
Appendix E

Bushfire Management Plan



EVA COPPER MINE PROJECT

BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

EVAMP001-EVA-HS-PLA-0010

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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	3
1.1	The Project.....	3
1.2	Objectives of this plan	5
1.3	Relationships to other plans.....	5
1.4	References	5
2	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	7
2.1	Key emergency contacts	9
3	BUSHFIRE RISK SCREENING	10
3.1	Project area setting	10
3.2	Fire season.....	11
3.3	Fire history.....	11
3.4	Potential sources / activities of risk	12
4	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	14
4.1	Preventing	14
4.2	Detecting.....	15
4.3	Responding	16
5	REVIEW	18
6	ABBREVIATIONS	19
	ANNEXURE A – TARP	20

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Location of the Eva Copper Mine Project.....	3
Figure 1.2: Project Layout	4

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Reference material used in the preparation of this Management Plan	5
Table 2.1: Roles and Responsibilities	7
Table 2.2: Emergency service contact details.....	9
Table 3.1: Bushfire risk sources	12
Table 4.1: Bushfire prevention management measures.....	14
Table 4.2: Bushfire detection management measures.....	16
Table 4.3: Bushfire response management measures.....	16

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

The Eva Copper Mine Project (the Project) is a metalliferous mining operation owned and operated by Eva Copper Mine Pty Ltd (ECMPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (Harmony). The Project is situated in North West Queensland, approximately 75 kilometres (km) north-west of Cloncurry and 95 km north-east of Mount Isa (Figure 1.1).



Figure 1.1: Location of the Eva Copper Mine Project

The Project comprises the extraction of 265 million tonnes (Mt) of sulphide and native copper ore using conventional drill and blast and truck and shovel mining methods. Mining will be undertaken across six mining areas being Little Eva, Blackard, Turkey Creek, Bedford, Lady Clayre and Scanlan.

The Project includes ancillary infrastructure comprising a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), Waste Rock Dumps, Processing Plant, water production bore field, hybrid power plant setup and accommodation village.

The Project layout is shown in Figure 1.2.

