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INTRODUCTION Core Lithium Pty Ltd has an inherent responsibility to minimise risk of danger, protect property, and successfully recover from emergencies. This plan was developed for this purpose. The Emergency Preparedness Plan serves as a guide in order to plan for most emergencies.	Work Health & Safety Act 2011 NT Work Health & Safety Regulation 2011 NT NT Worksafe website
Distribution The Emergency Response Plan is distributed to Company Officials, Senior Management, HSE Advisor, and designated Contractor Suppliers, and employees.	Part 3.1 Managing Risk to Health & Safety
Amendments Changes to the plan will be at the discretion of the Core Lithium Project Manager. Changes to the plan can only occur after consulting with the Core Lithium Responsible Officer. This plan must be revised as significant changes occur and must form part of a	Reg 43 Emergency Plans Reg 42 First Aid Provision
review process. The plan will be reviewed annually by Core Lithium Management & the HSE Team who may make changes or additions for improvement to the document. Any changes or additions will be communicated and expedited in accordance with the plan distribution list.	
PURPOSE & SCOPE This plan serves to outline the process that will assist in protecting lives, property, and operations through the effective use of the organisations, provincial agencies, state, and federal resources. It is intended to provide a framework of organisational and procedural means for managing emergencies.	WHS Regulations 2011 NT NT Worksafe - Mining Emergency Planning First Aid NT COP
Purpose This document also has a function as a contingency plan in order to proactively plan for most emergencies that the organisation may be exposed to.	

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Also ensuring that an adequate number of persons trained in the use of rescue	
equipment are available (either on-site or on call) if a person is working at the mine.	
Scope This plan applies to the organisations, company office bearers, Management Staff, Workers and Visitors, Contractor's, and Vendor/ Suppliers. It applies to all buildings and the mining lease and sites operated by the Core Lithium Pty Ltd; the exception being Core Lithium head office building in Adelaide. NT Emergency Management in the Northern Tarritor wass a three tier system of	AS 3745 Planning for Emergencies in Facilities Emergency Management Act 2013
Emergency Management in the Northern Territory uses a three-tier system of Local, Regional and Territory plans. Each of these has a committee or council established to manage and implement the specific plan. Local Emergency Committees (LEC) serves to prevent, prepare, respond, and recover from emergencies within relevant communities.	NT Emergency Mgt Training - online NTICS NT Incident Control System - online
LEC members come from Territory and local government departments, private businesses, and emergency management volunteer organisations Legislation	
 This plan has been developed to meet the following requirements as detailed in: Work Health & Safety Act Northern Territory 2011; Work Health & Safety Regulation Northern Territory 2011; Model Work Health and Safety Regulations Chapter 10—Mines; National Draft Code of Practice Emergency Response At Australian Mines; AS 3745 Planning for Emergencies in Facilities. First Aid Code of Practice Northern Territory. 	

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Emergency Plan Development

This plan has been developed to include:

- Site and hazard details:
- Command structure and personnel responsibilities;
- Notification process;
- Resources and equipment, and;
- Emergency procedures.

National Code of Practice how to manage work health & safety risks

SWA Emergency Plans Fact Sheet

PREPAREDNESS PHASE

This emergency plan details the primary means of responding to all emergencies at Core Lithium site that involve a serious threat of loss, injury, or illness

Work Health & Safety Regulation 2011 NT

Site Details

Core Lithium (Core) proposes to develop Finniss Lithium Project (FLP) including (ML) 31726 Grant's Mine Site, which is located on the Cox Peninsula, approximately 25 km south of Darwin (as the crow flies).

The company holds various exploration licences (EL) over 500 km2 of land in the Finniss River region.

Project Name: Finniss Lithium (FLP)

Location of Work Area: The proposed project area is located on the Cox Peninsula Road, approximately 36 km west of Berry Springs (population 818) and 15 km south-east of Belyuen community (population 178), which is the nearest community.

The site is approximately 90 km by road from Darwin Currently, mining exploration is the mainland-use in and around the project area, and rural living, recreation and tourism are the mainland-uses across the Cox Peninsula more broadly.

The nearest formal residence to the project area is located on a freehold parcel of land 10 km to the south of the proposed mine site.

Refer to Appendix 5 Mine Site Location Map





Emergency Response Planning

The plan addresses all aspects of emergency response ensuring that the following is achieved:

- Reg 43 Emergency Plans Reg 42 First Aid Provision
- All persons at the site can be promptly located and accounted for;
- The provision of adequate rescue equipment is on hand;
- An adequate number of workers are available and trained in the use of all rescue equipment.

The FLP will provide for first response capability with additional support provided by local emergency services and joint coordination with local assets.

Hazard Identification

All hazards shall be identified through a risk management process to assist in:

- Determine the hazards produced as a result of operations and possible emergencies;
- What response is required from trained rescue personnel;
- Determine the hazards produced as a result of the emergency;
- What responses are necessary to enable trained rescue personnel to affect a successful rescue operation

Site Risk Assessment

National COP First Aid

Emergency Risk Assessment

A risk assessment shall be conducted for hazards caused by potential emergencies that could cause an evacuation or rescue. Procedures for each of these potential emergencies shall be contained within the Emergency Response Plan.

Site Risk Assessment

Reg 43 Emergency Plans Reg 42 First Aid Provision

Additional information shall be included and based on the outcome of the sitespecific risk management processes. Risk management processes shall carry out the following:

- Determine what emergency situations may arise;
- Determine the types of emergency situations: minor, serious or major; crisis and their corresponding trigger points
- Determine what responses and further controls are necessary to prevent an escalation of the hazards or risks that lead to the emergency;
- Determine what responses are necessary to ensure all people escape safely;

