Project.

4.3.2 Training personnel

Senior Management: All senior management should undergo EMT training with follow up refresher courses.

Frontline Employees: Administration staff will require training in the following:

- Telephone techniques.
- Who to expect calls from.
- How to handle calls from the media.
- Who to forward calls to.

Human Resource Personnel: Depending on the existing level of skills in this area, human resource personnel may need training in the following:

- Handling calls from relatives and friends.
- Techniques for informing next of kin.
- Counselling techniques.

EMT Members: All members of the EMT both primary and alternate members are to attend training to ensure they are familiar with:

- Their individual roles.
- Roles of other members of the team in the event those roles must be filled by someone other than the primary or secondary team member.
- This EPRP.
- The process of operating as an EMT to manage emergency situations.

The Site EHS Manager is to ensure that all training records are properly recorded and retained in a secured area. The records will be kept for the life of the Project.

4.4 Emergency Response Equipment

The following emergency response equipment will be made available to all work areas on site:

- Suitable and up to date fire extinguishers (by type).
- First aid equipment including cardiac defibrillators, kits, located strategically within the site.
- Fire blankets.
- SCBA (Hazardous chemical leak).
- Confined Space rescue kit.
- Megaphones or other loud speaker devices.
- Warning sirens and flashing lights in strategic areas within the site as required.
- Spill kits and appropriate waste bins (refer to CEMP).
- This EPRP.
- Emergency contacts list.

4.5 Muster Points

Each work site will have designated muster points and all personnel new to that area or visitors will be given a brief of the location and procedures.

5 Communication

5.1 Communication of the incident and Plan

This plan shall be formally communicated to the following stakeholders:

- Project / Site personnel.
- The Client.
- Sub-contractors.
- Contractor ICT and IMT located in Sydney.
- Emergency Services (if required).

Should any subsequent reviews and amendments of this plan be undertaken the above-mentioned stakeholders must be provided with an updated copy.

5.2 Emergency Communications

The telephone system is the primary means of communication to the affected site and other sources of assistance external to Contractor. This is supplemented by the normal tools of business communication (i.e., email, intranet, internet, website, radio, satellite phone).

In the event of an incident, telephone usage must be restricted to emergency use only. This will ensure lines are available when required. If one of the methods of communication fails or becomes unworkable, then all other available methods of communication between the affected site and the EMT are to be utilised.

5.3 External communications during / following a major incident

All external health and safety communications, including with government authorities, shall be undertaken by the Client External Affairs Team, unless otherwise agreed with the Client.

5.3.1 Regulators and media

All external communications with regulators and / or media will be performed by the Client representative. Where possible, Contractor ICT will be made aware of these communications in advance. That function will be performed by the Contractor Liaison Officer or Project PIC.

Where external communications are delegated from Client Operations representative to the Project PIC, the Contractor MCT is responsible for those external communications.

6 Site EMT stand down process

The EMT is responsible in consultation with senior management and the Client, to declare the crisis or emergency incident over and give the “all clear” and have all affected employees, subcontractors and visitors informed of the status. Once the “all clear” is in effect, the EMT is to commence the following actions:

- Ongoing management of incident as necessary.
- Ensure adequate resources are allocated to on-going management.
- Draft the final information releases to:
  - Employees
  - Regulators
  - Media
  - Stakeholders
  - Local communities
  - Subcontractors
  - Suppliers
  - Insurers
  - Legal
  - Police
  - Emergency services
- Debrief all EMT members.
- Ensure welfare and counselling arrangements are in place.
- Compile and file all documentation relating to the response.
- Arrange for full incident investigation and analysis.
- Review EPRP for effectiveness.
- Capture lessons learned.

Note all employees involved in any incident are to log their actions and provide a copy to their manager once the incident is over. All incidents will be reported, documented, investigations conducted and action plans (if required) established in order to prevent or reduce a reoccurrence of the incident, in accordance with the Client’s .

7 Major incident guidelines

A list of incident events deemed most likely to affect the Project is described in Appendix 2: Incident Guidelines. The list is preliminary and will be further developed after contract award when the risk assessment has been completed.

8 Functional checklists

Functional checklists are provided in Appendix 1 for each of the Project / site functional leads who are required to attend the Site EMT.

Each functional lead checklist provides guidance on their respective roles, responsibilities, and actions during any Level 1, 2 or 3 incidents.

The checklist is not designed to be prescriptive and simply provides a base line from which each functional lead is required to complete their initial actions and then contribute to the management of the crisis under the direction and control of the Client operations representative so that the major incident is de-escalated, as soon and is reasonably practicable.

9 Review and audit

9.1 Procedure for conducting a review of the Plan

The review shall be initiated by the Site EHS Manager. Notification of the intended review activity will be communicated to relevant managers, superintendents, supervisors, and team leaders responsible for construction operations and will then be requested to forward to the Site EHS Manager any proposed amendments to the current plan.

When conducting a review or amending the existing plan consideration should be given to the following significant deviations:

- Previous audit and review results.
- Changes in legislation or regulations or amendments in policy.
- Incident statistics.
- Areas for improvement.
- Training needs and records.
- Exercise / drill schedules.
- Lessons learned from incidents and drills.

After the initial consultation and subsequent compiling of any proposed amendments, the Site EHS Manager will facilitate a meeting of the key stakeholders to discuss any modification to the procedure.

All records shall be in the form of minutes, with copies given to all members of the review panel.

The Site EHS Manager is responsible for monitoring and reporting the outcomes of such action(s) to the Project Manager and informing the Client.