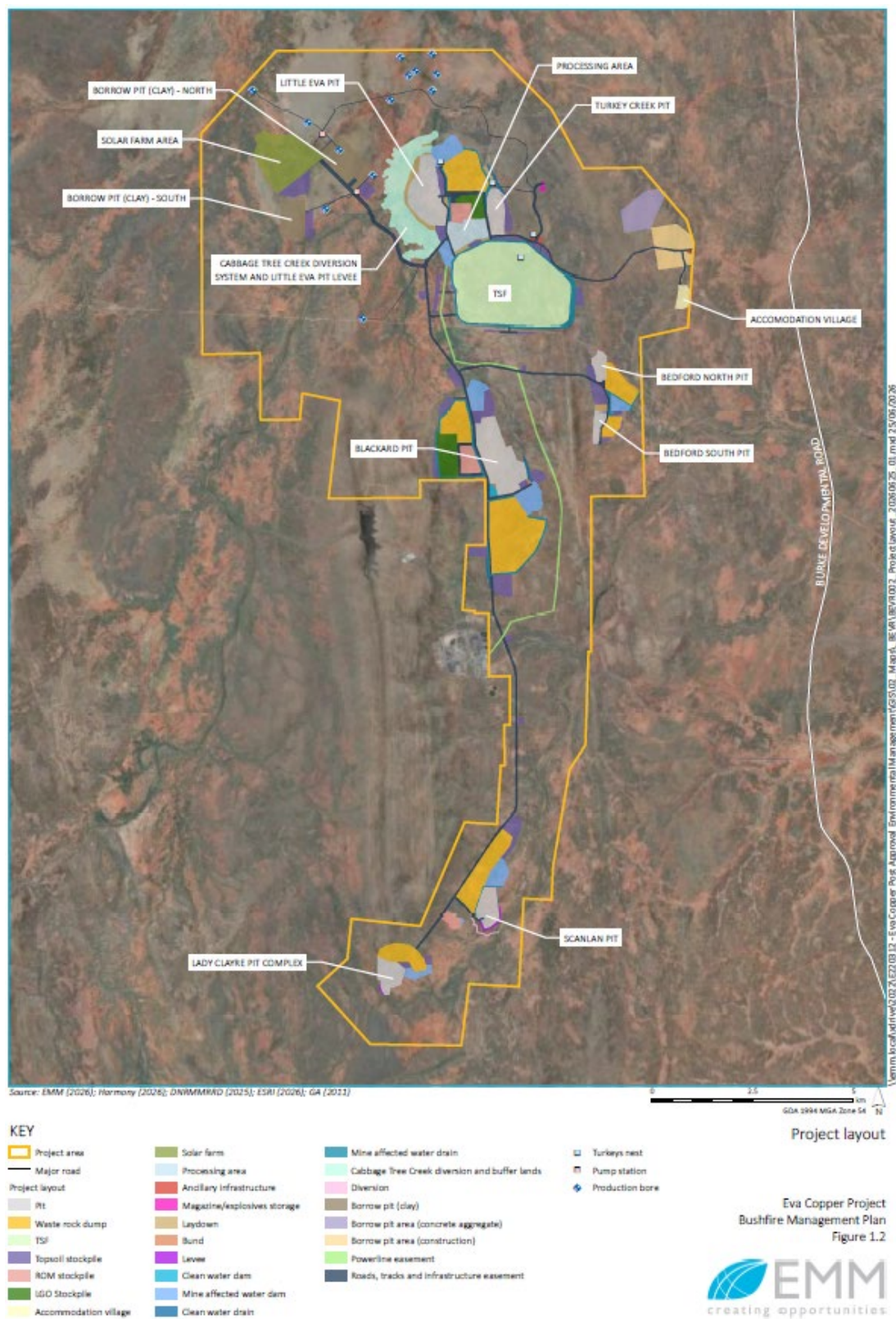


Figure 1.2: Project Layout

1.2 Objectives of this plan

This Bushfire Management Plan (Management Plan) has been prepared to outline the measures that will be implemented throughout the Project to prevent, minimise, manage and monitor bushfire risks associated with Project activities.

The Management Plan applies to all phases of the Project, including vegetation clearing, construction, operations, closure and rehabilitation, and forms part of the Project's broader environmental management framework.

The key objectives of this Management Plan are to:

- Minimise the risk of accidental fire ignition associated with Project activities;
- Minimise the risk of bushfire to personnel, infrastructure and environmental values within and surrounding the Project Area;
- Minimise the potential for Project activities to result in altered fire regimes; and
- Establish appropriate measures for the prevention, detection and response to bushfire.

1.3 Relationships to other plans

This Management Plan should be read in conjunction with the ECMPL Emergency Management Plan (EVAMP001-EVA-PM-PLA-0003). The Emergency Management Plan is designed to manage any emergency at the Project and specifically identifies bushfire as a potential natural disaster and environmental emergency requiring activation of the Project's emergency response processes.

This Management Plan establishes measures for the prevention, preparedness and management of bushfire risk associated with Project activities. Where a bushfire constitutes an emergency, the response will be managed in accordance with the Emergency Management Plan, which establishes the Project's overarching emergency response framework, including incident management, emergency reporting, evacuation, response responsibilities and engagement of external emergency services.

1.4 References

This Management Plan has been prepared in consultation with the Queensland legislation, Australian Standards, Codes of Practice and internal Project policies and procedures as detailed in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Reference material used in the preparation of this Management Plan

Document title
<i>Queensland Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act (1999)</i>
Queensland Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulations (2017)
<i>Explosives Act 1999</i>
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
<i>Radiation Safety Act 1999</i>
QGN Guidance Note 03 - Guideline for hazardous chemicals

Document title
QGN Guidance Note 15 - Emergency Preparedness for small mines and quarries
QGN Guidance Note 16-Fatigue risk management
QGN Guidance Note 31-Tyre, wheel, and rim management
QGN Guidance Note 29 - Surface tailing storage facility management
QGN Guidance Note 23 - Facility descriptions for metalliferous mines and quarries
Australian Standard (AS3745)-Planning for emergencies in facilities
Australian Standard (AS1940)-The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids
Cloncurry Shire Council Local Disaster Management Plan (2024)
Cool Burn Fire and Ecology, Feb 2024 Bushfire Hazard Assessment and Management Plan - Accommodation Village EVAMP001-EMM-5400-FP-REP-0001
ECMPL Emergency Management Plan EVAMP001-EVA-PM-PLA-0003
ECMPL Weather Management Procedure EVAMP001-EVA-HS-PRO-0084
ECMPL Severe Weather - Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) EVAMP001-EVA-HS-PLA-0026
ECMPL Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substances Procedure EVAMP001-EVA-HS-PRO-0017
ECMPL WRAC: Bushfires
ECMPL Bushfire Work Area - Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) EVAMP001-EVA-HS-PLA-0028
Eva Copper Critical Incident Communications Plan EVAMP001-EVA-ER-PLA-0002

