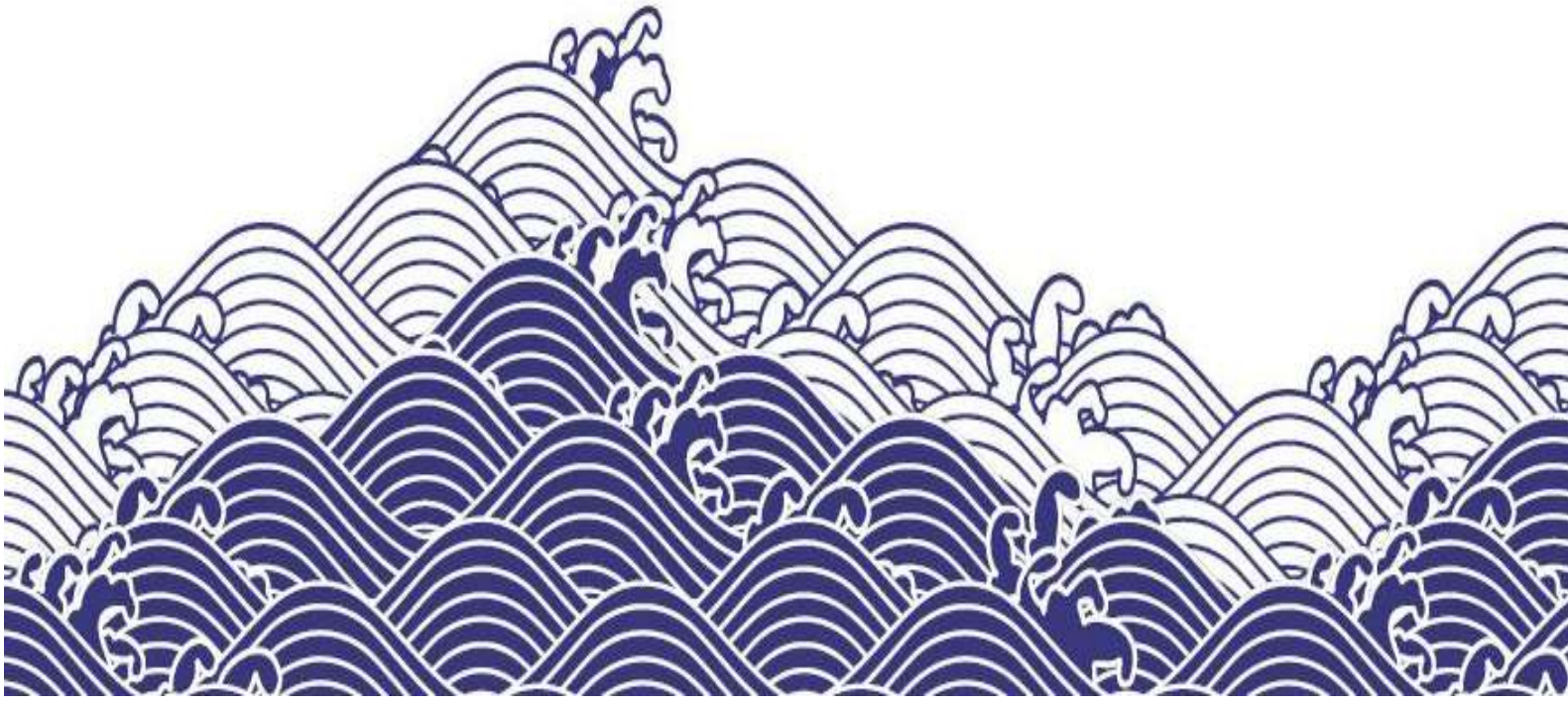
INPEX

Cash Maple Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Environment Plan



Acknowledgement

INPEX is committed to recognising and respecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples whose cultures have existed in Australia for tens of thousands of years.

We wish to pay respects to their Elders – past and present – and acknowledge the important role Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples continue to play in the development of our business in Australia.

Environment plan summary

This environment plan summary has been prepared from material provided in this environment plan (EP). The summary consists of the following as required by Regulation 35(7) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations 2023:

EP summary and material requirement	Relevant section of EP containing EP summary material
The location of the activity	Section 3.1
A description of the receiving environment	Section 4
A description of the activity	Section 3
Details of the environmental impacts and risks	Sections 7 and 8
The control measures for the activity	Sections 7, 8 and 9
The arrangements for ongoing monitoring of the titleholders environmental performance	Sections 9.11 and 9.12
Response arrangements in the oil pollution emergency plan	Section 8.2, Section 8.3 and INPEX Browse Regional Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
Consultation already undertaken and plans for ongoing consultation	Sections 5 and 9.7.3
Details of the titleholders nominated liaison person for the activity	Section 1.5

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

Copy no.	Name	Hard copy	Electronic copy
00	Document Control	☑	☑
01		☐	☐
02		☐	☐
03		☐	☐
04		☐	☐
05		☐	☐
06		☐	☐
07		☐	☐
08		☐	☐
09		☐	☐
10		☐	☐

NOTICE

All information contained within this document has been classified by INPEX as Public and must only be used in accordance with that classification. Any use contrary to this document's classification may expose the recipient and subsequent user(s) to legal action. If you are unsure of restrictions on use imposed by the classification of this document you must refer to 0000-A9-STD-60008, Sensitive Information Protection Standard or seek clarification from INPEX.

Uncontrolled when printed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 17
1.1 Overview 17
1.2 Scope 17
1.3 Objectives 17
1.4 Overview of activity description 19
1.5 Titleholder details 19
1.5.1 Notification arrangements 20
1.5.2 Financial assurance 20
2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK 21
2.1 Corporate framework 21
2.2 Legislative framework 21
3 ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION 34
3.1 Operational area, timing and schedule 34
3.2 Survey activities 36
3.2.1 Geophysical survey methodology 36
3.2.2 Geotechnical survey methodology 37
3.2.3 USBL positioning 39
3.2.4 Marine baseline data collection 39
3.3 Vessels 40
3.3.1 Survey vessels 40
3.4 Greenhouse gas emissions 41
3.5 Summary of emissions, discharges and wastes 41
4 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT 43
4.1 Context 43
4.1.1 Commonwealth waters 44
4.1.2 External Australian Territories 44
4.2 Key ecological features 45
4.2.1 Continental slope demersal fish communities 45
4.2.2 Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour 46
4.2.3 Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf 46
4.2.4 Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters 48
4.2.5 Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin 48
4.2.6 Seringapatam Reef and Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef Complex 48
4.3 Australian marine parks 49
4.3.1 Oceanic Shoals MP 51
4.3.2 Kimberley MP 51
4.3.3 Cartier Island MP 51
4.3.4 Ashmore Reef MP 51
4.4 State reserves and marine parks 54

4.4.1 Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve 54
4.4.2 Browse Island Nature Reserve 54
4.4.3 Scott Reef Nature Reserve 55
4.4.4 North Kimberley Marine Park 55
4.5 Wetlands of conservational significance 56
4.6 Physical environment 56
4.6.1 Climate 56
4.6.2 Oceanography 57
4.6.3 Bathymetry and seabed habitats 58
4.6.4 Water quality 59
4.6.5 Sediment quality 63
4.6.6 Underwater noise 64
4.7 Biological environment. 65
4.7.1 Planktonic communities 65
4.7.2 Benthic communities 66
4.7.3 Shoreline habitats 70
4.7.4 Marine fauna 70
4.8 Marine pests 90
4.9 Cultural environment 90
4.9.1 World heritage areas 90
4.9.2 National heritage places 91
4.9.3 Commonwealth heritage areas 91
4.9.4 Underwater cultural heritage 91
4.9.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage 92
4.10 Socioeconomic environment 94
4.10.1 Fishing 94
4.10.2 Aquaculture 108
4.10.3 Shipping and ports 108
4.10.4 Other industries 111
4.11 International agreements 112
4.12 Timing of key ecological and socio-economic sensitivities 114
4.13 Summary of values and sensitivities 117
4.13.1 Operational area 117
4.13.2 EMBA and EPEI 118
4.13.3 Planning area 120
5 CONSULTATION 122
5.1 Relevant persons consultation 122
5.1.1 Identified Relevant persons 122
5.1.2 Consultation approaches and activities 126
5.1.3 Consultation during the EP development 131

5.1.4 Consultation outcomes 132
5.1.5 Ongoing consultation 132
6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY ... 133
6.1 Establishment of context 133
6.2 Identification of aspects, hazards and threats 133
6.3 Identify potential consequence 135
6.4 Identify existing design safeguards/controls 135
6.5 Propose additional safeguards (ALARP evaluation) 135
6.6 Assess the likelihood 135
6.7 Assess residual risk 135
6.8 Assess residual risk acceptability 137
6.9 Definition of performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria 138
7 IMPACT AND RISK ASSESSMENT 140
7.1 Emissions and discharges 141
7.1.1 Light emissions 141
7.1.2 Atmospheric emissions 150
7.1.3 Routine discharges to sea 156
7.2 Waste management 173
7.3 Noise and vibration 177
7.4 Biodiversity and conservation protection 190
7.4.1 Introduction of invasive marine species (IMS) 190
7.4.2 Interaction with marine fauna 200
7.5 Seabed disturbance 208
7.6 Social and cultural heritage protection 215
7.6.1 Physical presence - disruption to other marine users 215
7.7 Loss of containment 220
7.7.1 Accidental release 221
8 EMERGENCY CONDITIONS 226
8.1 EMBA based on oil spill modelling 226
8.2 Vessel collision 230
8.2.1 Location 230
8.2.2 Volume and duration 230
8.2.3 Hydrocarbon properties 230
8.2.4 Modelling results 230
8.2.6 Impact and risk evaluation 235
8.3 Oil spill response and capability 246
9 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY 249
9.1 Overview 249
9.2 Leadership and commitment 250
9.3 Capability and competence 252

9.3.1 Organisation 252
9.3.2 Roles and responsibilities 253
9.3.3 Inductions and training 255
9.4 Documentation, information and data 257
9.5 Risk Management 257
9.6 Management of change 258
9.7 Stakeholder engagement 258
9.7.1 Legislative and other requirements 259
9.7.2 Communication 259
9.7.3 Ongoing stakeholder consultation 259
9.7.4 Reconciliation action plan 263
9.8 Contractors and suppliers 263
9.9 Security and emergency management 264
9.10 Incident investigation and lessons learned 264
9.10.1 HSE performance measurement and reporting 264
9.10.2 Environmental incident reporting – internal 264
9.10.3 Environmental incident reporting – external 265
9.10.4 Annual performance reporting – external 267
9.11 Monitor, review and audit 267
9.11.1 Management system audit 267
9.11.2 Vessel inspections 267
9.12 Management review 267
10 REFERENCES 269

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1: Overview of the activity description 19
Table 1-2: Titleholder details 20
Table 1-3: Titleholder nominated liaison officer 20
Table 2-1: Summary of applicable legislation 22
Table 2-2: Summary of applicable conventions, agreements, industry standards and guidelines 31
Table 3-1: Expected direct GHG emissions generated during the proposed activities 41
Table 3-2: Emissions (E), discharges (D) and wastes (W) generated during the proposed activities 41
Table 4-1: KEFs present within the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area 45
Table 4-2: AMP and IUCN categories that are in the EMBA/EPEI and planning area 50
Table 4-3: State reserves and marine parks present within the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area 54
Table 4-4: Summary of water quality parameters in the vicinity of the Ichthys Field 61
Table 4-5: Summary of sediment quality parameters in the vicinity of WA-50-L 64
Table 4-6: Coral reefs present within the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area 68

Table 4-7: Listed threatened and/or migratory marine species under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the planning area 70
Table 4-8: BIAs overlapping the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area 75
Table 4-9: Commercially significant fish species 95
Table 4-10: Commonwealth-managed commercial fisheries 95
Table 4-11: State-managed commercial fisheries (WA DPIRD-managed) 99
Table 4-12: Timing of key sensitivities relevant to the operational area and EMBA/EPEI 115
Table 4-13: Particular values and sensitivities potentially within the operational area . 117
Table 4-14: Particular values and sensitivities potentially within the EMBA/EPEI 118
Table 4-15: Particular values and sensitivities potentially within the planning area 120
Table 5-1: Summary of the categories of relevant persons and consultation strategy . 127
Table 5-2: Newspaper advertising of the proposed petroleum activity 129
Table 5-3: EP social media campaign data 130
Table 6-1: Principles of ecological sustainable development (ESD) 138
Table 7-1: Impact and risk evaluation – change in ambient light levels from vessel lighting 141
Table 7-2: Impact and risk evaluation – atmospheric emissions from vessels 150
Table 7-3: Impact and evaluation – vessel sewage, grey water and food waste discharges 156
Table 7-4: Impact and evaluation – vessel deck drainage, bilge and firefighting foam discharges 160
Table 7-5: Impact and evaluation – vessel cooling water discharges 166
Table 7-6: Impact and evaluation – vessel desalination brine discharges 170
Table 7-7: Impact and evaluation – improper waste management 173
Table 7-8: Impact and risk evaluation – underwater noise 177
Table 7-9: Impact and evaluation – Introduction of invasive marine species 190
Table 7-10: Impact and risk evaluation – Physical presence of vessels and interaction with marine fauna 200
Table 7-11: Impact and risk evaluation – Seabed disturbance 208
Table 7-12: Impact and risk evaluation – Physical presence of vessels resulting in disruption to marine users 215
Table 7-13: Representative loss of containment events and emergency conditions identified for the activity 220
Table 7-14: Impact and evaluation – loss of containment: accidental release overboard 221
Table 8-1: Potential emergency condition 226
Table 8-2: Hydrocarbon exposure thresholds 226
Table 8-3: Group II MGO properties 230
Table 8-4: Oil spill modelling results summary – vessel collision 232
Table 8-5: Impact and risk evaluation – Vessel collision resulting in a MGO spill 235
Table 8-6: Browse Regional OPEP documentation overview 246
Table 9-1: Key personnel and support roles and responsibilities 254
Table 9-2: Inductions and training course summary 256
Table 9-3: Environmental performance outcome, standard and measurement criteria for inductions and training 257
Table 9-4: Ongoing stakeholder consultation 260

Table 9-5: Environmental performance outcome, standards and measurement criteria for implementation of ongoing relevant person consultation 263

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Location of proposed activity 18
Figure 3-1: Operational area 35
Figure 3-2: Example piston corer and cradle 37
Figure 3-3: Example PCPT system 38
Figure 3-4: Example box core sampling equipment 39
Figure 3-5: Example uncrewed survey vessel 40
Figure 3-6: Example autonomous underwater vehicle 41
Figure 4-1: Key ecological features in north-west Australia 47
Figure 4-2: Australian and state marine parks, reserves, banks and shoals 53
Figure 4-3: Surface currents for Western Australian waters 58
Figure 4-4: Biologically important areas associated with whales, dugong and dolphins .. 77
Figure 4-5: Biologically important areas associated with marine turtles 83
Figure 4-6: Biologically important areas associated with fishes and sharks 86
Figure 4-7: Biologically important areas associated with marine avifauna 89
Figure 4-8: Commonwealth North West Slope Trawl Fishery maximum area fished 2013 - 2023 98
Figure 4-9: WA Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery fishing intensity by days 2014 - 2024 105
Figure 4-10: WA Mackerel Managed Fishery fishing intensity by days 2014-2024 106
Figure 4-11: Vessel tracking data (December 2024) 109
Figure 4-12: International agreements 113
Figure 5-1: Registered Native Title Body Corporate boundaries 125
Figure 6-1: INPEX risk matrix 136
Figure 6-2: ALARP options preferences 137
Figure 8-1: Combined and individual EMBA and EPEI from a vessel collision (four release locations) 229
Figure 8-2: Browse Regional OPEP document structure 246
Figure 9-1: INPEX BMS: HSE requirements 250
Figure 9-2: INPEX health, safety, security, environment and quality policy 251
Figure 9-3: Organisational structure 253

TABLE OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: EPBC ACT PROTECTED MATTERS REPORTS, SPECIES RISK EVALUATION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORTS 292
APPENDIX B: RELEVANT PERSON CONSULTATION 293

Terms, abbreviations and acronyms

Term, abbreviation or acronym	Meaning
°C	degrees Celsius
AC/RL7	Retention lease within the Bonaparte Basin in the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands
AEP	Australian Energy Producers formerly Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA)
AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority (Cwlth)
AHO	Australian Hydrographic Office
AHSV	anchor handling support vessel
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
AIMS	Australian Institute of Marine Science
AINJ	auditory injury
AIS	automatic identification system
ALARP	as low as reasonably practicable
AMP	Australian marine park
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority (Cwlth)
AR-AFFF	alcohol resistant aqueous film-forming foam
ARMA	Aquatic Resources Management Act
ARP	applied research program
AS/NZS	Australian/New Zealand Standard
AUCHD	Australasian underwater cultural heritage database
AUV	autonomous underwater vehicle
BIA	biologically important area
BMS	business management system
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
Bonn Agreement	Bonn Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and other harmful substances
BROPEP	INPEX's Browse Regional Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
BROPEP BOD/FCA	Browse Regional Oil Pollution Emergency Plan - Basis of Design and Field Capability Assessment

Term, abbreviation or acronym	Meaning
BROPEP IMTCA	Browse Regional Oil Pollution Emergency Plan – Incident Management Team Capability Assessment
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene
BWM	ballast water management
BWM Convention	International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments
COLREGs	International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1972
CPF	central processing facility
CTS	craft tracking system
CW	cooling water
Cwlth	Commonwealth
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Cwlth)
dB	decibel
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (WA)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Cwlth)
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety WA
DNP	Director of National Parks (Cwlth)
DP	dynamically positioned
EAA	East Asian-Australasian
EERS	emissions and energy reporting system
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
EHS	environment, health and safety
EIAPP	Engine International Air Pollution Prevention
EMBA	environment that may be affected
EP	environment plan
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999 (Cwlth)

Term, abbreviation or acronym	Meaning
EPBC Regulations	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000
EPEI	extent of potential ecological impacts
EPO	environmental performance outcome
EPS	environmental performance standard
ESD	ecological sustainable development
FFFP	film forming fluoroprotein foam
FLET	Flowline end termination
FLNG	floating liquified natural gas
FPSO	floating, production, storage and offtake
g/m^2	grams per square metre
g/m^3	grams per cubic metre
GEP	gas export pipeline
GHG	greenhouse gas
GT	gross tonnes
ha	hectare
HF	high frequency
HSE	health, safety and environment
Hz	hertz
IAPP	International Air Pollution Prevention
IBA	important bird area
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMS	invasive marine species
IOGP	International Association of Oil and Gas Producers
IOPP	International Oil Pollution Prevention
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISPPC	International Sewage Pollution Prevention Certificate
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature

Term, abbreviation or acronym	Meaning
JBG	Joseph Bonaparte Gulf
JRCC	joint rescue coordination centre
KEF	key ecological feature
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometre(s)
L	litre(s)
LF	low frequency
LAT	lowest astronomical tide
LLR	lower limits of reporting
LNG	liquefied natural gas
m^2	square metres
m^3	cubic metres
m/s	metres per second
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/1978
MBES	multi beam echo sounder
mg/L	milligrams per litre
MGO	marine gas oil
MFO	marine fauna observer
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MoC	management of change
MoU	memorandum of understanding
MP	marine park
MSI	Maritime Safety Information
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGER	*National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act* 2007
nm	nautical miles
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority

Term, abbreviation or acronym	Meaning
NOPTA	National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator
NOx	mono-nitrogen oxides
NPFI	Northern Prawn Fishing Industry
NRSMPA	National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas
NT	Northern Territory
NWCS	North-west cable system
NWMR	north-west marine region
NMR	north marine region
NWS	north-west shelf
ODS(s)	ozone-depleting substance(s)
OEM	original equipment manufacturer
OIW	oil in water
OPEP	oil pollution emergency plan
Operational area	the location of all planned activities defined as the boundary of retention lease AC/RL7 and three proposed export pipeline routes (route A, B and C)
OPGGS Act	*Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act* 2006 (Cwlth)
OPGGS (E) Regulations	Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Cwlth)
OSPAR	The 1992 OSPAR Convention ("Convention for the protection of the marine environment of the north-east Atlantic")
OWS	oil-water separator
PDCA	plan, do check, act
PFAS	per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances
POTS Act	*Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act* 1983
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
ppt	parts per thousand
PTS	permanent threshold shift

Term, abbreviation or acronym	Meaning
PTTEP AA	PTTEP Australasia (Ashmore Cartier) Pty Ltd
PTW	permit to work
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
Ramsar Convention	The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention)
RCC	rescue coordination centre
RNTBC	registered native title body corporate
RO	reverse osmosis
ROV	remotely operated (underwater) vehicle
SBP	sub bottom profiling
SEEMP	Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan
SIMA	spill impact mitigation assessment
SIMOPs	simultaneous operations
SME	subject matter expert
SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
SOPEP	shipboard oil pollution emergency plan
SPL	sound pressure level
SPRAT	species profile and threats
SSS	side-scan sonar
STP	sewage treatment plant
T	Tonne
t/d	tonnes per day
tCO_2-e	tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
TSS	total suspended solids
TTS	temporary threshold shift
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USBL	ultra-short baseline
USV	uncrewed survey vessel

Term, abbreviation or acronym	Meaning
VHF	very high frequency
VMS	vessel monitoring system
VOC(s)	volatile organic compound(s)
WA	Western Australia
WA-50-L	production licence area within the Browse Basin
WA DoT	Western Australian Department of Transport
WA DPIRD	Western Australian Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
WA EPA	Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority
WAFIC	Western Australian Fishing Industry Council
WCSS	worst credible spill scenario
WTBF	Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery
µg/L	micrograms per litre
µPa	micropascal

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd (INPEX), on behalf of the Cash Maple unincorporated joint venture participants, is developing the Cash Maple gas/condensate fields in the Bonaparte Basin off the north-west coast of Western Australia (WA). The proposed development supports INPEX-operated Ichthys LNG's long-term production volume.

The Cash Maple development will require an export pipeline which will be directed on one of four possible routes depending on the development concept selected. These possible routes are back to the Ichthys Central Processing Facility (CPF) or to pre-defined points on the Ichthys Gas Export Pipeline (GEP); refer to Figure 1-1. The possible routes need to be surveyed early in the project maturation process to determine if any of them are technically unfeasible and to optimise the exact pipeline path on the preferred selected route.

1.2 Scope

The scope of this environment plan (EP) includes:

- vessel-based geophysical and geotechnical surveying of the seabed within retention lease AC/RL7 and along four possible export pipeline routes (routes A, B, C and D) to establish a preferred route
- collection of marine baseline data to support future environmental approvals.

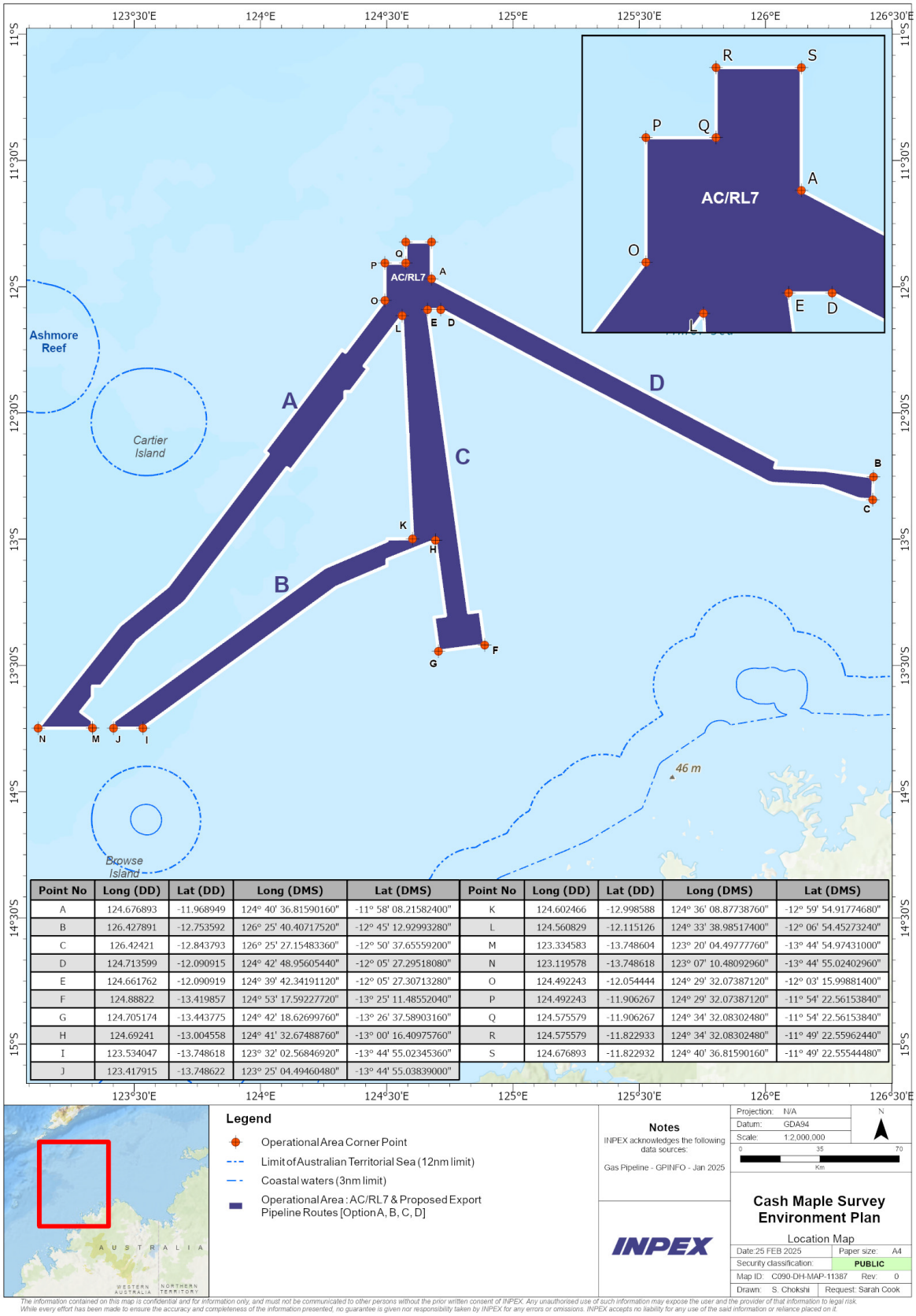
These activities may be completed in a single campaign or over several multi-week campaigns and will be conducted using a survey vessel (which may be crewed or uncrewed) and/or an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV).

The scope of this EP does not include the movement of vessels outside of the operational area defined in Section 3.1. These activities will be undertaken in accordance with other relevant maritime and aviation legislation; most notably, the *Navigation Act 2012* (Cwlth) and *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (Cwlth).

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this EP are to:

- demonstrate that the environmental impacts and risks associated with the petroleum activity have been reduced to 'as low as reasonably practicable' (ALARP) and are of an acceptable level
- establish appropriate environmental performance outcomes, environmental performance standards and measurement criteria in relation to the petroleum activity
- define an appropriate implementation strategy and monitoring, recording and reporting arrangements, whereby compliance with this EP, the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations (OPGGS (E) Regulations), and other relevant legislative requirements, can be demonstrated
- demonstrate that INPEX has carried out the consultations required by the OPGGS (E) Regulations
- demonstrate that the measures adopted by INPEX, arising from the consultation process, are appropriate
- demonstrate that the petroleum activity complies with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (OPGGS Act) and the OPGGS (E) Regulations.



Point No	Long (DD)	Lat (DD)	Long (DMS)	Lat (DMS)	Point No	Long (DD)	Lat (DD)	Long (DMS)	Lat (DMS)
A	124.676893	-11.968949	124° 40' 36.81590160"	-11° 58' 08.21582400"	K	124.602466	-12.998588	124° 36' 08.87738760"	-12° 59' 54.91774680"
B	126.427891	-12.753592	126° 25' 40.40717520"	-12° 45' 12.92993280"	L	124.560829	-12.115126	124° 33' 38.98517400"	-12° 06' 54.45273240"
C	126.42421	-12.843793	126° 25' 27.15483360"	-12° 50' 37.65559200"	M	123.334583	-13.748604	123° 20' 04.49777760"	-13° 44' 54.97431000"
D	124.713599	-12.090915	124° 42' 48.95605440"	-12° 05' 27.29518080"	N	123.119578	-13.748618	123° 07' 10.48092960"	-13° 44' 55.02402960"
E	124.661762	-12.090919	124° 39' 42.34191120"	-12° 05' 27.30713280"	O	124.492243	-12.054444	124° 29' 32.07387120"	-12° 03' 15.99881400"
F	124.88822	-13.419857	124° 53' 17.59227720"	-13° 25' 11.48552040"	P	124.492243	-11.906267	124° 29' 32.07387120"	-11° 54' 22.56153840"
G	124.705174	-13.443775	124° 42' 18.62699760"	-13° 26' 37.58903160"	Q	124.575579	-11.906267	124° 34' 32.08302480"	-11° 54' 22.56153840"
H	124.69241	-13.004558	124° 41' 32.67488760"	-13° 00' 16.40975760"	R	124.575579	-11.822933	124° 34' 32.08302480"	-11° 49' 22.55962440"
I	123.534047	-13.748618	123° 32' 02.56846920"	-13° 44' 55.02345360"	S	124.676893	-11.822932	124° 40' 36.81590160"	-11° 49' 22.55544480"
J	123.417915	-13.748622	123° 25' 04.49460480"	-13° 44' 55.03839000"					

The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Figure 1-1: Location of proposed activity

1.4 Overview of activity description

Table 1-1 provides an overview of the proposed activities to be undertaken under this EP.