Appendix 1 Site Emergency Management Team Functional Checklist

SITE PERSON IN CHARGE / SECOND PERSON IN CHARGE ROLE Functional Checklist		
TASK	**TIME**	**COMPLETE (✓) / NA**
• Upon notification of any major incident, proceed to the Site Emergency Response Room (ERR) located at: *"insert location here".*		
• Upon notification of Level 2 or 3 incident from the Client Operations IMT, make contact with the Contractor Corporate ICT Leader using the Major Incident Contacts List, confirm the incident on site as a Level 2 or Level 3, utilising Table 1.		
• If first to arrive in ERR, follow "First Person to arrive functional checklist.		
• On arrival at the ERR check that all functional roles have been filled.		
• Liaise with Client Operations IMT and where / if necessary, deploy a liaison officer to the Client Incident Control Centre.		
• Coordinate overall incident response operations in conjunction with the Contractor ICT Operations Coordinator / ICT Leader.		
• Coordinate with the Contractor ICT Operation's Coordinator, the need for any external support services required.		
• Maintain a personal log of events, decisions and actions and pass copies to the Log Keeper		
• Ensure that the Contractor ICT Leader is regularly updated and briefed. Level 2 – every 2 hours. Level 3 every 30 minutes.		
• In conjunction with the EMT, ensure all resources have been stood down and demobilised.		
• Ensure that all records have been collected and passed to the Log Keeper for lodging on InControl.		
Time Concluded		

Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

SITE EHS MANAGER ROLE Functional Checklist		
TASK	**TIME**	**COMPLETE (✓) / NA**
• Upon notification of any major incident, proceed to the Site Emergency Response Room (ERR) located at: *"insert location here".*		
• Obtain a briefing about the current status of the incident from the PIC.		
• Identify and define resources required for this incident.		
• Obtain sufficient information to allow evaluation of the EHS issues involved.		
• Liaise with PIC to ensure a risk assessment of the presenting incident and treatment options is conducted prior to the EMT proposing a course of action.		
• Provide advice, as required, on the implementation of any oil / chemical spill response requirement and provide specialist advice as appropriate.		
• Ensure that appropriate information for notification to regulatory bodies (e.g., WorkSafe) are made in a timely manner to the Contractor ICT and in consultation with the Client Operations representative.		
• For ongoing operations (if the team needs to remain activated beyond 8 hours) ensure that rosters are in place to ensure a rotation of team members. Provide advice to the PIC on changeover of EMT members. Obtain time functional leads arrival and time of arrival checklist from "first person in the room".		
• Monitor EMT members for signs of fatigue; ensure that sufficient food and water is available to team members for extended operations.		
• Decide for the Incident Investigation, and formal debriefing and analysis of the incident response – all of which should be fully documented.		
• Maintain a personal log of events in Client cloud-based management system, decisions and actions and pass copies to the Log Keeper.		
• Ensure that all records have been collected and passed to the Log Keeper for lodging in 'InControl'.		
Time Concluded		

Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

SITE LOGISTICS COORDINATOR / RADIO OPERATOR Functional Checklist		
TASK	**TIME**	**COMPLETE (✓) / NA**
• Upon notification of any major incident, proceed to the Site Emergency Response Room (ERR) located at: *"insert location here".*		
• If first to arrive in ERR, follow "First Person to arrive functional checklist.		
• Obtain a briefing about the incident, subsequent actions taken and identify immediate logistic requirements as directed by the PIC.		
• Take any immediate action required (under direction from PIC), e.g. transport mobilisation.		
• Establish contact with the Contractor ICT and coordinate provision of emergency services and other resources as required by the PIC.		
• Formulate a communications / logistics plan (if required).		
• Note and keep up-to-date the key logistics information and provide to the PIC.		
• Obtain up-to-date weather forecasts.		
• Arrange for personnel lists to be passed to the Contractor ICT and Human Resources Manager.		
• Compile all relevant information on finalisation of incident.		
• Maintain a personal log of events in Client cloud-based management system, decisions and actions and pass copies to the Log Keeper.		
• Ensure that all records have been collected and passed to the Log Keeper for lodging in 'InControl'.		
Time Concluded		

Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

SITE LOG KEEPER Functional Checklist		
TASK	**TIME**	**COMPLETE (✓) / NA**
• Upon notification of any major incident, proceed to the Site Emergency Response Room (ERR) located at: • Bringing a laptop and laptop charger.		
• Collate all significant decisions, activities, events and times on Major Incident Correspondence and Action Log, This shall be done electronically (file to be stored on the laptop desktop of all Log Keepers) and kept in chronological order.		
• Remind all IMT members to use personal logs. One event / action per sheet is sufficient. - Event / Action Log in Client clou-based management system.		
• Highlight actions to be completed in red text.		
• Ensure that any actions requiring follow-up are addressed in a timely manner.		
• File all records and information accurately.		
• Collate all information and provide copies to the PIC when the Contractor ICT stands down for follow up investigation, compensation, insurance and litigation purposes. Lodge copies of all logs, debriefing notes etc. onto InControl for further review		
Time Concluded		

Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

FIRST PERSON TO ARRIVE IN THE ERR ROLE Functional Checklist		
TASK	**TIME**	**COMPLETE (✓) / NA**
• Ensure sufficient telephone and radios / other communications devices are available as a minimum: - 1 x Incoming telephone line - 1 x Outgoing telephone line - Two radios – 1 for each channel being used - Phone and radio chargers • Laptop with internet / 3G connection		
• Provide butcher's paper and relevant map and post on the walls.		
• Ensure each functional head has a copy of their functional checklists and log keeping papers.		
• Ensure a whiteboard is clean and ready to use.		
• Notify Reception that an incident has required activation of the Site IMT and advise them to deal with enquires as per their training and functional checklist.		
• Check off functional heads arrival with time of arrival, hand to site EHS Manager on his / her arrival.		
• Brief PIC of operational status of the ERR on their arrival.		
• Hand control of ERR to the PIC and stand down or act as otherwise instructed.		
Time Concluded		

Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Appendix 2 Incident Guidelines

CYCLONE THREAT				
Scenario description	Cyclone event			
General outline of emergency response	Every telephone should have a cyclone threat checklist to facilitate correct procedures and minimise stress to the person receiving the call. With many outside telephone lines located within Project site complexes there is a requirement for a consistent response to a cyclone threat made by telephone. If a telephone cyclone threat is made the person receiving the phone call shall: Record all details of the threat on the Cyclone Threat Checklist by your phone. Immediately notify EHS Manager who will notify the PIC. EHS personnel shall ensure the Cyclone Threat Checklist is kept by all telephones on the site. Any person who receives a telephone call purporting to be a threat directed at the Construction Area or the Operations Area shall follow the steps on the checklist.			
Disciplines required (indicate) – guide only	Fire fighting	☒	First Aid	☐
	Vehicle extrication	☐	Breathing apparatus	☐
	Hazmat	☒	Rescue	☐
	Specialist	☒	Police	☒
Emergency response resources and their location	**Site**		PIC, EHS Manager	
	ER External support		Police	
Action Required	**Role Responsible**		**Comment**	
“Emergency, emergency, emergency” called	Bystander / witness		Radio (to be confirmed)	
“Emergency, emergency, emergency” acknowledged			EHS Manager responds to incident	
EHS Manager to advise PIC	EHS Manager			
Site assessed	PIC		360°	
IMT advised as appropriate	PIC			
Priorities set and engaged	IMT Leader			
Police notified if required	Client / Contractor		Cordon off area	
Scene made safe	All members on site		Preserve evidence	
Investigation commenced and debrief	EHS Manager		All involved personnel	