2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All personnel involved in the Project (including employees, contractors and subcontractors) are required to undertake activities in accordance with this Management Plan. The key roles and responsibilities associated with this Management Plan are outlined in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Roles and Responsibilities

Position	Responsibilities	Project Phase
ECMPL Project Director and Site Senior Executive (SSE)	- Ensure the resourcing and delivery of management actions committed to in this Management Plan - Ensure the establishment, resourcing and availability of site-based Emergency Response capability. - Ensure that there is a system in place to ensure that both fixed and mobile plant and infrastructure are introduced and operated according to required (internal and external) Standards. - Ensure that the Project Standards are monitored and maintained to support site preparedness and response requirements.	Applicable during Construction, Operations, and Closure activities but specifically relevant during construction phase whilst permanent fixed fire detection and prevention systems remain to be constructed and commissioned. During design, procurement, mobilisation to site (Via Site Introduction and Commissioning phases), and during use. Ongoing via setting and monitoring of overarching Site Standard expectations, and during specific 'seasonal' campaigns where readiness is elevated.
ECMPL Health Safety & Environment (HSE) Manager	- Ensure that adequate equipment, personnel capacity and capability, and emergency response equipment are available to support EVA Project protection needs. - Establish, maintain, and monitor systems and infrastructure to support the detection and management of uncontrolled fire scenarios. - Ensure that site readiness programs are established and monitored to support 'seasonal bushfire' threats. - Monitor the North Australia and Rangelands Fire Information (NAFI) and WeatherZone conditions data and communicate to workforce the resulting Alert Level and required responses. - Coordinate the identification, monitoring and support of persons with medical vulnerabilities (Respiratory Deficits)	Applicable during Construction, Operations, and Closure activities. Presents as both Preventative and Reactive (Emergency Response scenarios) During pre-event phases to support development of adequate response capacity and capability, and during 'post-event' debriefs to reinforce 'Lessons Learned' opportunities.

Position	Responsibilities	Project Phase
Superintendent Training, Site Access and Emergency Response	Ensure that all staff and contractor Emergency Response Team members are adequately trained and supported through the provision of drill exercises, guidance resources, and relevant response equipment, and: • The Project workforce is familiar with • The regular and documented serviceability of fire suppression systems is completed by workers. • Coordinate, execute, and report on the effectiveness of emergency response and control efforts.	Applicable during Construction, Operations, and Closure activities
Incident Management Team Leader	• Coordinate, execute, and report on the effectiveness of emergency response and control efforts. • Represent the Emergency Response Team (ERT) cohort in the communication with site Leadership and off-site Critical Response Team (CRT) stakeholders.	Applicable during Construction, Operations, and Closure activities
Department (Area) and Contract Managers	• Inform workers of pending and forecast weather conditions, TARP levels, and relevant restrictions. • Ensure that Remote and Alone and Hot Work activities are actively managed according to applicable TARP restrictions. • Ensure that all persons are accurately accounted for via roll call (Muster) activities. • Ensure that all staff and contractors are made available to receive adequate training, participate in fire drills and are competent in emergency fire procedures • Ensure the regular and documented serviceability of fire suppression systems is completed	Applicable during Construction, Operations, and Closure activities
All personnel and contractors	• Comply with advice and instructions provided via Start of Shift, JSEA, Permit, and direct (verbal) and radio communications.	Applicable during Construction, Operations, and Closure activities

2.1 Key emergency contacts

In the event of an emergency, the ECMPL Emergency Management Plan will be enacted. The Emergency Management Plan is designed to establish routines, which must be followed in an emergency, and to provide assigned personnel involved in incident and emergency response with a statement of their duties and responsibilities.

The SSE or their appointed designate assumes ultimate responsibility for managing emergency situations on site.

Emergency response capability for the Project is integrated with external emergency service providers and provides a structured scalable and flexible emergency management approach.

Table 2.2 presents key emergency contacts relevant to the Project.

