



FORTUNE AGRIBUSINESS FUNDS MANAGEMENT

Singleton Horticulture Project

April 2021

CLOSURE PLAN AND END OF LIFE CONSIDERATIONS

- DECOMMISSIONING AND SITE REHABILITATION MEASURES

Preamble

The Singleton Horticultural Project (SHP) is proposing a 30 year project life for greenfield development of current pastoral land to horticultural production by installation of bores for irrigation, and clearing of land for planting of horticultural crops.

A successful project would result in request for water licence extension and ongoing continual horticultural production.

In the advent that the project is concluded, there is a proposed requirement for decommissioning and rehabilitation measures to be undertaken.

This paper addresses this requirement and is based on the NT Government Department of Primary Industries 10 August 2016 "Rehabilitation Report Structure Guide for Exploration Operations". The 'Guide for Exploration' was referenced for the rehabilitation process, as there will be no mining of the soil or subsoil at the SHP production sites.

This report does not include any infrastructure installed on Singleton Station outside of the SHP "Farm Production Gate". Therefore we are excluding any commentary regarding;

- accommodation facilities / packing sheds, post-harvest handling facilities etc.

SHP Land Clearing & Plantings

Land clearing, under approval from the NT government, will remove native vegetation in the planned production area, boundaries of the production zones, and access roads to and within the production areas for planting of horticultural crops.

Irrigation crops being proposed under drip irrigation include:

- Tree Crops (self supportive) – Citrus and Avocados
- Vine Crops (Trellised) – Table Grapes, Dried Grapes & Jujubes
- Rockmelons

Irrigation crops being proposed under centre pivot irrigation include:

- Fodder
- Onions

Some minor land clearing, outside of the planned production zones may be required for bore installation, bore maintenance, piping of irrigation water to the production zones and access roads for maintenance of bore infrastructure. This clearing will be dependent on the yield from the bores within the production zone being sufficient to reach the crop requirements and within the water licencing limits. Any vegetation disturbance will be kept to a minimum and completed under approval from the NT Government.

Most of the production area is planned to be tree crops, or annual crops, that will not require any structural support. They only require the irrigation system to be installed to supply water and fertiliser to the crops.

Vine production of table and dried grapes and Jujubes will require trellising. The trellising generally consists of pine posts, galvanised wire, and steel cross arms.

Fire buffer zones will be maintained within and around the production zones.

Native corridors will be maintained in its natural state during the life of the project.

SHP Water Infrastructure

The SHP is to be irrigated utilising bores to pump underground water accessed under licence conditions granted by the NT Government.

The terms of the water licence will also require installation of monitoring bores that at time of writing are still to be determined as a condition of any the water licence approval.

Pumped water from the bores will be through PVC piping installed underground (up to 2 metres deep) to the production zones where it will rise to either:

- Above ground Centre Pivot, or
- Surface drip poly pipes.

Initial plans for the bores are for them to be drilled to between 100m and 200m with suction around the 100m depth depending on the standing water table, water quality and modelled bore drawdown.

Primary Filtration, fertiliser injection equipment and fertiliser storage will be located above ground in conjunction with the bores.

Field irrigation valves and secondary filtration will be located in the production zones.

SHP Fixed Infrastructure

The infield infrastructure will consist of steel and galvanised shedding for plant and equipment and staffing facilities. The shedding floor will be concreted where appropriate.

Bore sites may have minor shedding infrastructure for protection of the bore and associated infrastructure.

Fencing of the SHP production sites is proposed. The locations and design are still to be determined. Fences will be constructed utilising steel/pine posts and with either plain/barbed and cyclone wire.

DECOMMISSIONING

Decommissioning will include removal of above ground infrastructure, shedding, filtration, fertigation, and irrigation lines, with materials being recycled or reused wherever possible.

Trellis posts and wire will be removed and recycled or reused wherever possible.

Fences may remain in place to ensure the areas remain destocked for the appropriate time, for the once planted areas, to regenerate. The rehabilitation will not be finalised until this fencing is removed at a later stage. Timing of removal will be dependent on the recovery of the natural flora in the production area.

Bores infrastructure above ground will be removed and the bores appropriately capped as per NT Government requirements.

Irrigation equipment within 500 millimetres of the surface will be removed and recycled or reused wherever possible. Any infrastructure/equipment 500 millimetres (or greater) below the soil surface such as cabling will be left in situ as per NT Government requirements to be determined during the project and before decommissioning.

All horticultural plants will be removed and destroyed through mulching or burning as deemed most appropriate for that commodity at time of decommissioning.

Headlands and roads (not to be maintained for monitoring purposes) will be ripped to break up any developed hard pan and be included in the soil rehabilitation process.