Table 1-1: Overview of the activity description

Item	Description
Petroleum retention lease area	AC/RL7
Basin	AC/RL7 is located within the Bonaparte Basin, a portion of the proposed pipeline route options overlap the Browse Basin.
Activity location	Located within the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Commonwealth waters; AC/RL7 is approximately 320 km northwest of Kalumburu (WA). The operational area (AC/RL7 and possible pipeline routes A, B, C and D) is located approximately 110 km from the Kimberley coastline at its closest point (route D). All planned activities associated with the scope of this EP will occur within the operational area.
Water depth	Water depth ranges from 40–325 m at lowest astronomical tide (LAT).
Vessels	Survey vessels (crewed or uncrewed), anchor-handling support vessels, remotely operated vehicles (ROV) and autonomous underwater vehicles (AUV).
Activities	Geophysical and geotechnical surveying within AC/RL7 and along the possible pipeline routes (routes A, B, C and D). Collection of marine baseline data.
Duration of EP & timing	36 months from the date this EP is accepted with proposed activities expected to last approximately 70 days but no more than a total of 120 days. These activities may be completed over a single campaign or over several multi-week campaigns with continuous operations i.e. 24 hours per day. The proposed activities will not commence earlier than Q1 2026.

1.5 Titleholder details

INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd is a joint titleholder of retention lease AC/RL7 but has been nominated as the single titleholder for the purposes of taking eligible voluntary actions under subsection 775B of the OPGGS Act, such as making submissions.

In accordance with Regulation 23(1) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations, details of the titleholder are described in Table 1-2. INPEX will be responsible for ensuring that activities covered in this EP are carried out in accordance with the OPGGS (E) Regulations, this EP and other applicable Australian legislation.

In accordance with Regulation 23(2) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations, details of the titleholder's nominated liaison person are provided in Table 1-3.

Table 1-2: Titleholder details

Name	INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd (INPEX)
Business address	Level 22, 100 St Georges Tce, Perth, WA 6000
Telephone number	+61 8 6213 6000
Fax number	+61 8 6213 6455
Email address	enquiries@inpex.com.au
ABN	71 670 253 657

Table 1-3: Titleholder nominated liaison officer

Name	Chris Serginson
Position	INPEX Environment Manager
Business address	Level 22, 100 St Georges Tce, Perth, WA 6000
Telephone number	+61 8 6213 6000
Email address	enquiries@inpex.com.au

1.5.1 Notification arrangements

In the event that the titleholder, nominated liaison person or contact details for the nominated liaison person change, INPEX will notify the regulator in accordance with Regulation 23(3) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations.

1.5.2 Financial assurance

Financial assurance for the titleholder's liabilities for cleaning up, remediating and monitoring the impact of a petroleum release has been calculated using the AEP methodology for estimating levels of financial assurance (2024).

Declarations of financial assurance will be provided in relation to the activity prior to acceptance of the EP by NOPSEMA.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

2.1 Corporate framework

INPEX's Business Management System (BMS) is a comprehensive, integrated system that includes standards and procedures necessary for the management of health, safety and environment (HSE) risks.

The INPEX health, safety, security, environment and quality policy sets the direction and minimum expectations for environmental performance and is implemented through the standards and procedures of the BMS. The BMS and INPEX health, safety, security, environment and quality policy are further described in Section 9 in accordance with Regulation 24(a) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations.

2.2 Legislative framework

In accordance with Regulation 21(4) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations, the legislative framework relevant to the petroleum activity is listed in Table 2-1. A summary of applicable industry standards and guidelines is also presented in Table 2-2. Ongoing management of legislative and other requirements is described further in in Section 9.7.1.

Table 2-1: Summary of applicable legislation

Legislation	Description	Requirements	Demonstration of how requirements are met in EP
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act; Cwlth) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (EPBC Regulations)	Provides for the protection and management of nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities, and heritage places.	The OPGGS (E) Regulations include the requirement that matters protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act are considered and any impacts are at acceptable levels. Part 8 of the EPBC Regulations outlines requirements for vessel when interacting with cetaceans. The EPBC Act provides for protection of 'matters of national environmental significance' including not only listed species but also heritage properties and Ramsar wetlands. There are exemptions covering provisions of Part 3 and 13 of the EPBC Act, for the undertaking of activities when responding to maritime environmental emergencies, in accordance with the National Plan (NatPlan). Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) are proclaimed under this Act and associated management plans are enacted under this legislation.	Section 4.3 – Australian Marine Parks Section 7.4.2 Interaction with marine fauna. Section 8 – Emergency conditions. INPEX Browse Regional Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) A demonstration of how this EP addresses the relevant conservation management documents related to EPBC-listed species has been presented in Appendix A.
OPGGS Act 2006 and OPGGS (E) Regulations (Cwlth) 2023	The OPGGS Act provides the regulatory framework for petroleum exploration, production and greenhouse gas activities in Commonwealth waters. The OPGGS (E) Regulations under the OPGGS Act require a titleholder to have an accepted plan in place for a petroleum activity.	The OPGGS (E) Regulations require that the petroleum activity is undertaken in an ecologically sustainable manner, and in accordance with an accepted EP.	Implementation of the BMS.

Legislation	Description	Requirements	Demonstration of how requirements are met in EP
Navigation Act 2012 (Cwlth)	The primary legislation that regulates ship and seafarer safety, shipboard aspects of protection of the marine environment, and employment conditions for Australian seafarers.	The *Navigation Act 2012* includes specific requirements for safe navigation, including systems, equipment and practices consistent with the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS), as implemented as maritime law in Australia through a series of Marine Orders, including Marine Order – Part 21 – Safety of navigation and emergency procedures and Marine Order – Part 30 – Prevention of collisions. The *Navigation Act 2012*, in conjunction with the *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983* and through legislative Marine Orders, also requires vessels to have pollution prevention certificates (see below).	Section 7.6.1 – Physical presence – disruption to other marine users Section 8.2 - Vessel collision Implementation of the BMS.
Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983 (POTS Act; Cwlth)	The POTS Act provides for the prevention of pollution from vessels, including pollution by oil, noxious liquid substances, packaged harmful substances, sewage, garbage, and air pollution. In conjunction with Chapter 4 of the *Navigation Act 2012*, the POTS Act gives effect to relevant requirements of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/1978 (MARPOL) in Australia.	The requirements of the POTS Act and the *Navigation Act 2012* are implemented as maritime law in Australia through a series of Marine Orders and legislative instruments, made and administered by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA). The requirements of each Marine Order made under the POTS Act and the *Navigation Act 2012* and their relevance to the activity are outlined separately below.	Section 7 and Section 8 Implementation of the BMS.

Legislation	Description	Requirements	Demonstration of how requirements are met in EP
Marine Order Part 91 – Marine pollution prevention — oil	Marine Order Part 91 implements Part II of the POTS Act, Chapter 4 of the Navigation Act 2012, and Annex I of MARPOL (oil pollution). The Marine Order provides standards for the discharge of certain oily mixtures or oily residues and associated equipment and include duties to manage bunkering and transfers of oil between vessels; to maintain Oil Record Books and Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (SOPEPs); and to report oil pollution.	Vessels ≥400 gross tonnes (GT) are required to maintain: • International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP) certificates to demonstrate that the vessel or facility and onboard equipment comply with the requirements of Annex I of MARPOL (as applicable to vessel size, type and class). • Oil Record Books to record activities, such as fuel/oil bunkering and discharges of oil, oily water, mixtures and residues. • SOPEPs outlining the procedures to be followed during an oil pollution incident. • Discharges must also comply with Annex I of MARPOL, and oil pollution incidents must also be reported to AMSA.	Section 7.1.3 – Routine discharges to sea Section 7.7.1 – Accidental release Section 8 - Emergency Conditions INPEX Browse Regional OPEP Implementation of the BMS.
Marine Order Part 93 – Marine pollution prevention – noxious liquid substances	Marine Order Part 93 - Marine pollution prevention – noxious liquid substances (made under the *Navigation Act 2012* and the POTS Act and Annex II of MARPOL) specifies the requirements for the prevention of contaminating liquids and chemicals entering the marine environment. It also sets out guidelines for developing a Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP).	Requirements of Marine Order Part 93 include: • International pollution prevention certificates • reporting requirements • emergency plans, record books and tank cleaning. INPEX and vessel contractor will comply with the Marine Order 93 as appropriate to vessel class, in relation to the discharge to sea of any noxious liquid substances. Marine vessels >150 GT will carry SMPEPs approved under MARPOL Annex II, Regulation 17 if the vessel is carrying noxious liquid substances in bulk (noting that the vessels SOPEP and SMPEP may be combined into a single document).	Section 7.7.1 – Accidental release Implementation of the BMS.

Legislation	Description	Requirements	Demonstration of how requirements are met in EP
Marine Order Part 94 – Marine pollution prevention — packaged harmful substances	Marine Order Part 94, – Marine pollution prevention — packaged harmful substances, and the POTS Act relating to packaged harmful substances as defined by Annex III of MARPOL.	Requirements of Marine Order Part 94 include: • management of harmful substances in packaged form • considerations prior to washing substances overboard • notifying and reporting incidents. INPEX and vessel contractor will comply with Marine Order 94 as appropriate to vessel class, through reporting the loss or discharge to sea of any harmful materials.	Section 7.2 – Waste management Implementation of the BMS.
Marine Order Part 95 – Marine pollution prevention — garbage	Marine Order Part 95 – Marine pollution prevention — garbage implements Part IIIC of the POTS Act, Chapter 4 of the Navigation Act 2012, and Annex V of MARPOL (garbage). The Marine Order provides for the discharge of certain types of garbage at sea, waste storage, waste incineration, and the comminution and discharge of food waste. It also sets out requirements for garbage management and recording.	Vessels ≥100 GT, or vessels certified to carry 15 persons or more, are required to maintain a Garbage Management Plan. Vessels ≥400 GT are required to maintain a Garbage Record Book. The requirements will apply to vessels (as appropriate to their size, type and class) at all times.	Section 7.2 – Waste Management Implementation of the BMS.
Marine Order Part 96 – Marine pollution prevention — sewage	Marine Order Part 96 – Marine pollution prevention — sewage implements Part IIIB of the POTS Act, Chapter 4 of the Navigation Act 2012, and Annex IV of MARPOL (sewage).	Vessels ≥400 GT are required to maintain ISPPC's to demonstrate that vessels and their onboard sewage systems comply with the requirements of Annex IV of MARPOL. Discharges of sewage must also comply with Annex I of MARPOL, and oil pollution incidents must also be reported to AMSA.	Section 7.1.3 – Routine discharges to sea Implementation of the BMS.

Legislation	Description	Requirements	Demonstration of how requirements are met in EP
	The Marine Order includes requirements for the treatment, storage and discharge of sewage and associated sewage systems, and for an International Sewage Pollution Prevention certificate (ISPPC) to be maintained on board.		
Marine Order Part 97 – Marine pollution prevention — air pollution	Marine Order Part 97 – Marine pollution prevention — air pollution implements Part IIID of the POTS Act, Chapter 4 of the Navigation Act 2012, and Annex VI of MARPOL (air pollution). The Marine Order sets requirements for marine diesel engines and associated emissions, waste incineration on board vessels, engine fuel quality, and equipment and systems containing ozone-depleting substances (ODS).	Vessels ≥400 GT are required to have International Air Pollution Prevention (IAPP) certificates and Engine International Air Pollution Prevention (EIAPP) certificates to demonstrate that the vessel or facility and onboard marine diesel engines comply with the requirements of Annex VI of MARPOL. Low-sulphur fuel oil / marine diesel with 0.5% mass for mass (m/m) sulphur content is required to be used. In accordance with Annex VI of MARPOL, the requirements do not apply to the following: • emissions associated solely and directly with the treatment, handling, or storage of seabed minerals (i.e. hydrocarbons) • emissions from marine diesel engines that are solely dedicated to the exploration, exploitation and associated offshore processing of seabed mineral resources (i.e. hydrocarbons). Vessels ≥400 GT are required to have an International Maritime Organization (IMO)-approved waste incinerator, as confirmed by the IAPP certificate. Vessels ≥400 GT with rechargeable systems containing ODS to maintain an ODS Record Book.	Section 7.1.2 – Atmospheric emissions Implementation of the BMS.

Legislation	Description	Requirements	Demonstration of how requirements are met in EP
		Vessels ≥400 GT to have an International Energy Efficiency (IEE) certificate (as applicable to the vessel and engine size, type and class). Vessels ≥400 GT to have a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) (as applicable to the vessel and engine size, type and class).	
Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cwlth)	The *Biosecurity Act 2015* and its supporting legislation are the primary legislative means for managing risk of pests and diseases entering into Australian territory and causing harm to animal, plant and human health, the environment and/or the economy.	Of specific relevance to this EP, the *Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cwlth)* requires that ballast is managed within Australian seas. The *Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cwlth)* now defines Australian seas as: • for domestic and international vessels whose Flag State Administration is party to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM Convention; IMO 2009)– the waters (including the internal waters of Australia) that are within the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of Australia (all waters within 200 nm); or • for all other international vessels – the Australian territorial seas (all waters within 12 nm).	Section 7.4.1 - Invasive marine species Implementation of the BMS.

The Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021	The Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021 provide details of Australia's pre-arrival reporting requirements and guidance for operators of international vessels that are subject to biosecurity control while in Australian territorial seas.	The Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021 requires the operators of all vessels to provide information on the biofouling management practices prior to arriving in Australia. The requirements include:
		• Mandatory pre-arrival questions related to biofouling management practices namely:
		  ○ Confirm if the vessel has an effective biofouling management plan?
		  ○ Has the vessel been cleaned of all biofouling within 30 days of arriving in Australia?
			Section 7.4.1 - Invasive marine species
			Implementation of the BMS.

Legislation	Description	Requirements	Demonstration of how requirements are met in EP
		○ Does the vessel have an alternative biofouling management method that has been pre-approved by the department? ○ Do you intend to in-water (underwater) clean biofouling in Australia? • Vessel operators to demonstrate proactive management of biofouling by implementing one of the three accepted proactive biofouling management options: ○ Implementation of an effective biofouling management plan; or ○ Cleaned all biofouling within 30 days prior to arriving in Australian territory; or ○ Implementation of an alternative biofouling management method pre-approved by the department.	
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2018 (WA) *Animal Welfare Act 2002* (WA) Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 (WA)	Ensures the protection of biodiversity and humane treatment of native fauna. Ensures appropriate treatment and management of wildlife in the event of a potential hydrocarbon spill and response activities.	Consult with WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and obtain relevant permit(s) before a wildlife hazing and post-contact wildlife response.	Section 8 – Emergency conditions INPEX Browse Regional OPEP.

Legislation	Description	Requirements	Demonstration of how requirements are met in EP
Fish Resources Management Act 1994 (WA)	The *Fish Resources Management Act* is administered by the WA Department of Primary Industry and Regional Development (DPIRD) that has powers to deal with incursions of marine pests.	INPEX will manage its operations in accordance with the *Fish Resources Management Act* (1994) and the associated Fish Resources Management Regulations (1995) with respect to managing potential invasive marine species (IMS) risks.	Section 7.4.1 - Invasive marine species Implementation of the BMS.
Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018	This Act replaced the *Historic Shipwreck Act* 1976 and provides protection to all archaeological remains of vessels and aircraft (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander traditional watercraft) that have been wholly or partially submerged in Australian waters for 75 years or longer, including their immediate environment and associated articles, regardless of whether or not their existence or precise location is known. Disturbance of a protected shipwreck, or any other adverse impact including an indirect impact, without a permit is an offence under the Act.	Discovery of underwater cultural heritage (UCH) must be notified within 21 days of the discovery. Proponents of seabed developments are expected to perform both desktop and direct assessments of the potential underwater cultural heritage resource of their project area prior to work commencing. The Act prohibits certain activities within protected zones (prohibited conduct) including but not limited to: • entry of persons or vessels • allowing a vessel to become stationary • underwater activities • anchoring or mooring vessels • release or deposit of objects or materials. Any access to protected zones would only occur during oil spill response activities and this is exempt as per Section 29(3)C 'dealing with an emergency involving a serious threat to the environment'.	Section 4.9.4 - Underwater cultural heritage Section 7.5 – Seabed disturbance Section 8 – Emergency conditions

Legislation	Description	Requirements	Demonstration of how requirements are met in EP
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (Cwlth; NGER)	The Act provides a single, national framework for the reporting and distribution of information related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, GHG projects, energy production and energy consumption.	The Clean Energy Regulator administers the NGER Act, its legislative instruments, and related policies and processes. Reporting requirements under the NGER Act are made via the Emissions and Energy Reporting System (EERS) on an annual basis. EERS allows all NGER reporters to submit emissions and energy reports under sections 19, 22G and 22X of the NGER Act. Vessel contractors are responsible for NGER reporting* for the proposed activities described within this EP as they have operational control under the NGER Act. *subject to exceeding the reporting threshold of 25 kt or more of GHG (scope 1 and 2 emissions).	Section 7.1.2 - Atmospheric emissions.

Table 2-2: Summary of applicable conventions, agreements, industry standards and guidelines

Guideline	Description
Australian and New Zealand guidelines for fresh and marine water quality (ANZG 2018)	These guidelines provide a framework for water resource management and state specific water quality guidelines for environmental values, and the context within which they should be applied.
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/1978 (MARPOL)	This convention is designed to reduce pollution of the seas, including dumping, oil and exhaust pollution. MARPOL currently includes six technical annexes. Special areas with strict controls on operational discharges are included in most annexes.
International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems	This convention prohibits the use of harmful organotins in anti-fouling paints used on ships and establishes a mechanism to prevent the potential future use of other harmful substances in anti-fouling systems.
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) 1974	In the event of an offshore emergency event that endangers the life of personnel, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) 1974 may take precedence over environmental management.
Bonn Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and other harmful substances (Bonn Agreement)	The Bonn Agreement is the mechanism by which the North Sea states, and the European Union (the Contracting Parties), work together to help each other in combating pollution in the North Sea area from maritime disasters and chronic pollution from ships and offshore installations; and to carry out surveillance as an aid to detecting and combating pollution at sea. The Bonn Agreement Oil Appearance Code may be used during spill response activities.
Australian Energy Producers formerly The Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA) *Code of Environmental Practice* (APPEA 2008)	Recognising the need to avoid or minimise and manage impacts to the environment, this code of environmental practice includes four basic recommendations to APPEA members undertaking activities: • Assess the risks to, and impacts on, the environment as an integral part of the planning process. • Reduce the impact of operations on the environment, public health and safety to ALARP and to an acceptable level by using the best available technology and management practices. • Consult with stakeholders regarding industry activities. • Develop and maintain a corporate culture of environmental awareness and commitment that supports the necessary management practices and technology, and their continuous improvement.
Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements, Version 8 (DAWE 2020)	Australian Ballast Water Management (BWM) Requirements outline the mandatory ballast water management requirements to reduce the risk of introducing harmful aquatic organisms into Australia's marine environment through ballast water from international vessels. These requirements are enforceable under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.
Australian Biofouling Management Requirements (Version 2) (DAFF 2023)	The Australian biofouling management requirements set out vessel operator obligations for the management of biofouling when operating vessels under biosecurity control within Australian territorial seas. The requirements include pre-arrival mandatory questions related to biofouling management practices such as:

Guideline	Description
	• Does the vessel have an effective biofouling management plan? • Has the vessel been cleaned of all biofouling within 30 days of arriving in Australia? • Does the vessel have an alternative biofouling management method that has been pre-approved by the department? • Do you intend to in-water (underwater) clean biofouling in Australia? Vessel operators must also demonstrate proactive biofouling management by implementing one of the 3 accepted proactive biofouling management options: • Implementation of an effective biofouling management plan; or • Cleaned all biofouling within 30 days prior to arriving in Australian territory; or • Implementation of an alternative biofouling management method pre-approved by the department. Australia's Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) will grant a 'release from biosecurity control' after an inspection of the vessel has been completed at an Australian port and all biosecurity risks have been managed in an approved manner.
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM Convention)	All vessels are required to manage their ballast water and sediments in accordance with the Convention and *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The convention came into force on 8 September 2017 and Australia's ballast water policy and legislation align with the convention.
Guidelines for the control and management of ships' biofouling to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species (IMO 2023)	The guidelines provide a globally consistent approach to the management of biofouling. They aim to reduce the risk of translocation of marine pests from biofouling present on immersed areas of vessels. It was adopted by IMO marine environment committee in the form of Resolution MEPC.378 (80) in 2023 as an update to the previous Resolution MEPC.207 (62) from 2011.
National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023a)	The Guidelines provide best-practice industry standard for managing potential impacts of light pollution on marine fauna.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	The objective of the Convention is to stabilise GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. Australia ratified the Convention in December 1992 and it came into force on 21 December 1993.
Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015)	The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 °C. The Paris Agreement provides the international framework and context around Australia's nationally determined contributions (NDC).

Guideline	Description
National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework	In 2019, the Australian Government agreed to a National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework outlining foundational actions to be taken across all sectors to address existing disaster risk and minimise the creation of new risk. The framework recognises global climate change as an underlying driver of disaster risk.

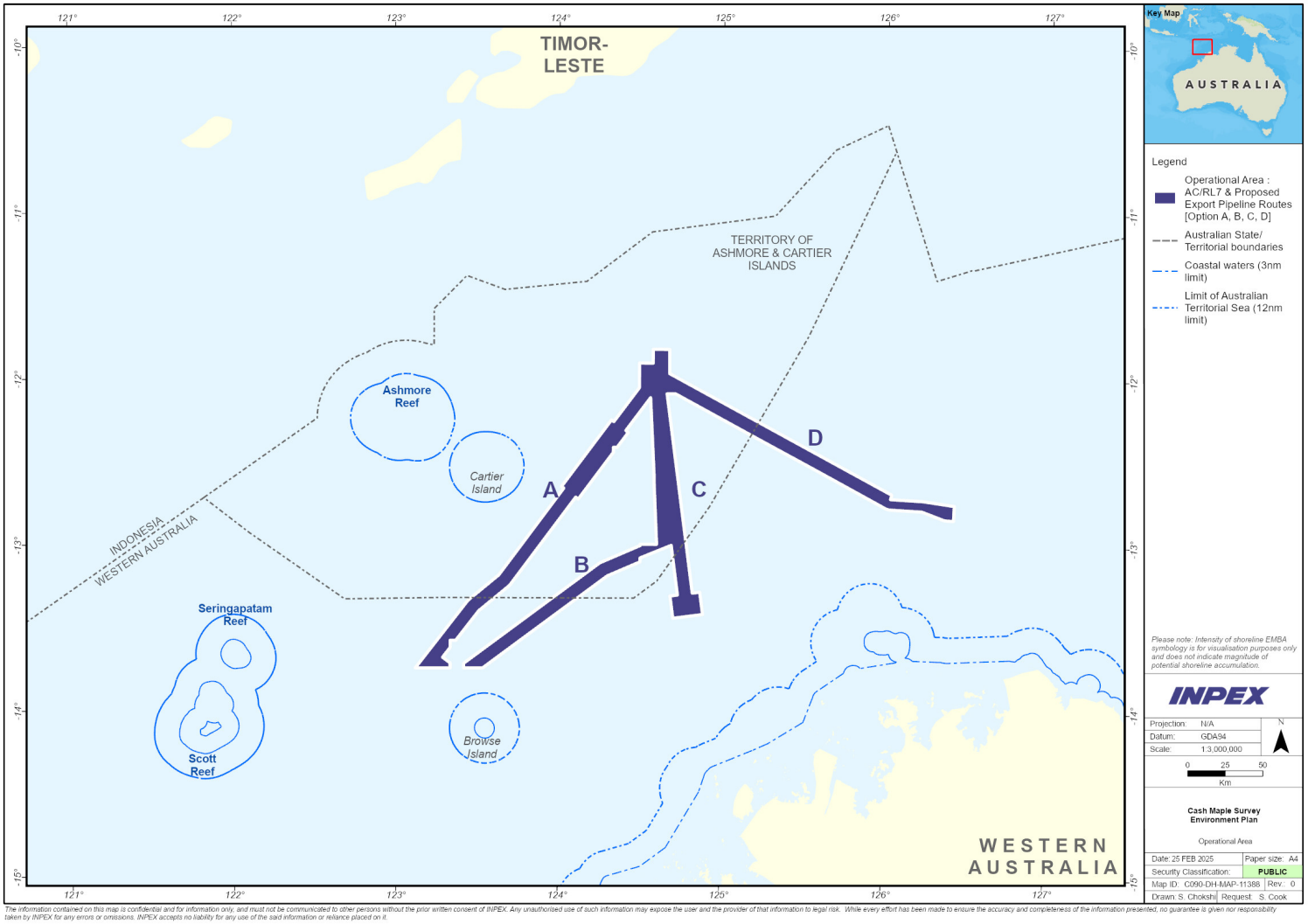
3 ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

3.1 Operational area, timing and schedule

Retention lease, AC/RL7, is located within the Bonaparte Basin within the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands (Figure 3-1). AC/RL7 is approximately 320 km north-west of Kalumburu (WA).

The operational area for the purposes of this EP is defined as the boundary of retention lease AC/RL7 and four proposed export pipeline routes (routes A, B, C and D); refer to Figure 3-1. For each pipeline route option an approximate centreline has been delineated and optimised using desktop resources and existing available bathymetry data. The centreline of each route option will be surveyed along with wing lines either side of the centreline. To allow for deviations to the centreline during the survey, for example due to unexpected seabed features or irregular bathymetry that may be encountered, a buffer has been nominated to each side of the centreline. Therefore, the total width of each pipeline route ranges from 10 km to 14 km allowing for route optimisation during the survey. At its closest point the operational area (route D) is approximately 110 km from the Kimberley coastline.

All planned activities associated with the scope of this EP will occur within the operational area. The precise timing and duration of activities may be subject to change due to stakeholder consultation, acceptance of the EP, vessel availability, weather conditions and other operational factors. Therefore, to allow for some flexibility for contingency purposes this EP allows for the activities to occur anytime within the three calendar years 2026, 2027 and 2028. The proposed activities may be completed in a single campaign or over several multi-week campaigns and are expected to last for approximately 70 days with a maximum total of 120 days to allow for delays. Operations will be conducted 24 hours per day and are scheduled to commence no earlier than Q1 2026.



The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Figure 3-1: Operational area

3.2 Survey activities

In preparation for the development of the Cash Maple gas/condensate fields, the acquisition of high-resolution geophysical and geotechnical data along potential pipeline routes is required. This is to support the pre-engineering and detailed design of the export pipeline associated with future Cash Maple field development.

The survey activities to be undertaken under this EP include the following:

- geophysical survey scope comprising:
  - multibeam echo sounder (MBES)
  - side scan sonar (SSS)
  - sub-bottom profiling (SBP)
  - magnetometer.
- geotechnical survey scope comprising:
  - piston or vibro-coring/sampling
  - piezocone penetration tests (PCPTs)
  - box core sampling.
- ultra-short baseline positioning (USBL):
  - USBL positioning system
  - mini transponders attached to geotechnical and geophysical equipment.
- marine baseline data collection.

3.2.1 Geophysical survey methodology

During geophysical data acquisition, if not hull mounted, geophysical survey instruments are typically towed 10 – 15 m above the seabed. The distance behind the vessel will vary with water depth but may range from 120 m to 975 m.

Multibeam echo sounder

MBES surveys will enable the collection of bathymetry data and the correlation of depth information. This type of survey uses a sonar system to transmit short pulses of sound energy, analysing the return signal from the seafloor or other objects.

A MBES transmits at frequencies typically between 100 kHz and 700 kHz. Indicative sound output at source is equipment dependent and may range from 163 to 217 dB re 1 µPa @1m.

Side-scan sonar

Use of SSS methods will enable the identification of seabed obstructions or features and assist with sea floor sediment classification. This type of survey is a hydro-acoustic technique, comprising a set of transducers mounted on either side of a towed vehicle (towfish) or ROV/AUV. The transducers produce high frequency pulses, most commonly as pairs of approximately 100 kHz/410 kHz or 300kHz/600 kHz, i.e. two simultaneous lower and higher frequency pulses, and the signal is reflected from seabed features. Depending on the particular equipment, the frequencies may range between 75 kHz and 1600 kHz. Indicative sound output at source may range from 170 to 230 dB re 1 µPa @1m.