ELECTRIC SHOCK OR HIGH VOLTAGE INCIDENT				
Scenario description	Any and ALL electrical shock, high voltage incident regardless of severity			
General outline of emergency response	Generally limited to paramedic response but could entail rescue or fire but with additional requirements to isolate source of shock as a priority. All electrical shocks, regardless of voltage or severity are to be reported. All persons receiving an electrical shock, regardless of severity, are to be transported by a supervisor to a medical facility for 12-lead ECG monitoring and clearance by a medical practitioner.			
Disciplines required (indicate) – guide only	Fire fighting	☒	First Aid	☒
	Vehicle extrication	☒	Breathing apparatus	☒
	Hazmat	☐	Rescue	☒
	Specialist	☒	Other	☒
Emergency response resources and their location	**ER internal support**		PIC, high voltage supervisors, site based senior first aiders.	
	ER external support		Immediate hospital, Ambulance, fire and rescue services	
Action required	**Role responsible**		**Comment**	
“Emergency, emergency, emergency” called	Bystander / witness		Radio (to be confirmed)	
“Emergency, emergency, emergency” acknowledged	Senior first aiders / PIC		Senior first aiders responds to incident	
IMT advised	Senior first aiders / PIC		PIC responds to incident and puts in place 100 metre cordon of incident	
Power isolation	Electrical high voltage isolator		PIC request electrical high voltage operators to attend incident	
Power isolation	Electrical high voltage isolator			
Power isolation	Electrical high voltage isolator		Advise PIC all clear of power isolated to incident area	
Vehicle / personnel rescue	Fire and rescue services		Once power confirmed and tested isolated by electrical high voltage isolator rescue to take place.	
DRABCDE	Senior first aiders on scene		Severity of event determined	
Casualty stabilised	External rescue services on scene Ambulance, fire and rescue services		Extrication of casualty as directed	
Evacuate casualty to medical assistance	As directed by Ambulance paramedics			

COLLISIONS INVOLVING HEAVY EQUIPMENT, LIGHT VEHICLES AND OTHERS				
Scenario description	Any collision involving the above.			
General outline of emergency response	When an alarm is raised of a collision the emergency response organisation will respond. The scene will be assessed and made safe, any casualties assessed and stabilised. Extrication of casualties and transfer to treatment facility. Scene to be secured and investigation commenced. Participants to be debriefed.			
Disciplines required (indicate) – guide only	Fire fighting	☒	First Aid	☐
	Vehicle extrication	☒	Breathing apparatus	☐
	Hazmat	☒	Rescue	☒
	Specialist	☐	Police	☐
Emergency response resources and their location	**Site**		PIC, site based senior first aider	
	ER External support		Ambulance, fire and rescue services	
Action required	**Role responsible**		**Comment**	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" called	Bystander / witness		Radio (to be confirmed)	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" acknowledged			EHS Manager responds to incident	
PIC called	EHS Manager			
Site assessed	PIC / EHS Manager		360°	
Emergency services notified	PIC			
DRABCDE	Senior first aider		Triage as necessary	
Fire and rescue services respond to scene	Team members			
Ambulance to scene as appropriate	Senior first aider		Ambulance to scene as appropriate	
Casualties stabilised	Ambulance paramedics		Extrication of casualties	
Evacuate casualties to medical facility	Ambulance paramedics			
Scene made safe	All members on scene		Preserve evidence for investigation	

FALLS FROM HEIGHTS – RESCUE				
Scenario description	Falling from height.			
General outline of emergency response	PIC will secure the area. Casualties to be stabilised, first aid administered and evacuated as required. Involve appropriate external agencies if required.			
Disciplines required (indicate) – guide only	Fire fighting	☐	First Aid	☒
	Vehicle extrication	☐	Breathing apparatus	☐
	Hazmat	☐	Rescue	☒
	Specialist	☐	Other	☐
Emergency response resources and their location	**Site**		PIC, site based senior first aider	
	ER External support		Ambulance paramedics, fire and rescue	
Action required	**Role responsible**		**Comment**	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" called	Bystander / witness		Radio (to be confirmed)	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" acknowledged			EHS Manager responds to incident	
PIC called	EHS Manager			
Site assessed	PIC / EHS Manager		360°	
Emergency services notified	PIC			
DRABCDE	Senior first aider		Triage as necessary	
Fire and rescue services respond to scene	Team members			
Ambulance to scene as appropriate	Senior first aider		Ambulance to scene as appropriate	
Casualties stabilised	Ambulance paramedics		Extrication of casualties	
Evacuate casualties to medical facility	Ambulance paramedics			
Scene made safe	All members on scene		Preserve evidence for investigation	

BUSH FIRE				
Scenario description	Fire in local bushland threatening the project.			
General outline of emergency response	PIC / EHS Manager assess the immediate threat to site PIC will secure the area. Casualties to be stabilised, first aid administered and evacuated as required. Involve appropriate external agencies if required.			
Disciplines required (indicate) – guide only	Fire fighting	☒	First Aid	☒
	Vehicle extrication	☐	Breathing apparatus	☐
	Hazmat	☐	Rescue	☒
	Specialist	☐	Other	☐
Emergency response resources and their location	**Site**		PIC, EHS Manager, site based senior first aiders	
	ER External support		Emergency services – fire and rescue	
Action required	**Role responsible**		**Comment**	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" called	Bystander / witness		Radio (to be confirmed)	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" acknowledged			EHS Manager responds to incident	
PIC called	EHS Manager			
Site assessed	PIC / EHS Manager		360°	
Emergency services notified	PIC			
Site evacuation required	PIC		Site evacuation procedure	
DRABCDE	Senior first aider		Triage as necessary	
Fire and rescue services respond to scene	Team members			
Ambulance to scene as appropriate	Senior first aider		Ambulance to scene as appropriate	
Casualties stabilised	Ambulance paramedics		Extrication of casualties	
Evacuate casualties to medical facility	Ambulance paramedics			
Scene made safe	All members on scene		Preserve evidence for investigation	