Soil disturbed during the decommission process will be rehabilitated in consultation with NT Government representative bodies and NT Government guidelines.

Waste management will be a major factor of the decommissioning process; however, all efforts will be made to remove any items that are not fixed.

Decommissioning of the production zones are expected be quicker than the project establishment and development.

SITE REHABILITATION MEASURES

Upon removal of the above ground infrastructure and capping of the irrigation bores the land will be suitably levelled and native flora seeds (collected from the region) will be planted to rejuvenate the landscape.

The maintaining of natural habitat corridors, and significant area of existing Singleton Station pastoral area surrounding the SHP, will ensure there is suitable and sufficient local material for collection to plant and revegetate the productive areas and buffer zones.

The hardiness of the regions natural fauna provides for good potential ability of the flora in the region to quickly rejuvenate the landscape.

The dominant vegetation in the region was documented in the report prepared by Nicholas McGrath for Fortune Agribusiness December 2020 Land.

The dominant vegetation community in the five land types described in the report, where land clearing and production is planned include:

Land Type 1 – Low broad sand masses

Acacia stipuligera tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia* low sparse hummock grassland with isolated *Eucalyptus pachyphylla* and *Acacia sericophylla*.

Land Type 2 – Level sand plains with spinifex (sandy loam subsoil)

Triodia low open hummock grassland with isolated *Corymbia opaca* and *Acacia sericophylla* +/- *Eucalyptus pachyphylla* and mixed mid sparse shrubland.

Land Type 3 – Level sand plains with witchetty bush (sandy loam subsoil)

Acacia kempeana tall open shrubland over *Triodia* low sparse hummock grassland.

Land Type 4 – Level sand plains with spinifex (sandy clay loam subsoil)

Triodia low open hummock grassland with isolated *Corymbia opaca* and/or *Acacia sericophylla* and mixed mid sparse shrubland.

Land Type 5 – Level sand plains with mulga (sandy clay loam subsoil)

Acacia aneura low open woodland over mixed low sparse grassland.

The rehabilitation requirements will be developed in consultation with NT Government legislative and licence guidelines, NT Government representative bodies, and other stakeholders through the various stages of the SHP.

Apart from monitoring tracks, monitoring bores and capped bores, the majority of the planned production site should be able to be rehabilitated with minimal to zero adverse effects into the future.

DATA COLLECTION & RECORDS

It is assumed the water licence and land clearing approvals from the NT Government for the SHP will have specific requirements for records that have to be maintained, such as location of irrigation/monitoring bores and boundaries for land clearing and the associated buffer zones.

These records will lead into the development of the Rehabilitation records which will be a live document throughout the life of the project and if there is a decision to complete the project, be a key reference for the subsequent decommissioning and rehabilitation.

Appendix 1 (Attachments A, B, C) from the NT Governments Rehabilitation Report Structure Guide for Exploration Operations provides example table templates of the documents and records to be developed and maintained on establishment of the SHP and in preparation for the potential rehabilitation of the production site and access roads.

Further records and monitoring may be required and will be developed in accordance with NT Government guidelines and licencing.

Photographs, pre-site disturbance, as already reported by Nicholas Moore in the "Land types and land suitability on part of Singleton Station" report and post rehabilitation, along with maps will be critical in the reporting of the success of the rehabilitation process if the project is deemed to be finished.

CONSULTATION

Consultation on the decommissioning and rehabilitation will continue through the life of the project with NT Government bodies, and regional stakeholders, and the community, as required, throughout the various phases of the project.

The project development process has already started to build the consultation processes and communication paths with the respective parties through background research, awareness of procedures and legislated communication paths.

References

- a) *"Exploration Operations Rehabilitation Report Structure Guide for Exploration"*
NT Government Department of Primary Industries 10 August 2016
- b) *LAND TYPES AND LAND SUITABILITY ON PART OF SINGLETON STATION*
Nicholas McGrath - December 2020
For Fortune Agribusiness

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6th April 2021

Attachment B: Example of the Description of Rehabilitation Methods (table format)