Table 2.2: Emergency service contact details

Emergency Service	Contact details
Life-threatening emergency	000 (112 from mobile phone)
Cloncurry Police Station	(07) 4742 8888
Cloncurry Hospital	(07) 4742 4500
Cloncurry Fire Station	(07) 4742 1642
Queensland Fire and Rescue – Cloncurry	13 74 68
MMG Dugald River Mine Emergency	0477 315 011
Royal Flying Doctors	1300 69 7337
Emergency Management Queensland	(07) 3247 8511
Site Senior Executive	0417 406 643
Site internal emergency radio channel	UHF Channel 20

3 BUSHFIRE RISK SCREENING

3.1 Project area setting

State-wide mapping of Bushfire Hazard Area identifies significant proportions of the Cloncurry Shire as being exposed to medium bushfire intensity risk.

The terrain and vegetation within the Project area will affect fire behaviour, including the rate and direction of fire spread, flame height and fire intensity. Ground-truthed Regional Ecosystem (RE) and vegetation community mapping has been completed across the Project area. The Project area is predominantly characterised by semi-arid vegetation communities comprising low open eucalypt and acacia woodlands, grasslands, rocky strike ridges and riparian vegetation associated with ephemeral drainage lines and larger watercourses. The most frequently ground-truthed communities include low open eucalypt woodlands associated with REs 1.11.2a, 1.11.3a and 1.5.4d.

Most of the Project area comprises low open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus leucophylla*, principally associated with RE 1.11.3a and RE 1.5.4d depending on the underlying geology. RE 1.11.2a, comprising *Eucalyptus leucophloia* low open woodland, occurs predominantly on elevated hills and strike ridges. The north-western portion of the Project area contains mixed acacia woodland and grassland communities, including tussock grasslands (RE 2.4.2b), *Eucalyptus pruinosa* low open woodland (RE 1.5.13) and *Acacia cambagei* low woodland (REs 1.5.16 and 2.4.3a).

Riparian vegetation associated with watercourses is generally more densely vegetated than the surrounding landscape. Larger watercourses support RE 1.3.7a and RE 1.3.7b, comprising *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* fringing woodland, with RE 1.3.7a ranging from fringing woodland to closed forest. Lower-order watercourses generally support vegetation similar to the surrounding landscape but at greater densities, including RE 1.3.13a, comprising *Eucalyptus leucophylla* woodland with a ground layer of tussock grasses and *Triodia* species. The Queensland Herbarium descriptions similarly identify RE 1.3.7 as *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland associated with channels and levees.

Vegetation structure and fuel continuity vary considerably across the Project area. Much of the dominant eucalypt woodland has a naturally low and very sparse canopy, while acacia woodland is generally open and patchy. Consequently, vegetation density alone is not necessarily indicative of bushfire hazard. The availability and continuity of combustible ground and near-ground fuels, particularly cured grasses and *Triodia* (spinifex), are also important factors influencing the capacity for fire to spread through the landscape.

Vegetation characteristics that may contribute to increased fuel availability or continuity within parts of the Project area include:

- Spinifex-bearing eucalypt woodlands and rocky communities, particularly RE 1.11.2a and areas of RE 1.11.3a and RE 1.5.4d, where *Triodia* occurs within the ground layer. RE 1.11.2a specifically comprises low open woodland with an *Acacia* shrub layer and *Triodia* ground layer, while RE 1.5.4d occurs over annual grasses with areas of *Triodia*.
- Tussock grasslands, particularly RE 2.4.2b, which ranges from mixed tussock grassland to closed tussock grassland, and areas of RE 1.5.15 dominated by *Aristida* species. The contribution of these communities to fuel availability will vary substantially according to seasonal grass growth, curing, grazing and previous fire.
- Riparian and drainage-line vegetation, particularly RE 1.3.7a, RE 1.3.7b and RE 1.3.13a, which can support greater vegetation density, groundcover, leaf litter and

woody material than surrounding areas. However, the flammability of these areas will vary seasonally and may be moderated by greater moisture availability.

Broadly, the potential for fire ignition and spread is expected to increase where sufficient dry and continuous combustible material is present. Fuel availability within the Project area will therefore vary spatially and seasonally in response to vegetation type and condition, rainfall, grass growth and curing, grazing and previous fire. Accordingly, the vegetation communities described above identify areas where vegetation characteristics may influence fire behaviour but do not represent a formal classification of bushfire hazard.