Appendix 6 Emergency **Escalation Matrix**

Date



Determine what resources may be needed to effectively manage each	
emergency situation type.	
NOTIFICATION PROCESS & EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION	Refer to: Appendix 3 Emergency Call / Details
Notification for an emergency involves the transmission of a message by a variety of means including radio call, face to face, and phone call.	Checklist
The initiation and delivery of a message should be by any person witnessing an emergency.	
Raising the Alarm/Calling Attention	AS 3745 Planning for
The following procedure should be used by workers to declare an emergency:	Emergencies in Facilities
Stay calm, all emergencies should be communicated immediately;	
An emergency call should be made verbally or over the radio;	
State the words - emergency, emergency, emergency;	
Wait until you receive a reply from someone;	
When you receive a reply state the nature of the emergency;	
Number of injured personnel, and type of injuries;	
Give the location of the emergency;	
Apply first aid and make the workplace safe, if it is safe to do so.	
Alarm System	AS 3745 Planning for
A maintain a system to alert workers of emergencies shall be required. The alarm system to evacuate the work area shall be distinctive and recognizable as a warning signal.	Emergencies in Facilities NT Guide Remote or Isolated Work
For remote sites with 10 or fewer workers in a particular workplace, direct voice communication is the procedure for sounding the alarm provided all employees can hear the alarm, and UHF communication is to be provided. Where identified a satellite phone is to be made available.	
Responding to Alarms	
Personnel responding to any alarm shall avoid complacency. Every alarm should be treated as an actual incident until proven otherwise. Treating and	



responding to alarms without urgency can result in injuries, and destruction of property.	
Communication System	
The emergency communications system uses telephones, cell phones and 2-way radios in conjunction with a fire alarm.	
POSSIBLE EMERGENCIES	AS 3745 Planning for
 The categories and type of emergencies covered in this plan which have been identified through a comprehensive risk assessment process and determined as threats. Chemicals & Confined Space, including airborne releases of hazardous material & chemical spill. Extreme Weather & Natural Disasters, including severe storms, seismic event, flooding, lightning. Fire & Explosion, including gas leak. Personnel Injury, including medical and first aid. Remote Incidents, including lone work sites & isolated workers Security Breach & Asset Threats, including bomb threat, civil disturbance, armed intruder & hostage situation. Transportation Loss includes truck, minibus, and light vehicle. Vehicle Accidents & Extraction includes heavy, light & mobile plant. Ground Control / Subsidence – pit wall failure Bushfire Post Fall recovery Inundation (TSF or Dam collapse) Environmental licence or condition breach (discharge or spill) A description of what action to take in each of these situations is provided in 	NT COP First Aid Refer to Appendix 7 – Trigger Action Response Plans.
section 6.3.	
Trigger Action Response Plans	



Trigger Action Response Plans (TARPs) are elements or sub-elements of the emergency management plan which are predetermined actions tied to specific trigger levels or events. Site is to develop TARP's that define a set of actions required in response to a deviation the normal operating state.

TARP's will identify and assess potential serious harm events where critical and primary controls to stop the event are evaluated. Each identified emergency will require a standard TARP. The standard structure is based on functionality, availability, reliability, and survivability.

Where specific events occur, there are different procedures to be followed and various levels of response required.

Action response plans with trigger levels shall be developed for each identified group of emergencies that may be possible. Trigger Action Response Plans should meet the following requirements:

- Recognise normal operating conditions.
- Be consistent with all statutory requirements.
- Be relevant to the risk being considered.
- Be directly linked to a specific response action
- Be easily accessible to all; and
- Plans to be kept current.

Emergency Contacts

All emergency contacts are listed in the Emergency Contacts List.

Emergency Preparedness

Evaluate the impact of the emergency on their activity and take appropriate action. Inform all under their direction of the emergency situation.

Emergency procedures will be covered during the site induction and copies of and access to the plan provided to all work groups and key personnel.

First Response Team

The FRT shall be trained have dedicated workers to form a First Response Team (FRT) to respond to and control emergency situations as well as minimising loss if an accident or incident occurs employing the following principles:

• The "DRSABCD" action plan

Refer to Appendix 1 **Emergency Contacts List.**

Site Induction to cover emergency preparedness

The FRT is to be familiar with all emergency equipment e.g. Defribullator

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

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Vvorking within the scope	of their training	
• Providing assistance to	internal or external medic	al and emergency

First Response Team Training

personnel

The FRT shall be trained on controlling emergency situations and where required facilitate the evacuation of other workers. FRT training requirements shall include:

- Adequate instruction in the fire prevention and emergency evacuation procedures;
- Orientation at least annually, or whenever any new or revised information is provided;
- The Emergency Response Plan orientation shall be completed after induction and the record maintained in the individual's training records;
- Management shall ensure that contractors/consultants working in areas under the supervision of also receive the Emergency Action Plan orientation upon arrival to the area;
- Will be trained prior to assuming their roles;
- Simulated rescue or evacuation exercises and regular retraining, appropriate to the type of rescue or evacuation being provided;

Trained FRT members shall be listed and posted indicating their name, response function, work location and what type of equipment they have been trained in.

Incident Management Team

The Finniss Lithium Incident Management Team shall be made up of Core Lithium Pty Ltd management or their delegates that have responsibility for the effective pre-planning and rapid response in the event of an emergency.

Responsibilities

All responsibilities for preparing and responding to an emergency situation are detailed below.

Reg 43 Emergency Plans

Reg 42 First Aid Provision

All training records to be filed for FRT (skills matrix)

In addition to the minimum annual training day, ongoing skills competence will be undertaken quarterly to familiarise FRT with location of equipment, maintenance checks, refresher skills (CPR), firefighting, rescue scenario's, TARP's.

THE ERT register of drills to be monitored and updated

A list of team members is to be posted at site.

Refer to Appendix 6 Emergency Escalation Matrix

- Preservation of life
- Minimise potential harm to persons
- Prevent deterioration of conditions
- Promote recovery

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General / Project Manager Shall ensure all personnel are appropriately trained and that drills of emergency response procedures are performed. Regular drills will be carried out to refresh knowledge of emergency equipment and procedures.	General Risk & Workplace Management
Contractor Managers / Engineers Assume responsibility for the implementation of this Emergency Response Plan. Resources shall be obtained and maintained to provide the level of protection required by this plan. As a minimum: • All personnel shall understand the requirements of this Plan; • All remote and field personnel shall be trained in first aid and firefighting techniques; • All Supervisory personnel shall understand the detail of all emergency response procedures;	
Supervisory Personnel Assumes responsibility for: Ensuring all workers under their supervision know emergency procedures; Assemble all personnel at the emergency assembly point when required; Account for all personnel under their supervision.	
Senior Responsible Site Officer During an emergency assumes responsibility for: Implements the Emergency Response Plan as necessary; Determine the type and magnitude of the emergency and begin initial assessment of the situation; Advise the Chief Operating Officer of the nature and magnitude of the disaster; Initiate immediate contact with HSE Personnel;	AS 3745 Planning for Emergencies in Facilities Refer to Appendix 4 Emergency Debrief Review Checklist



· Record sequence of events, action taken, times and dates.