Disturbance	Rehabilitation Methods	Schedule (Timing)	Closure Objectives / Targets	Monitoring and Remediation
<i>Drill holes</i>	eg Peg removed. Collar cut and hole plugged with plastic cone 400mm below ground level, backfilled, and mounded with soil. Uncollared holes to be plugged at least 1 m below ground level. Drill spoils returned to drill hole and remaining inert material respread on drill site or placed in bottom of the sump. Sample bags and all rubbish removed.	eg Collar temporary capped at the completion of each hole. Rehabilitation of the drill holes will be undertaken after downhole geophysics is completed and chemical assays returned and no longer than 6 months after drill hole completion.	eg all holes plugged/capped and stable/safe prior to end of program.	eg inspection of holes to be undertaken at end of wet season/within six months to ensure no hole plug failures and in subsequent years to monitor site stability. Remediation of any failures to be undertaken at inspection. Before, immediately after, and subsequent year photos to be taken.
<i>Drill pads</i>	eg Drill pads to re-contoured to blend with surrounding topography and ripped across slope. Cleared vegetation to be spread over the site.		eg Drill sites to be returned to original contour and to blend with surrounding environment.	eg inspection of drill sites to be undertaken at end of wet season or within six months to monitor site stability, erosion, weeds and natural vegetation regrowth. Ongoing monitoring to be undertaken in subsequent years to monitor rehabilitation success. Remediation of any unsuccessful objectives to be initiated at the inspection. Before, immediately after, and subsequent year photos to be taken.
<i>Sumps</i>	eg Sumps to be backfilled and separately stockpiled top soil to be respread on top.			
<i>Costeans</i>				
<i>Bulk sample pits</i>				

Disturbance	Rehabilitation Methods	Schedule (Timing)	Closure Objectives / Targets	Monitoring and Remediation
<i>Tracks / Gridlines</i>	eg Windrows and cleared vegetation to be smoothed back over the track, bunds placed across the track to prevent erosion to and track to be cross-ripped or scarified. Creek crossings to be removed and natural drainages and waterways to be re-established and banks stabilised.			
<i>Sample bags</i>	Sample bags to be removed and drill cuttings to be backfilled in the drill hole, or buried in the sump; inert material may be respread over the drill site. Radioactive or acidic drill cuttings to be backfilled in the drill hole or buried in the sump beneath a minimum of 1 m clean fill.			
<i>Camp</i>				

NOTE: Rows can be added/deleted where necessary.

Attachment C – Example of a Rehabilitation Register

Rehabilitation Status

Summarise the rehabilitation status of all exploration sites.

Exploration Activities Rehabilitation Summary (Cumulative)											
Reporting period	Tenement	MMP Reference	Drill Holes /Pads (No.)	Drill Holes/ Pads under Rehab (No.)	Drill Line/ Access Track Length (km)	Drill line/access track under Rehab (km)	Camp (ha)	Camp under Rehab (ha)	Costeans /Bulk Samples (No.)	Costeans /Bulk Samples Under Rehab (No.)	Comments

Provide details (where applicable) of the rehabilitation activities that were conducted during the past 12 months and from previous reporting periods.

Drill Hole/Pad Rehabilitation Status												
Tenement	Drill Hole ID	Easting (GDA 94 Zone #)	Northing (GDA 94 Zone #)	MMP Reference	Date Drilled	Drilling Method*	Size of Drill Pad (m ²)	No. of sumps	Status [†]	Rehab Date	Planned Rehab Date	Comments
EL1234	RC01	312345	8123456	2010	20/09/2011	RC	750	1	C	25/11/2011		
EL1234	RC02	312543	8123654	2010	02/09/2012	RC	800		PR		25/11/2012	03/11/2012 - Drill pad and

Drill Hole/Pad Rehabilitation Status												
Tenement	Drill Hole ID	Easting (GDA 94 Zone #)	Northing (GDA 94 Zone #)	MMP Reference	Date Drilled	Drilling Method*	Size of Drill Pad (m ²)	No. of sumps	Status [†]	Rehab Date	Planned Rehab Date	Comments
												sump requires earthworks

* AC = aircore/vacuum, RM = rotary mud, RC = reverse circulation, RAB = rotary air blast, D = diamond, P = percussion, V = vibracore or sonic, O = other.
† C = drillsite completely rehabilitated (hole collar removed plugged and backfilled, drill spoils buried and sample bags removed, sumps backfilled, drill pads re-contoured and ripped, photograph taken), N = no rehabilitation completed, PR = partial rehabilitation (specify remaining rehabilitation to be completed within the comments section).

Access Track/Drill Line Rehabilitation Status							
Tenement	Track ID	Tracks/lines Created (km)	Tracks/lines under Rehab (km)	Status [†]	Rehab Date	Planned Rehab Date	Comments
EL1234	RC01	2.2	2.2	C	25/11/2011		
EL1234	RC02	1.5		N		25/11/2012	
EL1234	RC Access	3.4		N			Main access track to RC to remain open pending further planned works. Wet season close-out planned for 26/11/2012.

† C = rehabilitation completed, N = no rehabilitation completed, PR = partial rehabilitation (specify remaining rehabilitation to be completed within the comments section).

NOTE: Existing and proposed tracks and drill access lines must be shown on the site layout maps included in Section 2.0