3.2 Fire season

Bushfire risk within the Project area is seasonal, generally increasing from approximately July through the dry season and continuing until the onset of sustained wet-season rainfall. Queensland Government guidance identifies July as the typical commencement of the fire season in Far North and Far North West Queensland, when warm, dry winter and spring conditions result in grasses and other fuels drying and becoming increasingly susceptible to fire. The timing and severity of the fire season can, however, vary substantially between years depending on fuel loads, longer-term climatic conditions and short-term weather.

Fire hazard within the Project area is expected to vary between years in response to preceding rainfall. Higher rainfall can promote increased grass and spinifex growth, increasing the quantity and continuity of fine fuels as vegetation subsequently dries and cures through the dry season. Conversely, lower rainfall, grazing and recent fire may reduce fuel continuity in some areas.

The latter part of the dry season also coincides with increasing temperatures and the onset of seasonal storm activity. Where lightning occurs before sustained wet-season rainfall has reduced fuel availability, dry vegetation may remain capable of supporting ignition and fire spread. Wind speed and direction, temperature and humidity can further influence the rate, direction and intensity of fire spread. Queensland Government guidance similarly identifies wind, temperature, humidity and rainfall as important determinants of bushfire behaviour.

Bushfires may occur outside the typical fire season and fire risk will therefore be considered throughout the year, with particular attention given to periods of elevated fire danger and high fuel availability.

3.3 Fire history

North Australia and Rangelands Fire Information fire scar mapping for the five-year period from June 2021 to June 2026 found that two particularly extensive fire events occurred in October 2021 and January 2025. These events occurred during the late dry to early wet-season period and affected substantial portions of the Project area. The extent of these fire scars demonstrates the capacity for fire to spread across large areas of the landscape within the Project area where suitable fuel and weather conditions coincide.

Recent fires have also influenced the contemporary condition and distribution of vegetation within the Project area, particularly mature spinifex communities. Relatively long-unburnt vegetation remains across the Project area, as well as areas that have been subject to repeated or extensive recent fire(s). This spatial variation in fire history is relevant to both ecological values and the quantity, structure and continuity of fuels potentially available for subsequent fires.

3.4 Potential sources / activities of risk

Fire is an established disturbance process within the landscape surrounding the Project. Lightning associated with seasonal storm activity represents a natural source of ignition, while Project activities and surrounding land uses provide potential anthropogenic ignition sources.

A bushfire risk screening process has been undertaken to identify Project activities, infrastructure and external events that have the potential to initiate a fire or contribute to the spread or escalation of a bushfire within the Project Area. The screening has been informed by the Project's Work Risk Assessment and Control (WRAC) for bushfires and the Emergency Management Plan (EVAMP001-EVA-PM-PLA-0003).

The Emergency Management Plan recognises bushfire as both a potential natural disaster and an environmental emergency and identifies a range of fire and explosion-related emergency scenarios that may be a causal event.

The potential sources and scenarios identified through the risk-screening process are summarised in Table 3.1.

The outcomes of the risk screening have been used to identify the preventative, preparedness and response controls described in Chapter 4.

Table 3.1: Bushfire risk sources

Potential source/scenario	Description of bushfire risk
Electrical storms and lightning	Lightning strike resulting in ignition of vegetation.
Explosives activities	Fire or explosion associated with explosives use, transport or handling, including explosives vehicle incidents.
Explosives magazines	Fire or explosion associated with explosives storage areas.
Power generation and electrical infrastructure	Fire associated with generators, power generation equipment or electrical faults/failures.
Fuel, oil and hazardous materials	Ignition associated with the storage, handling or release of fuels, oils or hazardous materials.
Vehicles and mobile plant	Hot engines, exhaust systems, mechanical faults, vehicle incidents or other heat sources igniting surrounding vegetation.
Tyre fire or explosion	Heat or fire associated with tyres on mobile plant or vehicles, with potential to ignite surrounding vegetation.
Ground engaging equipment and clearing	Sparks generated through contact between ground engaging tools (GET) and rock during vegetation clearing or earthworks, resulting in ignition of vegetation.