Post Emergency

- Undertake a debrief session with those involved, post incident and assess outcomes and make recommendations and communicate those remedial actions for all workers and management.
- Coordinate recovery and salvage operations;
- Evaluate the potential loss of equipment/assets;
- Develop a plan for post emergency recovery;
- Provide a written summary of emergency activities and recommendations to the General Manager;
- Contingency planning for employees unable to return to work;
- Relocation of workers while restoration/repairs are being carried out;
- Interruption and replacement of critical supplies and parts;
- Assist the Finance Manger to monitor financial cost of post emergency recovery;
- Assist in determining insurance damage assessment and emergency repairs.

HSE Personnel

Co-ordinate and implement the Emergency Response Plan, and supervise coordination between the various emergency team members

- Initiate immediate contact with management in location of emergency and begin initial assessment of the situation;
- Provide site management with details of emergency;
- Notify members of the Emergency Action Team and advise them as to the nature of the emergency;
- Establish a liaison and seek assistance from any appropriate outside agency or organisation, such as fire, police;



•	Contact Government	Emergency	Department	and	advise	them	of	the
	nature of the emerger	ісу;						

- Assure the annual review and applicable revisions of the Emergency Response Plan;
- Arrange meetings for reviewing plans, arrange for training, disseminate emergency information;
- Assure that corrective actions identified through regular physical inspections conducted are actioned and corrected;
- Initiate a "head-count" at the emergency assembly point to establish who is missing;
- Debrief the Core Lithium Management, and other designated persons on the final outcome of the emergency.

Administration Support

In conjunction with HSE Personnel, take immediate and appropriate action to protect life, property:

- Maintain emergency communication equipment and supplies in state of constant readiness;
- Under the direction of HSE Personnel, request assistance from government, and/or private agencies as appropriate;
- Maintain communication with emergency services;
- Establish a Central Incident Post (CIP);
- · Assist with other emergency activities as needed;
- Provide a written summary of emergency activities and recommendations to HSE Manager.

Employees

Employees are responsible for the following:

- Initial response including application of first aid if trained;
- · Reporting the accident, incident, or emergency
- Following instructions as directed;

Work Health & Safety Act
2011 NT

Work Health & Safety
Regulation 2011 NT

NT Worksafe website



First Aid Code of Practice -

• Follow the appropriate emergency procedure found in this plan.

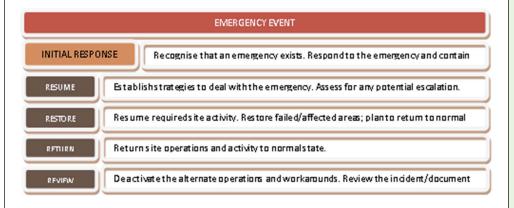
RESPONSE PHASE

The Emergency Response Procedures have been prepared specifically for the safety and protection of personnel working at the Finniss Lithium Project.

Situation Assessment

Details of the emergency circumstances are to be briefed to the FRT; the nominated emergency response Team Leader is responsible for confirming details of the situation with relevant personnel on site. It may not be possible to determine who has been affected by the situation initially, but this needs to be a priority in early communication and assessment. The extent of human interaction or damage determines the internal response, resource, and the need of outside assistance.

A response is primarily about saving lives however there are priorities. The first priority of the FRT is to ensure that there are no further casualties and that the responders do not become victims, the second is to save lives, the third is to control the cause of the event and where practical and possibly prevent escalation.



Incident Classification - TARPS

The following classes define incident assessment and subsequent classification.

1. Normal State

A consistent state carrying out the most common daily activities and production where there are no accidents, incidents, or injuries.

See - TARPS trigger action response plans

AS 3745 Planning for **Emergencies in Facilities**

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

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Level 1 Response

An incident on site which is localised, presents no threat to external parties. It has no potential to escalate to a more serious event, or effect on the site. It involved activation of an emergency response from the First Response Team.

The situation is under control by First Response Team, and a response by external personnel and agencies is not required.

Level 2 Response

The incident is not under control, may pose a threat to the public. It is a serious event such as a fatality, disabling or life-threatening injury, fire, explosion, material release, or public road incident. It requires the activation of the First Response Team, and a response from external emergency services.

Level 3 Response

A severe incident with fatalities, natural disaster devastation, large uncontrolled fire, explosion, sabotage, hazardous material spill, toxic release, environmental issues, or ethical damage, which poses a grave threat to third parties, which will seriously affect all operations due to the incident not being under control.

Action by multiple First Response Teams, civil authorities, external experts and state and federal government agencies is crucial.

2. Emergency Escalation

An escalation for an event will be defined by an assessment of possible scenarios, level of response and acceptable action/s.

The definition of this is mapped out in the emergency escalation matrix. Where assessed and required the external Emergency Services will be activated and where the incident requires local/extra assistance this shall be initiated. An escalation to a level 2 or 3 event will require the formation of the Corporate Mgt Team and extra local assistance as deemed applicable.

Emergency Procedures

The procedures to be followed during specific types of emergencies. The procedures should always be followed unless conditions dictate otherwise.

• Chemical Spill Airborne releases of Hazardous Material (Hazardous Gases);

AS 3745 Planning for **Emergencies in Facilities**

Appendix 6 Escalation

Matrix

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

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 Bomb Threat, Armed Intruder, Civil Disturbance, Hostage Situatio
--

- Extreme Weather & Natural Disasters, including severe storms, seismic event, flooding, lightning;
- Fire & Explosion, Gas Leak;
- Personnel Injury, Medical/First Aid, Multiple Casualties.
- Ground Control Failure / Subsidence pit wall failure
- Remote Incidents, including Ione work sites & isolated workers
- Transportation Loss includes truck, minibus, and light vehicle
- Vehicle Accidents & Extraction includes heavy, light & mobile plant
- Bushfire
- Post Fall recovery
- Inundation (TSF or Dam collapse)
- Environmental licence or condition breach (discharge or spill)

Chemicals & Confined Space

Notification of chemical release or confined space incident that would require a response to be taken by a site based First Response Team.

- Assess the situation;
- · Locate the source of the spill or escaping gas;
- Personnel in danger are to be moved up wind of the spill;
- Assess status of any casualties and administer first aid;
- Do not enter danger zone;
- Determine the safest path of travel to a place of safety;
- Transport casualty/s to medical professionals or hospital;
- Advise police and other appropriate government contacts as appropriate;
- Carry out investigation and follow up of the incident corrective actions.