FIRE IN EQUIPMENT / SITE OFFICE / INFRASTRUCTURE				
Scenario description	Any event of a fire in equipment or plant.			
General outline of emergency response	Operator / personnel attempted to extinguish fire if safe to do so. Emergency services responded as required with extinguishing fire, and secured area. Senior first aider to provide First-Aid. Ambulance Paramedics respond and provide advanced care. Transport casualties to receiving medical facility as required. Involve other external agencies if required.			
Disciplines required (indicate) – guide only	Fire fighting	☒	First Aid	☒
	Vehicle extrication	☒	Breathing apparatus	☒
	Hazmat	☒	Rescue	☒
	Specialist	☐	Other	☐
Emergency response resources and their location	**Site**		PIC, Site based senior first aiders	
	ER External support		Fire and rescue services, ambulance paramedics	
Action required	**Role responsible**		**Comment**	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" called	Bystander / witness		Radio (to be confirmed)	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" acknowledged			EHS Manager responds to incident	
PIC called	EHS Manager			
Site assessed	PIC / EHS Manager		360°	
Emergency services notified	PIC			
DRABCDE	Senior first aider		Triage as necessary	
Fire and rescue services respond to scene	Team members			
Ambulance to scene as appropriate	Senior first aider		Ambulance to scene as appropriate	
Casualties stabilised	Ambulance paramedics		Extrication of casualties	
Evacuate casualties to medical facility	Ambulance paramedics			
Scene made safe	All members on scene		Preserve evidence for investigation	

FATALITIES – CONFIRMED OR SUSPECTED				
Scenario description	Suspected / confirmed fatality.			
General outline of emergency response	Only a registered medical practitioner can confirm a death. If not at the scene, arrangements should be made as soon as possible for a doctor to attend the incident. Until this occurs, or confirmation is received, the circumstance should be referred to as a possible or suspected death			
Disciplines required (indicate) – guide only	Fire fighting	☐	First Aid	☒
	Vehicle extrication	☐	Breathing apparatus	☐
	Hazmat	☐	Rescue	☐
	Specialist	☐	Other	☐
Emergency response resources and their location	**Site**		PIC / EHS Manager, senior first aider. Preservation of scene is paramount. No movement to occur unless authorised by Police and / or WorkSafe.	
	ER External support		Police, WorkSafe, Ambulance Paramedics, Doctor	
Action required	**Role responsible**		**Comment**	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" called	Bystander / Witness		Radio (to be confirmed)	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" acknowledged			PIC responds to incident	
Emergency services notified (call 000)	PIC			
In the event that an employee is seriously and or suspected to have received fatal injuries, the Senior first aider shall record the employees name and ID number and pass onto the PIC	Senior first aider		The casualty shall be referred to as a casualty until such time that a medical practitioner has certified the death	
The PIC shall contact EHS Manager and request their attendance.	PIC		The casualty shall be referred to as a casualty until such time that a medical practitioner has certified the death	
Every effort shall be made to secure and seal off the incident area and machinery involved in the suspected fatality, until the Client officials, police and Work-Safe arrive. The immediate area surrounding the casualty should not be disturbed in any way other than to cover the casualty, to protect from weather / screen from public view / documented and photographed by police and WorkSafe.	EHS Manager		Preserve evidence for investigation	

FATALITIES – CONFIRMED OR SUSPECTED				
Action Required	**Role Responsible**		**Comment**	
Police and WorkSafe shall be notified as soon as possible			Preserve evidence for investigation	
Police are responsible for notifying the next of kin. In some cases, it would be appropriate for the employer's personnel to accompany the police.	Police		Notification to next-of-kin is not carried out until a medical practitioner confirms official confirmation of death	
Investigation commenced	EHS Manager		All involved personnel	
Debrief	PIC		All involved personnel	
Counselling provided to all personnel involved in incident as well as next-of-kin and the employees Client personnel.	EHS Manager		Project Peer Support Teams / Counselling Services EAP Providers	
HAZARDOUS SPILLS / FIRES				
Scenario description	Any land and / or water based spill / fire involving hazardous / biological materials, e.g. hydrocarbons (diesel, oil), chemicals, and waste water at the construction area of operations.			
General outline of emergency response	The following steps are to be followed: Communicate the Hazard, Control the Spill, Contain the Hazard, and Clean up, and dispose. Mobilise the site Paramedic and fire response teams, muster personnel if required dependant on the scale of hazard.			
Disciplines required (indicate) – guide only	Fire fighting	☒	First Aid	☒
	Vehicle extrication	☐	Breathing apparatus	☒
	Hazmat	☒	Rescue	☒
	Specialist	☒	Other	☐
Emergency response resources and their location	**Site**		PIC, EHS Manager, site based senior first aiders	
	External support		Hazardous spill contractor, fire and rescue services	
Action Required	**Role Responsible**		**Comment**	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" called	Bystander / witness		Radio (to be confirmed)	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" acknowledged			EHS Manager responds to incident	
PIC called	EHS Manager			
Site assessed	PIC / EHS Manager		360°	
MSDS consulted	EHS Manager			
Emergency services / Hazardous spills. Contractor notified	PIC			
DRABCDE	Senior first aider		Triage as necessary	
Fire and rescue services respond to scene	Team members			
Ambulance to scene as appropriate	Senior first aider		Ambulance to scene as appropriate	

Casualties stabilised	Ambulance paramedics	Extrication of casualties
Evacuate casualties to medical facility	Ambulance paramedics	
Scene made safe	All members on scene	Preserve evidence for investigation
Debrief	PIC	All involved personnel

MEDICAL EMERGENCY				
Scenario description	Any medical emergency affecting an individual, e.g. chest pain, asthma attack, acute abdominal pain.			
General outline of emergency response	Generally the initial response will be by the Paramedic. If the event is determined by the Paramedic to be serious and requiring further medical assistance.			
Disciplines required (indicate) – guide only	Fire fighting	☐	First Aid	☒
	Vehicle extrication	☐	Breathing apparatus	☐
	Hazmat	☐	Rescue	☐
	Specialist	☒	Other	☒
Emergency response resources and their location	**Site**		PIC, EHS Manager, site based senior first aiders	
	ER External support		Ambulance paramedics	
Action required	**Role responsible**		**Comment**	
“Emergency, emergency, emergency” called	Bystander / witness		Radio (to be confirmed)	
“Emergency, emergency, emergency” acknowledged			EHS Manager responds to incident	
PIC called	EHS Manager			
Site assessed	PIC / EHS Manager		360°	
Emergency services notified (call 000)	PIC			
DRABCDE	Senior first aider		Triage as necessary	
Fire and rescue services respond to scene	Team members			
Ambulance to scene as appropriate	Senior first aider		Ambulance to scene as appropriate	
Casualties stabilised	Ambulance paramedics		Extrication of casualties	
Evacuate casualties to medical facility	Ambulance paramedics			
Scene made safe	All members on scene		Preserve evidence for investigation	