Sub-bottom profiling

Acoustic sub-bottom profiling systems can be 'ping and chirp' and/or 'boomer' type equipment, used to determine the physical properties of the sea floor and to image and characterize the geological formations below the sea floor.

Typically towed behind the survey vessel or mounted to ROV/AUV, the frequencies for chirp SBP systems range between 0.5 kHz and 24 kHz with indicative sound outputs at source ranging from 142 to 230 dB re 1 µPa @1m. Typical frequencies for boomer SBP systems range between 0.2 kHz and 8.0 kHz with indicative sound outputs at source ranging from 200 to 218 dB re 1 µPa @1m.

Magnetometer

To check for the presence of any metal objects on or below the seabed a magnetometer will be utilised. It can be either hull-mounted cable or towed on a cable behind the vessel. The magnetometer functions by measuring the earth's magnetic field and without emitting any sound pulses, it does not pose any environmental hazards or threats.

3.2.2 Geotechnical survey methodology

The following techniques will be used to obtain the required geotechnical samples to assess the pipeline route options. The total number of sampling sites will be approximately 240 across the operational area. Each sampling site may include one piston core, one piezocone penetration test and 1 box core.

Piston coring/sampling

During the geotechnical survey, piston core (or alternatively vibrocorer) sampling will occur along the preliminary pipeline routes to characterise seabed properties. The system will use either a piston gravity coring technique or a vibrating corer technique targeting a depth of 6 m (refer to Figure 3-2). The coring/sampling system shall be deployed from the survey vessel typically using a winch or crane and shall be placed on the seabed.

Upon collection of the core, the sample and the equipment will be retrieved back to the vessel, and nothing left on the seabed.



Figure 3-2: Example piston corer and cradle

Piezocone penetration tests

The PCPT system, will be lowered to the seabed to assess the in-situ strength of the seabed sediments targeting a depth of 6 m (refer to Figure 3-3). Typical PCPT systems consist of a seabed frame with an integrated wheel drive unit. The drive unit uses two silent hydraulic powered wheels which are pushed against a round small diameter solid rod (string) using hydraulic cylinders. The rod, equipped with a cone or probe, is pushed into the soil by the rotating wheels at a controlled rate to record the seabed properties. Electric power, data and real-time communication are transmitted via an underwater power cable connected to the vessel.

Upon completion of each PCPT, the system is retrieved back to the vessel, leaving nothing on the seabed and then prepared for deployment at the next location.



Figure 3-3: Example PCPT system

Box core sampling

Sampling of seabed sediments will enable the validation and ground-truthing of geophysical survey data. The box core sampling equipment (refer to Figure 3-4) will be deployed using either a crane or winch on board the survey vessel. Once the sample has been collected it will be brought back to the vessel where it is logged and stored for further analysis. Nothing will be left on the seabed at the sampling locations.



Figure 3-4: Example box core sampling equipment

3.2.3 USBL positioning

For positioning and tracking of ROVs and other subsea items, all deployed items will have USBL transducers attached to them, which is industry standard. The purpose of the USBL is to ensure adequate accuracy in the positioning and real-time navigation during offshore operations, and to minimise the risk of accidental collisions and damage.

The USBL transceiver head is mounted on a pole and either deployed through the moonpool or lowered through a tube in the hull depending on the survey vessel used. The system emits a pulse with a frequency of typically between 15 kHz and 40 kHz, but can range between 5 kHz and 100 kHz, (up to 200 dB re 1 µPa@1m) which is received by a mini transponder beacon that is attached to the underwater device being positioned. The transponder then transmits its own signal (185-190 dB re 1 µPa @1m) back to the transceiver head.

The mini transponders may also be attached to all geotechnical equipment including: coring equipment, PCPT and towfish to provide accurate positioning.

3.2.4 Marine baseline data collection

In order to reduce mobilisation costs and increase efficiency, during the completion of the above described geophysical and geotechnical survey activities, a number of vessel-based marine baseline studies may be undertaken. These studies, not typically covered in an EP, may include the:

- collection of water and sediment samples
- deployment of equipment to record water quality parameters e.g. temperature, salinity
- deployment of baited remote underwater video stations to assess fish assemblages
- towed or ROV video data collection for benthic habitat mapping
- observation of marine megafauna.

The collection of such data does not present any additional environmental hazards or threats other than those associated with standard vessel operations (emissions, discharges and wastes). While collecting marine baseline data, the vessel will remain in the operational area, and any equipment deployed will be recovered at the end of the survey.

3.3 Vessels

3.3.1 Survey vessels

The survey vessels will use marine gas oil (MGO) fuel and will be equipped with ROV and AUV as required. Vessel speeds during geophysical survey data acquisition are expected to be low (typically <5 knots) and during the geotechnical scope the vessel will be stationary. The survey vessels are expected to be mobilised from Broome or Darwin. Due to the relatively short duration of the survey (approximately 70 days), vessel refuelling, or crew changes are not anticipated; however, port calls may occur for resupply/refuelling/crew change or in instances where replacement equipment is required. Survey vessels will hold position using their propulsion system, and no anchoring will take place in the operational area unless in the event of an emergency.

Uncrewed survey vessels

Depending on availability an uncrewed survey vessel (USV) may be used to conduct the geophysical survey scope. Proposed USVs are approximately 12 m in length and will use MGO (volume not exceeding 5 m^3). Larger USVs maybe available up to 25 m in length; however, these will not exceed the dimensions and fuel capacities of crewed survey vessels. The USV can operate at the sea surface or sub-surface and is fitted with both visual and thermal imaging cameras with 360-degree high-definition video live stream to the USVs bridge control room to aid with marine fauna detection. The video systems have night vision with distance targeting capability. USV speed is limited to 6 knots and with operational speeds between 4-6 knots.

The bridge control room is staffed with a USV captain/master, USV ROV operator, engineers and survey operator, and is supported by a crewed stand-by support vessel, which remains on stand-by at port (Broome/Darwin). This support vessel would only be deployed if the USV requires infield maintenance or recovery in the event of communication loss.

The USV generates no garbage, sewage or other routine discharges and generates less atmospheric, noise and light emissions in comparison to a typical multi-purpose survey vessel. As with the survey vessel, the USV is confirmed compliant with the EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8.



Figure 3-5: Example uncrewed survey vessel

Remotely Operated Vehicles/Autonomous Underwater Vehicles

ROVs are tethered or autonomous underwater vehicles which may be deployed from the survey vessel or USV during the survey scope.

Geophysical survey activities, described in Section 3.2.1, although typically conducted from a vessel may also be undertaken by AUV. If available, the AUV fitted with acoustic instruments would be deployed by the survey vessel and would perform geophysical survey activities in parallel with the survey vessel performing the geotechnical survey.

A typical AUV is approximately 5 m in length with a standard operating speed of around 3.5 knots. All geophysical surveying equipment onboard the AUV will be within the frequency ranges described in Section 3.2.1. The AUV is battery-powered and does not store any chemicals or fuel onboard.



Figure 3-6: Example autonomous underwater vehicle

3.4 Greenhouse gas emissions

Expected direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the proposed activities are presented in Table 3-1. Emissions are calculated using the NGER Emissions and Energy Threshold Calculator 2024-2025. Noting that these direct emissions relate to vessel contractors who have operational control and are therefore required to report under the NGER Act (refer to Table 2-1). There are no INPEX scope 1 or 2 emissions associated with the activity covered by this EP. The direct emissions are considered as scope 3 emissions for INPEX Australia.

Table 3-1: Expected direct GHG emissions generated during the proposed activities

Activity	GHG emissions (t-CO_2-e)*
Geophysical and geotechnical survey including collection of marine baseline data	3,711 t-CO_2-e

*Assumptions: Figures based on maximum of 120 days of survey activities undertaken by traditional survey vessels however, if USV or AUV are used fuel consumption and hence GHG emissions would be less.

3.5 Summary of emissions, discharges and wastes

A summary of the emissions, discharges, and wastes resulting from the proposed activities are described in Table 3-2, including indicative volumes where relevant. Monitoring and measurement of the emissions, discharges and wastes are further described within the respective subsections of Section 7.

Table 3-2: Emissions (E), discharges (D) and wastes (W) generated during the proposed activities

Source	E, D, W	Description
Power generation	E	Combustion emissions from vessels and diesel-powered equipment onboard (e.g. generators, compressors and pumps) emitted to atmosphere.
	E	Acoustic emissions from vessel engines.
Geophysical survey equipment	E	Acoustic emissions from geophysical survey equipment.
ROV operations	D	Routine subsea discharges of water-based hydraulic fluids and subsea control fluids (< 1 m^3).
Seawater cooling	D	Seawater used as heat-exchange medium for machinery engines. Return seawater containing residual heat and residual sodium hypochlorite is returned to sea.
Vessel deck drainage	D	Vessel deck drainage water may be discharged to sea.
Bilge system	D	Treated contaminated bilge water with <15 ppm (v) oil-in-water (OIW) is discharged to sea.
Sewage, grey water and macerated food waste effluent	D	Treated effluent produced by vessel sewage treatment plants is discharged to sea.
Ballast system	D	Return ballast is discharged to sea.
Foam fire-extinguishing	D	Firefighting foam is routed to the open-drains/ deck drainage system and may be released to sea in the event of system deployment. Minor quantities of wind-blown foam may also be released. (Note no planned discharges from system testing will occur during the activity)
Desalination brine	D	Brine produced from the Reverse Osmosis (RO) process will be diluted and discharged to sea.
Sundries/miscellaneous	E	Light emissions from deck and navigational lighting on vessels.
	W	Solid and liquid wastes from general maintenance operations, equipment replacement, etc., and domestic wastes are transported to the mainland for disposal.

4 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Context

The operational area is situated in the Bonaparte Basin and Browse Basin, approximately 110 km north-west of the Kimberley coastline at its closest point. Figure 3-1 shows the location of the operational area. All planned activities associated with the scope of this EP will occur within the operational area.

As the activity associated with this EP is vessel-based, the exact location of a worst-case potential vessel collision and unplanned oil spill cannot be predicted. Therefore, four representative locations were selected for stochastic spill modelling based on proximity to sensitive receptors (refer to Figure 8-1 and Section 8.2.1).

Stochastic spill modelling of the worst-case unplanned oil spill (vessel collision) using the low exposure thresholds confirmed in Table 8-2 has established a planning area boundary within which scientific monitoring may occur based on the potential to exceed water quality triggers (NOPSEMA 2019). A search of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Database using the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) for the planning area has been undertaken to identify protected matters that may be exposed to oil at the low exposure thresholds. These low exposure thresholds within Table 8-2 are considered too low for impact assessment, therefore they do not form the basis for the risk evaluations presented in Section 7 and 8 of this EP.

In the event of a worst-case unplanned oil spill, the area where there could be an environmental consequence is herein referred to as the environment that may be affected (EMBA). For this EP the outer boundary of the EMBA, where environmental impacts (socio-economic and cultural) may occur, is delineated through the application of specific oil spill modelling thresholds described in Table 8-2. Table 8-2 also presents the thresholds used to identify the geographical area where ecological impacts may occur, termed as the extent of potential ecological impacts (EPEI). Note that the outer extent of the EMBA and EPEI are dictated by the same thresholds for entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons, therefore the EMBA/EPEI outer boundaries are only different if floating oil dictates the furthest extent.

The EMBA and EPEI also consist of locations of predicted shoreline accumulation as defined by the oil spill modelling thresholds in Table 8-2, regardless of whether they fall within the boundaries of the surface, entrained/dissolved polygons that are typically limited to offshore waters. A description of the locations of potential shoreline contact have been included within this existing environment section of the EP refer to Sections 4.3, 4.4 and 4.7.3.

The resulting combined EMBA and EPEI (Figure 8-1) includes the four representative spill locations with modelling comprising of 100 runs for each season (summer, winter and transitional months) under different hydrodynamic conditions (e.g. currents, winds, tides, etc.). Therefore, 300 runs per spill release location results in 1,200 runs for the combined EMBA/EPEI. As such, the actual area that may be affected from any single spill event would be considerably smaller than represented by the combined EMBA and EPEI.

For ease of reference, all figures within this section of the EP include the boundaries of the operational area, the combined EMBA/EPEI, the planning area and all potential shoreline contact locations.

Protected matters

The stochastic oil spill modelling of the worst-case credible scenario (vessel collision) at four representative locations has been used as the basis for the PMST to identify relevant values, sensitivities and Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) that may be exposed.

A PMST report has been generated for the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area and is presented in Appendix A.

Risk evaluations

To identify relevant values and sensitivities that may be impacted by either planned or unplanned activities an EPBC Act Protected Matters Database search has been undertaken for the operational area and the combined EMBA/EPEI (Appendix A). The identified values and sensitivities have been used for the risk evaluations in Section 7 and 8 of this EP.

Relevant persons

The combined EMBA was used to establish the area for relevant person consultation and to assess impacts to socio-economic and cultural receptors (Appendix A). The rationale behind the application of the EMBA thresholds, as opposed to the use of low exposure thresholds associated with the planning area for scientific monitoring, is that for a person's functions, interests or activities to be affected they would need to be able to see, smell or generally be aware of the presence of any oil, such as a visible sheen at the sea surface on or shorelines. As in-water hydrocarbons are not visible, low thresholds of 10 ppb entrained and 10 ppb dissolved would not be detectable and so the EMBA thresholds (as described in Table 8-2) are considered to be suitably conservative and appropriate for the use in identifying relevant persons.

4.1.1 Commonwealth waters

Australia's offshore waters have been divided into six marine regions in order to facilitate their management by the Australian Government under the EPBC Act. The operational area, the combined EMBA/EPEI and planning area are predominantly located within the North-west Marine Region (NWMR). The planning area is ~12 km from the North Marine Region (NMR) at its closest point. The relevant key features of the NWMR and NMR are further described in subsequent sections of this EP.

North-west Marine Region

The NWMR comprises Commonwealth waters, from the WA–NT border in the north, to Kalbarri in the south. The NWMR encompasses a number of regionally important marine communities and habitats which support a high biodiversity of marine life and feeding and breeding aggregations (DSEWPaC 2012a).

North Marine Region

The NMR comprises Commonwealth waters from the WA–NT border to West Cape York Peninsula. This region is highly influenced by tidal flows and less by ocean currents. The marine environment of the NMR is known for its high diversity of tropical species but relatively low endemism, in contrast to other bioregions (DSEWPaC 2012b). The eastern edge of the planning area is approximately 12 km at its closest point from the NMR boundary.

4.1.2 External Australian Territories

In total there are seven Australian external territories; Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Australian Antarctic Territory, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Heard and McDonald Islands and Norfolk Island (Geoscience Australia 2025).

Retention lease AC/RL7 is located entirely within the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands. Sections of each pipeline route option also lie within the external territory (Figure 3-1). Shoreline contact (refer to Table 8-4) within the external territory is limited to Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island, with both locations described in Section 4.3.

4.2 Key ecological features

The Australian Government has identified parts of the marine ecosystem that are of importance for a marine region's biodiversity or ecosystem function and integrity, referred to as key ecological features (KEFs). The operational area overlaps three KEFs, there is one KEF located within the combined EMBA/EPEI and two KEFs are located within the planning area as shown in Table 4-1 and Figure 4-1.

Table 4-1: KEFs present within the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area

KEFs	Operational area	EMBA/EPEI	Planning area
Continental slope demersal fish communities	X* *Overlaps route A & B	X	X
Ancient coastline at 125m depth contour	X* *Overlaps route B & C	X	X
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf	X* *Overlaps route D Only	X	X
Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters		X	X
Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin (North-west and North regions)			X
Seringapatam Reef and Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef Complex			X

4.2.1 Continental slope demersal fish communities

A small portion of the operational area (route A and B) overlaps the continental slope demersal fish community KEF. The level of endemism of demersal fish species in this community is the highest among Australian continental slope environments.

The demersal fish species occupy two distinct demersal community types associated with the upper slope (water depth of 225–500 m) and the mid-slope (750–1,000 m) (DCCEEW 2025a). Although poorly studied, it is suggested that the demersal-slope communities rely on bacteria and detritus-based systems comprised of infauna and epifauna, which in turn become prey for a range of teleost fish, molluscs and crustaceans (Brewer et al. 2007). Higher-order consumers may include carnivorous fish, deepwater sharks, large squid and toothed whales (Brewer et al. 2007). Pelagic production is phytoplankton based, with hot spots around oceanic reefs and islands (Brewer et al. 2007).

Bacteria and fauna present on the continental slope are the basis of the food web for demersal fish and higher-order consumers in this system. Therefore, loss of benthic habitat along the continental slope at depths known to support demersal fish communities could lead to a decline in species richness, diversity and endemism associated with this feature (DSEWPaC 2012a). Other potential concerns with regard to pressure on this KEF include climate change (increasing sea temperature/ocean acidification), habitat modification due to fishing gear and commercial fishing by-catch resulting in the potential to diminish the species richness and diversity of these communities (DCCEEW 2025a).

4.2.2 Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour

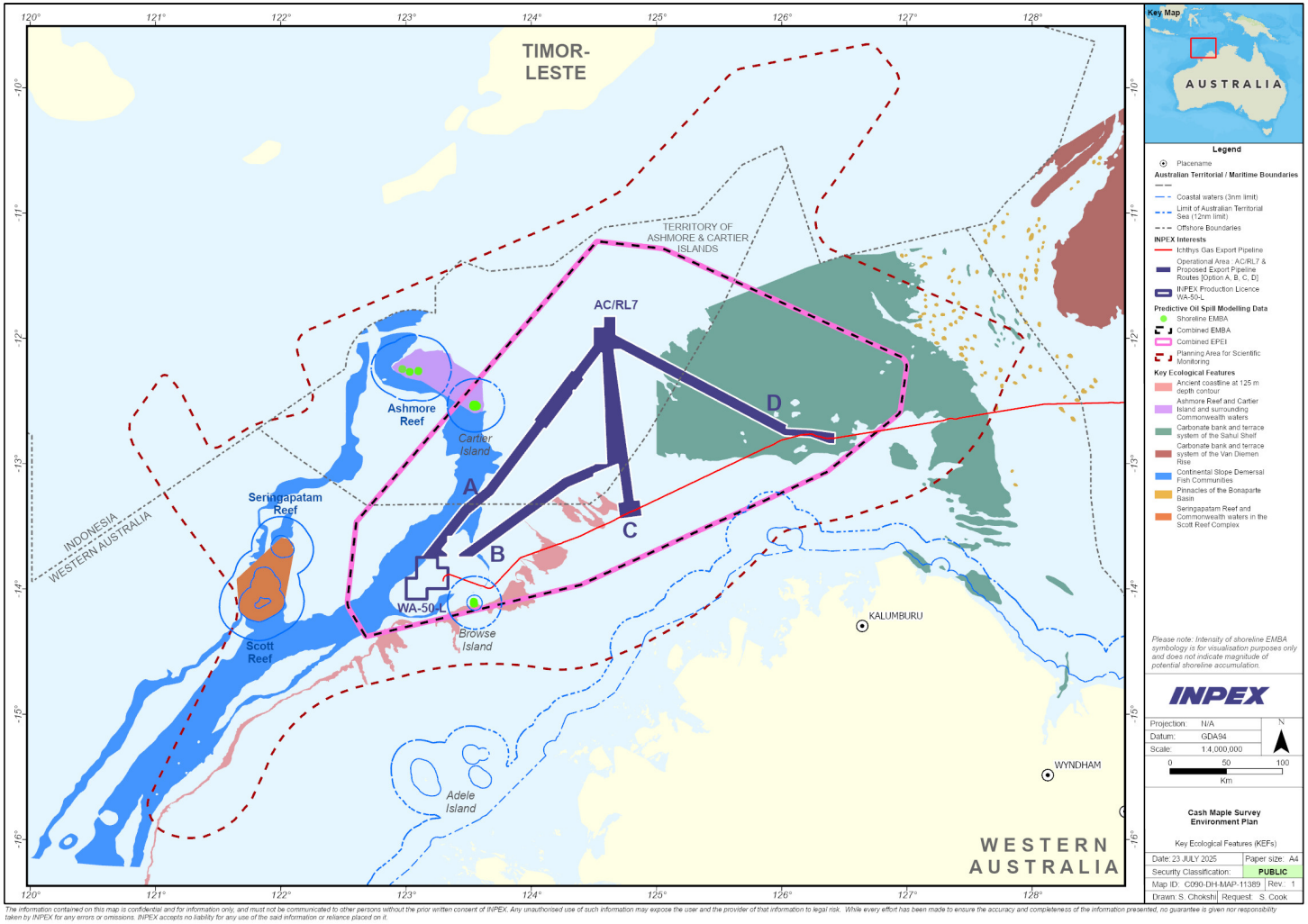
A small portion of the operational area (route B and C) overlaps the northernmost section of the ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF. Parts of the ancient coastline, particularly where it exists as a rocky escarpment, are thought to provide biologically important habitats in areas otherwise dominated by soft sediments. The topographic complexity of the escarpments may facilitate vertical mixing of the water column, providing relatively nutrient-rich local environments. The ancient coastline is an area of enhanced productivity, attracting baitfish which, in turn, supplies food for migrating species (DSEWPaC 2012a).

While there is little information available on the fauna associated with the hard substrate of the escarpment, it is likely to include sponges, corals, crinoids, molluscs, echinoderms and other benthic invertebrates representative of hard substrate fauna in the NWMR (DSEWPaC 2012a).

4.2.3 Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf

The operational area (route D) overlaps the carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf KEF. The KEF is recognised for its biodiversity values (a unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance), which apply to both its benthic and pelagic habitats. The banks consist of a hard substrate with flat tops. Each bank occupies an area generally less than 10 km^2 and is separated from the next bank by narrow sinuous channels up to 150 m deep (DSEWPaC 2012a).

Although little is known about the bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf, it is considered to be regionally important due to its continuous and large expanse, as well as the ecological role it is likely to play in the biodiversity and productivity of the Sahul Shelf (DSEWPaC 2012a). The banks support a high diversity of organisms, including reef fish, sponges, soft and hard corals, gorgonians, bryozoans, ascidians and other sessile filter-feeders (Brewer et al. 2007). They are foraging areas for loggerhead, olive ridley and flatback turtles. Humpback whales and green and freshwater sawfish are also likely to occur in the KEF (Donovan et al. 2008). However, due to their ecology, sawfish (generally estuarine rather than open-ocean species), are not expected to be present within the open-ocean environment of the operational area.



The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Figure 4-1: Key ecological features in north-west Australia

4.2.4 Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters

The Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters KEF is partially located within the combined EMBA/EPEI and wholly within the planning area. The KEF is approximately 45 km west of the operational area (route A) at its closest point. Spill modelling results indicated a potential for shoreline contact at Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island.

The Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters KEF is recognised for its ecological functioning and integrity (high productivity), and biodiversity (aggregations of marine life) values, which apply to both the benthic and pelagic habitats within the feature. The waters surrounding Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island are important because they are areas of enhanced productivity in relatively unproductive waters (DSEWPaC 2012a). Further details regarding the values associated with Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island are provided in Section 4.3.

4.2.5 Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin

The Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin KEF is present within the NMR and NWMR and is partially located within the planning area. The Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin KEF consists of an area containing limestone pinnacles, up to 50 m high (above the surrounding seabed) and is located in the western Joseph Bonaparte Gulf (JBG) on the mid-to-outer edge of the shelf (DSEWPaC 2012b). They represent 61% of the limestone pinnacles in the NWMR and 8% of limestone pinnacles in the Australian EEZ (Baker et al. 2008).

The Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin are thought to be the eroded remnants of underlying strata. It is likely that the vertical walls generate local upwelling of nutrient rich water, leading to phytoplankton productivity that attracts aggregations of planktivorous and predatory fish, seabirds and foraging turtles (DSEWPaC 2012b).

As the pinnacles provide areas of hard substrate in an otherwise relatively featureless, soft sediment environment they are presumed to support a high number of species. Associated communities are thought to include sessile benthic invertebrates including hard and soft corals and sponges, and aggregations of demersal fish species such as snapper, emperor and grouper (Brewer et al. 2007). The pinnacles are thought to be a feeding area for flatback, loggerhead and olive ridley turtles, while green turtles may traverse the area. Humpback whales and green sawfish are also likely to occur in the Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin KEF (Donovan et al. 2008). However, due to their ecology, sawfish (generally estuarine rather than open ocean species) are not expected to be present within open ocean environments.

4.2.6 Seringapatam Reef and Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef Complex

The Seringapatam Reef and Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef Complex is located within the planning area and comprises Seringapatam Reef, Scott Reef North and Scott Reef South. Scott and Seringapatam reefs are part of a series of submerged reef platforms that rise steeply from the seafloor. The total area of this KEF is approximately 2,400 km^2 (DSEWPaC 2012a).

Seringapatam Reef is a small circular shaped reef, the narrow rim of which encloses a relatively deep lagoon. Much of the reef becomes exposed at low tide. There are large boulders around its edges, with a few sandbanks, which rise about 1.8 m above the water, on the west side. The reef covers an area of 55 km^2 (including the central lagoon). Scott Reef North is a large circular shaped reef composed of a narrow crest, backed by broad reef flats, and a deep central lagoon that is connected to the open sea by two channels. The reef and its lagoon cover an area of 106 km^2. Scott Reef South is a large crescent shaped formation with a double reef crest. The reef and its lagoon cover an area of 144 km^2.

Scott and Seringapatam reefs are regionally significant because of their high representation of species not found in coastal waters off WA, and for the unusual nature of their fauna which has affinities with the oceanic reef habitats of the Indo West Pacific, as well as the reefs of the Indonesian region.

The coral communities at Scott and Seringapatam reefs play a key role in maintaining the species richness and subsequent aggregations of marine life identified as conservation values for this KEF. Scott Reef is a particularly biologically diverse system and includes more than 300 species of reef building corals, approximately 400 mollusc species, 118 crustacean species, 117 echinoderm species, and around 720 fish species (Woodside 2009).

Scott and Seringapatam reefs, and the waters surrounding them, attract aggregations of marine life, including humpback whales, blue whales and other cetacean species, whale sharks and sea snakes (Donovan et al. 2008; Jenner et al. 2008; Woodside 2009). Two species of marine turtle, the green and hawksbill, nest during the summer months on Sandy Islet (a small sand cay), located on Scott Reef South. These species also internest and forage in the surrounding waters (Guinea 2006). The reef also provides foraging areas for seabird species, such as the lesser frigatebird and wedge tailed shearwater (Donovan et al. 2008).

4.3 Australian marine parks

Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) have been established around Australia as part of the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas (NRSMPA). The primary goal of the NRSMPA is to establish and effectively manage a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of marine reserves to contribute to the long-term conservation of marine ecosystems and protect marine biodiversity.

Petroleum activities fall within the definition of 'mining operations' (EPBC Act section 355) and are allowed to occur inside certain zones within some AMPs. Zones are classified according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Categories for Marine Protected Areas.

The IUCN categories that are present within the AMPs intersected by the EMBA/EPEI and planning area, as shown in Table 4-2 include:

- IUCN Category Ia – Strict nature reserve – Protected area managed mainly for science.
- IUCN Category VI – Managed resources protected areas – Protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems. Area containing predominantly unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long term protection and maintenance of biological diversity, while providing at the same time a sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.
- IUCN Category IV – Recreational Use Zone - Designated area focused on habitat and species management, allowing for recreational activities while ensuring the maintenance of the natural environment.

The Director of National Parks (DNP) may make, amend and revoke prohibitions, restrictions and determinations under regulations 12.23, 12.23A, 12.26, 12.56 and 12.58 of the EPBC Regulations where it is considered necessary to:

- protect and conserve biodiversity and other natural, cultural and heritage values; or
- to ensure human safety or visitor amenity; or
- where it is otherwise necessary to give effect to the management plan.

At commencement of the North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan (DNP 2018) prohibitions made under regulation 12.23 of the EPBC Regulations are in place prohibiting entry to Ashmore Reef Marine Park, other than parts of West Lagoon and West Island, to protect the fragile habitats and biodiversity, and to Cartier Island Marine Park due to the presence of unexploded ordnance. These have been in place for many years.

All visitors to Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island (except recreational boat users accessing the Marine National Park Zone of Ashmore Reef) require approval from the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). Undertaking other activities in these AMPs may also require approval from the DNP under Part 13 of the EPBC Act.

The Commonwealth DNP has issued a general approval under Section 359B of the EPBC Act allowing a range of activities to occur within these AMPs. The activities approved including 'mining operations' which, as defined under the EPBC Act, also includes all petroleum activities, including associated emergency response activities. No other approvals relating to this activity are required from the DNP.