Extreme Weather & Natural Disasters

Notification of extreme weather & natural disaster that would require protective action to be taken by a site based First Response Team.

NT COP Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals

WHS Reg Part 4.3
Confined Spaces

<u>Chapter 10 Mines - Risk</u> <u>Management</u>

<u>Chapter 10 Mines - Risk</u> Manaaement

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- Check that all loose items on site are secure;
- Clear the site of loose material that could blow about and possibly cause injury or damage during extreme winds
- Re-check the site for any loose material and tie down (or fill with water);
- Fill all vehicle fuel tanks full:
- Park all equipment under a solid shelter;
- Cease all exploration, mining or construction operations;
- Turn unnecessary power supplies off;
- Isolate any gas suppliers or sources;
- Transport casualty/s to medical professionals or hospital;
- Advise police and other appropriate government contacts as appropriate;
- Carry out investigation and follow up of the incident corrective actions.

Cyclo	ne catego	ries
he severity	of a cyclone is descr	ribed in the below categories:
Category	Strongest gusts (km/h)	Typical effects
1	Less than 125	Negligible house damage. Damage to some crops, trees and caravans. Watercraft may drag moorings.
2	125 to 164	Minor house damage. Significant damage to signs, trees and caravans. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Small watercraft may break moorings.
3	165 to 224	Some roof and structural damage. Some caravans destroyed. Power failures likely.
4	225 to 279	Significant roofing loss and structural damage. Many caravans destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures.
5	More than 280	Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction

Fire & Explosion

Notification of a fire & explosion that would require protective action to be taken by a site based First Response Team.

- Warn others in the immediate area;
- Notify the appropriate emergency response personnel by phone or radio and pull the nearest fire alarm if present;
- If nearby workers have been trained, and it is safe to do so, fight the fire using a portable fire extinguisher;

Chapter 10 Mines - Risk <u>Management</u>

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Date



•	Evacuate the area the nearest exit and proceed to the nearest emergency
	assembly area;

- Assist any person in immediate danger only if safe to do so;
- Attack fire only if safe to do so;
- If unable to contain fire, raise alarm, notify safety officer and seek assistance;
- Evacuate to assembly area as instructed;
- Remain at the assembly area until instructed otherwise by the safety officer;
- Transport casualty/s to medical professionals or hospital;
- Advise police and other appropriate government contacts as appropriate;
- Carry out investigation and follow up of the incident corrective actions.

Personnel Injury

Notification of a personnel injury that would require protective action to be taken by a site based First Response Team.

- Call for assistance by phone or radio;
- Give the exact location and details of the medical emergency;
- If qualified, provide basic first aid, and keep the person comfortable;
- Do not move the person;
- Do not leave casualty unattended;
- Arrange for emergency medical transportation;
- Transport casualty/s to medical professionals or hospital;
- Advise Police and other appropriate government contacts as appropriate;
- Carry out investigation and follow up of the incident corrective actions.

Remote Incidents / Isolated Work

Notification of a remote / isolated work incident that would require a response from the site based First Response Team. The following actions where a remote worker has failed to make a scheduled regular contact or scheduled return time at a nominated time:

<u>Chapter 10 Mines - Risk</u> <u>Management</u>

NT COP First Aid

WHS Reg 48 Remote or Isolated Work

Remote or isolated work", in relation to a worker, means work that is isolated from the <u>assistance</u> of other persons because of

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- Check the workers accommodation if applicable;
- Check the workers last known location and/or contact point;
- Consult relevant manager/supervisor or delegated person;
- Contact police and other emergency service as required (000);
- Transport casualty/s to medical professionals or hospital;
- Advise appropriate government contacts as appropriate;
- Carry out investigation and follow up of the incident corrective actions.

location, time or the nature of the work

Security Breach & Asset Threats

Notification of a security breach & asset threats that would require protective action to be taken by a site based First Response Team.

- If a threat is received by phone, mail or other means, get as much information as possible;
- If the threat is received by phone, try to keep the person on the line for as long as possible;
- Do not hang up the phone, even after the call has been terminated;
- If a suspicious device is identified, evacuate the immediate area and notify first response team;
- Escort unauthorised individuals from the site.
- Advise local police, requesting assistance;
- Transport casualty/s to medical professionals or hospital;
- Advise appropriate government contacts as appropriate;
- Carry out investigation and follow up of the incident corrective actions.

Work Health & Safety Act <u> 2011 NT</u>

Work Health & Safety Regulation 2011 NT

NT Worksafe website

Transportation Loss

Notification of a loss of transportation that would require protective action to be taken by a site based First Response Team. When responding to an accident, the scene and trauma management that should be adopted is:

• Respond to the scene and secure the area;

Chapter 10 Mines - Risk <u>Management</u>



- Make an assessment of the hazards and control the scene;
- Manage all airport/airstrip activities;
- Administer first aid & medical intervention;
- Removal of casualty/s from the entrapment;
- transport casualty/s to medical professionals or hospital;
- Advise police and other appropriate government contacts as appropriate;
- Carry out investigation and follow up of the incident corrective actions.

Vehicle Accidents & Extraction

Notification of a vehicle accident that would require extraction and protective action to be taken by a site based FRT. When responding to an accident, the scene and trauma management that should be adopted is:

- Respond to the scene and secure the area;
- Make an assessment of the hazards and control the scene;
- Manage all mobile traffic and road activities;
- Administer first aid & medical intervention;
- Removal of casualty/s from the entrapment;
- Transport casualty/s to medical professionals or hospital;
- Advise police and other appropriate government contacts as appropriate;
- Carry out investigation and follow up of the incident corrective actions.

Ground Control Failure

Notification of ground instability (such as slumping, sliding, toppling, water ingress/flooding, ground failure/movement, pit wall/slope, dump collapse or sand sway) would require protective action to be taken by site the based First Response Team.

- Assess the situation (time for withdrawal 30 mins)
- Notify Pit Supervisor/ Engineer to determine a thorough ground assessment
- Assess if personnel / equipment are in danger and ensure all persons are safely removed from area

<u>Chapter 10 Mines - Risk</u> <u>Management</u>



- Prevent personnel from exiting or entering the danger area until cleared
- Notify the Project Manager and the Mine Controller
- · Carry out investigation and follow up any incident reports, environmental assessments / reports, and any geotechnical corrective actions.