RESCUE FROM CONFINED SPACE				
Scenario description	To be determined form Confined Space Rescue Plan			
General outline of emergency response	To be developed in response to requirement determined by JHA and Rescue Plan. Generally, will be a response involving Emergency Services. The use of on-site cranes, man cages and elevated work platforms (EWP) may be considered in the rescue plan. Specialist support may be identified as a requirement and the personnel and expertise contracted for the duration of the risk. This may be specialist rope rescue, B.A. or other as required.			
Disciplines required (indicate) – guide only	Fire fighting	☐	First Aid	☒
	Vehicle extrication	☐	Breathing apparatus	☒
	Hazmat	☐	Rescue	☒
	Specialist	☒	Police	☒
Emergency response resources and their location	**Site**		PIC, EHS Manager, senior first aiders	
	ER External support		Ambulance paramedics, fire and rescue services	
Action Required	**Role Responsible**		**Comment**	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" called	Bystander / witness		Radio (to be confirmed)	
"Emergency, emergency, emergency" acknowledged			EHS Manager, Senior First Aider responds	
Situation Assessed	EHS Manager / PIC			
Emergency services notified (call 000)	EHS Manager / PIC			
Secure the area without putting themselves at risk	Bystander / witness		Do not enter the confined space	
Provide assistance only if safe to do so	Bystander / witness		Do not enter the confined space	
Reassure the trapped person/s that help is on the way	Bystander / witness		Do not enter the confined space	
DO NOT enter the confined space	Bystander / witness		Do not enter the confined space	
Send a spotter to guide Emergency Services to the incident	Bystander / witness		Do not enter the confined space	
Ensure clear access to the incident site is available for emergency services	Bystander / witness		Do not enter the confined space	
Emergency services respond to scene	Emergency services			
Priorities set and engaged	Emergency services			
Scene made safe	All members on scene		Preserve evidence for investigation	
Investigation commenced	EHS Manager		All involved personnel	
Debrief	PIC		All involved personnel	

Appendix 3 Site Evacuation and Emergency Contacts

ALL EVACUATION ALARMS MUST BE RESPONDED TO UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED

- If the evacuation alarm is activated, all personnel must immediately proceed to the muster point to be accounted for.
- The evacuation alarm for this site is "**an intermittent siren with a voice message indicating the requirement for all personnel to evacuate the site"**.
- When activated, all personnel/visitors on site must proceed to a muster point.
- The **PRIMARY** muster point is located TBC**.**
- It is sign posted by a green and white "Muster Point" sign.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Client	TBC
Emergency Services Agencies	
Fire, Police, Ambulance & FESA	000
Environment Pollution Response	
Dept of Environment A/Hours Emergency	
Poisons Information Services	13 11 26
NT Worksafe	
Other Emergency Contacts	
Local Police (Borroloola)	(08)
Local Hospital (Borroloola)	(08)

BLUE CARBON ECOSYTEM RESTORATION

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Blue Carbon S2C Pty Ltd

info@bluecarbons2c.com

Notice

Document History

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Review

This document should be reviewed annually or, when required. It must be reviewed following significant incidents and updated where appropriate to ensure that it remains relevant and effective throughout Blue Carbon restoration projects and activities. All reviews, changes or updates are to be recorded using the Document History box provided above.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	*Meaning / Definition*
BCE	Blue Carbon Ecosystems
BCER	Blue Carbon Ecosystem Restoration
BC-S2C	Blue Carbon S2C Pty Ltd
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMR	Environmental Management Representative
EMS	Environmental Management System
PC	Principal Contractor
PM	Project Manager
NT	Northern Territory
WMP	Waste Management Plan

1 Background

Blue Carbon S2C Pty Ltd (**BC-S2C**) is a project developer, financier and trader of blue, teal, and green carbon credits. BC-S2C is planning to restore wetland habitats in the Northern Territory (**NT**) Gulf of Carpentaria. Wetland habitats are also known as Blue Carbon Ecosystems (**BCE**) and comprise seagrass, mangroves, saltmarsh, mudflats, and littoral forests.

To support its Blue Carbon Ecosystem Restoration (**BCER**) activities, it has prepared this Waste Management Plan (**WMP**) that will be used to develop site-specific waste management priorities, controls and actions for each BCER project site.

1.1 Audience

The primary audience for this WMP are on-site environmental managers, environmental staff, and operations managers linked to BCER activities. A second level audience is government regulators, BC-S2C clients, non-government organisations and, community members interested in BCER activities.

1.2 Why is the WMP needed?

BCER activities will generate a variety of waste products requiring management. This may arise because of:

- Construction and demolition waste (mixed or inert) arising from BCER activities including demolition road or drainage infrastructure such as asphalt, bricks, concrete, steel, and inert soils.
- Putrescible wastes such as food waste Figure 1-1and wet organic matter.
- Commercial waste such as wastepaper, packaging, glass, plastic and aluminium.
- Liquid wastes such as sewerage effluent and grey water.
- Excess spoil.

The overarching waste management strategy for the project will follow the hierarchy shown in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1 Waste hierarchy for BCER projects

2 Context

2.1 Scope

This WMP identifies opportunities to enhance sustainability, and details measures to ensure that waste generated managed, monitored, and recorded in accordance with waste management hierarchy and NT waste requirements during construction and operation of BCER projects.

2.2 Objectives

- Conform with NT waste management legislation and regulations.
- Conform to NT waste strategies and frameworks through:
    - Avoiding or minimising the generation of waste.
    - Minimising the volumes of waste to landfill.
    - Identifying opportunities for the use of recycled and recyclable materials.
- Manage wastes to avoid contamination of surrounding soils and water.
- Manage wastes to minimise effect on visual amenity.
- Identify reporting requirements.