Actions to respond to oil pollution incidents (including environmental monitoring and remediation) in AMPs, can be undertaken without an authorisation issued by the DNP, provided that the actions are undertaken in accordance with an EP that has been accepted by NOPSEMA. However, the DNP is to be notified of the pollution event or proposed spill response actions within AMPs prior to the activity being undertaken where practicable.

Although the operational area does not directly overlap any AMPs, route D is located approximately 2 km from the Oceanic Shoals AMP multiple use zone at its closest point (Figure 4-2). AMPs that overlap the combined EMBA/EPEI including shoreline contact locations and the planning area are outlined in Table 4-2 with a further description in the subsections below.

Table 4-2: AMP and IUCN categories that are in the EMBA/EPEI and planning area

AMP	Sanctuary Zone (IUCN Ia)	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)	Recreational Use Zone (IUCN IV)
Oceanic Shoals		E, PA	
Kimberley		E, PA	
Cartier Island	E, PA		
Ashmore Reef	E, PA		PA

OA = operational area; E = EMBA/EPEI; PA = planning area

4.3.1 Oceanic Shoals MP

The operational area (route D) at its closest point is located approximately 2 km to the south of the Oceanic Shoals MP multiple use zone (refer to Figure 4-2). The Oceanic Shoals MP occupies an area of approximately 72,000 km^2 with water depths from less than 15 m to 500 m (Parks Australia 2025a). The Oceanic Shoals MP is an important resting area for turtles (internesting) for the threatened flatback turtle and olive ridley turtle. It is also an important foraging area for the threatened loggerhead turtle and olive ridley turtle (DNP 2018b).

4.3.2 Kimberley MP

The operational area (route C) at its closest point is located approximately 25 km to the north west of the Kimberley MP multiple use zone (refer to Figure 4-2). The Kimberley MP occupies an area of approximately 74,500 km^2 (Parks Australia 2025b).

The Kimberley MP provides an important migration pathway and nursery areas for humpback whales, and foraging areas for migratory seabirds, migratory dugongs, dolphins and threatened and migratory marine turtles (DNP 2018a). It is adjacent to important foraging and pupping areas for sawfish and important nesting sites for green turtles (Parks Australia 2025b). The Wunambal Gaambera people's sea country extends into the Kimberley MP (DNP 2018a).

4.3.3 Cartier Island MP

The operational area (route A) at its closest point is located approximately 45 km to the east of the Cartier Island MP (refer to Figure 4-2). The Cartier Island MP is in the NWMR and covers an area of approximately 172 km^2 (Parks Australia 2025c).

The Cartier Island MP is an IUCN Category Ia Sanctuary Zone with water depths from less than 15 m to 500 m and is considered to be a marine life hotspot (Parks Australia 2025c).

Cartier Island, at the centre of the MP, is an unvegetated sandy cay surrounded by a reef platform. The island and its surrounding waters support prolific seabird rookeries, many species of which are migratory and have their main breeding sites on the small, isolated islands. Seabirds at Cartier Island include colonies of bridled terns, common noddies, brown boobies, eastern reef egrets, frigatebirds, tropicbirds, red footed boobies, roseate terns, crested terns and lesser crested terns (Parks Australia 2025c). Cartier Island is an important staging point/feeding area for many migratory seabirds. The island also supports significant populations of feeding and nesting marine turtles and a high abundance and diversity of sea snakes (DSEWPaC 2012a).

Cartier Island is part of the Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters KEF (Section 4.2). There is limited information about the cultural significance of this MP to indigenous Australians (DNP 2018a).

4.3.4 Ashmore Reef MP

The operational area (route A) at its closest point is located approximately 95 km to the south east of the Ashmore Reef MP sanctuary zone (refer to Figure 4-2). Oil spill modelling results indicated only potential shoreline contact at Ashmore Reef (at levels below those associated with ecological impacts) with no exposure to surface or in-water hydrocarbons above impact threshold values (Table 8-2).

Ashmore Reef MP in the NWMR covers an area of 583 km^2, the site is a designated "wetland of international importance" under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) (Parks Australia 2025d) (refer Section 4.5).

Ashmore Reef is an atoll-like structure with low, vegetated islands, sand banks, lagoon areas, and surrounding reef. It is the largest of only three emergent oceanic reefs present in the north-eastern Indian Ocean and is the only oceanic reef in the region with vegetated islands. The reef exhibits a higher diversity of marine habitats compared with other North West Shelf (NWS) reefs, and supports an exceptionally diverse fauna, particularly for corals and molluscs (DNP 2018a). Dugong foraging and breeding is reported at Ashmore Reef correlating with seagrass habitats (Section 4.7.2).

The reef and its surrounding Commonwealth waters are regionally important for feeding and breeding aggregations of birds. It has major significance as a staging point for wading birds migrating between Australia and the northern hemisphere, including 43 species listed on one or both of the China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement and the Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement.

Ashmore Reef supports some of the most important seabird rookeries on the NWS, including colonies of bridled terns, common noddies, brown boobies, eastern reef egrets, frigatebirds, tropicbirds, red-footed boobies, roseate terns, crested terns and lesser crested terns. It provides important staging points/feeding areas for many migratory seabirds (Parks Australia 2025d; DNP 2018a).

There is limited information about the cultural significance of this MP to indigenous Australians (DNP 2018a). However, Ashmore Reef MP contains Indonesian artefacts and grave sites, and Ashmore lagoon is still accessed as a rest or staging area for traditional Indonesian fishers travelling to and from fishing grounds within the MoU Box (refer to Figure 4-12) (DNP 2018a).

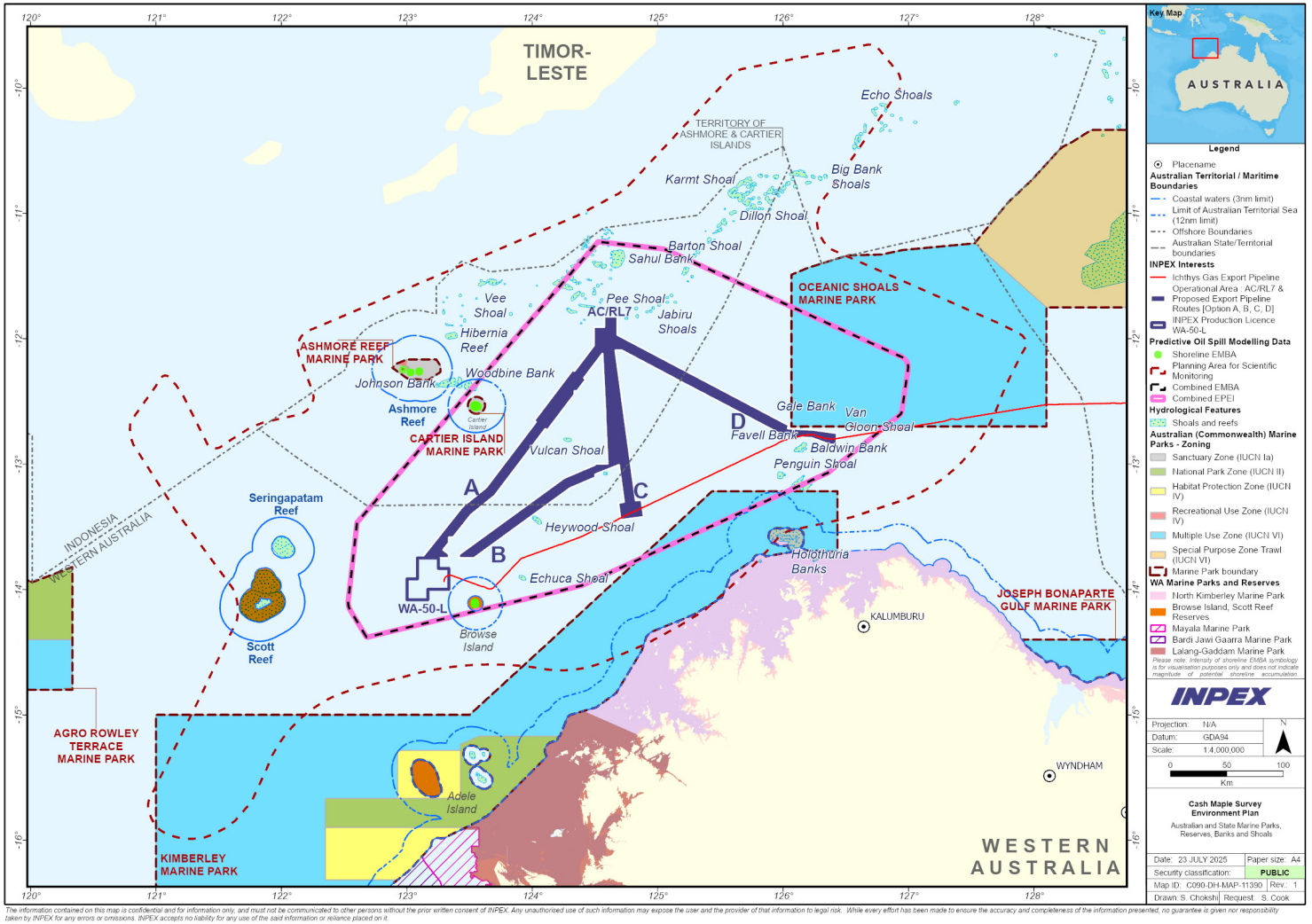


Figure 4-2: Australian and state marine parks, reserves, banks and shoals

4.4 State reserves and marine parks

There are no State marine parks/reserves that overlap the operational area (Appendix A).

The EPBC Act Protected Matters Database search (Appendix A) identified two State reserves within the EMBA/EPEI. A further State reserve and State marine park are located within the planning area as listed in Table 4-3. An unnamed reserve (WA41775) was identified using the Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database (CAPAD 2022).

Should any new State marine park/reserve management plans come into effect, the impacts of these changes will be assessed in accordance with Section 9.7.1 and Section 9.6 of this EP.

Table 4-3: State reserves and marine parks present within the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area

State reserves and marine parks	Operational area	EMBA/EPEI	Planning area
Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve		X	X
Browse Island Nature Reserve and Unnamed reserve WA41775 also identified as Browse Island		X	X
Scott Reef Nature Reserve			X
North Kimberley Marine Park			X

4.4.1 Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve

In addition to being listed as a National Nature Reserve and a nationally important wetland, Ashmore Reef has been designated a Ramsar site due to the importance of the islands in providing a resting place for migratory shorebirds and supporting large breeding colonies of seabirds (Hale & Butcher 2013). Ashmore Reef is located within the EMBA due to predicted shoreline contact.

The Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve provides a staging point for many migratory wading birds from October to November and March to April as part of the migration between Australia and the northern hemisphere (Commonwealth of Australia 2002). Migratory marine and shorebirds use the islands and sand cays as feeding and resting areas during their migration. The values of this wetland (habitat which supports migratory birds) are described in Section 4.3.4.

4.4.2 Browse Island Nature Reserve

Browse Island is the nearest landform to the operational area and is approximately 40 km away at the closest point (route B). Identified as a Class 'C' nature reserve, Browse Island is an isolated sand cay surrounded by an intertidal reef platform and shallow fringing reef. The purpose of this reserve is conservation, navigation (a lighthouse is present on the island), communication, meteorology and survey.

The Browse Island reef complex is an outer shelf, biohermic structure rising from a depth of approximately 200 m. It is a flat-topped, oval-shaped, platform reef with the largest diameter being about 2.2 km. The island is a triangular, vegetated sandy cay, standing just a few metres above high-tide level. It measures approximately 700 m by 400 m.

Browse Island features diverse coral reef fauna with numerous patch reefs and hard coral cover in shallow depths (Heyward et al. 2019). Benthic cover transitions to hard and soft coral communities at deeper (40-60 m) depths around Browse Island before transitioning into filter feeding communities. Browse Island also supports a highly diverse assemblage of tropical reef fish with 385 species identified (Heyward et al. 2019). In contrast to the subtidal habitat surround the island, the intertidal areas (e.g. reef platform/flat) has low species richness of flora and fauna (Olsen et al. 2018). Rocky shore habitat is represented only by exposed beach rock, and there are no intertidal sand flats.

Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) nesting occurs during the summer months and Browse Island also provides habitat for seabirds and shorebirds. Additionally, Browse Island (inclusive of a 20 km buffer) has been classified as important nesting areas for green turtles from November to March under the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (DEE 2017a). The Scott-Browse green turtles are a distinct genetic unit, nesting only at Scott Reef (Sandy Islet) and Browse Island.

Browse Island is not a regionally significant habitat for seabirds, with previous surveys finding a lack of diversity of seabirds breeding there (Clarke 2010). The DCCEEW has not listed Browse Island as a marine avifauna BIA. However, colonies of nesting crested terns (*Thalasseus bergii*) were observed nesting on the north-western side of Browse Island in a colony of approximately 1,000 birds (Olsen et al. 2018). Browse Island has also been recognised, through previous stakeholder consultation between INPEX and the WA DBCA, as an important location for seabirds.

4.4.3 Scott Reef Nature Reserve

Scott Reef Nature Reserve overlaps the planning area only. Sandy Islet is a C class nature reserve (under WA legislation) for the purpose of conservation, declared to low water mark. It has an approximate area of 117 km^2. This encompasses much of the South Scott lagoon, and the south-western reef flat of North Scott Reef. The remainder of the South Scott Reef lagoon and North Scott Reef are Commonwealth waters and Commonwealth jurisdiction applies.

The coral communities at Scott Reef play a key role in maintaining the species richness and subsequent aggregations of marine life. Scott Reef is a particularly biologically diverse system and includes more than 300 species of reef-building corals, approximately 400 mollusc species, 118 crustacean species, 117 echinoderm species, and around 720 fish species (Woodside 2009). The reef also provides foraging areas for seabird species, such as the lesser frigatebird and wedge-tailed shearwater (Donovan et al. 2008). Scott Reef (including a 20 km buffer) has been classified as habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles in the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles (DEE 2017a) as described in Section 4.7.4.

Scott Reef has been identified as key habitat for sea snakes including the dusky sea snake (*Aipysurus fuscus*) with the health, cover and extent of reef ecosystems directly impacting on the occurrence of reef-specialist species such as the dusky sea snake (Udyawer et al. 2020). Monitoring of heat stress in coral communities at Scott Reef indicates coral bleaching and death can contribute to declines and local extinctions of reef-dependent sea snakes from shallow areas (DCCEEW 2025h).

4.4.4 North Kimberley Marine Park

The North Kimberley marine park covers approximately 18,450 km^2, it is the largest marine park in Western Australia and one of the most ecologically diverse marine areas globally (Department of Environment 2015). The North Kimberley marine park overlaps the planning area only.

This marine park encompasses a variety of habitats, including coral reefs, mangrove forests, and seagrass meadows, which support a rich biodiversity (Richards et al. 2015, Wilkinson 2008). The park is home to numerous threatened and culturally significant species such as dugongs, turtles, and sawfish. The coral reefs in the North Kimberley marine park are among the most pristine and diverse in the world, with over 210 species documented in areas like the Maret Islands (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2016). The marine park has several species of marine turtles present, including green turtles, flatback turtles, loggerhead turtles, hawksbill turtles, leatherback turtles, and olive ridley turtles, with Cape Domett being a significant nesting site for flatback turtles. Additionally, the Kimberley region supports a substantial population of dugongs, estimated at around 12,000, and contains the most species-rich mangrove system in the world (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2016).

The park also holds significant cultural value for the traditional owners, who have a deep spiritual connection to the land and sea. Joint management arrangements with these traditional owners aim to conserve and enhance the park's natural and cultural values for future generations.

4.5 Wetlands of conservational significance

There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar) or nationally important wetlands that overlap the operational area. The Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve described in Section 4.4.1 overlaps the EMBA and planning area. Oil spill modelling results indicate potential shoreline contact at Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve.

4.6 Physical environment

4.6.1 Climate

Air temperature

Air temperatures recorded at Browse Island, the closest Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) climatological station to the operational area, shows a maximum temperature of 33.3 degrees Celsius (°C) and a minimum of 21.6 °C (BOM 2025a). Air temperatures in the region remain warm throughout the year with means and maxima ranging from 26–30 °C and 32–35 °C, respectively (INPEX 2010).

Winds

The climate of northern Australia shows two distinct seasons: winter, from April to September; and summer, from October to March. There are rapid transitional periods between the two main seasons, generally in April and September/October (RPS MetOcean Pty Ltd 2011).

The winter season is characterised by steady north-east to south-east winds. The prevailing south-east winds bring predominantly fine conditions throughout the north of Australia. During the summer season, the weather in the north is largely determined by the position of the monsoon trough, which can be in either an active or an inactive phase. The active phase is usually associated with broad areas of cloud and rain, with sustained moderate to fresh north-westerly winds on the north side of the trough. Widespread heavy rainfall can result if the trough is close to, or over, land. An inactive phase occurs when the monsoon trough is temporarily weakened or retreats north of Australia. It is characterised by light winds, isolated showers, and thunderstorm activity, sometimes with gusty squall lines.

Tropical cyclones can also develop off the coast in the northern wet season (summer), usually forming within an active monsoon trough. Heavy rain and strong winds, sometimes of destructive strength, can be experienced along the coast within several hundred km of the centre of the cyclone. The Bonaparte Basin and Browse Basin are prone to tropical cyclones, mostly during the tropical wet season (summer) from December to March (INPEX 2010). Under extreme cyclone conditions, winds can reach 300 km/h.

Rainfall

The region has a pronounced monsoon season between December and March, which brings with it heavy rainfall. Heaviest rainfall is typically associated with tropical cyclones.

Troughton Island located on the Kimberley coastline is the closest location to the operational area with a historical rainfall record. Historical rainfall data shows the highest maximum (269.8 mm) and mean (>100 mm) monthly rainfalls occur from December to March (BOM 2025a). Rainfall intensity at the nearby Ichthys Field ranges from approximately 215 mm/h to 460 mm/h over a 5-minute interval (based on 1-year and 200-year average recurrence intervals) (AMEC Ltd. 2011).

Air quality

There is currently no air quality data recorded within the vicinity of the operational area. However, given the distance from land, air quality is expected to be relatively high. Potential sources of air pollution associated with anthropogenic influences are expected to be emissions generated by shipping, and oil and gas activities, and therefore considered to be localised in relation to the regional setting.

4.6.2 Oceanography

Currents

Broad-scale oceanography in the north-west Australian offshore area is complex, with major surface currents influencing the region, including the Indonesian Throughflow, the Leeuwin Current, the South Equatorial Current, and the Eastern Gyral Current (Figure 4-3). The Indonesian Throughflow current is generally strongest during the south-east monsoon from May to September (Qiu et al. 1999). The Indonesian Throughflow is a key link in the global exchange of water and heat between ocean basins. It brings warm, low-nutrient, low-salinity water from the western Pacific Ocean, through the Indonesian archipelago, to the Indian Ocean. It is the primary driver of the oceanographic and ecological processes in the region (DSEWPaC 2012a).

Offshore regions with water depths exceeding 100-200 m tend to experience significant large-scale drift currents. These drift currents tend to be stronger than tidal currents. Drift currents in the location of the INPEX *Ichthys Venturer* FPSO within WA-50-L (route A and B) are expected to be directed towards the south-west during summer and winter. During the transitional months, drift currents will be variable, predominantly switching between the south-west and north-east directions. Typical drift current speeds range from zero to 0.3 m/s throughout the year (APASA 2015). Wind shear at the surface also generates local-scale currents.

Tides

The tides within the operational area are semidiurnal, with two daily high tides and two daily low tides (McLoughlin et al. 1988). Both the semidiurnal and diurnal tides appear to travel north-eastwards in the deep water leading to the Timor Trough before propagation eastwards and southwards across the wide continental shelf. The NWMR experiences some of the largest tides along a coastline adjoining any open ocean in the world.

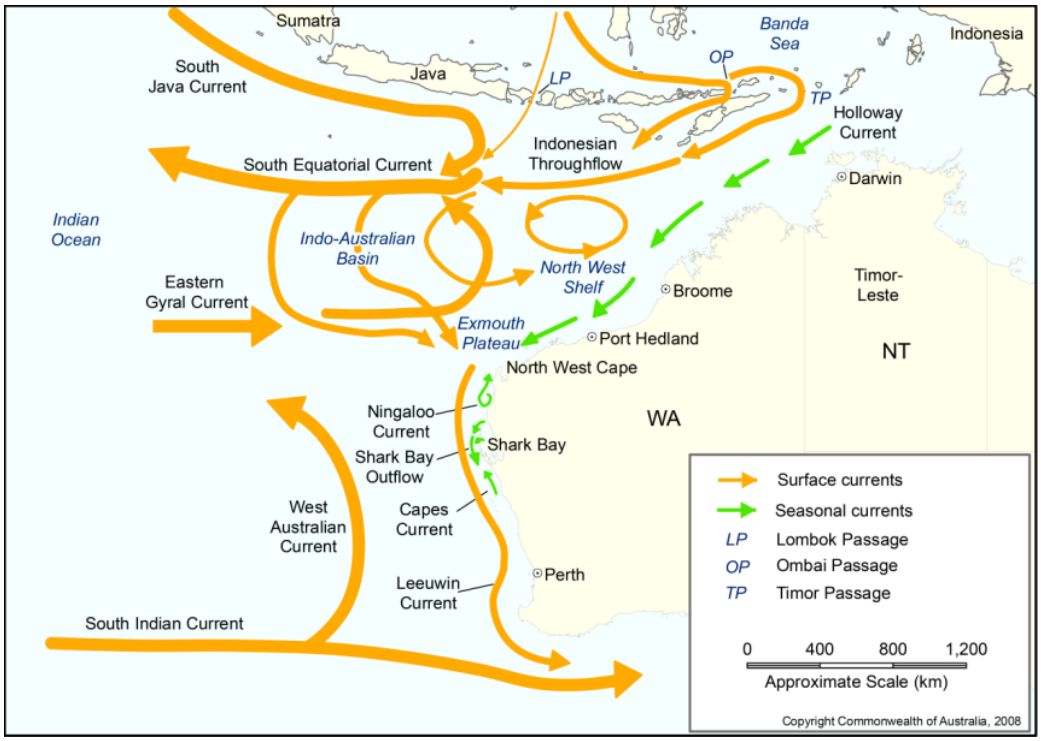


Figure 4-3: Surface currents for Western Australian waters

Waves

Summertime tropical cyclones generate waves propagating radially out from the storm centre. Depending upon the storm size, intensity, relative location and forward speed, tropical cyclones may generate swell with periods of 6–10 seconds (s) from any direction and with wave heights of 0.5–9.0 m. During severe tropical cyclones, which can generate major short-term fluctuations in current patterns and coastal sea levels (Fandry & Steedman 1994; Hearn & Holloway 1990), current speeds may reach 1.0 m/s and occasionally exceed 2.0 m/s in the near-surface water layer. Such events are likely to have significant impacts on sediment distributions and other aspects of the benthic habitat.

4.6.3 Bathymetry and seabed habitats

One of the objectives of the proposed survey is to established bathymetry data within the operational area, as limited data exists particularly along the proposed export pipeline route options. An evaluation of existing information, including publicly available data and previous baseline data acquired by PTTEP Australasia (Ashmore Cartier) Pty Ltd (PTTEP AA), for the Cash Maple fields and surrounds was undertaken by ERM on behalf of INPEX (ERM 2024).

Water depths within the operational area ranges from 40 m to 325 m at LAT. Geophysical surveys have been undertaken by INPEX at the Ichthys Field and in areas close to Heywood and Echuca shoals and south-east towards the Kimberley coast (INPEX 2010). These studies indicated that seabed topography is relatively flat and featureless, and the geology is generally homogeneous through the region.

A preliminary pipeline bathymetry study was undertaken by WSP on behalf of INPEX (WSP 2024) specifically for the proposed survey activities covered by this EP. The desktop study identified seabed conditions as two predominant types:

- Type A: benign to gently undulating seabed, sandy sediments (>1 m thick), areas with dispersed or clustered depressions and localised bedforms. Some localised current-induced bedforms i.e. ripples and mega ripples and sand waves. Some depressions either dispersed or present as clusters typically up to 1.5 m deep and diameters of up to 35 m.
- Type B: variably cemented layers, sub-outcropping calcarenite, veneer of uncemented sediments (<1 m tick), carbonate gravel, variable relief.

Within AC/RL7, the seabed comprises morphological features such as bands of sand waves, mega ripples and scattered depressions. The sediment is primarily gravelly to silty carbonate sand. The seabed along the Ichthys GEP comprises carbonate sandy clay or carbonate silty sand based on drop cores (<1 m penetration) along the route (WSP 2024).

During surveys of the Ichthys Field, no obstructions were noted on the seafloor and no features such as boulders, reef pinnacles or outcropping hard layers were identified (INPEX 2010; Fugro Survey Pty Ltd 2005, 2015). In general, the seabed sediments grade from soft featureless sandy silts to gravelly sand suggestive of strong near-seabed currents and mobile sediments that do not favour the development of diverse epibenthic communities.

Soft substrates in the Browse Basin and continental shelf are typical of deep-sea, outer continental shelf and slope benthic habitats found along the length of the NWS (RPS 2007). This habitat generally supports a diverse infauna dominated by polychaetes and crustaceans typical of the broader region and this is reflected in survey results which indicate the epibenthic fauna is diverse but sparsely distributed (RPS 2008). Deep-sea infaunal assemblages of this kind are very poorly studied on the NWS but are likely to be widely distributed in the region (INPEX 2010).

Benthic communities in AC/RL7 were characterised as sparse patches of epifauna such as hydroids, soft corals, gorgonians, seapens, black corals and ascidians (ERM 2024). The epifauna cover observed in benthic habitat surveys was highest on hard substrate with moderate relief, consisting of various morphologies of sponges, octocorals & ascidians and the reef provides refuge for schools of reef fish species (ERM 2024). Abiotic cover was predominately sand and small rubble/shell fragments with evidence of bioturbation such as burrows, craters and track marks. The benthic infauna assemblages were of low diversity and abundance, dominated by polychaete worms, sparsely distributed echinoderm sea stars, and small bony fish, typical of shelf waters to depths of approximately 200 m, and are widely distributed through subtropical and tropical waters of WA (ERM 2024).

4.6.4 Water quality

Offshore surface waters are typically oligotrophic. This has been confirmed by studies recording low nitrate concentrations and low phytoplankton abundance. In general, the region experiences an influx of comparatively nutrient-rich waters at depth in summer and a variety of processes, such as tidal currents, internal waves and cyclone mixing, are known to carry these nutrients into the bottom waters of the shelf (Hallegraeff 1995).

Inshore coastal waters tend to be more turbid than offshore open ocean waters due to suspension of sediments by wave action and sediment laden runoff from the land. Higher total suspended solids (TSS) concentrations tend to occur during spring tide conditions due to stronger tidal currents and meteorological perturbations, such as periods of strong winds.

Within AC/RL7 and the surrounding area, several marine baseline surveys have been completed (ERM 2012; ERM/O2 Marine 2018) associated with proposed developments of the Cash Maple gas/condensate fields.

Water quality profiles recorded within AC/RL7 and at adjacent sampling sites reported that water quality was relatively pristine with results typical of nutrient poor offshore waters in north-western Australia (ERM 2012). Parameters analysed included temperature, salinity, pH, dissolved oxygen, redox, conductivity, total dissolved solids, total suspended solids, hydrocarbons, metals, nutrients, radionuclides and chlorophyll.

A 2018 marine baseline study also found waters in the Cash Maple fields to be typical of a natural, undisturbed environment with physico-chemical profile data indicating a generally stable water column down to depths of approximately 45 - 65 m, below which there was a discernible change in almost all parameters except turbidity and salinity. Below this depth physico-chemical parameters changed more rapidly in response to decreasing temperatures and light. Turbidity typically remained low and salinity steadily declined throughout the water column in the Cash Maple fields. Metal concentrations in water samples were typical of an undisturbed marine system with concentrations below laboratory limits of reporting. Chlorophyll-α concentrations were generally low within surface and bottom water samples.

The ERM baseline study (2012) covered the Oliver and Southern fields as well as Cash Maple. Seawater samples and in-situ measurements were collected at 30 sites. The Southern field approximately 60 km south of the Cash Maple field is situated between the proposed pipeline routes A and B. Based on a similarity in water quality sampling results obtained from the three fields, it is considered that water quality in the surrounding areas covered by the pipeline route options will be comparable in nature. This is supported by other data sources, including the INPEX Ichthys EIS, which reported similar results indicating limited spatial variability in water quality parameters in offshore environments.