Bushfires

Where a bushfire is known to be active in the vicinity and / or is travelling in the direction of the site then an assessment to leave site shall occur, depending on the situation it may be unsafe to travel on the exit roads due to smoke or other factors that hinder safe passage.

In the event of a bushfire being visually identified from site and where it has not become part of a public warning the project manager or site supervisor shall notify the emergency services. Contact must also be made with the ERT and the relevant asset owners (electrical) representatives for incident notification.

The project manager and / or the supervisor shall be responsible to ensure all personnel on site are accounted for in the process, where evacuation occurs a safe assembly point shall be nominated according to the assessment of fire direction

Vehicles must be suitably equipped when visiting site during the fire danger season

Ensure firefighting equipment is available and maintained subject to local risk assessment, and sufficient tank or pond water available.

Obtain approvals for back burning along fence lines – assess fuel loads.

Maintain ongoing exchange of information with subordinates regarding work progress, resource status and location, and any significant changes or emerging risks

Post Fall Recovery

Post fall recovery / emergency or suspension trauma plans for response to persons suspended in a harness must be developed and approved.

Personnel working in Elevated Work Platforms (EWP's) or suspended baskets shall wear a fall restraint system attached to an anchor point in the basket;

Fire Danger warnings will be monitored by the project manager

Liaison with Local Emergency fire authority to occur early in the initial warning phase

Where extreme fire behaviour may be expected based on assessment of fuel loads nearby, follow the emergency services advice.

Conduct chainsaw safety training for ERT

Coordinate Fire Bombing using Aircraft assets with emergency services.

See definition - Suspension Trauma

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Fall arrest and fall restraint systems shall be used where safe work areas are not reasonable practicable; the system shall include full body harness attached to anchor points and safety lines designed for the load weight of all persons attached to the anchor point.

Planning and Set-up:

- Establish recovery from height training for the ERT
- Conduct formal risk assessment identify hazards / scenarios
- Source and maintain equipment incl. ERT equipment, First Aid recovery box, "Gotcha-Kit".

Response:

Recovery must only be attempted by people competent in heights/depth recovery operations.

All scenarios outside the scope of the ERT's training must be carried out by state emergency response authorities or a competent mines rescue team (as applicable)

Establish the exclusion zone and the exclusion zone barriers must remain in place until all overhead recovery work is completed

Initiate post fall recovery; casualties must be lowered to the ground where possible. Manual handling and recovery time are usually increased by moving a casualty up to a landing or walkway.

The First-Aid Team must determine casualty management at ground level. Priorities are to, stabilise any casualties, arrange an appropriate medical response

A: Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices. Part 4: Selection, use and maintenance

Refer to AS1891 Appendix

Consider using an Elevated Work Platform (EWP) or a First Aid Recovery Box

Inundation (TSF or Dam Wall)

Notification of an inundation or water inrush/rain deluge incident would require protective action to be taken by site based First Responders.

This would include a scenario where site water is contaminated, there is severe weather or natural disaster (that causes localised rain, high wind with minor flooding of roads with work being restricted), and possible pumping systems not coping with water inflow or water levels generally:

PM to carry out investigation and follow up any incident reports, environmental assessments/reports and any corrective actions

Arrange for dewatering to commence

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- Notify Supervisor Immediately
- Assess the situation
- Assess if personnel are in danger/will become endangered
- Notify Project Manager / Emergency Services
- Determine safest route of travel to place of safety and shelter
- Notify other persons in the area of escalation, move to a safe location
- Monitor the situation and ensure restricted access to the area(s)
- Assist evacuation to muster points/head count/Tag Board.

Prevent personnel from exiting or entering the danger area until a thorough assessment has been conducted

Environmental License Breach / Spill

Notification of an inundation or water inrush/rain deluge incident would

Written procedures for safe use and handling, including emergency procedures, should be prepared for all substances posing a significant risk.

Objective:

To minimise any adverse effects on people, damage to property or harm to the environment in an environmental emergency.

To facilitate a rapid and effective emergency response and recovery.

To provide assistance to emergency and security services.

To communicate vital information to all relevant persons involved in the environmental emergency (both internal personnel and external agencies) with a minimum of delay.

Assemble the ERT team, notify specialist 3^{rd} party support if outside assistance is determined to be required.

- SDS sheet to be referred to for clean-up and containment
- Ensure appropriate clean up equipment is in reserve for intended use (PPE to be fit for purpose)
- Arrange for authorised disposal and waste tracking

An emergency equipment register is to be maintained showing maintenance cycle, location and relevant calibration requirements / dates. If the equipment belongs to 3rd party's the register is to identify owner and status

Media issues will be dealt with via a senior representative from the organisation; a media statement will be released once critical details are confirmed.

Actioning TARPs

When the incident is determined to be an emergency situation TARP's shall need to be used to guide a response and set key actions by all personnel.

<u>Chapter 10 Mines - Risk</u> <u>Management</u>



If a TARP mandates an action, then that action must be carried out. Any action must be followed through and be checked to ensure completion.		
Thust be followed through and be checked to ensure completion.		
EMERGENCY REPORTING & NOTIFICATION	Report an Incident	
It is a legal obligation to notify NT WorkSafe of any work-related injury that	T: 1800019115	
requires treatment as an inpatient in a hospital immediately after the injury.	ntworksafe@nt.gov.au	
NT WorkSafe Reporting	Incident Notification Form	
The following are required to be immediately notified to NT WorkSafe:		
A work related death; a serious injury or illness of a person or, a dangerous incident	Sections 35 to 39 of the Work Health and Safety (National Uniform	
A injury that requires admittance to hospital as an inpatient;	Legislation) Act	
Is from exposure to any substance that causes acute symptoms;		
Is a dangerous occurrence, dangerous occurrences to be reported include:	What is notifiable?	
The collapse, overturning or failure of the load-bearing capacity of cranes, hoists, or scaffolding		
The damage to, or malfunction of, other major plant or equipment		
The collapse of a floor, wall or ceiling of a building used as a workplace		
An electrical short, malfunction or explosion		
An uncontrolled explosion, fire or escape of gas, steam, or other hazardous substance		
Fatality Notification		
It is a legal obligation to notify NT WorkSafe immediately of any work-related death.		
Notifying Next of Kin	NOK details should be obtained at the site	
Core Lithium Adelaide office shall notify next of kin. Company legal	induction	
representatives will be responsible for the wording of the notification. An EAP employee counselling and assistance program shall be provided.	NT Beyond Blue 1300224636	
EVACUATION PROCEDURES	AS 3745 Planning for Emergencies in Facilities	