2.3 Interface with other plans

This WMP should be read, where required, in conjunction with the following BCER environmental management plans:

- **Environmental Management Plan** (BC-S2C document reference BCO-PLN-200-2023-004).
- **Project Operations and Maintenance Plan** (BC-S2C document reference BCO-PLN-200-2023-010).
- **Permanence Plan** (BC-S2C document reference BCO-PLN-200-2023-009).
- **Acid Sulfate Soils Plan of Management** (BC-S2C document reference BCO-PLN-200-2023-003).
- **Biodiversity Management Plan** (specific to each BCER site).
- **Biosecurity Monitoring Management Plan** (document reference BCO-PLN-200-2023-011) to control risks from feral animals, weeds, or disease.

2.4 Legal governance

The key legislation and relevant waste management guidelines are:

- NT *Environmental Protection Act 2019* and associated Regulations.
- NT *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998* and associated Regulations
- NT *Water Supply and Sewerage Services Act 2000* and associated Regulations.
- NT Circular Economy Strategy 2022 -2027 provides a framework for businesses to increase waste recovery, reuse, and recycling.
- National Waste Policy (2018) which provides a framework for businesses until 2030.

3 Performance targets

BC-S2C's waste management performance targets are:

- All hazardous wastes including contaminated soils disposed offsite will be tracked with the NT Department of Environment, Water and Parks Security Waste Transport waste tracking system.
- Evidence of waste tracking will be collated and stored inside BC-S2C's cloud-based Environmental Management System (**EMS**).
- Weekly inspections of the construction works and waste segregation to ensure that the waste management hierarchy of avoid, reuse, recycle is being implemented.
- A recycling / reuse target of 80% to be achieved during the life of the project.

4 Waste streams

BCER projects and construction of the Blue Carbon Institute project will generate a variety of waste products that must be managed. Typical wastes that may be generated or found within the Contractor's work zone may include:

- Actual Acid Sulphate Soils or, Potential Acid Sulphate Soils.
- Materials used for environmental controls such as sediment fences.
- Organic matter such as mulch grass and clearing.
- Green waste created by clearing and grubbing of the site.
- Existing pavement materials removed during the works.
- Solid inert wastes such as steel, concrete, asphalt, building rubble, concrete, cement pieces, wood and timber products, and other sheet metal.
- Putrescible wastes such as food waste and wet organic matter.
- Commercial waste such as wastepaper, packaging, glass, plastic, and aluminium.
- Liquid wastes such as concrete wash down water, sewerage effluent and grey water, ground water inflows which could potentially be saline due to the proximity of works to the bay.
- Hazardous substances and wastes.
- Asbestos.
- Contaminated soils and materials.
- Waste fill.
- Clean fill.

The treatment of the above types of waste using the principles of the waste management hierarchy are listed in Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1 Waste management measures

Construction waste type	Proposed waste management measures
Avoidance	
Leaving in place existing sub-grade material	BC-S2C will look for opportunities to maintain existing sub-grade material along South Rd, where appropriate with the road design guidelines. This will avoid the need to excavate and replace quarried materials and save time and carbon emissions associated with the excavation, movement and placement of materials.
Actual and Potential Acid Sulphate Soils	Minimise impact and volume of cut in contaminated areas through avoidance and proper planning. Refer to BC-S2C document reference BCO-PLN-200-2023-003 for more information on managing acid sulfate materials.
Commercial waste (packaging materials)	Proper planning to avoid surplus of materials. Where possible, sustainable procurement practices to minimise amount of packaging material.
Groundwater	Containment in sediment ponds within the Contractor's work zone to evaporate and / or infiltrate.
Water	Collect and reuse rainwater from site sheds and offices for toilet flushing and dust suppression.
Reuse Opportunities	
Timber (wood, form materials, packaging timber, etc)	Provide clearly marked bins or identified stockpile locations for reuse or collection by recycling organisation.
Grey water (collected in rainwater tanks at site offices)	Investigate reuse at site offices during development with Principal Contractor.
Actual and Potential Acid Sulphate Soils	This will involve test pitting and sampling at BCER project site locations during development to determine nature and treatment of material. This will avoid delays in during the construction process reducing double handling of excavated material and efficient treatment of acid sulfate material. Early detection, classification and treatment of the material maximises opportunities or de-risks aspects of potential reuse in landscaping and other earth mound features.
Sediment fences	Where possible, provide to community / land care groups / council for reuse.
Recycling opportunities	
Asphalt	If encountered as part of restoration activities, plan to recycle and reuse wherever possible.
Crushed construction and demolition materials	Used in pavement development.
Concrete materials (culverts, concrete pipes, kerbs, concrete cuts / waste etc)	Provide clearly marked bins or identified stockpile locations for collection by recycling organisation or as fill along the corridor.
Steel (guard rails, structural, rail sidings, pipes, valves, plates, mechanical parts, metalwork off cuts, etc)	Place in clearly marked bins for collection by recycling organisation.
Timber (wood, form materials, packaging timber, etc)	Provide clearly marked bins or identified stockpile locations for reuse or collection by recycling organisation.
Timber from the felling of trees within the Activity Zone	Stockpile separately to be mulched and reused during rehabilitation and landscaping. Any declared environmental weed species will be disposed of at a licensed facility.
White paper	Provide clearly marked bins with covers for collection by recycling organisation.
Putrescible waste (e.g., food waste / scraps)	Provide clearly marked bins with covers for collection by composting organisation.
Electrical (cables, terminations, switch gear, etc)	Electric cables to be placed in bins for collection by recycle organisation or recycled by electricians. Terminations and switch gear to be placed in bins used for steel waste.
Dispose	
General construction waste (which cannot be recycled or reused)	Provide clearly marked bins with covers for collection and transport to a licensed landfill site.
Office and mess shed waste	Provide plastic lined bins with covers in offices and mess sheds for collection for placement in general waste bin.
Office furniture	Reuse on future projects.

Construction waste type	Proposed waste management measures
Plastic / fibre glass	Provide segregated bins for safe disposal.
Asbestos	Disposed offsite using EPA licensed contractor
Contaminated soil and waste (which cannot be treated and reuse onsite, and which exceeds the requirements of the surplus waste / materials) described above	Appropriately stockpiled and disposed offsite (in accordance with NT Waste Management Pollution Control regulations) using NT EPA licensed contractors.

5 Waste tracking

BC-S2C will establish a material tracking system within its EMS to identify the source, volume and destination of all material generated by the project.

Where waste must be disposed offsite by licensed contractors, waste tracking certificates will be required to be obtained and stored by the project. A record of all materials movements will be collated detailing each truck (including registration and EPA license where required) transporting material offsite.