As described above, while developing the Ichthys field, water quality has been measured during numerous surveys undertaken by INPEX. An overview of the water quality studies undertaken are as follows:

- Water quality sampling conducted at 27 offshore locations near the Ichthys Field, Echuca Shoal and their surrounds between March 2005 to June 2007 as a part of the INPEX Ichthys EIS studies (INPEX 2010).
- Near-seabed temperature and salinity profiles were obtained along the Ichthys GEP from the Ichthys Field to Darwin Harbour during geophysical and geotechnical surveys conducted between August and October 2008 (Neptune Geomatics 2009).
- Applied research program (ARP) studies between INPEX and Shell in the Browse Basin included 66 water quality profiles, and more than 1,300 water samples collected from 56 locations around the Ichthys Field in May 2015. Sampling locations were based on a gradient design away from a central point in the Ichthys Field and also included increased sampling around Browse Island, Echuca and Heywood shoals (Ross et al. 2017).
- Water quality monitoring in the receiving environment was undertaken in 2019 and 2024, as part of the INPEX offshore facility liquid effluent management plan, to detect changes in water quality attributable to liquid discharges from the Ichthys offshore facility (CPF and FPSO) located in WA-50-L. Samples were collected from 31 locations based on the modelled mixing zones for the CPF and FPSO and included fixed sampling locations and sampling sites along the prevailing currents (Jacobs 2019). This monitoring was also repeated in 2024 (O2 Marine 2024).

The results of these studies, as relevant to this EP, are summarised in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Summary of water quality parameters in the vicinity of the Ichthys Field

Parameter	Description
Surface-water temperature	The surface waters of the region are tropical year-round, with surface temperatures of ~26 °C in summer and ~22 °C in winter (DSEWPaC 2012a). The baseline monitoring in the Ichthys Field area recorded surface water temperatures of ~30 °C in summer (March) and ~26–27 °C in winter (July) (INPEX 2010). Offshore waters in the region are typified by thermal stratification, with the start of the thermocline generally around 60 m below sea surface (but ranging from 30-80 m) (Ross et al 2017). Temperature decays rapidly through the water column to 14 °C at approximately 200 m and then decays more slowly to a minimum of circa 8 °C recorded at the deepest sites (Ross et al. 2017). Data from 2024 monitoring undertaken at the Ichthys Field by INPEX reported surface waters were 29.6°C on average, with a thermocline and corresponding drop in temperature evident at approximately 40 – 100 m, and bottom temperatures (247 m) recording 13.4°C (O2 Marine 2024). These temperatures are similar to those presented in previous monitoring studies (Jacobs 2019).
Salinity	Salinity was spatially and temporally consistent at 34 to 35 parts per thousand (ppt) across all sampling sites and can reasonably be expected to be similar within the wider area, given the distance from major freshwater discharges (INPEX 2010). Sampling undertaken in 2019, found the vertical salinity profiles of various sites sampled within and around the CPF and FPSO in WA-50-L were similar and did not change markedly from surface to bottom. Generally, salinity was approximately 34.4 ppt at the surface and then increased slightly at the seabed 34.5 ppt (Jacobs 2019). Data from 2024 monitoring undertaken at the Ichthys Field by INPEX reported salinity ranging from 33.8 – 34.9 PS at fixed sites, 34.1 – 35.1 PSU at the CPF mobile sites and 34.4 – 34.8 PSU at the FPSO mobile sites. Salinity did not change markedly from surface to bottom (O2 Marine 2024).
Dissolved oxygen	Dissolved oxygen concentrations in the Ichthys Field mirrored water temperatures, with concentrations varying considerably between the surface and subsurface layers. The surface mixed layer was generally well oxygenated throughout; however, below the thermocline (starting at approximately 60 m through to 200 m water depth), the concentration of dissolved oxygen decreased consistently with depth (RPS 2007; Ross et al. 2017; Jacobs 2019). Dissolved oxygen concentrations were recorded at constant levels of 6.0 to 6.5 ppm at or above the thermocline in both summer and winter. In the cooler waters below the thermocline, dissolved oxygen decreased with increasing depth, with levels as low as 4.5 to 5.0 ppm recorded at a depth of 93 m and 3 ppm at a depth of 250 m (INPEX 2010). This indicates that the strong thermal stratification at the offshore locations results in limited oxygen replenishment of subsurface waters due to the lack of regular mixing between water layers (RPS 2007).
pH	The average pH of waters was measured at approximately 8.4 (RPS 2007), which is slightly higher (more alkaline) than normally encountered in the marine environment and is above the default criteria given in the Australian and New Zealand guidelines for fresh and marine water quality (ANZG 2018). Sampling undertaken in 2019 reported, the pH of the surface water for sites within and around the CPF and FPSO in WA-50-L ranged from 8.12 to 8.20 (Jacobs 2019). Further, the shape of the profiles for pH and dissolved oxygen were similar, with a decrease in pH occurring near the top of the thermocline, due to oxidation of organic matter.

Parameter	Description
	The pH levels for the Ichthys Field ranged between 8.39-8.52 (O2 Marine 2024). This represents an overall increase in alkalinity since 2019 sampling (Jacobs 2019).
Turbidity and light attenuation	Turbidity is generally higher in the shallow waters of the continental shelf and towards the base of many of the deeper water column profiles. Sampling undertaken in 2019, found turbidity was very low throughout the majority of the water column at each site sampled. At approximately 20–50 m above the seabed the turbidity was slightly elevated and increased with depth (Jacobs 2019). This has been attributed to the action of currents passing over the seabed causing some turbulence and resuspension of sediments. The re-suspension of materials from the seafloor includes organic material, which could comprise a pathway for hydrocarbon materials to become incorporated into sediments. Light attenuation coefficients calculated from photosynthetically active radiation measurements ranged from 0.026 to 0.043 µMol/m^2/s in October and December 2006, and 0.048 to 1.09 µMol/m^2/s in June 2007. These were observed to be consistent with reported "typical" levels for the region (RPS 2007).
Petroleum hydrocarbons	Baseline sampling has indicated low levels of naturally occurring hydrocarbons released by organic matter decay or higher trophic level organisms. Shallow water sites showed a constant hydrocarbon concentration through the profile. Deep water sites showed a low and constant concentration above the thermocline, with a peak of 0.2-0.25 µg/L at the thermocline before slowly diminishing (Ross et al. 2017).
Radionuclides	Water-column sampling for radionuclides in the Ichthys Field area indicated concentrations of radium-226 ranging from below lower limits of reporting (LLR) to 0.034 (±0.012) becquerels per litre (Bq/L) and concentrations of radium-228 ranging from below LLR to 0.167 (±0.128) Bq/L. With the exception of one mid-depth sample, all samples returned gross alpha-particle and gross beta-particle radiation levels below the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines screening criterion of 0.5 Bq/L provided by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) and the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council (NRMMC).
Metals	Total metal concentrations in the offshore waters sampled were below the 99% species protection level for marine waters with the exception of zinc and cobalt at one site each. The reason for these two slightly elevated readings is unknown (INPEX 2010). Ultra-trace-level analysis methods were used to assess metal concentrations in surface waters because ANZG (2018) guideline trigger values at the 99% species protection level are lower than the limits of standard laboratory methods. Mercury was the only metal not detected above the LLR, while cobalt was marginally above the LLR at only one site. Concentrations of arsenic, nickel, chromium and zinc were consistent across all sites, but the concentrations of cadmium, copper and lead showed greater variability (INPEX 2010). Sampling undertaken in 2019, found copper concentrations above 99% species protection levels were recorded at various sites including sites up to 10 km from the FPSO in WA-50-L (Jacobs 2019). There were no exceedances of the copper guideline value for sites closest to the discharge for either fixed or mobile sites and all sites with exceedances were different distances and directions from the discharge. Chromium was detected in water samples collected from both fixed and mobile sites the edge of the CPF and FPSO mixing zones or beyond. All chromium concentrations were below the laboratory limits of reporting (Jacobs 2019).

Parameter	Description
	Copper, chromium and zinc concentrations were not detected at the Ichthys Field in 2024 (O2 Marine 2024). This reflects previous surveys, where no exceedances were recorded.

4.6.5 Sediment quality

Data was recorded for sediment quality (metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, radionuclides, particle size distribution and total organic content) in AC/RL7 during baseline studies conducted by ERM (2012) and ERM/O2 Marine (2018). Seabed sediment samples were collected for physico-chemical analysis at 24 sites within the Cash Maple fields and at an additional 51 sites and reference locations (Southern and Oliver fields, pipeline route and nearby shoals).

Parameters included laboratory analyses of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, radionuclides, particle size distribution (PSD) and total organic content. Overall, the results indicated that the sediment quality AC/RL7 was relatively homogenous, containing low nutrients levels and no elevated metal or hydrocarbon concentrations (ERM 2012). Samples showed the sediments in the Cash Maple fields are largely comprised of sand sized particles and a smaller proportion of fine sediments. Information on the physicochemical characteristics of marine sediments in the EMBA is consistent between the Ichthys EIS (2010), ERM (2012) baseline study and ERM/O2M (2018) baseline study.

The Ichthys Field in the Browse Basin (one of the pipeline routes; option A) shows sediment data typical of the North West Shelf area. The seabed in offshore continental shelf locations generally consists of flat, relatively featureless plains characterised by soft sandy/silt marine sediments that are easily resuspended (INPEX 2010). The ERM baseline study (2012) similarly reflected these results, with data collected from the Southern Field, approximately 60 km south of the Cash Maple and situated between the proposed pipeline routes A and B, showing the sediment was predominantly sand.

Similar to water quality, marine sediments have been sampled by INPEX during numerous surveys in order to characterise the marine sediments in the Ichthys Field and surrounding areas. Overviews of the studies are listed below:

- Sampling and characterisation of marine sediments in the Ichthys development area was conducted at 10 sites in September 2005 and May 2007. This included five sites within 20 km of the Ichthys Venturer FPSO location and another five sites between 36 km and 134 km away. A further 10 sites were also sampled for PSD between 24 km and 66 km of the FPSO location in WA-50-L.
- Seabed sediment sampling along the Ichthys GEP from the Ichthys Field to Darwin Harbour was also conducted at approximately 10 km intervals during geophysical and geotechnical surveys between August and October 2008.
- ARP studies included 133 sediment samples at 56 locations collected around the Ichthys Field in May 2015. Sampling locations were based on a gradient design away from a central point in the Ichthys Field and also included increased sampling around Browse Island, Echuca and Heywood shoals. Samples were analysed for metals and hydrocarbons (Ross et al. 2017).
- Sediment quality monitoring in the receiving environment was undertaken in 2019 and 2024 to detect changes in surficial sediment quality attributable to liquid discharges from the CPF and FPSO located in nearby WA-50-L. Sediment samples were collected from 18 fixed sampling locations based on a gradient design radiating out from the FPSO to approximately 10 km as the FPSO represents a point source discharge.

The results of these studies, as relevant to this EP, are summarised in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5: Summary of sediment quality parameters in the vicinity of WA-50-L

Parameter	Description
Particle size distribution (PSD)	The seabed in offshore locations on the continental shelf is known to consist of generally flat, relatively featureless plains characterised by soft sandy-silt marine sediments that are easily resuspended (INPEX 2010). The PSD of sediment at sites located within the Ichthys Field was primarily sand, with some silts, gravels and clays (O2 Marine 2024).
Petroleum hydrocarbons	Concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene (BTEX) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons compounds in sediments in the vicinity of the sampling sites were very low (Ross et al. 2017, RPS 2007). The components of the more prevalent alkane compounds found indicated that the concentrations observed were likely to have originated from biogenic sources (Ross et al. 2017). Sampling undertaken in 2019 at fixed and mobile sites around the FPSO (out to 10 km) found all hydrocarbons, BTEX and speciated phenols were below the laboratory limits of reporting and guideline values (Jacobs 2019). Total petroleum hydrocarbons were recorded in trace amounts in sediment in the Ichthys Field in 2024 (O2 Marine 2024). This reflects previous survey results.
Radionuclides	Naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) for the majority of results were below or close to LLR. Radium-226 was detected at one site but all other samples were below LLR for each radium isotope. The concentration of uranium and thorium was consistent across all sites (RPS 2007). Sampling undertaken in 2019 found NORMs were below background concentrations at all sampling sites (fixed and mobile) (Jacobs 2019). Radium-226 and –228 were detected in trace, or not detectable amounts in the Ichthys Field in 2024 (O2 Marine 2024). This reflects previous survey results.
Metals	Concentrations of all metals were consistent across the sampling sites and well below the interim sediment quality guidelines low screening level (ANZG 2018), with the majority also below their respective LLR (RPS 2007). Organometallics (i.e. tributyltin) were below ANZG (2018) guidelines and lower than the LLR at all sampling locations. Sampling undertaken in 2019 and 2024 at fixed sampling sites at the FPSO, found all metals/metalloids were below the guideline values indicating no significant change to sediment quality has occurred as a result of the FPSO discharges in WA-50-L (Jacobs 2019, O2 Marine 2024).

4.6.6 Underwater noise

The Centre for Marine Science and Technology at Curtin University undertook a study on behalf of INPEX from September 2006 to August 2008 to assess ambient biological and anthropogenic sea noise sources in the Browse Basin. Ambient noise in the Ichthys Field was measured using a sea noise logger deployed at a depth of 240 m on the seabed 45 km north-west of Browse Island (closest to route A and B). The monitoring revealed an average ambient noise level of 90 dB re 1 µPa under low sea states, with inputs of low frequency energy from the Indian Ocean (INPEX 2010).

Biological noise sources recorded in the Ichthys Field included regular fish choruses (one at >1 kHz and another at around 200 Hz) and several whale calls from humpback whales, pygmy blue whales, minke whales and other unidentified species.

Ambient noise monitoring conducted for PTTEP AA in and around the Cash Maple fields documented the presence of cetacean species over a 12-month period between December 2010 and December 2011 (McPherson et al. 2012 cited in ERM 2024). The data supported the well documented seasonal timings of pygmy blue whales and humpback whales in the region. The low numbers recorded are consistent with AC/RL7 being outside the recognised BIAs for these species. Bryde's whales were commonly recorded with no particular seasonal patterns identified.

The ambient noise monitoring conducted for PTTEP AA also has some relevance to the pipeline route options given the highly mobile nature of cetaceans and the monitoring sites included the Southern and Oliver fields (McPherson et al. 2012). The monitoring data, in addition to general species distribution information from the EPBC Species and Threats Database and National Conservation Values Atlas, do not indicate that the pipeline route options provide habitat of particular importance to cetaceans.

Overall, the results from the above-mentioned surveys are considered to be indicative of typical underwater noise levels and frequencies within the NWMR bioregion as a whole.

4.7 Biological environment.

4.7.1 Planktonic communities

Plankton communities comprise phytoplankton and zooplankton, including fish eggs and larvae. Phytoplankton and zooplankton are a source of primary and secondary productivity, and key food sources for other organisms in the oceans (Brewer et al. 2007). Eggs and larvae may be dispersed throughout the water column and throughout the region, playing an important role in species recruitment.

Plankton abundance and distribution is patchy, dynamic and strongly linked to localised and seasonal productivity (Evans et al. 2016). The mixing of warm surface waters with deeper, more nutrient-rich waters (i.e. areas of upwelling) generates phytoplankton production and zooplankton blooms. In the offshore waters of north-western Australia, productivity typically follows a 'boom and bust' cycle. Productivity booms are thought to be triggered by seasonal changes to physical drivers or episodic events, which result in rapid increases in primary production over short periods, followed by extended periods of lower productivity.

The Indonesian Throughflow has an important effect on biological productivity in the northern areas of Australia. Generally, its deep, warm and low nutrient waters suppress upwelling of deeper, comparatively nutrient-rich waters, thereby forcing the highest rates of primary productivity to occur at depths associated with the thermocline (generally 70 – 100 m depth). When the Indonesian Throughflow is weaker, the thermocline lifts, and brings deeper, more nutrient-rich waters into the photic zone, which results in conditions favourable to increased productivity. Consequently, plankton populations have a high degree of temporal and spatial variability. In tropical regions, higher plankton concentrations generally occur during the winter months (June to August).

The waters of north-western Australia, encompassing the operational area, are generally considered to be of low productivity in comparison with other global oceanic systems. This is largely due to the relatively low-nutrient, shallow water environment. Studies in the North West Shelf have shown that due to low levels of nitrate in the surface waters, the bulk of the phytoplankton lies well beneath the surface at the base of the thermocline, or in the mixed layer near the seafloor where high nitrate levels exist (INPEX 2010).

Planktonic community densities recorded in the Ichthys Field are considered to be very sparse and are indicative of offshore waters where no significant nutrient sources exist. The most common plankton classes recorded from the sampling of the Ichthys Field development area were the Prasinophyceae (68%), followed by the Bacillariophyceae (30%), the Dinophyceae (1%) and the Cryptophyceae (<1%), all of which are common throughout the region (INPEX 2010).

Data was recorded for plankton (phytoplankton, zooplankton and larval fish) in AC/RL7 during the baseline studies conducted by ERM (2012) and ERM/O2 Marine (2018). Phytoplankton assemblages recorded were generally characteristic of offshore tropical waters and of low concentration. ERM (2012) reported phytoplankton was dominated by cyanobacteria, while in 2018 cyanobacteria was not detected and Dinophyceae and Bacillariophyceae were recorded as the dominant taxa. Zooplankton was dominated by crustacea in the 2010/11 surveys (ERM 2012) and in 2018 was dominated by two phyla, Copepods and Chaetognaths (ERM/O2 Marine 2018). The species composition of fish larvae indicated commercially important reef associated fish taxa were present in low densities. In 2018 the species composition of fish larvae was noted to be dominated by the genera Gobiidae (Goby), Nemipteridae (Thread-fin and Monocle Bream) and Bregmacerotidae (Codlets) (ERM 2024).

4.7.2 Benthic communities

Banks and shoals

A number of banks and shoals exist within the Bonaparte and Browse Basins (Figure 4-2). Although none are present within the operational area itself, several are present in close proximity to the pipeline route options including the following with approximate distances listed:

- Eugene McDermott Shoal - 1 km south (route B)
- Heywood Shoal - 1 km south-east (route B)
- Favell Bank - 1.6 km north (route D)
- Barracouta Shoal - 2 km west (route A)
- Baldwin Bank - 4 km south (route D)
- Van Cloon Shoal -6 km north (route B)
- Jabiru Shoals - 7 km east (AC/RL7)
- Gale Bank - 10 km north-east (route D)
- Sahul Bank - 10 km west (AC/RL7).

Other representative banks and shoals within the EMBA/EPEI, with approximate distances include:

- Vulcan Shoal – 16 km south-east (route B)
- Goeree Shoal – 18 km north (route B)
- Penguin Shoal – 32 km south (route D)
- Echuca Shoal – 35 km south-east (route B).

Other representative banks and shoals within the planning area are listed below and ranging from 33 km to 290 km from the operational area.

- Echo Shoals
- Big Bank Shoals

- Dillon Shoal
- Karmt Shoal
- Barton Shoal
- Vee Shoal
- Johnson Bank
- Woodbine Bank
- Holothuria Banks

The benthic communities observed within these locations are broadly expected to be typical of shallow tropical reef systems. The banks and shoals typically rise to depths of 20 - 30 m, with occasional higher ground rising to within approximately 5 - 10 m of the sea surface (ERM 2024).

A detailed study on Echuca and Heywood Shoals was undertaken as part of the Shell/INPEX ARP comprising of annual field surveys conducted from 2014 to 2016 (Heyward et al. 2018). The focus of the study was the shoal benthic habitats and associated fish communities predominantly on the plateau areas, present as horizontal or gently sloping seabed in depths of 15 m to 30 m. The outcome of the study by Heyward et al. (2018) reported that Echuca Shoal's oval shaped and slightly shallower 11 km^2 plateau had less unconsolidated substrate, such as sand or rubble, than Heywood Shoal's plateau of approximately 31 km^2. The benthic habitats and fish communities were similar, with many species in common. Fish abundance and diversity was high but varied over time and between the shoals in a consistent manner. Species richness, abundance and fish community structure were influenced mainly by depth and the abundance of epibenthos, especially hard coral (Heyward et al. 2018). These results are comparable with other shoals throughout the region.

Surveys of Barracouta, Goeree and Vulcan Shoals were undertaken in 2016 by AIMS on behalf of PTTEP AA (AIMS 2017) following previous monitoring surveys completed in 2010, 2011 and 2013 in the wake of the Montara loss of well control incident in 2009. The tops of the shoals down to a depth of approximately 60 m were surveyed using a towed video system which captured footage at 1 m above seabed. Benthic communities were then characterised using still camera images on established transects across the three shoals.

The study confirmed that the shoals support diverse benthic communities, with the plateau regions receiving enough light at the seabed to support benthic primary producers and many species typical of tropical coral reef ecosystems. Major habitat types on the shoal plateaus persisted over the period 2010-2016, but the abundance of key biota varied in time. The 2016 survey found that algae in various forms were the most abundant biotic category, a trend consistent throughout the study period. Hard coral, other organisms and sponges were the next most abundant groups. Hard coral cover followed a similar trend across all shoals with Goeree Shoal displaying the highest hard coral cover. Seagrass was only present on Vulcan Shoal. The study concluded that benthic communities at the three shoals did not appear to have been directly impacted by the hydrocarbon release in 2009 but reported that physical disturbance associated with storms may be an important driver of shoal communities (AIMS 2017).

Submerged shoals within the NWMR support diverse tropical ecosystems, including phototrophic benthos typical of tropical coral reefs. The shoals support a diverse biota, including algae, reef-building corals, hard corals and filter-feeders. In general, the flora and faunal assemblages are typical of the oceanic reefs of the Indo–West Pacific region (INPEX 2010), with many of the species in common with those found at Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island. The shoals and banks of the NWMR may therefore act as 'stepping stones' for enhanced biological connectivity between the reef systems of the region. Shoal and bank habitats are thought to provide additional habitat for marine fauna, including sharks and sea snakes (AIMS 2012).

The community structure of the banks and shoals is likely to be influenced by a number of processes, including disturbance resulting from storms and cyclones, and localised recruitment due to the limited larval dispersal of some invertebrate species (AIMS 2012; AIMS 2017). It is unknown how interconnected the individual banks and shoals are in regard to larval recruitment. The majority lie in the path of a south-westerly flowing current originating in the Indonesian Throughflow. However, seasonal reversals of current flow suggest larval recruitment can be supplied from outside this process. Seasonal current patterns, local effects within ocean currents (e.g. reversal of current direction against prevailing winds) and species lifecycle characteristics are all likely to exert an influence over the larval recruitment (and hence biodiversity) of the banks and shoals (INPEX 2010).

Coral reefs

Coral reefs within the region can be categorised into three general groups: fringing reefs, large platform reefs, and intertidal reefs. Corals are significant benthic primary producers that play a key ecosystem role in many reef environments and have an iconic status in the environments where they occur. Coral reefs within the EMBA/EPEI, at potential shoreline contact locations or within the planning area are identified in Table 4-6:

Table 4-6: Coral reefs present within the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area

Coral reefs	Operational Area	EMBA/EPEI	Planning Area
Browse Island		X	X
Cartier Island		X	X
Ashmore Reef		X	X
Seringapatam Reef			X
Scott Reef			X
Hibernia Reef			X
Holothuria Reef East and West			X

The above reefs are recognised as having some of the highest richness and diversity of coral species in WA (Mustoe & Edmunds 2008, cited in Department of State Development 2010) and are described in more detail in sections 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.

Hibernia reef, 42 km northeast of Ashmore Reef and located at the outer boundary of the planning area, has no permanently dry land area, although large parts of the reef become exposed during low tide. Along with Ashmore Reef, Hibernia Reef is noted for supporting high levels of biodiversity and was previously known to support an abundance of sea snakes (D'Anastasi et al. 2016).

Holothuria reef, both East and West, play a vital role for marine biodiversity due to the significant role of sea cucumbers (Holothuria genus) in maintaining coral reef health. These organisms aerate sediments and release organic material, benefiting benthic communities and supporting nutrient cycling and sediment turnover. They inhabit various reef environments, including reef flats, lagoons, and seagrass beds (Jane et al. 2021).

Benthic surveys were completed at Ashmore Reef, Cartier and Seringapatam reefs in 2010 by AIMS following the Montara loss of well control incident in 2009. The survey confirmed that these three emergent reefs support typical coral reef benthic habitats, with hard coral and various algae making up the two dominant groups. Coral cover varied with depth and location within reefs, but the general patterns were similar between all three locations. Most sites at Ashmore and Cartier Reefs supported low to medium live coral cover (Heyward et al. 2010). The benthic community was dominated by turf algae and hard coral at all reefs with the shallowest areas, on the reef flats had consistently low coral cover.

Indonesia has the largest coral reef area in Southeast Asia and estimates of the extent of these coral reefs vary, but they likely total about 51,000 km² (ADB 2014). More than 590 species of corals have been identified in Indonesian waters. Shoreline accumulations were predicted only in the Nusa Tenggara Timur and Barat provinces, where emergent or fringing coral reefs could be contacted. Fringing coral reefs tend to be less developed on the southern, more exposed shorelines (Wilson et al. 2011). Coral species composition is influenced by regional and local scale seasonal upwellings that typically occur from April to May each year on the southern side of the Indonesian islands (DeVantier et al. 2008).

Observations throughout the world indicate that coral spawning on most reefs extends over a few months during the spawning period, typically between late spring and autumn (Stoddart & Gilmour 2005, cited in INPEX 2010). Coral spawning at Ashmore and Cartier is reported to typically occur in March, which is similar to observations at Scott Reef during where the main spawning event occurs each year in March/April (Gilmour et al. 2009, 2013). Research into coral larval dispersal (Gilmour et al. 2009, 2010, 2011; Underwood et al. 2009, 2017; Cook et al. 2017; Waples et al. 2019) has indicated that dispersal and recruitment is predominately local and limited to within a few kilometres to a few tens of kilometres from natal reef patches.

Seagrass

The largest known seagrass locations for the NWMR have been reported from around the Buccaneer Archipelago located north of the Dampier Peninsula (Wells et al. 1995). Coastal shallow water seagrass habitats are generally rare in the region, accounting for only 11.5 km or 0.2% of the total Australia coastline surveyed by Duke et al. (2010). The regionally dominant genera in Australia are Halophila and Halodule.

There is no seagrass habitat within the operational area. However, within the EMBA/EPEI and planning area seagrass habitat associated with a dugong foraging BIA can be found at Ashmore Reef. Other seagrass habitats are present at Browse Island and Cartier Island.

Surveys undertaken at shallow shoals on the Sahul Shelf, such as Vulcan Shoal have identified seagrass habitats (AIMS 2017). However, dense seagrass habitat has only been detected at two other shoals in the north-west shelf region observed during towed video surveys of shoals by AIMS 2003 (AIMS 2017). The two unnamed shoals are adjacent to one another in the Sahul Banks group, located 135 km due north of Vulcan Shoal, at a depth of about 25 m (similar depth to Vulcan Shoal). The seagrass found at those two shoals was the same genera as at Vulcan Shoal, *Thallasodendron spp*. which is an important Indian Ocean species (AIMS 2017). The distribution and role seagrass plays on shoals of the north-west shelf is not well understood.

Seagrass habitats are widely distributed across Indonesian provinces, and within Indonesian waters the lower intertidal and upper subtidal zones are considered important areas for the growth of seagrass (Hutumo & Moosa, 2005). Pioneering vegetation in the intertidal zone is dominated by *Halophila ovalis* and *Halodule pinifolia* while *Thalassodendron ciliatum* dominate the lower subtidal zones (Hutumo & Moosa, 2005).

4.7.3 Shoreline habitats

There are no islands within the operational area, with the closest intertidal habitat located at Browse Island (40 km south of route B at the closest point). Other shoreline habitat includes Cartier Island and Ashmore Reef which along with Browse Island has associated Commonwealth or State marine park/reserve status. The values and sensitivities associated with the shorelines of these islands are described in sections 4.3 and 4.4.

Sandy beaches

Sandy beaches are the dominant shoreline habitat on offshore islands and provide significant habitat for turtles and seabird nesting above the high tide line (Section 4.7.4). Sandy beaches are present at the sandy cays of Cartier Island and Browse Island as described in sections 4.3 and 4.4.

Generally, sands are highly mobile and therefore do no support a high level of biodiversity. Fauna within sandy beach habitats usually consists of polychaete worms, crustaceans and bivalves. These faunae provide a valuable food source for resident and migratory sea and shorebirds (DEC/MPRA 2005). Natural processes tend to supply fresh sediments and larval stock (food source) with each tidal influx.

4.7.4 Marine fauna

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance within the operational area, the EMBA and EPEI and the planning area were identified through a search of the EPBC Act Protected Matters database (Appendix A).

A total of 34 "listed threatened" species and 63 "listed migratory" species were identified as potentially using or passing through the planning area. In addition to the listed threatened or listed migratory species, 100 "listed marine" species were identified including 28 "whales and other cetaceans" that may also occur at, or immediately adjacent to, the planning area. The full search results are contained in Appendix A.