Potential source/scenario	Description of bushfire risk
Hot work	Sparks, slag or other hot material generated by welding, cutting, grinding or similar activities igniting vegetation or combustible materials.
Building and plant fire	Fire originating within buildings, fixed plant, workshops or other Project infrastructure and subsequently spreading to surrounding vegetation.
Smoking	Improper disposal of cigarettes or other smoking materials resulting in ignition of vegetation or combustible material.
Waste and litter	Ignition associated with waste or litter, including the potential for bottles or similar materials left in unattended areas to contribute to ignition under suitable conditions.
External bushfire	An uncontrolled bushfire originating outside the Project Area entering the Project Area and threatening personnel, infrastructure or environmental values.
Uncontrolled spread of a Project-initiated fire	Failure to rapidly detect or suppress a localised ignition, allowing it to develop into a larger bushfire.

4 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The management actions presented in the following sections have been developed to address the bushfire risks identified through the risk screening and to minimise the potential for Project activities to cause or contribute to bushfire events. The measures are structured around three key elements of bushfire management: preventing the occurrence and uncontrolled spread of fire, detecting fires as early as practicable, and responding effectively to fire events to minimise potential consequences.

The Project Bushfire Work Area Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) (Annexure A) documents the framework for escalating response to changing conditions. This TARP serves to guide the Project through an objectively defined decision-making process for both preventative and reactive phases of fire impact management.

The TARP integrates with the ECMPL Weather Management Procedure, Severe Weather - Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP), and the Lightning – Permissible Activities resources to mitigate Project generated fire sources, whilst optimising the detection and response to the outbreak of fire from any source.

The respective thresholds, roles, and responses established within the TARP and other resources align with the control framework promoted within this Management Plan.

4.1 Preventing

The management actions to prevent the occurrence of bushfire and minimise the potential for fire ignition associated with Project activities are provided in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Bushfire prevention management measures

Control	Timing
Create and maintain Asset Protection Zones (APZ) that function as a buffer area between any bushfire hazard and key infrastructure	Construction and Operations
Complete a Bushfire Hazard Assessment for the Accommodation Village to inform design, controls and measures specific to key population centre	Prior to construction of Accommodation Village
Complete a Bushfire Hazard Assessment for the Power Solution (diesel thermal power, solar and battery) to inform design, controls and measures specific to power architecture	Prior to construction of Power Solution components
Monitor NAFI records (and other sources) to maintain an understanding of recent fire activity within and surrounding the Project area and to inform fire preparedness and response planning.	All phases
Complete seasonal preparedness assessments and plans that include assessment of prevailing vegetation condition and fuel loads, bushfire risks relevant to the Project stage, high risk work fronts, water sources available for response, site access requirements etc.	Annually – 3 months prior to bushfire season (refer Section 3.2)
Implement actions defined by seasonal preparedness assessments in anticipation of forthcoming bushfire season	Prior to each bushfire season (refer Section 3.2) and ad-hoc as required

Control	Timing
Assess, plan and implement measures to manage (reduce) fuel loads in consultation with landholders and other key stakeholders. This may include cool burns and mechanical or manual clearing.	Seasonally and ad-hoc as required
Implement weed and pest management activities at the Project to reduce exacerbated fuel loads	All phases
Obtain Hot Work Permits for relevant tasks (e.g., welding, heating, oxy cutting, handheld grinder-cutting tasks)	All phases (prior to work commencing)
Complete all High Risk Tasks (e.g., hot works, ground clearing, others as defined by JSEAs and WRACs) in accordance with associated permit requirements	All phases
Deploy spotters during clearing activities to observe for ground engaging tool (GET) ignition sources	During clearing
Ensure firefighting equipment, both fixed and mobile, is available, routinely inspected and maintained	All phases
Develop, train and resource the ECMPL Emergency Response Team	All phases
Deploy water trucks across clearing work fronts focussed on wetting applications	All phases (prior to and during clearing)
Onboard fire suppression systems on heavy mining vehicles	All phases
Maintain muster and evacuation plans, and communicate to all staff and contractors	All phases
Restrict vehicle movements to established roads and tracks	All phases
Store flammable materials, explosives and hazardous materials in accordance with standards, guidelines and procedures	All phases
Provide designated smoking areas and disposal receptacles	All phases
Maintain good house keeping in all work areas	All phases
Adhere to Bushfire Work Area Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) (Annexure A)	All phases
Adhere to ECMPL Emergency Response Plan	All phases