The system will include data required to facilitate traceability of all material generated by each BC-S2C project:

- Time and date the material was removed.
- Location of the material when loaded.
- Quantity loaded.
- Type of material (including classification of material).
- Site receiving the spoil (or stockpile location at the Waterloo Corner site).

The development of this system will allow BC-S2C to accurately track the volumes of spoil produced by the project and to ensure that material is reused at every opportunity.

6 Waste management

Table 6-1 outlines the waste management measures to be implemented, as well as key responsibilities during the pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases of the project.

Table 6-1 Waste management measures to be adopted for BCER activities

Timing	Management Measures	Responsibility
Pre-construction	Identify opportunities for the use of recycled products as part of the project where practicable. As a minimum: • Reclaimed asphalt are to be recycled into new asphalt. • Crushed construction and demolition material to be used in pavement development. • Recycled material to be used as fill for earthworks (if the material is appropriate for its intended use and meets the requirements of the EPA's 'Waste to Resources' Policy).	BC-S2C Project Manager (**PM**), Principal Contractor (**PC**),
	Prior to the commencement of works, the Environmental Management Representative (**EMR**), in consultation will relevant construction personnel, will identify the waste streams likely to be generated by the project during construction. For each identified waste the EMR and the Project Manager will determine the control measures required (i.e., whether they can be recycled, reused or require disposal). The waste management hierarchy is to be used in the decision making process. Refer to Table 1 for a list of avoiding, reuse, and recycling opportunities.	EMR, PC and PM
	The EMR will contact the respective waste contractor / recycling contractor to arrange for: • Appropriate bins to be situated onsite for the collection and storage of wastes (all bins are to be sealed / covered) to promote waste minimisation and recycling. • The removal of waste on a regular basis. • The submission of records (volumes, costs etc).	EMR
	Identify opportunities to use recycled materials during the construction of the project (e.g., steel, concrete, fill and pavement material). A record capturing the use of such recycled materials will be maintained on the project.	PM, EMR
	BC-S2C will conduct test pit and samples to determine the classification of materials excavated. To avoid issues with stock piling materials during construction.	EMR
Construction	Waste and recycling bins, as well as stockpile locations, are to be established at appropriate locations.	Site Managers, EMR
	The locations of all waste and recycling bins, as well as stockpile locations are to be identified and communicated to the construction team using the Site Environmental Management Plans.	EMR
	Segregate waste streams onsite (at source).	Site Managers
	Conducting regular stock take of stored equipment to ensure that excess materials are not ordered and that all materials are used appropriately.	Site Managers
	Where recycling and reuse is not possible, ensure all waste products are disposed of in accordance with NT law.	Site Managers,

		Supervisors, EMR
	Where contaminated wastes are to be removed, EPA licensed waste transporters are to be used	Site Managers, Supervisors, EMR
	Where asbestos has been identified for removal, it must be: • Removed by a contractor licensed by NT EPA. • Removed only with approval from BC-S2C to undertake the removal activities. • Transported by a NT EPA licensed transporter. • Disposed of at an NT EPA licensed facility. All asbestos removal will be undertaken in accordance with the current ***Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos Safe Work Australia (2020)***.	Site Managers, EMR, Safety Manager
	Use NT EPA waste tracking guidelines where required.	Site Managers, Supervisors, EMR
	All records of waste reused, recycled, or disposed of are to be obtained and stored.	EMR
Post -construction	All materials used in temporary control measures to be removed from the site of the Works and disposed of in accordance with this plan.	EMR
	At the completion of the project, office furniture to be collected and reused on future projects where practicable.	EMR
	Where requested by BC-S2C, a record of recyclable materials used on the project is to be provided.	EMR

7 Monitoring and reporting

Waste collection and disposal practices will be monitored by the restoration team on a weekly basis as part of weekly environmental inspections inside BCER sights and the Blue Carbon Institute. Observations will be documented in the weekly environmental checklist captured in the cloud-based EMS.

In addition, monthly reports will be required to be produced addressing the following:

- Records of the types and volumes of waste generated on the Project (broken down into waste streams).
- Records of the volumes of wastes which have been recycled, reused, or disposed of from project sites.
- Records of water, electricity, and fuel usage.

At the completion of the project, or at any time upon request, a record of the use of recycled materials used on the project will be provided to BC-S2C.

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Sequestration to Credits

BLUE CARBON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PROTECTION PLAN
Blue Carbon S2C Pty Ltd

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Notice

Document History

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Review

This document should be reviewed annually or, when required. It must be reviewed following significant incidents and updated where appropriate to ensure that it remains relevant and effective throughout Blue Carbon restoration projects and activities. All reviews, changes or updates are to be recorded using the Document History box provided above.

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Appendix A: Unexpected Finds Procedure

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	*Meaning / Definition*
Aboriginal Heritage Protection Plan	AHHP
BCE	Blue Carbon Ecosystems
BCER	Blue Carbon Ecosystem Restoration
BC-S2C	Blue Carbon S2C Pty Ltd
CEAs	Carbon Estimation Areas
NT	Northern Territory
RAP	Reconciliation Action Plan

1 Context

1.1 The Proponent

Blue Carbon S2C Pty Ltd (**BC-S2C**) is a project developer, financier and trader of blue, teal, and green carbon credits. For more information on BC-S2C, visit www.bluecarbons2c.com

BC-S2C is planning to restore wetland habitats in the Northern Territory (**NT**) Gulf of Carpentaria. Wetland habitats are also known as Blue Carbon Ecosystems (**BCE**) and comprise seagrass, mangroves, saltmarsh, mudflats, and littoral forests.

To support its Blue Carbon Ecosystem Restoration (**BCER**) activities and aspirations for wider project co-benefits in the NT, BC-S2C has prepared this Aboriginal Heritage Protection Plan (**AHPP**). The AHPP is supported by a procedure for unexpected finds (**Appendix A**).

BC-S2C has implemented a “Reflect” Reconciliation Action Plan (**RAP**). The RAP must be read in conjunction with this AHPP to ensure there is alignment of corporate objectives and targets for protecting Aboriginal heritage and promoting its importance.

1.2 Objectives and targets

- To achieve zero harm on all known items of Aboriginal heritage including sacred sites.
- To educate all BC-S2C staff including its contractors on the whereabouts of heritage items and, their importance to local Aboriginal families.
- To have the correct training and awareness programs in place prior to BCER activities commencing.