Table 4-7 presents the marine species that are "listed threatened" species or "listed migratory species". Note that true terrestrial species have not been included in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7: Listed threatened and/or migratory marine species under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the planning area

Species	Common name	Conservation status	Migratory
Marine mammals			
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	Vulnerable	Migratory
Balaenoptera musculus	Blue whale	Endangered	Migratory
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	Vulnerable	Migratory

Species	Common name	Conservation status	Migratory
Balaenoptera edeni	Bryde's whale	N/A	Migratory
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	N/A	Migratory
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	N/A	Migratory
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	N/A	Migratory
Balaenoptera omurai	Omura's whale	N/A	Migratory
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)	Spotted bottlenose dolphin	N/A	Migratory
Orcaella heinsohni	Australian snubfin dolphin	Vulnerable	Migratory
Sousa sahulensis	Australian Humpback Dolphin	Vulnerable	Migratory (as *Sousa chinensis*)
Dugong dugon	Dugong	N/A	Migratory
Marine reptiles			
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead turtle	Endangered	Migratory
Chelonia mydas	Green turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback turtle	Endangered	Migratory
Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory
Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive Ridley turtle	Endangered	Migratory
Natator depressus	Flatback turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory
Aipysurus apraefrontalis	Short-nosed seasnake	Critically Endangered	N/A
Aipysurus foliosquama	Leaf-scaled seasnake	Critically Endangered	N/A
Aipysurus fuscus	Dusky seasnake	Endangered	N/A
Crocodylus porosus	Saltwater crocodile	N/A	Migratory
Sharks, fish and rays			
Rhincodon typus	Whale shark	Vulnerable	Migratory
Carcharodon carcharias	White shark, Great white shark	Vulnerable	Migratory
Glyphis garricki	Northern river shark	Endangered	N/A
Sphyma lewini	Scalloped hammerhead shark	Conservation dependent	N/A

Species	Common name	Conservation status	Migratory
Carcharhinus longimanus	Oceanic whitetip shark	N/A	Migratory
Carcharias taurus	Grey nurse shark	N/A	Migratory
Pristis pristis	Northern sawfish, Freshwater sawfish, Largetooth sawfish	Vulnerable	Migratory
Pristis zijsron	Green sawfish	Vulnerable	Migratory
Anoxypristis cuspidata	Narrow sawfish	N/A	Migratory
Pristis clavata	Dwarf sawfish	Vulnerable	Migratory
Isurus oxyrinchus	Shortfin mako	N/A	Migratory
Isurus paucus	Longfin mako	N/A	Migratory
Manta alfredi	Reef manta ray	N/A	Migratory
Manta birostris	Giant manta ray	N/A	Migratory
Marine avifauna			
Anous tenuirostris melanops	Australian lesser noddy	Vulnerable	N/A
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Vulnerable	Migratory
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	Vulnerable	Migratory
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew sandpiper	Critically Endangered	Migratory
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater sand plover	Vulnerable	Migratory
Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian dowitcher	Vulnerable	Migratory
Limosa lapponica menzbieri	Northern Siberian bar-tailed godwit, Russkoye bar-tailed godwit	Endangered	N/A
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern curlew, Far eastern curlew	Critically Endangered	Migratory
Papasula abbotti	Abbott's booby	Endangered	N/A
Phaethon lepturus fulvus	Christmas Island white-tailed tropicbird, Golden bosunbird	Endangered	N/A
Phaethon rubricauda westralis	Red-tailed tropicbird, Indian ocean red-tailed tropicbird	Endangered	N/A

Species	Common name	Conservation status	Migratory
Rostratula australis	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	N/A
Sternula albifrons	Little tern	Vulnerable	Migratory
Anous stolidus	Common noddy	N/A	Migratory
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed swift	N/A	Migratory
Ardenna pacifica	Wedge-tailed shearwater	N/A	Migratory
Calonectris leucomelas	Streaked shearwater	N/A	Migratory
Fregata ariel	Lesser frigatebird	N/A	Migratory
Fregata minor	Great frigatebird	N/A	Migratory
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	N/A	Migratory
Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled tern	N/A	Migratory
Phaethon lepturus	White-tailed tropicbird	N/A	Migratory
Phaethon rubricauda	Red-tailed tropicbird	N/A	Migratory
Sterna dougallii	Roseate tern	N/A	Migratory
Sula dactylatra	Masked booby	N/A	Migratory
Sula leucogaster	Brown booby	N/A	Migratory
Sula sula	Red-footed booby	N/A	Migratory
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	N/A	Migratory
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	N/A	Migratory
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed godwit	N/A	Migratory
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	N/A	Migratory
Thalasseus bergii	Greater crester tern	N/A	Migratory
Acrocephalus orientalis	Oriental reed warbler	N/A	Migratory

Conservation management plans

In addition to species being identified as threatened or migratory and Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), depending on the threat classification, the DCCEEW has established management policies, guidelines, plans and other materials for threatened fauna, threatened flora (other than conservation-dependent species) and threatened ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act.

In particular, the objectives of the published recovery plans and conservation advices, seek to support the long-term recovery of various species outlining research and management measures that must be undertaken to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of a species, including the management of threatening processes.

Species identified during the EPBC Act Protected Matters database search that have a conservation advice or a recovery plan in place, as well as any particular relevant actions to assist their recovery and conservation, including threat abatement plans, are summarised in Appendix A.4.

Biological important areas

The DCCEEW has, through the marine bioregional planning program, identified, described and mapped BIAs for protected species under the EPBC Act. BIAs spatially and temporally define areas where protected species display biologically important behaviours (including breeding, foraging, resting or migration), based on the best available scientific information. These areas are those parts of a marine region that are particularly important for the conservation of protected species.

Table 4-8 provides an overview of the EPBC-listed species, identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters database search, that are associated with a BIA in the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area. The locations of relevant BIAs for EPBC-listed species are shown in Figure 4-4 to Figure 4-7.

In addition to BIAs, an area of habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles was identified during the EPBC Act Protected Matters database search. This is in relation to green turtle nesting at Browse Island and Cartier Island.

Table 4-8: BIAs overlapping the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area

Species	Foraging	Breeding	Calving	Nesting / Internesting	Mating	Migration	Nursing	Resting
Pygmy blue whale	PA					E, PA		
Australian snubfin dolphin	PA	PA	PA					PA
Indo-pacific humpback dolphin	PA		PA					
Dugong	E, PA	E, PA	E, PA				E, PA	
Loggerhead turtle	E, PA							
Green turtle	E, PA			E, PA	PA			
Hawksbill turtle	E, PA			PA				
Olive Ridley turtle	E, PA							
Flatback Turtle	E, PA							
Whale shark	OA, E, PA							
Wedge-tailed shearwater		E, PA						
Greater frigatebird		OA, E, PA						
Lesser frigatebird		OA, E, PA						
Lesser crested tern		PA						
White-tailed tropicbird		E, PA						
Brown booby		E, PA						
Red footed booby		OA, E, PA						
Little tern								PA
Roseate tern		PA						

OA = operational area; E = EMBA/EPEI; PA = planning area

Marine mammals

There are no identified BIAs for marine mammals within the operational area as shown in Figure 4-4.

Pygmy blue whale migration overlaps the EMBA/EPEI and is described in more detail in this subsection.

Pygmy blue whale migration and foraging, Australian snubfin dolphin foraging, breeding, calving and resting, Indo-pacific humpback dolphin foraging and calving and Dugong foraging, breeding, calving and nursing areas overlap the planning area and are described in more detail in this subsection.

The closest humpback whale BIA relates to calving and resting and is located approximately 80 km south of the EMBA/EPEI at its closest point. However, isolated observations of humpback whales and their calves have been noted within the EMBA in the Ichthys Field.

The planning area is 13 km north from its closet point to the calving, migration, nursing and resting BIAs.

As the humpback whale remains a MNES under the EPBC Act as a listed cetacean and as a listed migratory species it has also been described in this subsection.

The Omura's whale was listed as migratory under the EPBC Act in September 2024. The Omura's whale is a recently described species and is widely distributed in primarily tropical and warm-temperate locations, between 35°S and 35°N (Cerchio et al. 2019).

In Australia, acoustic detections, photographic accounts and a single stranding record has documented Omura's whales from Exmouth to the Great Barrier Reef (Cerchio et al. 2019). Acoustic recordings documented in Australia between 2010 and 2013 (McCauley 2009, 2014) indicates the potential year-round presence of Omura's whales near Scott Reef. McPherson et al. (2017) examined recordings from the Pilbara, west Kimberley, Browse Basin and Timor Sea for the period 2010 to 2015. The results indicate presence across north-west Australian continental shelf, with potential seasonal movements across the region; however, McPherson et al. (2017) state that more data and analysis are needed to understand coastal/oceanic basin movements and population structure.

More recently published research by Browne et al. (2024) examined recordings from 41 locations between 2005 and 2023 and reported Omura's whale vocalisations were detected consistently throughout the year at monitoring sites at Browse Island and Scott Reef in the Kimberley region, showing a continuous presence. This contrasts with other regions where their presence was more seasonal. The highest rates of vocal detection have been recorded in the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf.

Given the year-round detection of Omura's whale vocalisations across north-western Australia, the Omura's whale may be encountered within the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area.

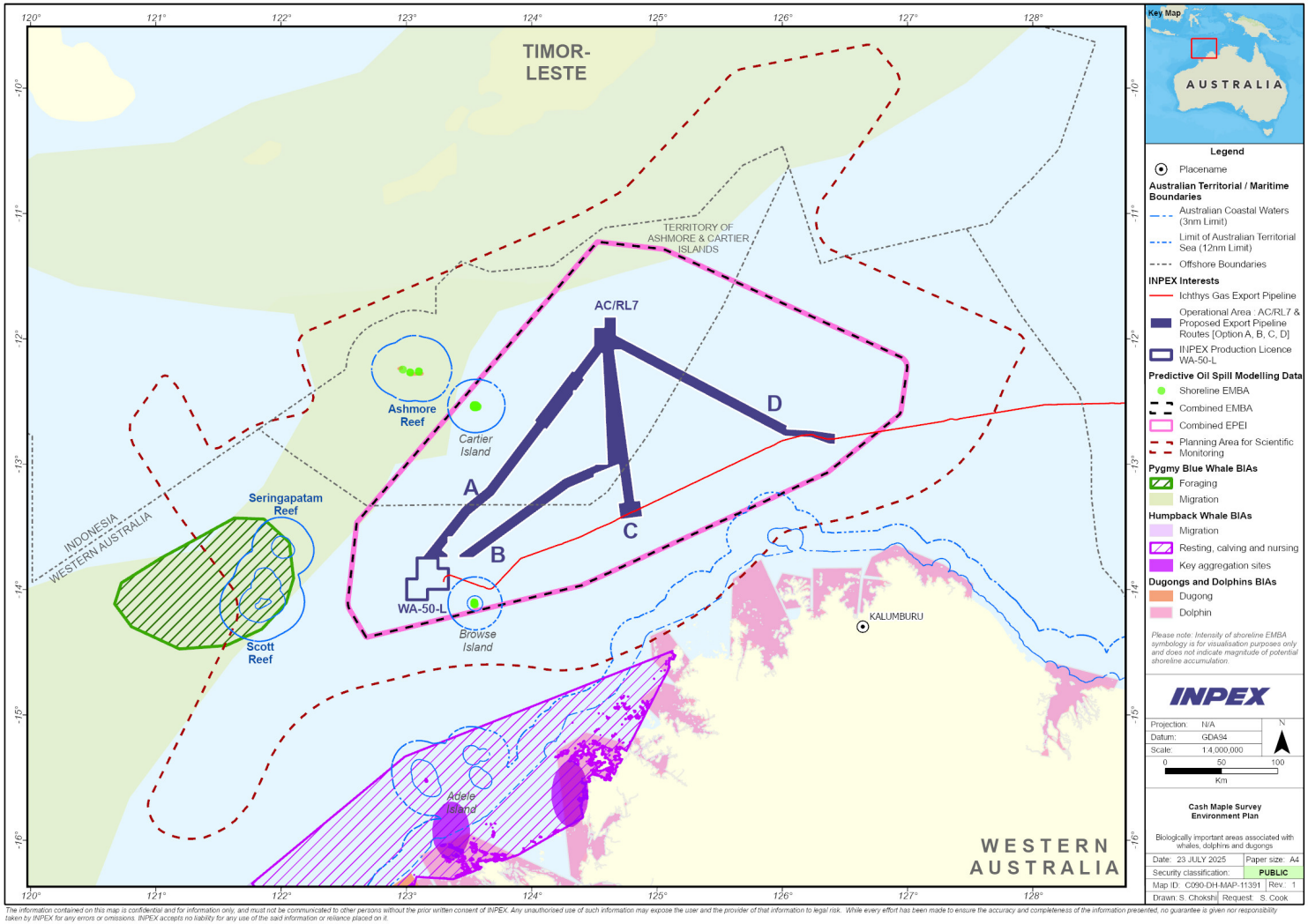


Figure 4-4: Biologically important areas associated with whales, dugong and dolphins

Blue whale

There are two recognised subspecies of blue whale in the southern hemisphere, which are both recorded in Australian waters. They are the southern (or 'true') blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus intermedia*) and the 'pygmy' blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda*) (DoE 2015; DAWE 2021). In general, southern blue whales occur in waters south of 60°S and pygmy blue whales occur in waters north of 55°S (i.e. not in the Antarctic) (DoE 2015). On this basis, any blue whales present within the operational area or EPEI would be expected to be pygmy blue whales, listed as endangered under the EPBC Act.

The 2015 Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale (DoE 2015) outlines a large distribution area for blue whales in Australian waters which includes BIAs for calving, resting, foraging and migration.

Pygmy blue whales in the south-east Indian Ocean are known to migrate from the southern coast of Australia to Indonesia, with a significant part of their migration route passing along the WA coastline. Observations suggest most pygmy blue whales pass along the shelf edge out to water depths of 1,000 m but centred near the 500 m depth contour (McCauley & Jenner 2010). Satellite tagging (2009–2011) confirmed that the general distribution of pygmy blue whales was offshore in water depths >200 m and commonly >1,000 m (Double et al. 2014).

The spatial extent of distribution, migration and foraging areas has been quantified by Thums et al. (2022) using passive acoustic monitoring data sets from 2006 – 2019 and satellite telemetry data from 2009 – 2021 to identify high use areas. These high use areas were then overlaid with the current BIAs published in DCCEEW's National Conversation Values Atlas with the aim that a greater understanding of pygmy blue whale spatial and temporal use of the north-west of WA may be useful for updating BIA boundaries.

Thums et al. (2022) reported that pygmy blue whales demonstrated extensive use of slope habitat off WA and only limited use of shelf waters. Pygmy blue whale movement off north-west WA was predominantly relatively fast, directed travel interspersed with relatively short periods (28 hours) of low move persistence indicative of foraging and/or resting/breeding. Pygmy blue whales had high use (both in time and number of whales) and low move persistence along the Ningaloo Coast up to the Rowley Shoals from April to June on their northern migration to the Banda Sea. From November to December, they were present in the north-west of WA, with some periods of high use and low move persistence in similar areas while on their southern migration (Thums et al. 2022).

Data analysed by Thums et al. (2022) suggests that the north-west Australian shelf areas may not be the core pygmy blue whale distribution with only minor use of the shelf, especially between the area north-west of Dampier and Scott Reef. The study also indicated that most pygmy blue whales migrate much further offshore along the north-west part of the WA coast, even out to the abyssal plain suggesting that that the current migration BIA (DoE 2015) includes a broader north-west distribution and migration extent than was reported during the study by Thums et al. (2022).

Pygmy blue whales are not expected to occur in the operational area. The closest (migration) overlaps a small portion of the north-western boundary of the EMBA/EPEI, over 40 km from the operational area (AC/RL7) at its closest point (Figure 4-4).

The next closest pygmy blue whale BIA (foraging) overlaps the western boundary of the planning area, over 52km from the EMBA/EPEI and 111 km from the operational area (AC/RL7) at its closest point (Figure 4-4).

Humpback whale

Although not overlapping the operational area, EMBA/EPEI or planning area, a humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae)* BIA associated with resting, calving, migration and nursing area is located approximately 14 km south of the planning area, 80 km south of the EMBA/EPEI and 120 km south of the operational area (route C) (Figure 4-4).

In 2022, the conservation status of the humpback whale was updated, and the species was removed from the threatened species list. Despite removal from the threatened species list, the humpback whale remains a MNES under the EPBC Act as a listed cetacean and as a listed migratory species.

The migratory habitat for the humpback whale around mainland Australia is primarily coastal waters less than 200 m in depth and generally within 20 km of the coast (Jenner et al. 2001). Breeding and calving generally occurs between the Lacepede Islands and Camden Sound. Camden Sound is considered the northern most limit and is considered an important calving and breeding area (Jenner et al. 2001). A recent study as part of the Kimberley Marine Research Project (Thums et al. 2018) analysed three decades of satellite, aerial, boat-based sightings and determined that abundance was greatest in nearshore waters in water depths of approximately 35 m. However, whales (including cows and calves) may also occur in lower abundance elsewhere within and further offshore from the BIAs, with whales having been recorded in offshore locations such as Browse Island and Scott Reef (e.g. McCauley 2009). Isolated observations of humpback whales and their calves have been noted within the Ichthys Field located and therefore individuals may be present within the EMBA/EPEI.

Dolphins

There are no dolphin BIAs that overlap the operational area or EMBA/EPEI. A small portion of the Australian snubfin dolphin breeding, calving, foraging and resting and Indo-pacific humpback dolphin calving and foraging BIA's overlap the southern boundary of the planning area. These BIAs are located over 45 km from the outer boundary of the EMBA/EPEI as shown in Figure 4-4. Three migratory species of coastal dolphin may transit through the EMBA/EPEI, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus* - Arafura/Timor Sea populations), Australian Snubfin Dolphin (*Orcaella heinsohni)* and the Australian Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa sahulensis*). They are not expected to be present in large numbers in the operational area or the EMBA/EPEI.

The spotted bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*) is generally considered to be a warm water subspecies of the common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*). This species of dolphin appears to occupy inshore waters, often in depths of less than 10 m (Bannister et al. 1996). It is known to occur from Shark Bay, north to the western edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria and is regarded as a migratory species under the EPBC Act (DCCEEW 2025d).

The Australian snubfin dolphin (*Orcaella heinsohni*) may occur within the EMBA/EPEI. All available data on the distribution and habitat preferences of Australian snubfin dolphin indicate that they mainly occur in the shallow coastal and estuarine waters of the NT and north WA (Beasley et al. 2002; Brown et al. 2017). There are no data to estimate any past or potential future declines in the area of occupancy for snubfin dolphins in Australia; however, incidental catches in gillnets (albeit at unknown levels), in addition to habitat degradation, may lead to a reduction of area of occupancy over the next three generations for Australian snubfin dolphins (DCCEEW 2025e).

The Australian Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa sahulensis/Sousa chinensis*) may occur in the EMBA/EPEI with its presence reported along the northern coastline of Australia down to Exmouth on the WA coastline. The total population size in Australian waters is unknown. Given that the required shallow habitat preferred by this species occurs continuously throughout its recorded range, the distribution is considered to represent one continuous location (DCCEEW 2025f).

Dugong

Within the EMBA, shoreline contact is predicted at Ashmore Reef where there is a dugong foraging, calving, breeding and nursing BIAs (Figure 4-4) which correlates with seagrass habitats (refer Section 4.7.2). Whiting and Guinea (2005) reported that cow and calf pairs were present on Ashmore Reef indicating that breeding, calving and nursing occurs on the reef and there is some short-term residency, Ashmore Reef is not predicted to be exposed to surface or in-water hydrocarbons above threshold concentrations.

Dugongs are considered Specially Protected under Schedule 4 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2018 (WA) and are listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. A significant proportion of the world's dugong population occurs in the coastal waters of the west-Pilbara nearshore, as well as Ningaloo Reef and Exmouth Gulf (Marsh et al. 2011). Dugongs generally inhabit shallow waters (around 10 m depth) and are commonly found in mangrove channels of inshore islands and shallow areas near the seagrass habitats on which they feed.

Ashmore Reef supports a small dugong population (Whiting & Guinea 2005). Although unconfirmed, it is thought that this population is genetically distinct from other Australian populations and the extent to which it interacts with Indonesian populations is unknown. It is possible that the population's range extends to Cartier Island and other shallow submerged shoals on the Sahul Banks (Whiting & Guinea 2005). The oceanic coral reef habitat used by these dugongs is unusual when compared to the coastal habitat used by other Australian populations (Whiting & Guinea 2005).

Dugong distribution beyond Ashmore Reef and surrounds is not well studied. Given the recorded presence of seagrass at Vulcan Shoal (AIMS 2017), it can be inferred that individual dugongs may be present on this shoal in the absence of sightings and distribution data. Therefore, although not expected to occur within the operational area, potentially suitable dugong foraging habitat may occur on shallow shoals within the EMBA/EPEI.

Marine reptiles

Turtles

The EPBC Act Protected Matters search identified six species of marine turtle which may occur within the EMBA/EPEI and planning area: the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), flatback turtle (*Natator depressus*), hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricate*) and olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*).

Browse Island is the closest turtle-nesting area (located approximately 40 km south of the operational area (route B) at the closest point) and is surrounded by a 20 km internesting buffer for green turtles between November and March (DEE 2017a) as shown on Figure 4-5.

Nesting rookeries where there is a potential for shoreline accumulations in the event of a worst case spill scenario include Browse Island, Cartier Island and Ashmore Reef. Peak nesting periods for all turtle species within these areas are generally between November and April (DEE 2017a).

Satellite tagging of nesting female loggerhead turtles from the Ningaloo/Pilbara coast of WA have shown dispersal north-west as far as Indonesia and southern Borneo, north-east as far as the Tiwi Islands and south as far as the Great Australian Bight (Waayers et al. 2015; Whiting et al. 2008). Flatback turtles are known to forage across the Australian continental shelf as far north as Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (DEE 2017a). There is limited tag recovery data for olive ridley turtles, but satellite tracking data indicates that they appear to remain on the Australian continental shelf (Waayers et al. 2015).

Satellite tracking data reviewed in more recent studies (Ferreira et al. 2020; Thums et al. 2021; Ferreira et al. 2023) concluded that the spatial extent of marine turtle internesting areas was adequately covered by the defined internesting buffers and therefore afforded an appropriate level of protection. However, the spatial extents of foraging BIAs are considered to potentially underestimate the distribution of foraging turtles. A large turtle foraging BIA associated with flatback, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles is located approximately 1 km from the operational area (route D) at its closest point (refer to Figure 4-5). Hawksbill turtle foraging BIAs are located at Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island. Green turtles also forage at Ashmore Reef. Although different turtle species have different foraging habitats e.g. seagrass for green turtles, reef for hawksbill turtles and soft bottom habitats for flatback turtles, they are all benthic foragers and during foraging and migration they predominantly remain in coastal habitats (Ferreira et al. 2023). Flatback turtles may use deeper habitats for foraging (water depths < 100 m deep) than hawksbill turtles (14.5 m water depth) and green turtles (9 m water depth); however, all species remain well within continental shelf waters (Ferreira et al 2023).

In the study by Ferreira et al. (2023) distributions of marine turtles during migration and foraging largely occurred over continental shelf waters (<200 m depth). Only limited migratory movements occurred in oceanic areas (water depths > 200 m) or outside the Australian EEZ, with a median water depth of 53 m during migration.

In summary, foraging marine turtles, particularly flatback, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles may be present in parts of the operational area given the proximity to a large foraging BIA near to pipeline route option D. Other marine turtle species may be present in the waters of the EMBA/EPEI as the location of these offshore waters may play an important role in connecting a number of locations that support turtle foraging, nesting and internesting behaviours (Thums et al. 2021).

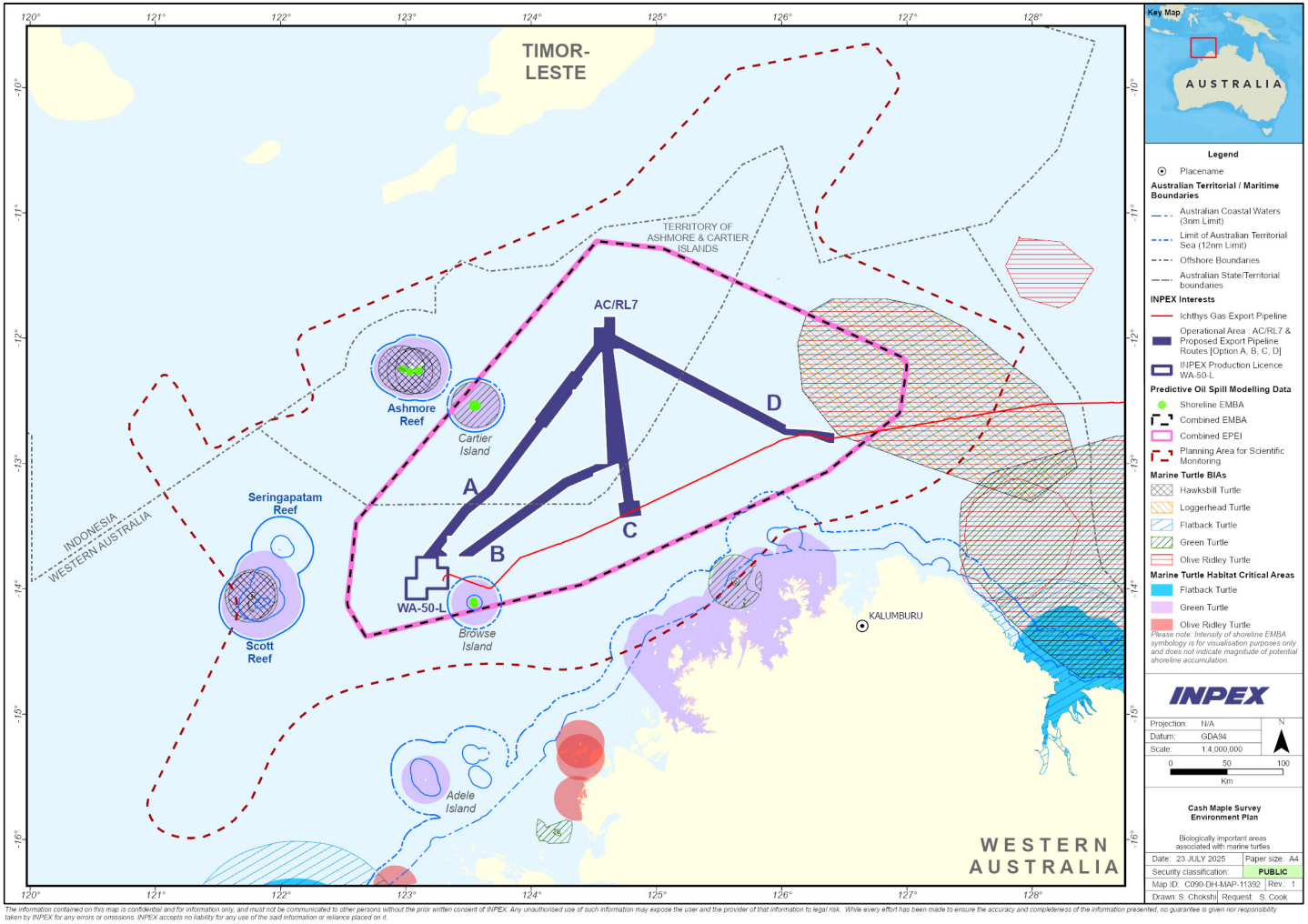
Sea snakes

The EPBC Act Protected Matters database search identified 19 sea snakes potentially present within the operational area. There are no reported BIAs for sea snakes. Scott Reef is considered a region of high sea snake endemism and a decline in sea snake abundance has been reported within the Ashmore Reef MP (Lukoschek et al. 2013; Udyawer 2020).

Most of the knowledge of sea snakes in Australian waters comes from trawler bycatch (Udyawer et al. 2020; Milton et al. 2009; Ward 1996). These studies indicate that sea snakes in northern regions of Australia tend to breed in shallow embayment's and estuaries.

Key locations of suitable habitat within the EMBA/EPEI for a number of EPBC listed threatened species of sea snake such as *Aipysurus apraefrontalis, Aipysurus foliosquama* and *Aipysurus fuscus* include Ashmore Reef and mid-shelf shoals. Surveys conducted within the shallow reefs of Ashmore from the early 2000s onward documented a collapse in sea snake populations, to the point that few or no snakes were detected after 2006 (Somaweera et al. 2021; Udyawer et al. 2020). Marine heatwaves that have occurred in other regions in WA, such as Shark Bay, have been known to result in severe declines in seagrass habitats and coral reef mortality which is linked to significant declines in sea snake assemblages (Udyawer et al. 2020). Guinea (2013) notes that the distance between reefs on the Sahul Shelf and the deep water between reefs is likely to inhibit sea snake migration. A few species of sea snake are known to inhabit deep pelagic environments such as the area of the Cash Maple fields. There has been no study of sea snake migration for open water species to determine the extent of their movements.