Draged use for energing a properties shall include type of everyties and ovit	
Procedures for emergency evacuation shall include type of evacuation and exit	
route assignments. The site evacuation procedure shall be appropriate to the	
risk:	
Notify control centre, including the first aid attendant, of the nature and	
location of the emergency;	
5to condense of the	
Evacuate workers safely;	
Check and confirm the safe evacuation of all workers;	
Notify the emergency services or other emergency responders;	
Notify adjacent workplaces or residences which may be affected if the risk of	
exposure to a substance extends beyond the workplace.	
Emergency Evacuation Assembly Area	
The emergency evacuation assembly area shall be located in an easily	
assessable area in a safe location near to active workplaces.	
Site Evacuations	Reg 43 Emergency Plans
Should an entire site evacuation be required it shall be under the direction of	Reg 42 First Aid Provision
the FRT to a designated assembly area, or safe zone depending on the	
emergency.	
ernergeney.	
REVIEW & IMPROVEMENT	
The purpose of reviewing the plan is to assess its accuracy and correct any	
identified deficiencies to ensure preparedness and response controls are in	
place and operable.	
place and operable.	
Evacuation Drills	Refer to Appendix 2
Emergency drill shall be carried out quarterly during the construction phase	Emergency Drill / Evacuation Record
and biannually (6 monthly) to test the preparation and readiness of the site's	
emergency response plan and procedures.	
emergency response plan and procedures.	
After each emergency drill, a review of the emergency plan will be undertaken,	
where performance results can be assessed, and actions taken to ensure	
improvements in emergency responses are achieved.	
The outcomes of the emergency drill shall be presented to all workers on site.	



Plan Review	
The plan shall be reviewed annually or when a lease location changes to make sure that the mine and personnel are ready in the event of an emergency.	Reg 43 Emergency Plans Reg 42 First Aid Provision
The review shall:	
Discuss findings of mock emergencies;	
Investigate findings after any emergency events;	
Assess mine rescue training for emergency response personnel;	
Recruit, train and retain sufficient emergency response personnel.	
Risk Assessment Review The emergency risk assessment shall be reviewed annually or when a lease location changes, after an emergency, and when a new operation, item of plant, or piece of equipment is introduced to make sure that the emergency readiness is maintained.	Part 3.1 Managing Risk to Health & Safety
Trigger Action Response Plan Review The TARP shall be reviewed annually or when a lease location changes to make sure that the mine and personnel are ready in the event of an emergency.	Part 3.1 Managing Risk to Health & Safety
Equipment Inspections The emergency equipment register is to be implemented, identifying location of and last service test for each item. Regularly inspect, check, and ensure that all emergency equipment is working including: Lifelines and other equipment; Air supplied breathing equipment; Firefighting equipment & smoke detectors; Gas monitoring devices;	AS 1851 Portable Fire Equipment AS 3760 Electrical Test n Tag AS 3012 Electrical Power – temporary NT COP – First Aid AED Automated External Defibrillators AS 2896 Medical gas Systems AS 4775 Emergency
 First aid equipment; Emergency showers & Eyewash Stations Any other first response or critical equipment. 	eyewash and shower equipment. AS 4031-1992 – Non- reusable containers sharps

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Key Site Deliverables

The specific requirements to ensure the site response capability shall be to establish a consistent and comprehensive action plan. The intent is to maintain a reference point for emergency preparedness in accordance with regulatory and corporate requirements.

A third party audit of emergency preparedness is to be scheduled annually

Ensuring site readiness includes:

- A risk assessment and register for potential site emergencies
- The development of TARP's for possible site emergency scenarios
- The correct classification of the site event or incident
- Responsibilities for site management to notify the Corporate Management Team
- Current site emergency contact (or delegate) list
- The development of Site First Response Team/s
- Emergency response education, training, and drills
- KPI tracking for emergency response scenarios and drills
- Emergency preparedness and response plans
- An annual review of the emergency preparedness and response system
- Formal arrangements with external support agencies and authorities
- Current hazardous operation procedures and/or related to emergency preparedness requirements

Register of inspection, calibration and testing of key emergency equipment

Chemical risk assessments for hazardous substances

Dangerous goods / hazardous substances register



1 Site Readiness

EMERGENCY DEFINITIONS

An emergency is any abnormal, dangerous, or threatening condition needing a prompt and coordinated action to prevent or minimise the impact to personnel working.

Disaster (Natural or Man-made)

Appendix 6 Emergency Escalation Matrix

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

Issue Date Review Date

11.09.2020 Reviewed By 11.09.2021

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Any event or occurrence which has taken place, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses, and/or has seriously impaired, halted the function and operation of the organisation. The disaster may be a terrorist event, severe storm, flooding, etc. causing mass personnel injury, or extensive property damage.	
Major Emergency Any incident such as a fire, chemical spill, severe personal injury, or fatality that affects an entire building or facility, operations, or other organisation locations, and which will disrupt the overall functional capability of the organisation.	Appendix 6 Emergency Escalation Matrix The corporate crisis management plan is to be activated where an incident has escalated to a point where local resources require external assistance.
Minor Emergency Any incident that does not seriously impair the overall operational function of the organisation, other facility, operations, or other organisation locations. The	
incident may be an isolated fire, medical aid injury or minor chemical spill. Associated Definitions	
Automatic Fire Alarm – Facility fire alarm system that automatically alerts occupants or the external Emergency Services when smoke is detected.	
Emergency Log – A documented record of the sequence of events and other relevant occurrences during the course of an emergency.	
Emergency Plan – An emergency plan details the primary means of responding to incidents at the mine that involve a serious risk of injury or illness. Emergency Response – Actions to treat and minimize damage or loss from an	
accident or incident and begin the process of minimisation, rectification and return to an operational condition.	
Emergency Services – External response agencies to Core Lithium such as Fire and Rescue Services, Police and Ambulance.	
Field Work Site – Includes all non-permanent job sites attended by Core Lithium workers as part of their normal duties.	



Trigger Action Response Plans (TARPs): Elements or sub-elements of an emergency response principal hazard Response Plans management plan which are predetermined actions tied to specific trigger levels or events.

Place of Safety: A designated place where persons will assemble without being in any danger from the hazard that triggered the evacuation.

Practical Exercise: Realistic simulated scenarios, relevant to principal hazards associated with the mine, and with observations and actions taken to respond to the scenario.