4.2 Detecting

The management actions to support the early detection and reporting of fire within or potentially affecting the Project Area are provided in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Bushfire detection management measures

Control	Timing
Monitor NAFI and WeatherZone (AWS) application alerts for fire, lightning and related fire-conductive weather conditions	All phases
Maintain dialogue and formal communication protocols with neighbouring mines, landholders and local community to gather early warnings and insights	All phases
Adhere to ECMPL Weather Management Procedure and Severe Weather TARP	All phases
Adhere to Bushfire Work Area TARP (Annexure A)	All phases
Adhere to ECMPL Emergency Response Plan	All phases

4.3 Responding

The management actions to support a timely and effective response to fire events and minimise the potential for uncontrolled fire spread and associated consequences are provided in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Bushfire response management measures

Control	Timing
Establish and maintain secondary egress point from Project Area and key assets	All phases
Establish and maintain digital radio communications across Project Area	All phases
Establish fire water systems within Process Plant area inclusive of raw water storage	Prior to operations
Maintain capacity level markers on dams across the Project area to inform water volume awareness and planning	All phases
Identify and equip standby static water supply sources with storage assets (e.g., tanks, bladders) and fittings suitable to support mobile firefighting assets.	All phases
Maintain all water fill points	All phases
Ensure Water Trucks are full before parking up (on standby for emergency response)	All phases
Maintain and enact Mutual Aid Agreements established with local stakeholders in the event of bushfire incident	All phases
Communicate with landholders and external emergency service providers	All phases
Complete reviews of the suitability of bushfire response and any lessons learned following significant fire activity	All phases

Control	Timing
Adhere to Bushfire Work Area TARP (Annexure A)	All phases
Adhere to ECMPL Emergency Response Plan	All phases

5 REVIEW

This Management Plan will be reviewed periodically to ensure it remains current and effective. A review will also be undertaken following a significant bushfire event, where monitoring or incident investigations identify that management measures are ineffective, or where there are material changes to Project activities or bushfire risk. Where required, the Management Plan will be updated to incorporate outcomes of the review and any identified corrective or improvement actions.

6 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
ECMPL	Eva Copper Mine Pty Ltd
ERT	Emergency Response Team
CRT	Critical Response Team
GET	ground engaging tool
Harmony	Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited
HSE	Health Safety & Environment
km	kilometres
Mt	million tonnes
NAFI	North Australia and Rangelands Fire Information
SSE	Site Senior Executive
TARP	Trigger Action Response Plan
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
WRAC	Work Risk Assessment and Control

ANNEXURE A – TARP

This TARP guides response levels when normal operating conditions change, potentially affecting people, equipment, or business objectives. As conditions worsen, it details escalation procedures, lists who to notify and involve in decisions, and where possible, provides specific steps. Workers may also need to consult the overarching site document for broader guidance. Note TARP levels may be increased subject to outside influences but not limited to prevailing or predicted winds.

BUSHFIRE - TRIGGER ACTION RESPONSE PLAN (TARP)

	Normal Operating Conditions	Level 1 – Alert	Level 2 – Be Prepared	Level 3 – Respond/Emergency
	Fire Danger Rating: Low–Moderate. No active fires within 50 km radius of work area	High Fire Danger Rating forecast. OR Storms predicted by BOM OR QFES/RFS advises bushfire risk in the region OR active fires within 50-20 km radius or work area	Red Alert for lightning OR active bushfire within 20-10 km radius OR smoke source observed within this reduced work area radius.	Extreme or Catastrophic Fire Danger Rating OR bushfire within 10 km of site lease boundary OR direct threat (embers, flames, smoke) observed within this reduced work area radius.
All Personnel	Maintain normal operations. All personnel aware of bushfire muster points	Ensure that activities are managed in a way to prepare for or reduce risk of fire events. Workers demonstrate awareness of local muster locations and evacuation plans by documenting within task JSEA records.	Be Prepared to leave work area. Understand muster and evacuation plans Monitor digital radio communications for Emergency Response Team (ERT) instruction.	Monitor digital radio communications for Emergency Response Team (ERT) instruction. Muster and account for crew members under the instruction of the supervisor
Supervisors	Keep crews informed of potential for inclement weather events. (Pre-Starts, Notice Boards, Return to Work) communications. Daily weather conditions and warnings communicated to crews and reflected in task Job Safety Assessments (JSEA) with applicable controls and authorisation.	Ensure that all crews are aware of elevated bushfire risk and task JSEAs included documented controls Supervisors restrict unnecessary Remote or Alone Work tasks. Verify water carts, fire units, and extinguishers are serviceable and located at relevant work fronts.	Halt non-essential outdoor work Communicate restriction of all non-essential Remote or Alone Work tasks. Prepare workers to retreat back to 'Designated Muster Points' and conduct roll call. Prepare work area for equipment park up in secure area or for removal.	Secure and contain fixed assets and remove workers and mobile plant from at risk work area. Reduce work scheduling to essential tasks in areas of low fire threat. Muster and account for all crew members. Communicate prohibition of all non-essential Remote or Alone Work tasks.