1.3 Legal obligations

The protection of Aboriginal heritage and sacred sites with respect to BCER activities will fall under Commonwealth and NT legislation.

- Commonwealth (Cth) *Native Title Act 1993*
- NT A*boriginal Lands Right Act 1976*
- Cth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* -

The contents of this AHPP aims to ensure that any BC-S2C staff member or, any third party, does not breach any one of the above Acts.

1.4 Personnel

This AHPP applies to all BC-S2C staff, its principal contractor and their sub-contractors involved in BCER activities. The content of this AHPP will be used for staff and visitor inductions to all BC-S2C BCER project sites and, the Blue Carbon Institute.

2 Consultation and engagement

2.1 Cultural heritage surveys

BC-S2C will facilitate cultural heritage surveys (**Surveys)** for all BCER project sites. Surveys will be contained to Carbon Estimation Areas (**CEAs**) and, they shall be carried out prior to the commencement of any BCER activity. The survey team must include representatives from BC-S2C and Traditional Owners and, where required, individual landowners (the **Parties**). Surveys must be completed within 2 days of its commencement.

The Survey Team will as appropriate in the circumstances:

- Undertake a single visit to the CEA to conduct the Survey.
- Identify any Aboriginal Sites in the CEA determine the area to be avoided due to the presence of an Aboriginal Site.
- Record the external boundaries of all Aboriginal Sites and the area to be avoided due to the presence of an Aboriginal Site using a GPS.
- Make recommendations for the protection and management of any Aboriginal Site identified by the survey team.

2.1.1 Commitment to cooperate

The Parties affirm their commitment to cooperate with each other to ensure the proper identification, management and preservation of Aboriginal Sites within CEAs.

BC-S2C will not undertake any ground disturbing works associated with BCER projects outside CEAs without having first consulted with Traditional Owners and completing a Survey.

The Parties will co-operate with each other, the Co-ordinating Anthropologist and if applicable, any archaeologist, and use their best endeavours to ensure that any required Survey is carried out.

2.1.2 Identifying areas where surveys are required

All surveys will be contained to CEAs mapped by BC-S2C. The Parties will consult with each other to confirm which parts of a CEA require a Surveying. Factors to be considered by the Parties in determining which parts of the CEAs require a Survey include:

- Whether there have been any previous assessments of the relevant part of the CEA, the results and methodology of those assessments and the standard and quality of assessment given the time period in which it was done.
- The extent to which the land contains pre-existing infrastructure or has been disturbed by previous activity.
- Whether the Register maintained by the Northern Land Council or NT Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority discloses the existence of any potential Aboriginal Site on the land contained within a CEA.

- The nature of the activities to be conducted on the land.
- Any other relevant factor raised by any of the Parties.

2.1.3 Co-ordinating Anthropologist

- The Co-ordinating Anthropologist will be a person agreed to by the Parties.
- The Co-ordinating Anthropologist will cause Surveys to be carried out in accordance with this AHPP.
- The Co-ordinating Anthropologist will, in accordance with this AHPP, agrees to be responsible for all logistical arrangements necessary for the Survey.

2.2 Sacred sites

Sacred site locations within BC-S2C project sites are contained in **Appendix B – Sacred Site Locations.**

3 Cultural heritage management

3.1 Unexpected finds

Refer to Appendix A for what steps to undertake when unexpected finds are encountered.

3.2 Survey report

The Co-ordinating Anthropologist will prepare a report based on the results of a Survey. The report will be made available to BC-S2C and if required, the recommendations from that report will be used to update this AHPP and Sacred Site information contained in Appendix B.

The report will also be made available to the relevant regulatory authorities.

Where required, all sensitive information will be treated as confidential and, as required by law. Where required, updated information will be recorded in BC-S2C's cloud-based information management system.

4 Compliance management

4.1 Roles and responsibilities

BC-S2C's organisational structure and overall roles and responsibilities are contained within its cloud-based IMS. BC-S2C will appoint an appropriately qualified heritage advisor / anthropologist for compliance with this AHPP and any relevant conditions imposed by BCER approvals.

The appointed advisor will liaise closely with the BCER Project Manager who will report to the Chief Operating Officer.

4.2 Training

Before commencing BCER activities, all BC-S2C personnel including contractors and sub-contractors working on BCER projects will undergo site specific induction training as part of an onboarding process relating to heritage management.

The induction training will address elements related to heritage management including:

- Requirements of this AHPP.
- Relevant legislation.
- Roles and responsibilities for heritage management.
- Location of identified heritage sites and no-go areas.
- Proposed heritage management and protection measures.
- Follow the Procedures in Appendix A in the event of an unexpected heritage find or discovery of human remains.

5 Appendices

Appendix A: UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE

BC-S2C UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE

Prior to Project commencement, it is mandatory undertake an Aboriginal heritage desktop search to determine likelihood of potential impacts on cultural heritage within the boundaries of proposed Project activity. This must be achieved via implementation of the following processes:

- Review of information contained in Appendix B of this AHPP.
- If required, further assessment of online databases such as the NT Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority.
- Field surveys conducted by trained/experienced persons / anthropologists, with assistance from Traditional Owners, as applicable.

On discovering something that could be an unexpected heritage item, the following procedure must be followed.

Step 1	Stop work, protect, secure and establish a no-go zone using a 10-metre perimeter and inform Exploration / Facility Manager.
Step 2	Inform all site personnel about the no-go zone. Use high visibility fencing, where practical.
Step 3	Contact and engage an archaeologist.
Step 4	Take photos and record location via a GPS or mobile phone using the Emergency Plus application.
Step 5	Complete a preliminary assessment and recording of the item by filling in the Unexpected Finds Report Form in BC-S2C's integrated management system.
Step 6	Notify the appropriate regulator, if required.
Step 7	Implement archaeological or heritage management plan
Step 8	Review Environmental Management Plan and approval conditions for any other heritage requirements.
Step 9	Confirm no other approvals are required before proceeding with work.
Step 10	Resume work

The following governing bodies must then be contacted by an authorised Tellus representative as applicable.

Discovered Item	Relevant State or Territory body
European Heritage	The relevant Heritage Council / State Heritage Office
Aboriginal Heritage	Relevant Land Council
	Relevant Native Title Groups.
Skeletal Remains	Local Police
	State Police
	Department of Heritage or equivalent

Appendix B: SACRED SITE LOCATIONS