An individual *Aipysurus fuscus* was reported at Heywood Shoal in 2018 (Udyawer et al. 2020) which was the first recorded sighting outside of its recognised range of Scott Reef and Ashmore Reef. Therefore, individuals of a number of sea snake species may be seen in the shallow waters of the operational area and EMBA/EPEI particularly around banks and shoals, but their presence is unlikely to be common.



The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Figure 4-5: Biologically important areas associated with marine turtles

Fishes and sharks

A BIA for whale shark foraging, that largely follows the 125 m ancient coastline, overlaps the operational area, EMBA/EPEI and planning area (Figure 4-6). Other BIAs for sawfish are outside of the EMBA/EPEI and planning area located to the south-west and north-east of Broome.

Although not specifically identified as BIAs, several of the KEFs, as described in Section 4.2 are also known to provide important habitat for diverse fish assemblages.

Whale shark

The whale shark is a solitary planktivorous species that spends the greater part of its foraging time at water depths above 100 m, often near the surface (Brunnschweiler & Sims 2011; Wilson et al. 2006). However, whale sharks are also known to engage in mesopelagic and even bathypelagic diving when in bathymetrically unconstrained habitats (Brunnschweiler et al. 2009; Wilson et al. 2006).

Whale sharks appear to prefer different locations at different times of year, and despite a reasonable understanding of the various whale shark aggregation locations and timings, little is known about the large-scale transoceanic movements in response to seasonal abundance of planktonic prey species (Eckert & Stewart 2001). The relatively limited number and dispersed origin of dietary studies of whale sharks mean it is difficult to determine general patterns in the trophic ecology of these animals in coastal ecosystems and the degree to which they act as links between oceanic and reef environments (Marcus et al. 2019). Patterns suggest that their foraging behaviour and role in oceanic and coastal ecosystems, is likely to vary both in space and time (Marcus et al. 2019).

Whale sharks can travel over vast distances between aggregation sites. One whale shark tagged in the Seychelles was relocated after 42 days having travelled 3,000 km to south of Sri Lanka and then located again 4 months later, a further 5,000 km away in the waters of Thailand (Hsu et al. 2007).

Whale sharks are widely distributed in tropical Australian waters. Within WA, whale sharks aggregate seasonally (March–June) to feed in coastal waters off Ningaloo Reef (Wilson et al. 2006). Taylor (1996) and Rowat & Gore (2007) examined whale shark movements at Ningaloo Reef and observed that the sharks swim parallel to the reef but found no clear evidence of a north-south migration.

While Ningaloo is the nearest aggregation to the operational area, it is located over 1,300 km to the south. Research on the migration patterns of whale sharks in the western Indian Ocean, indicates that a small number of the WA (Ningaloo) population migrate through the wider vicinity of the Browse Basin region (McKinnon et al. 2002; Wilson et al. 2006; Jenner et al. 2008; Meekan & Radford 2010). Whale sharks from Ningaloo Reef fitted with satellite trackers were observed to travel either north-east towards Timor Leste, or north-west towards the Indonesia islands of Sumatra and Java, with some individuals passing through the broad vicinity of Scott Reef (McKinnon et al. 2002, Wilson et al. 2006, Meekan & Radford 2010; Sleeman et al. 2010). Aerial (Jenner & Jenner 2009a; RPS Environment and Planning Pty Ltd 2010, 2011) and vessel (Jenner et al. 2008; Jenner & Jenner 2009b) surveys conducted in 2008 and 2009, involving over 1,000 hours of observer effort, recorded one whale shark in 2008 and two whale sharks in 2010 in the Browse Basin (Jenner et al. 2008 and RPS Environment and Planning Pty Ltd 2011 respectively). Reynolds et al. (2022) showed that of the 57 whale sharks satellite tagged at Ningaloo Reef and Shark Bay between 2010 and 2019, none travelled as far east as the operational area or combined EMBA/EPEI.

Based on the levels of whale shark abundance observed in the studies listed above, the likelihood of whale shark presence within this BIA is considered very low, with no specific

seasonal pattern of migration. Therefore, whale sharks are not expected to be present in large numbers within the operational area and the EMBA/EPEI, but individuals may be encountered.

Sawfish

Four species of sawfish (largetooth/freshwater/northern, narrow, green and dwarf sawfish) were identified in the EPBC Act Protected Matters database search (Table 4-7). While sawfish are identified as being found within the EMBA/EPEI (Appendix A) due to their ecology (generally estuarine rather than open-ocean species) sawfish are not expected to occur within the offshore waters of the operational area and EMBA/EPEI.

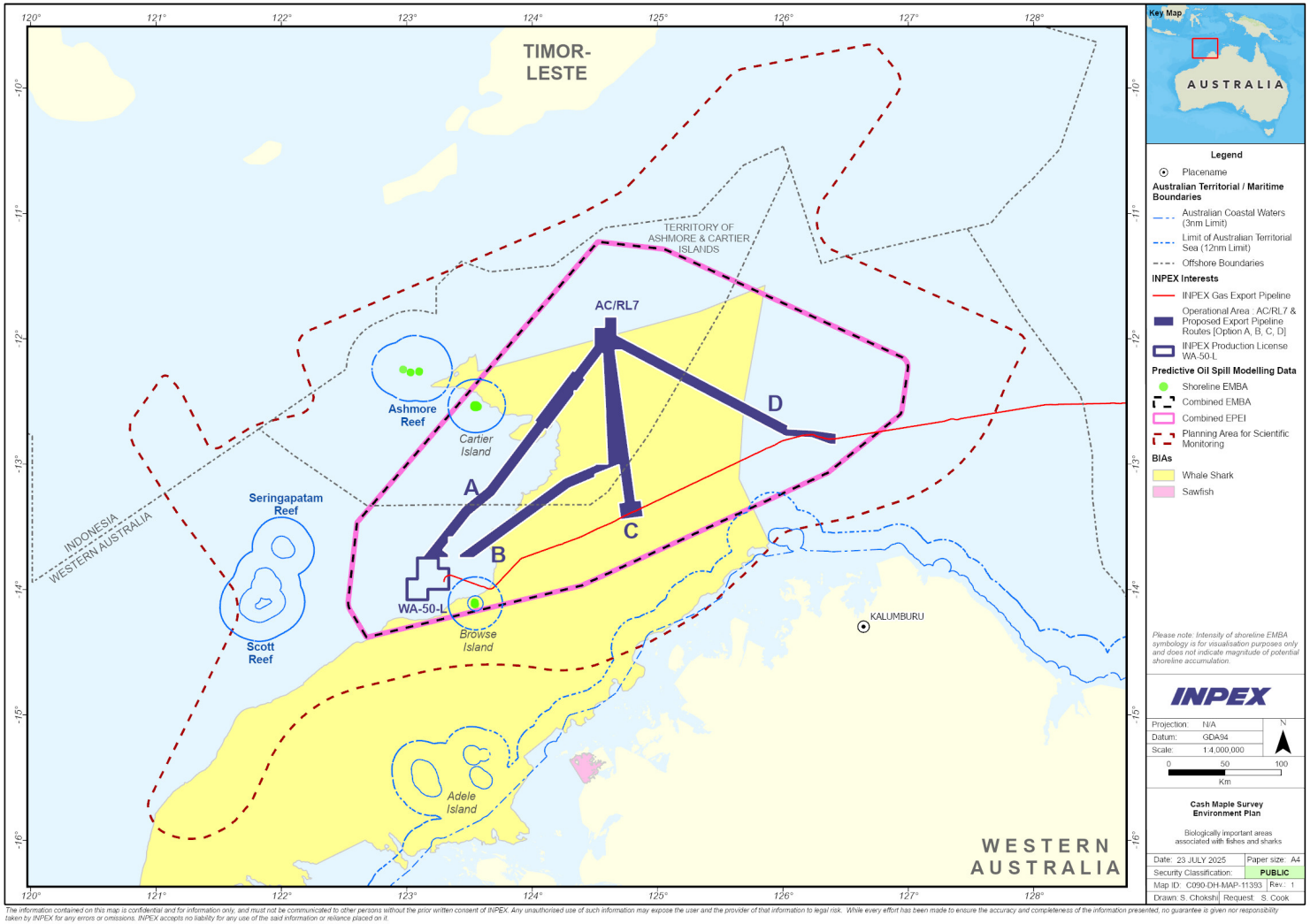


Figure 4-6: Biologically important areas associated with fishes and sharks

Pipefish and seahorses

The EPBC Act Protected Matters database search identified 31 species of the family Syngnathidae potentially present within the EMBA/EPEI and planning area. Syngnathidae is a group of bony fishes that includes seahorses, pipefishes, pipehorses and sea dragons. Seahorses and pipefishes are a diverse group and occupy a wide range of habitats. However, the species identified in the EPBC Act Protected Matters database search (Appendix A) generally display a preference for shallow water habitats such as seagrass and macroalgal beds, coral reefs, mangroves and sponge gardens found in shallow waters (Foster & Vincent 2004; Lourie et al. 1999; Scales 2010). Pipefish and seahorses are only expected to occur in areas of the EMBA/EPEI where suitable habitats are present such as seagrass and hard bottom substrates, which can potentially support coral and macroalgae sponge garden communities.

Sharks and rays

Eight shark species (including whale shark described above) and two ray species were identified as having the potential to occur within the planning area (Table 4-7; Appendix A).

The majority of recorded great white shark movements in Australian waters are reported to occur between the coast and the 100 m depth contour (DCCEEW 2025g). Great white sharks are often found in regions with high prey density, such as pinniped colonies (Commonwealth of Australia 2013). It is considered possible that larger pelagic sharks such as the great white, whale and mako sharks may transit through the operational area. The likelihood of these species undertaking behaviours such as breeding or feeding is expected to be very low as the offshore waters of the operational area is not considered to provide appropriate habitat for such activities. Therefore, these species are unlikely to be common or resident within the operational area.

As with large pelagic sharks, listed manta rays may transit through the operational area but are also unlikely to be common or resident.

Fish communities

Baited Remote Underwater Video (BRUVs) surveys were used to assess demersal fish assemblages in the Cash Maple fields and surrounding areas including the Southern and gas field and nearby shoals (ERM 2012; ERM/O2 Marine 2018). The Southern field is approximately 60 km south of Cash Maple situated between the proposed pipeline routes A and B.

The deep sand habitat located within the Cash Maple fields (AC/RL7) is associated with relatively low species diversity and abundance compared to shoals and reefs in the region, and species are common to Australian waters and the Indo-Pacific region. No protected fish species, spawning aggregations, feeding or nursery grounds or sensitive/threatened fish communities were recorded during the 2017 survey. The Marine Bioregional Plans for the North and North-West Regions confirm that species diversity is reduced in deeper soft sediment environments, away from reefs and shoals.

High species richness and diversity is associated with shallow shoals, banks, reefs and pinnacles in the region, with baseline data available through studies by Heyward et al. (1997; 2011a; 2011b). The deeper sand habitat located within the Cash, Maple and Southern fields were not associated with such high diversity and abundance. It was noted, however, that the Southern fields did exhibit higher species diversity and abundance compared to Cash Maple. No protected fish species, spawning aggregations, feeding or nursery grounds or sensitive/threatened fish communities were recorded at the time of the surveys (ERM 2012; ERM/O2 Marine 2018). Reef habitat of the shoals may represent reef fish spawning grounds (ERM 2012).

Marine avifauna

The operational area is located within what is known as the East Asian–Australasian Flyway an internationally recognised migratory bird pathway that covers the whole of Australia and its surrounding waters. 'Flyway' is the term used to describe a geographic region that supports a group of populations of migratory waterbirds throughout their annual cycle. There are 54 species of migratory shorebirds that are known to specifically follow migration paths within the EAA Flyway (Bamford et al. 2008). Migratory shorebird species are mostly present in Australia during the non-breeding period, from as early as August to as late as April/May each year. After arrival in Australia at the end of long migrations, they disperse throughout the country to a wide variety of habitats including coastal wetlands, mudflats, reefs and sandy beaches (DEE 2017b).

A number of marine avifauna BIAs slightly overlap the outer edges of the operational area (routes A, C and D) and the EMBA/EPEI (Figure 4-7;Table 4-8). These relate to breeding and nesting behaviours centred at Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and along the Kimberley coastline. A Ramsar site and nationally important wetland, providing important habitat for marine avifauna is present at Ashmore Reef (refer to Section 4.5. In addition within the planning area there are several BIAs for a number of different avifauna species (Figure 4-7; Table 4-8).

Vessel-based surveys conducted around the Ichthys gas field, Browse Island and to the west as far as Scott Reef were conducted by the Centre for Whale Research in 2008. Seabirds observed included frigatebirds, boobies, terns, noddies, tropicbirds, petrels, shearwaters and gulls recorded. Of the species recorded during the vessel-based surveys, a number are migratory species listed under the EPBC Act. These migratory species can be expected to be encountered in low numbers as they are likely to transit through the operational area and the EMBA/EPEI.

In addition to seabirds, the EPBC Act Protected Matters database search identified nine species of migratory wetland bird species potentially present within the EMBA/EPEI. These species may migrate through the EMBA/EPEI to wetland habitats on the mainland and/or larger coastal islands (DEE 2017b). It is considered unlikely that operational area would provide any significant resources to support these species.

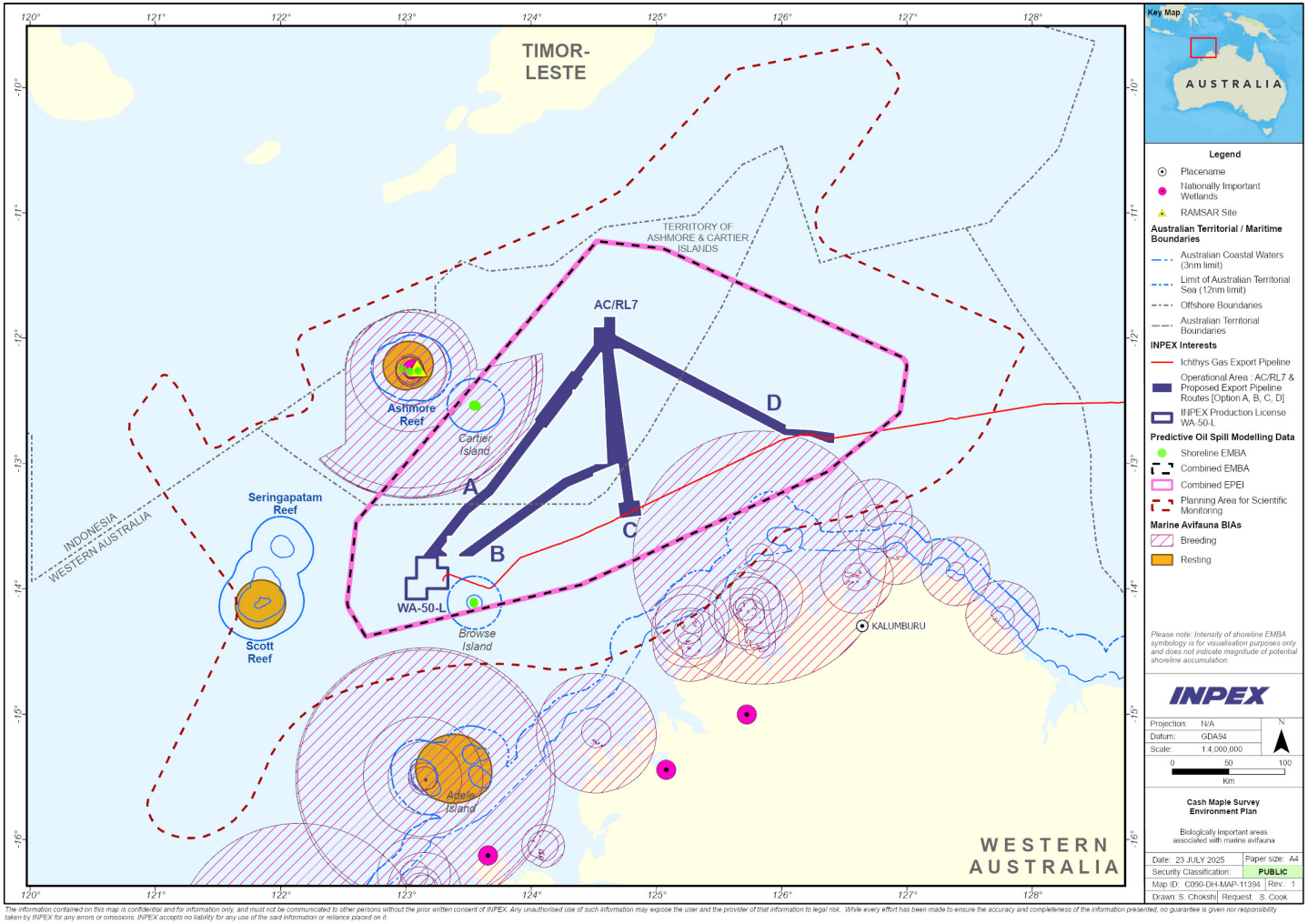


Figure 4-7: Biologically important areas associated with marine avifauna

4.8 Marine pests

Marine pests, or invasive marine species (IMS), are defined as non-native marine plants or animals that harm Australia's marine environment, social amenity or industries that use the marine environment; or have the potential to do so if they were to be introduced, established (that is, forming self-sustaining populations) or spread in Australia's marine environment (DAWR 2018). There are 60 known non-native marine species that have become established in WA waters. Most are temperate species, with only six that are exclusively tropical. The greatest number of introduced species is found in the south-west corner of WA (DoF 2016).

Not all marine species introduced into a new area become pests as not all of them will survive or may not manage to reproduce and establish a viable population. Many introduced marine species that establish self-sustaining populations cause no detectable harm. However, others have the potential to cause significant long-term economic, ecological and health consequences for the marine environment (DoF 2016).

Marine pests pose a major threat to the environment, economy and social amenity by disrupting ecological processes both directly (through predation or competition with native plants and animals) or indirectly (through habitat alteration). Once established, marine pests can rarely be eradicated, and their impacts are often long lasting (DAWR 2018).

Shallow water, coastal marine environments are most susceptible to the establishment of invasive populations, with most IMS associated with artificial substrates in disturbed shallow water environments such as ports and harbours (e.g. Glasby et al. 2007; Dafforn et al. 2009a, 2009b). Vessel undertaking the proposed survey activities in the operational area will be mobilised from Broome or Darwin which are described in Section 4.10.3 including a summary of their IMS status.

Within WA waters the marine pest, *Didemnum perlucidum* (white colonial sea squirt) is widely established in many ports, marinas and other locations (Smale & Childs 2012; Dias et al. 2016; DPIRD 2022). *D. perlucidum* has been recorded in natural and artificial marine environments in WA from Busselton to Broome and the NT in Darwin and surrounding coastal waters (Muñoz & McDonald 2014.) First identified in WA in 2010, further monitoring confirmed the presence of separate populations along approximately 2,800 km of WA coastline. This ascidian can survive temperatures between 15 and 30 ^{o}C and has been recorded at depths of up to 8 m; however, it is commonly found in the upper 1–3 m of the water column (Muñoz & McDonald 2014).

Eradication of this pest has not been possible, and the WA DPIRD manages *Didemnum perlucidum* only at the Montebello Islands where it is known to not have become established.

4.9 Cultural environment

4.9.1 World heritage areas

The World Heritage List is a list of places that are important to all the peoples of the world. The places on this list have special universal values above and beyond the values they hold for a particular nation. No world heritage areas overlap the operational area, combined EMBA, locations of potential shoreline contact or the planning area.

4.9.2 National heritage places

The National Heritage List is Australia's list of natural, historic and Indigenous places of outstanding significance to the nation. A place may have natural, Indigenous or historic values, or a combination of all three. No National heritage places overlap the operational area, combined EMBA or locations of potential shoreline contact. The West Kimberley national heritage place overlaps the planning area.

The West Kimberley

The West Kimberley was included on the National Heritage List in 2011 and has numerous values which contribute to the significance of the property, including indigenous, historic, aesthetic, cultural and natural heritage values (DCCEEW, 2025i). The West Kimberley is characterised by a diversity of landscapes and biological richness found in its cliffs, headlands, sandy beaches, rivers, waterfalls and islands.

4.9.3 Commonwealth heritage areas

The Commonwealth Heritage List contains places with natural, Indigenous and historic value owned by the Australian Government and protected under provisions of the EPBC Act. No Commonwealth heritage places overlap the operational area, combined EMBA or locations of potential shoreline contact. Within the planning area, two places are listed; Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve and Scott Reef and surrounds. Their natural heritage values are described within this EP in Section 4.2.4, 4.3.4 and 4.4.3.

4.9.4 Underwater cultural heritage

Underwater cultural heritage (UCH) sites are recognised as a part of the marine environment ecosystem. Under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cwlth), any shipwrecks, sunken aircraft or other types of cultural heritage over 75 years old are automatically afforded protection including their immediate environment and associated articles, regardless of whether or not their existence or precise location is known (DCCEEW 2024). Under this Act, there is also a provision to provide protection zones, that can range from 200 m to 3,200 m radius, surrounding the wrecks. These zones are in place to limit disturbance of the cultural heritage and also the surrounding environment.

A review of available historical and archaeological information was undertaken to provide a preliminary indication of the UCH potential within the operational area (Cosmos Archaeology 2025). The study found that there are no located maritime heritage sites within, and within the immediate vicinity of, the operational area. Based on available but incomplete information, Cosmos Archaeology (2025) reported that there is a very low likelihood of undiscovered ship or aircraft wrecks or wreckage being present within the vicinity of the operational area.

A search of the Australasian underwater cultural heritage database (AUCHD) and the WA Museum shipwrecks database identified no wrecks or artefacts within the operational area. In the Browse Island area several shipwrecked vessels were identified and include the:

- *Carleton* – sailing (transport) vessel wrecked in 1878
- *Runnymede* – sailing (transport with guano cargo) vessel wrecked in 1878
- *Matterhorn* – sailing (fishing/whaling) vessel wrecked in 1878
- *Selina* - sailing (transport with guano cargo) vessel wrecked in 1879
- *Berteaux* – sailing (transport with guano cargo) vessel wrecked in 1885
- *Bittern* – unknown vessel type wrecked in 1885
- *Florida* – sailing (schooner) vessel wrecked in 1887.

It is known that Browse Island was mined internationally for guano between 1878-1894 and due to storms, large tides and uncharted reefs, many vessels were lost in the area including sailing and fishing vessels (WAM 2008). Given the age of these shipwrecks the exact locations are unknown and are difficult to confirm. However, no evidence of shipwrecks or other underwater cultural heritage (aircraft or artefacts) have been recorded in previous site surveys undertaken by INPEX as part of the in Ichthys development or during the exploration of other adjacent permit areas.

The *Ann Millicent*, a sailing (transport) vessel was wrecked in 1888 on an uncharted reef to the south of Cartier Island (Parks Australia 2025c). After attempts to refloat it, the crew abandoned it and sailed for Timor. The WA Museum (2008) indicate that the ship's hull is broken up but at low tide the remains are visible with five anchors visible towards the bow and a corroded cast iron cannon that lies to the port side of the wreck. The site is accessible from the sea, but care is needed when approaching the reef.

All wrecks over 75 years old, including those described above, have automatic protection under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act* 2018. However, more modern wrecks such as those used to create artificial reefs are not afforded the same protection under the legislation. There are no sites within the EMBA that have declared protection zones under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act* 2018.

4.9.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage is recognised as the oldest continuing culture in the world and is central to Australia's national heritage (DCCEEW 2025b).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples continuing connection to country is recognised in Australia under both State/Territory and Commonwealth legislation. At a national level, the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth) establishes Native title, which recognises, under Australian common law, pre-existing Indigenous rights and interests according to traditional laws and customs.

In WA, recognition of Aboriginal rights is afforded by the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth) and *Land Administration Act 1997* (WA), which give rights to access, live upon, forage, harvest and hunt upon and carry out traditional cultural practises on country.

A search of the National Native Title Tribunal spatial dataset confirmed that Native Title has been determined for the whole of the Kimberley coastline and that in some instances may extend over land and sea (generally out to 3 nm). Given the EMBA and locations of potential shoreline contacted are located a considerable distance offshore from the Kimberley coast, no Native Title overlaps the operational area, combined EMBA or locations of potential shoreline contact.

Sea country and submerged historic landscapes

Over the 65,000 years of Aboriginal occupation of Australia, sea levels have fluctuated, rising from a peak low of -120 m at around 21,000 years ago relative to present levels, which resulted in the inundation of vast areas the continental shelf (Ward et al. 2022). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years, in some cases since before rising sea levels created these marine environments (DNP 2018a).

Sea country or saltwater country refers to the areas of the sea that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are particularly affiliated with. It is an estate of sea as well as land, containing sacred sites and inhabited by ancestral beings, existing in both the physical and spiritual world. Sea country is valued for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural identity, health and wellbeing (DNP 2018a). There is a considerable body of literature describing the complexity of the cultural, spiritual, ceremonial, territorial and economic connection between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the sea.

Although limited baseline surveys of submerged archaeology have been undertaken in Australia to date, submerged archaeological landscapes have recently been identified in WA through combined evidence of terrestrial ecology, coastal and marine geomorphology and sea-level studies (Benjamin et al. 2020; McCarthy et al. 2022). There is a potential for the existence of submerged landscapes with associated Aboriginal heritage values due to strong cultural connections between Traditional Owners and the sea (McCarthy et al. 2022). Such relationships and the connections with sea country transcends the landscape/seascape divide and the sea is not only a physical and temporal space, but also a mental map of ancestral journeys and rituals to nurture and pass on to future generations (Ward et al. 2022).

A review of available historical and archaeological information including Aboriginal heritage was undertaken to provide a preliminary indication of the UCH potential within the operational area (Cosmos Archaeology 2025). The study concluded that submerged terrestrial sites are unlikely to occur within the operational area, where water depth exceeds 130 m. At the height of the last glacial maximum sea levels were approximately 120-130 m lower than present (Cosmos Archaeology 2025). A review of existing bathymetry data indicated there were two areas shallower than 130 m in the operational area. Aboriginal structures such as fish traps and shell mounds as well as associated archaeological deposits that may have survived could be present in these shallow areas.

Many AMPs are of important cultural significance with fishing, hunting and the maintenance of Aboriginal heritage through ritual and stories considered to be important uses of nearshore and adjacent areas (DNP 2018a).

Typically, important heritage sites for ritual and stories, fishing and hunting are confined to nearshore and adjacent areas which are easily accessible from the Australian mainland or by small boats. None of these areas overlap the operational area or EMBA. These special places are the locations for ceremonies, burial sites, middens and rock art (Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation/Kimberely Land Council 2011). They may occur in WA marine parks along the Kimberley coastline which are recognised to contain places of cultural and spiritual importance where customary activities occur (Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation 2021).

INPEX also recognises the importance of intangible cultural heritage with regards to the interests of potentially relevant persons. Aboriginal communities are the custodians of such community-based traditions and rituals that are transmitted from generation to generation (UNESCO 2025).

Aboriginal sacred sites and other recognised heritage places

A search of the WA Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System confirmed there were no registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or features within the operational area, combined EMBA or locations of potential shoreline contact (Appendix B.4). Registered sites are typically located along the Kimberley coastline or islands adjacent to the WA coastline approximately 110 km from the operational area at the closest point. The closest registered sites relate to Cassini Island which is located approximately 55 km from the outer boundary of the EMBA at its closest point.

Aboriginal seasonal calendars

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have developed an understanding of the Australian environment over many thousands of years (BOM 2025b; CSIRO 2025). Aboriginal knowledge of the seasons is highly localised and unique to each Aboriginal group. As such, the number of seasons recognised in an annual cycle, the length of each season, and how they are locally defined and understood, differs a lot depending on where the seasonal knowledge of Country has developed (CSIRO 2025).

Within specific seasons certain activities occur; these include customary activities such as ceremonies and burn offs. Resource availability is also influenced by season such as the flowering of certain plants, identifying when eggs are available for collection or specific bird calls which indicate that yams are ready to eat (BOM 2025b).

Some examples of specific traditional activities, influenced by season, that may occur in Aboriginal communities along the Kimberley coast that are include:

- The Wunambal Gaambera (Uunguu coast) calendar shows that Yurrma (cold season; May to August) is the burning season which influences resource availability for the forthcoming seasons. The wet season (January to March) is an important time for hunting and fishing (BOM 2025c, Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation 2021).
- The Balanggarra calendar shows that when certain plants are flowering it is the best time to pick oysters (Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation/Kimberely Land Council 2011). During Yuwala (September to November) when wattles are flowering sharks and stingrays are fat for hunting, whereas in cold season burning occurs.