Risk Assessment: The process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against predetermined standards, target risk levels or other criteria.

Principal Hazards: Source of potential harm or a situation with a potential to result in multiple fatalities.

Self-Escape: The process of a person(s) escaping from a mine in an emergency without direct assistance from surface personnel.

Suspension Trauma: The effect that can occur when a person's legs are immobile in an upright posture for a prolonged period, after an arrested fall with a fall-arrest system. The person is suspended and caught in an upright, vertical position and the harness straps cause pressure on the leg veins. The blood flow to the heart is reduced, resulting in fainting, restriction of movement or loss of consciousness.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Emergency Contact List

Appendix 2 - Emergency & Evacuation Record

Appendix 3 – Emergency Call / Details Checklist

Appendix 4 – Emergency Debrief Review Checklist

Appendix 5 – Mine Site Location Map

Appendix 6 – Emergency Escalation Matrix

Appendix 7 - Trigger Action Response Plan - Sample

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Appendix 1 - Emergency Contact List

Emergency Contact Numbers			
Emergency Services:	Contact Number		
NT Fire & Rescue Services (Humpty Doo – nearest)	000 or 89221555 (AH)		
NT Police	000 or 131444		
St John Ambulance	000 or 1300 ST JOHN		
State Emergency Service (NTES - Volunteer)	132500 or 89223630		
Grants Lithium Project:			
Site Administration	Internal: 222 External: (TBC)		
Medical Support:			
Palmerston Regional Hospital – Linco Rd Holtze NT 0829	79799200		
Arafura Medical Clinic - Berry Springs – Shopping Village Doris Rd 0838	89887500		
Emergency Assistance:			
Cyclone Assistance	132500 NT Emergency Website		
Marine Pollution Response	1800064567		
Crime Stoppers	1800333000 NT Business AH Contact Form		
Fire Assistance	89993473 (non-urgent enquiries)		
Poisons Information Line	131126		
Site Responsible Officer:	Contact Number		
Sean Buxton	M:0438103493 E: sbuxton@corelithium.com.au		
NT Regulator:			
NT WorkSafe: GPO Box 1722 Darwin NT 0801	T:1800019115 E: ntworksafe@nt.gov.au		
Core Head Office:			
Linsey Townsend: Level 1, 366 King William Rd Adelaide SA 5000	T:08 83171700 W: <u>www.core;ithium.com.au</u>		



Grants Lithium Project: Mineral Lease (ML31726)	Location: 25 Klm south of Darwin on the Cox Peninsula Road (as the crow flies), or 90Klm by road from Darwin.
	Approximately 36 Klm west of Berry Springs. The site access road is approximately 10Klm west of Fog Bay road turn off to Dundee Beach.

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Appendix 2 - Emergency & Evacuation Record

Date: / /20 Site:

EMERGENCY & EVACUATION EXERCISE	TIME		
	HOURS	MINUTES	
Alarm Raised	:		
First Response Team (FRT) Responded	:		
Deputy Team Leader (DTL) check of site areas	:		
DTL reported that site areas all clear	:		
DTL arrival at emergency muster point	:		
Fire Warden (FW) completed all person's present / accounted for	:		
Evacuation completed	:		
Exercise terminated	•		
COMMENTS:			
IMPROVEMENTS:			
ACTIONS:			
_			

Completed By (Name):

Position:



Appendix 3 – Emergency Call / Details Checklist

Emergency Call Detail Checklist				
Date:	_			
When did the incident occur?				
What is the cause of the incident?				
What is the type of incident? Environment, Safety Property/Asset				
Are there any injuries? Yes No				
If so, what type of injuries and how many people?				
What is the condition of these people?				
Have they been transported to hospital? Yes No				
Who has been injured?				
Have personnel been evacuated? Yes No If so, where to?				
Are emergency services at the scene? Yes No				
What is the situation like at the scene?				
Calm Hysterical Panicked Supportive Aggressive Scared	Agitated			
Is there any damage to the premises/property/equipment?				
Details:				

Completed by (Name);

Position:



Appendix 4 – Emergency Debrief Review Checklist

Action Completed	By Who/Position	Satisfactory / Not Satisfactory	Time Achieved
Immediate Incident Response			
Preliminary Assessment and Danger Removal: The area was secured and made safe without endangering others, by isolating or eliminating all further sources of harm.		□S □NS	
Site Emergency Response: The emergency response was timely and performance was at a satisfactory standard to deal with the incident.		□S □NS	
The FRT had specialised training for the incident and were not impeded from responding.		□S □NS	
Resources and equipment were suitable and effective for the incident response.		□S □NS	
Incident Communication: Communication between the team and with Incident Control was effective and accurate.		□S □NS	
Treatment of Injured Personnel: Appropriate first aid treatment was provided immediately to all injured personnel.		□S □NS	
Response by Emergency Services: Emergency Services were contacted in a timely manner for response and support.		□S □NS	
Emergency Services were available and provided timely support.		□S □NS	
Operational Control: All Operational personnel were readily available for any additional support which arouse during rescue efforts.		□S □NS	
The Operation was efficient and effective in responding to the needs of the site and incident.		□S □NS	
TARP Activation: The TARP details provided functional, available, reliable and survivable directions.		□S □NS	
The plans were suitable for the incident scenario and required response.		□S □NS	
Incident Site Control & Security: Personnel were available at a prearranged meeting or entry point for emergency services to guide them to the location of the emergency.		□S □NS	
There a clear and unobstructed access route on to site for emergency services.		□S □NS	
Incident Notification Process: The HSE Co-ordinator, Project/Contract/Site Manager and client (if required) is contacted and immediately made aware of the incident.		OS ONS	