		Maintain plans for mustering and evacuation. Restrict hot works to controlled locations where spotters and extinguisher equipment is located at hand.	Establish firefighting assets (Watercarts) at access to and at muster locations.	
Superintendents	Monitor weather conditions and keep team members Ensure work area housekeeping and storage practice are maintained.	Review muster points and evacuation routes to work areas Blasting Superintendent to modify scheduled blasting activities according to ability to safely fire and clear blast and associated activities prior to onset of Level 1 Alert conditions Review work areas and remove possible sources of fire if applicable	Prohibit all hot works and blasting activities Place personnel on fire watch	Station firefighting assets (water carts) at critical fuel, power & hazardous material locations. Verify full evacuation of non-critical personnel from unprotected areas.
Managers	Manage workers with respiratory health deficits (asthmatics, airborne allergies) via the Medical Declaration and on-site Medic arrangements.	Reconcile Gallagher 'Attendance Reports' to ensure personnel 'on-site 'Attendance' registers are current. Implement 'welfare checks' for personnel with known respiratory health deficits (asthmatics, airborne allergies) Implement increased housekeeping and fire watch/patrols at laydown areas and camp (Village) locations to monitor for outbreak of fire source.	Reconcile Gallagher 'Attendance Reports' to ensure personnel 'on-site 'Attendance' registers are current. Communicate prohibition of Remote or Alone Worker tasks during periods of Level 2 or 3 Alert. Return persons with known respiratory health deficits (asthmatics, airborne allergies) to 'clean air' locations and monitor for signs/symptoms.	Reconcile Gallagher 'Attendance Reports' to ensure personnel 'on-site 'Attendance' registers are current. Verify cessation of Remote or Alone Worker tasks during periods of Level 2 or 3 Alert. Ensure workforces are accounted for Remove personnel to 'Designated Muster Locations' Maintain frequent monitoring of persons with known respiratory

		Identify team member at higher risk during bushfire events (Asthmatics, allergies) and the limitation or prohibition of Remote or Alone Worker tasks during periods of Level 2 or 3 Alert.		health deficits (asthmatics, airborne allergies).
HST Manager	Firefighting equipment inspected and available.	Organise fire monitoring-Monitor NAFI https://www.firenorth.org.au/nafi3/ Monitor and manage lightening risk per WeatherZone data and related Severe Weather Management Procedure and TARP. Issue Site Bulletins to inform workforce of fire threat status. Consider placing ERT on Standby if deteriorating weather forecast or direction threaten the work location.	Place ERT and firefighting watercart assets on standby. Provide Medic and Site Security Staffs with update and standby instructions. Communicate with neighbouring Mine Operators and external emergency services to verify preparedness and potential assistance and/or support needs.	Activate site Emergency Response Plan. Enact ERT lifesaving actions only (no non-critical asset defence) Provide Medic and Site Security Staffs with update and standby instructions. Locate Medic and Site Security Staffs at centralised muster and medic locations (Subject to threat threat.)
SSE	Ensure fire breaks are maintained prior to the onset of fire support lightening and weather conditions.	Communicate with Landholders/ adjoining mine operators for assistance when required. Determine if alternate or reduced accommodation requirement should be activated. Consider activation of EMT/CRT patrols to monitor fire supporting conditions and verify work area fire preparedness arrangements.	Prepare for potential site evacuation. Consider EMT/CRT activation. Provide off-site (Harmony) Crisis Response Team with status updates per escalation protocols.	Activate ERT/CRT resources. Activate site evacuation if required. Organise alternate accommodation. Provide off-site (Harmony) Crisis Response Team with status updates per escalation protocols.