Action Completed	By Who/Position	Satisfactory / Not Satisfactory	Time Achieved
Escalation Process: The Senior Manager Operations was advised of the incident as soon as practicably possible.		□S □NS	
Injured Personnel Transportation: Arrangements were made and provided for the timely transportation during response and recovery activities as required.		□S □NS	
The transportation was efficient and effective for the nature of injuries and size of incident.		□S □NS	
Post Incident Management			•
Counselling Services: The Companies approved Counselling service was contacted in a timely manner for support arrangements.		□S □NS	
The Counselling provider was advised of the nature of the incident, the number and gender of personnel exposed, and the estimated time at which these personnel will be available for debriefing.		□S □NS	
Communication Statutory Authorities: The Incident notification to the respective State Safety Authority i.e. WorkCover, or Worksafe was undertake as soon as reasonably practicably.		□S □NS	
There was a senior position nominated as the liaison person to assist the respective state safety authority with their investigation activities.		□S □NS	
Communication to the Operation: In the event the injured person is deceased all local operations must be reviewed, and a communication strategy developed to convey details to all employees.		OS ONS	
Communication with Corporate: Corporate Affairs should be consulted to provide advice and / or drafting of any communique.		□S □NS	
Drug & Alcohol Testing: There was D&A testing of those involved in the incident.		□S □NS	
Investigation: There were an appropriate number of personnel allocated to undertake the incident investigation.		□S □NS	
Scene Photographs: There were appropriate photos of the incident location and surrounding area taken incl. measurements, samples etc.		□S □NS	
Operation Recovery: Return to normal work activities at the site were commenced after Corporate approval and the respective statutory authorities.		OS ONS	
Response Equipment:		□S	



Action Completed	By Who/Position	Satisfactory / Not Satisfactory	Time Achieved
All rescue and first response equipment was tested, checked, reset and stowed in a timely manner.		□NS	

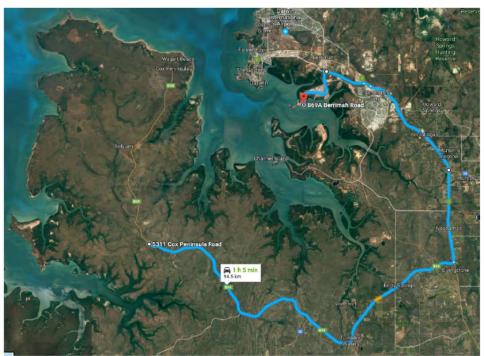
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Appendix 5 – Mine Site Location Map

The proposed route along the Cox Peninsula road, through to the Stuart Highway, to Tiger Brennen Drive then Berrimah road, to the East Arm Port. Total distance 94.5 Klm

NT Govt. alerts & warnings website



2 Route Map Site to the Port Darwin



Site Schematic Layout

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Appendix 6 – Emergency Escalation Matrix

Response by Outcome	Level 1 Event	Level 2 Event	Level 3 Event	
	Personnel and FRT	FRT and Emergency Services (external)	FRT and Emergency Services & Board	
Personnel Injury	Injury involving possible hospitalisation	Possible Single fatality or multiple injuries	Possible Multiple fatalities	
Missing Personnel	One or more people not accounted for	One or more people confirmed missing	One or more confirmed missing > 24 hours	
Terrorism, Kidnap, Extortion Charge	Threats to individuals or structures from known individual or sources	Confirmed Threats without action	Escalated Threats or actions involving harm and / or significant damage	
Environmental	Low level incident, site contained, requiring regulatory reporting	Incident resulting in offsite contamination & regulatory reporting	Significant incident which has cross company implications	
Production Loss	Reduction of >25% normal capacity for a period of up to 1 month	Total loss of production or > 25% loss for more than 1 month	Total loss of production for more than 1 month	
Technical Difficulty	Inability to operate at design capacity due to a known problem	Inability to operate at design capacity due to unknown problems	Continued operating problems > 3 months	
Major Contractor Supplier, Partner Issue	No disruption to supply or activities	Supply or services disrupted with threat to production	Core Lithium/site operations in crisis	
Financial Issue	Site accounting issues with ability to resolve	Cash flow or accounting issues involving multiple sites or no resolution on site	Cash flow or accounting issues requiring public disclosure	
Community / NGO Action	No immediate likelihood of any external media interest	Community threat or use of media for publicity	Likelihood of national media attention	
Media Coverage	No company response warranted	Response required to local or state media articles	Response required to nationwide media attention	
Regulatory Authority Action	Action relating to site incident or issue	Action which has implications across site/operations	Action with companywide implications	
Government Action	No loss of control	The company controlling with higher than normal government interest	Threat of government interference with operations	
Civil Unrest	Local disruption with no imminent threat to site	Local disruption with possibility of it affecting operations	Civil unrest or hostile threat from change in government	
Labour Unrest	Local disruption affecting operations / production	Disruption which has implications across site/operations	Disruption with companywide implications	
Loss of Senior Personnel	Accident or Illness adversely affecting site operational capabilities	Accident or Illness affecting normal regional management capabilities	Accident or Illness affecting the corporate management capabilities	
Other Criminal Acts	Illegal act which threatens to cause local disruption	Illegal act which threatens to cause national / international disruption	Illegal act which threatens corporate governance reputation	
Business Opportunity / Publicity	Low level discussions without comment	Formal discussions or prepared statement required	Opportunity has companywide implications	



Appendix 7 – Trigger Action Response Plan – Sample / Security Event

Personnel Actions	Normal State	Level 1 Response	Level 2 Response	Level 3 Response
All Personnel Supply Chain Provider Core Lithium Core First Responder	Normal route of travel and operations. No evidence of unauthorised access to storage facilities. No evidence of missing product No Perceived threat Security protocols monitored act on relevant authorised advice. Security cameras/ lighting operational Maintain visitor register	Trigger: Suspicious activity Personnel sighted regularly following vehicles Unauthorised Personnel sighted around storage / transport facilities late at night Failure of security camera / lighting Response: Report suspicious activity to direct supervisor Report suspicious activity to Core Administration Report suspicious activity to police Encourage the reporting of suspicious activity with staff and contractors Communicate the suspicious activity to staff	Trigger: Evidence of tampering or interference with security equipment and facilities • Evidence of attempted entry /unexplained damage to gates / doors / fences / vehicles • Activation of security alarms Response: 1. Report any suspicious damage or interfering with equipment and facilities to direct supervisor 2. Report any suspicious damage or interfering with equipment and facilities to Core Administration 3. Report any suspicious damage or interfering with equipment and facilities to police 4. Assess suitability of current security arrangements 5. Review visitor register 6. Implement procedural requirements	Trigger: Vehicles / Personnel / Goods are missing Vehicles or facilities have been broken into and goods are missing Vehicle / Personnel missing enroute Vehicle / personnel have not made contact according to Travel journey Plan Incapacitated Driver Response: Report immediately to police and emergency services All persons withdraw to place of safety Notify Supervisor immediately Ensure that all persons are safe Initiate Emergency Plan Prevent persons from entering the area until a thorough assessment has been carried out Check GPS location of truck, lock gates and access to facility Reassess security arrangements ensure adequate and effective.