Traditional use of resources

The practice of traditional fishing includes taking turtles, dugong, fish and other marine life (DCCEEW 2025c), with traditional fishing methods consisting of the use of lines, hand collection, nets and spears (National Oceans Office 2004).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples actively manage their sea country in coastal waters of the NT and WA in order to protect and manage the marine environment, its resources, and cultural values. Areas of interest include the North Kimberley Marine Park, the wider Kimberley region, and Northern Territory coastlines. However, the offshore waters of the operational area and EMBA are not understood to be of specific value or interest for traditional fishing practices.

A National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey undertaken in 2000, reported that the greatest Aboriginal traditional fishing effort focused on saltwater environments, including estuarine, coastal, inshore (less than 5 km from the coast) and offshore (greater than 5 km from the coast) with offshore fishing activities representing only 2% of total indigenous fishing effort (National Oceans Office 2004).

4.10 Socioeconomic environment

4.10.1 Fishing

Commercially significant fish stocks, considered to be key indicator species, that may be present in the operational area are shown in Table 4-9, including spawning and aggregation times. Noting that many species have preferred spawning and aggregation areas that are shallow coastal habitats, reefs, headlands and estuaries.

Table 4-9: Commercially significant fish species

Key commercial fish species	Spawning/aggregation times
Goldband snapper (*Pristipomoides multidens*)	Goldband snapper typically occur in 50–200 m water depths, and often concentrated in depths from 80–150 m. They spawn throughout their range (rather than aggregating at specific locations) during November to May (extended peak spawning period).
Narrow-barred spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorini commerson)*	Spanish mackerel occur in continental shelf waters and congregate in coastal waters around reefs, shoals and headlands to feed and spawn, occurring typically in water depths from 1-50 m. They form spawning schools around inshore reefs with peak spawning period of September to January.
Red emperor (*Lutjanus sebae*)	Red emperor typically occur in 10–180 m water depths, and are often concentrated in depths from 60–120 m. They spawn throughout their range (rather than aggregating at specific locations) during September to June (with bimodal peaks from September to November and January to March).
Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*)	Southern bluefin tuna constitutes a single, highly migratory stock that spawns between September to April in the north-east Indian Ocean (off north-western Australia, around Christmas and Cocos islands, south of Indonesia) with juveniles then migrating southwards down the west coast of Australia (Butler et al. 2024) generally associated with coastal and continental shelf waters (AFMA 2025d). Southern bluefin tuna are pelagic species that can be found to depths of 500 m. Spawning is reported to occur in surface waters with surface water temperatures usually exceeding 24 ºC (Patterson et al 2008). It is thought that these surface waters may be necessary for the survival of eggs and larvae (Davis & Farley 2001).

Commercial fisheries – Australian waters

Within the EMBA, five Commonwealth-managed fisheries have the potential to operate. Four of these Commonwealth-managed fisheries have fishery management areas/boundaries that overlap the operational area as summarised in Table 4-10. One Commonwealth-managed commercial fishery, the Northern Prawn Fishery, overlaps the eastern edge of the planning area.

In addition to the Commonwealth-managed fisheries, 12 State-managed commercial fisheries have the potential to operate within the operational area and/or EMBA (Table 4-11). Although fisheries may have fishing management areas that overlap with the operational area and EMBA, it does not indicate that they are currently active within that area; however, there is a potential that they may be in the future. No additional State-managed commercial fisheries overlap the planning area.

Table 4-10: Commonwealth-managed commercial fisheries

Commercial fishery **(BOLD denotes overlap of fishery management area with the operational area)**	Fishery summary
North West Slope Trawl Fishery	The North West Slope Trawl Fishery predominantly targets scampi (*Metanephrops australiensis*) and deepwater prawn. The fishery is located in deep water from the coast of the Prince Regent National

Commercial fishery **(BOLD denotes overlap of fishery management area with the operational area)**	**Fishery summary**
	Park to Exmouth between the 200 m depth contour to the outer limit of the Australian Fishing Zone (AFMA 2025a; Butler et al. 2024). Using predominantly demersal trawl gear, three vessels operated in 2022-23. Latest data confirmed the total catch in the fishery for 2022-23 was 85.4 tonnes, slightly down from 85.8 tonnes in 2021-22. Australian scampi made up approximately 52% of the total catch in 2022–23, with the rest made up of mixed squids, various finfish and other crustaceans (Butler et al. 2024). It is the only active Commonwealth fishery in the vicinity of the operational area with reportedly low negligible trawl-fishing near the Ichthys field (Figure 4-8).
Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery	The Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) targets bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), broadbill swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) with striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) a minor component of the catch (Butler et al. 2024; AFMA 2025b). The Billfish Fishery covers the sea area west from the tip of Cape York in Queensland, around Western Australia, to the border between Victoria and South Australia. Fishing occurs in both the Australian Fishing Zone and adjacent high seas of the Indian Ocean (Butler et al. 2024). Latest data from the 2023 fishing season confirmed there were 93 vessels with statutory fishing rights with only two active vessels using pelagic longline fishing gear and one active vessel using minor line fishing (Butler et al. 2024). Although the fishing management area overlaps the operational area and the EMBA, in recent years, including 2023, fishing effort has been concentrated off south-west WA with occasional activity off South Australia (Butler et al. 2024).
Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery	The Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery covers the waters around WA out to 200 nm from the coast. The fishery targets the Indian Ocean skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (AFMA 2025c). Although 14 permits were in place during the 2022-23 season (latest available data), the fishery is not currently active (confirmed during consultation with Tuna Australia), and no vessels have fished for skipjack tuna since 2009 (AFMA 2025c). Historically most fishing effort has been from purse seine gear (Butler et al. 2024). A small amount of skipjack tuna is caught on longline in the WTBF as a minor-line component (Butler et al. 2024).
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery covers Australian waters out to 200 nm from the coast and includes the whole Australian EEZ, therefore the fishery overlaps the operational area and the EMBA. The fishery is managed under a quota system to ensure the species is not subject to overfishing. The latest data, from 2022-23, confirmed there were 85 statutory fishing right owners in the fishery. The SBT is a mixed method fishery, with purse seine, longline and minor line methods all used. In 2022-23 there were six active vessels using purse seine fishing gear and 24 active vessels using longline fishing gear (Butler et al. 2024). The purse seine sector targets school fish to grow out in ocean cages, while adult fish are targeted by the longline sector. Since 1992, most Australian catch has been taken by purse seine targeting juvenile (age 2-4 years) southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) between December and February each year. The catch is then transferred to aquaculture farming operations off the coast of Port Lincoln in South Australia (Butler et al. 2024; AFMA 2025d) and

Commercial fishery **(BOLD denotes overlap of fishery management area with the operational area)**	**Fishery summary**
	therefore does not overlap the operational area or the EMBA. Tuna Australia confirmed that all current SBT longline effort (generally between May and October) occurs on the southeast coast of Australia and around Tasmania. Southern bluefin tuna constitutes a single, highly migratory stock that spawns between September to April in the north-east Indian Ocean (off north-western Australia, around Christmas and Cocos islands, south of Indonesia) with juveniles then migrating southwards down the west coast of Australia (Butler et al. 2024).
Northern Prawn Fishery	The Northern Prawn Fishery extends from the JBG across the top end to the Gulf of Carpentaria (AFMA 2025e). The fishery uses otter trawl gear and operates during two seasons. The first season is from 1 April to 15 June, and during this time banana prawns are mainly caught. In the second season (1 August – 1 December) tiger prawns are predominantly caught. Either season has the potential to end early if catch rates fall below pre-set trigger levels (Butler et al 2024). Closures in between these seasons protect / allow recovery of the stocks. The EMBA overlaps a very small portion of the fishing management area (approximately 50 km^2) with no overlap of the operational area; therefore, no fishing activities are expected to be displaced or impacted. During consultation in the development of this EP the Northern Prawn Fishing Industry representative body (NPFI) confirmed that the fishery will be closed from 1 November to 1 August and that interaction with the proposed survey vessels is highly unlikely.

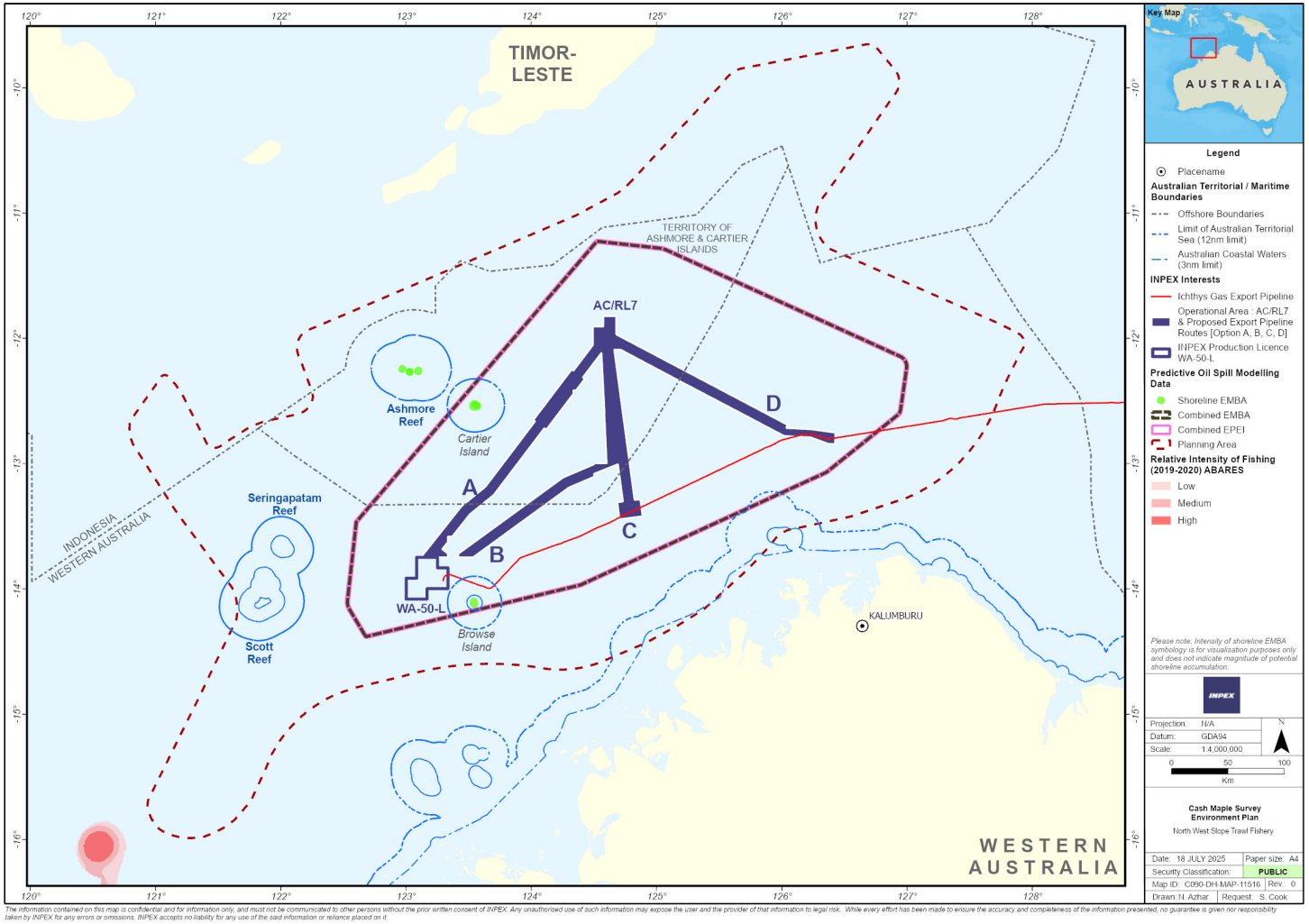


Figure 4-8: Commonwealth North West Slope Trawl Fishery maximum area fished 2013 - 2023

Table 4-11: State-managed commercial fisheries (WA DPIRD-managed)

Commercial fishery **(BOLD denotes overlap of fishery management area with operational area)**	**Fishery summary**
Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery (WA) Area 2 – offshore area	The Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery operates off the north-west coast of WA in the waters east of longitude 120°E and overlaps the operational area and the EMBA. Permitted fishing methods in Area 2 of the fishery include handline, dropline and fish traps, but since 2002 it has been a trap-based fishery which uses gear time access and spatial zones as the primary management measures. The main species landed by this fishery in the Kimberley subregion are goldband snapper and red emperor. In the 2023 fishing season eight vessels were active in the Kimberley with the catch for the fishery recorded as 1,450 tonnes; goldband snapper constituted 91% of the total catch (Newman et al. 2024). The fishing management area overlaps the operational area and the EMBA. FishCube data from WA DPIRD confirmed fishing effort (2014-2024) in 10 nm blocks that overlap the operational area. Therefore, licence holders in the Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery could be active within the operational area during the proposed activities. Fishing effort and catch data for the blocks that overlap the operational area and the EMBA is largely confidential; however, data indicates the number of fishing days for 10 nm blocks that overlap the operational area range from 1 day to 50 days per block (Figure 4-9).
Mackerel Managed Fishery (WA) Area 1 (Kimberley)	The Mackerel Managed Fishery uses near-surface trolling gear from vessels in coastal areas around reefs, shoals and headlands (WAFIC 2025a). The fishery targets Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson)* with total commercial landings in the fishery recorded as 242 tonnes in 2023 of which 159 tonnes were taken from the Kimberley management area (Area 1) (Newman et al. 2024). Five vessels were active during the 2023 season in Area 1 (Newman et al. 2024). The fishing management area overlaps the operational area and the EMBA. FishCube data from WA DPIRD confirmed fishing effort (2014-2024) in two 10 nm blocks that overlap the eastern end of pipeline route option D and a block on route C. Therefore, licence holders in the Mackerel Managed Fishery could be active within the operational area during the proposed activities. Fishing effort and catch data for one of the blocks that overlaps pipeline option route D is confidential; however, the other block has a fishing intensity of 1-10 days (Figure 4-10).

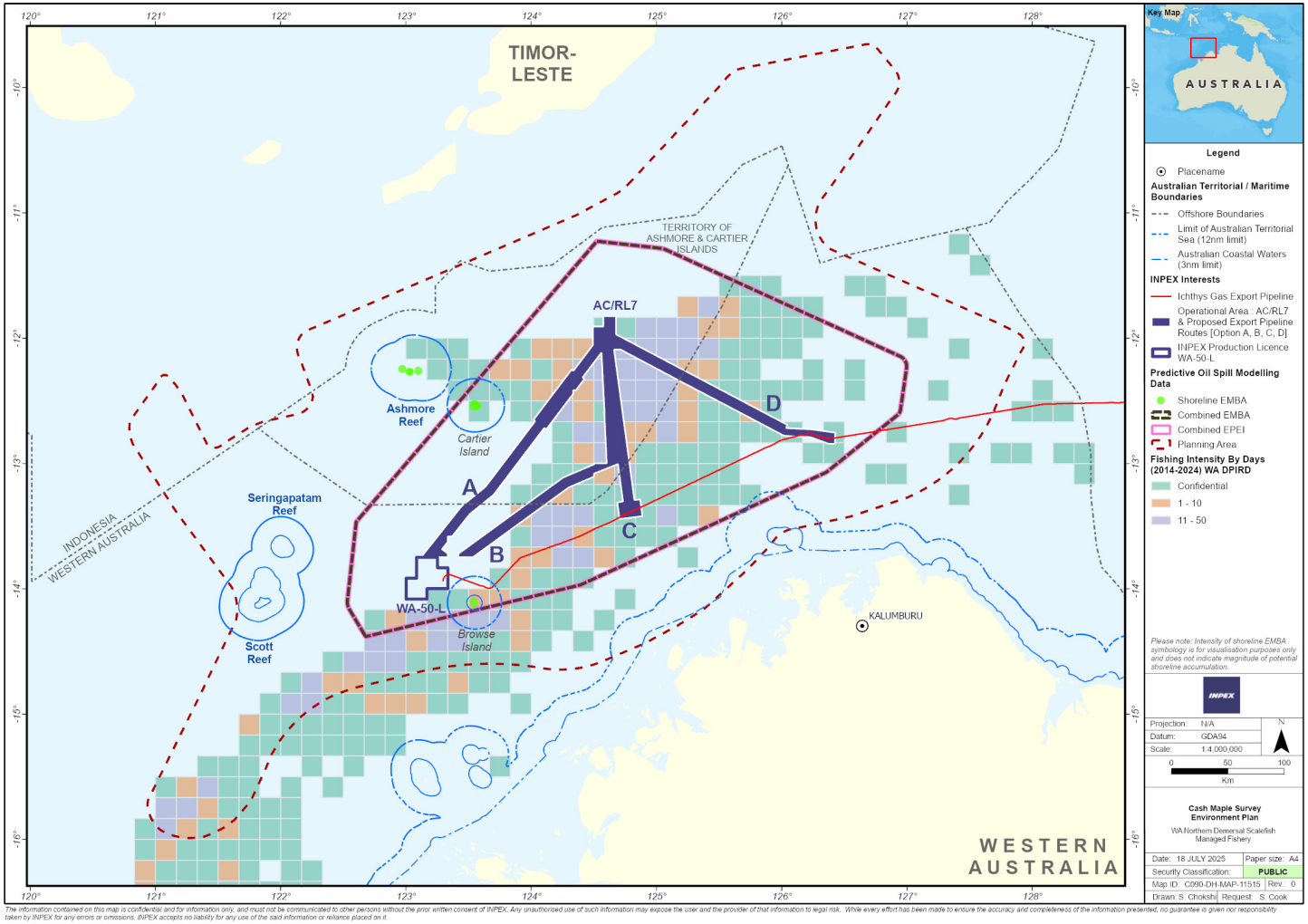
Commercial fishery **(BOLD denotes overlap of fishery management area with operational area)**	**Fishery summary**
Joint Authority Northern Shark Fishery (Cwlth/WA) Northern Zone **WA North Coast Shark Fishery (WA)**	The Joint Authority Northern Shark Fishery (JANSF) and WA North Coast Shark Fishery are managed by the Western Australia Fisheries Joint Authority (WAFJA) (AFMA 2025f). In 2023, a decision was made to streamline the reporting process of the WAFJA with the annual reports from 2022/23 onwards to be included as an appendix to the AFMA Annual Report. In 2005, management measures were put in place due to unsustainable fishing mortality levels of sandbar shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*). These measures resulted in a substantial decline in total fishing effort and an associated decrease in total reported catch (Patterson et al. 2021). Fishing activity has not been reported in the JANSF since 2008–09 therefore no fishing activity is expected to occur in the operational area or the EMBA.
Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery (WA) Zone 3 & 4	The Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery is the only remaining significant wild-stock fishery for pearl oysters in the world. It is a quota-based, dive fishery operating in the shallow coastal waters along the NWS with pearl oyster fishing vessels operating from the Lacepede Islands north of Broome to Exmouth Gulf in the south (WAFIC 2025b; Newman et al. 2024). The main fishing grounds (Zone 2) are off Eighty Mile Beach, WA. Total catch for the fishery in 2023 was 798,217 shells (Newman et al. 2024). FishCube data from WA DPIRD confirmed in recent years (2020- 2024) all effort and catch for the fishery occurred in waters offshore from Broome and further south in Zone 2 of the fishery. Indo-Pacific, silver-lipped pearl oysters (*Pinctada maxima)* are harvested by hand using a drift diving method, in which six to eight divers are attached to large outrigger booms on a vessel and towed slowly over the pearl oyster beds (WAFIC 2025b). Although the fishing management area overlaps the operational area and the EMBA no fishing activity is expected to occur.

Commercial fishery **(BOLD denotes overlap of fishery management area with operational area)**	**Fishery summary**
West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Fishery (WA)	The West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Fishery management area extends from Onslow north along the Kimberley coast out to the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ) and therefore overlaps the operational area and the EMBA. Catches are dominated by crystal crabs (*Chaceon albus*) using baited pots in a longline formation in shelf edge waters > 150 m (Newman et al. 2024) with vessels predominantly operating in water depths from 500-800 m (WAFIC 2025c). Three vessels were operating within the fishery during 2023 with a total catch of 123.1 tonnes of crystal crab taken from the West coast and Gascoyne bioregions, these bioregions do not overlap the operational area or the EMBA which is situated in the North coast bioregion as defined by WA DPIRD (Newman et al. 2024). The deep-sea crabs are live-landed at ports between Carnarvon and Fremantle (Newman et al. 2024). FishCube data from WA DPIRD confirmed in recent years (2020- 2024) all effort and catch for the fishery occurred in waters south of Dampier.
Abalone Managed Fishery (WA) **Northern Zone/Area 8**	The Abalone Managed Fishery includes the West Coast Roe's Abalone (*Haliotis roei*) resource and the South Coast Greenlip (*H. laevigata)* / Brownlip (*H. conicopora*) Abalone resource. Roe's abalone is found in commercial quantities from the South Australian/ WA border to Shark Bay. The commercial fishery harvest method is a single diver working off a 'hookah' (surface-supplied breathing apparatus) using an abalone 'iron' to prise the shellfish off rocks (WAFIC 2025d). The fishery operates in shallow coastal waters coinciding with abalone distributions (Newman et al. 2024). Although the fishing management area overlaps the operational area and the EMBA, no fishing effort occurs in either area given the water depth and lack of suitable habitat. FishCube data from WA DPIRD confirmed in recent years (2020- 2024) all effort and catch for the fishery occurred around Perth and along the southern coast of WA.

Commercial fishery **(BOLD denotes overlap of fishery management area with operational area)**	**Fishery summary**
Marine Aquarium Fish Fishery (WA)	The Marine Aquarium Fish Fishery may operate in all WA waters but typically is more active in coastal waters south of Broome with higher levels of effort around the Capes region, Perth, Geraldton, Exmouth, Dampier and Broome (Newman et al. 2024). The fishery resource potentially includes more than 1,500 species of marine aquarium fishes under the *Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery Management Plan 2018.* Operators are also permitted to take coral, live rock, algae, seagrass and invertebrates. Collection is either via hand or fishing line (Newman et al. 2024). Eleven out of twelve licences were active in 2023 with a total catch of 107,786 fishes and invertebrates (Newman et al. 2024). Catches were dominated by Scribbled Angelfish (*Chaetodontoplus duboulayi*) Black-axil Chromis (*Chromis atripectoralis*), Margined Coralfish (*Chelmon marginalis*) and Yellowtail Demoiselle (*Neopomacentrus azysron*) (Newman et al. 2024). Although the fishing management area overlaps the operational area and the EMBA, no fishing effort occurs in these areas given the water depth and lack of suitable habitat.
Specimen Shell Managed Fishery (WA)	The Specimen Shell Managed Fishery is based on the collection of individual shells for the purposes of display, collection, cataloguing, classification and sale. Approximately 200 different species of Specimen Shell are collected generally by hand in shallow coastal waters (Newman et al. 2024). The fishery has 30 licences with a maximum of 4 divers allowed in the water per licence at any one time with all collection to be undertaken by hand only. Total catch in 2023 was 5,807 shells. While the fishery covers the entire WA coastline, there is some concentration of effort in areas adjacent to population centres such as Broome and Exmouth. No fishing effort occurs in the operational area or EMBA given the water depth and lack of suitable habitat.

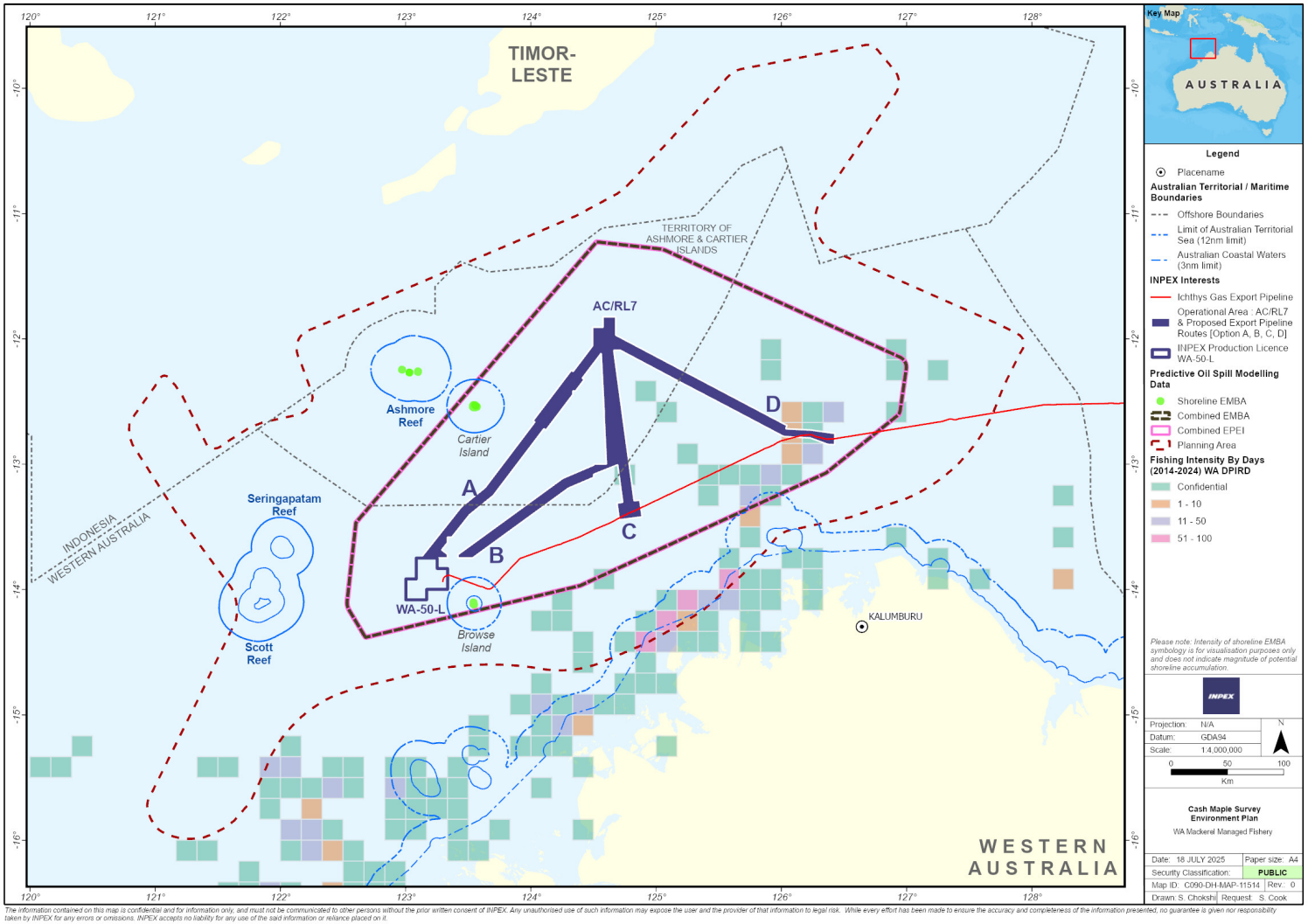
Commercial fishery **(BOLD denotes overlap of fishery management area with operational area)**	**Fishery summary**
Broome Prawn Managed Fishery (WA)	The Broome Prawn Fishery predominantly targets western king prawns (*Penaeus latisulcatus*) but also catches brown tiger prawns (*Penaeus esculentus*) and blue endeavour prawns (*Metapenaeus endeavouri*) using trawling methods (Newman et al. 2024). No commercial fishing occurred in 2023 (Newman et al. 2024). This is supported by FishCube data from WA DPIRD that confirmed in recent years (2020- 2024) the only effort and catch for the fishery occurred in three 10 nm blocks offshore approximately 15 km from Broome, which is related to trial fishing activities offshore Broome to assess catch rates. Although the fishing management area extends to overlap the operational area and the EMBA, no fishing effort occurs in these areas due to the water depth, lack of suitable habitat and that it is classified as a prohibited fishing area.
Hermit Crab Fishery (WA)	The Hermit Crab Fishery specifically targets the Australian land hermit crab (*Coenobita variabilis*) for the domestic and international live pet trade (Newman et al. 2024). *Coenobita variabilis* is a terrestrial species found in tropical areas throughout Australia. The fishery operates throughout the year and is one of two land-based commercial fisheries in WA. The fishery is currently permitted to fish in waters north of Exmouth Gulf and the fishery management area overlaps both the operational area and the EMBA; however, no effort occurs in these areas. The catch range of Australian land hermit crabs over the last 14 years (2010-2023) is between 50,000-106,000. The catch in 2023 is stated as within the historical range (Newman et al. 2024).
South West Coast Salmon Managed Fishery (WA)	South West Coast Salmon Managed Fishery targets Western Australian salmon (*Arripis truttaceus*). The fishing management area covers the entire WA waters and therefore overlaps the operational area and the EMBA. However, the fishery operates in the west coast bioregion between Kalbarri and Augusta and uses beach seine nets (WAFIC 2025e). In 2023 the total catch was 28.4 tonnes down from 82.9 tonnes in 2022 (Newman et al. 2024). No fishing effort occurs in the operational area or the EMBA with all catch taken in the South Coast Bioregion (Newman et al 2024).

Commercial fishery **(BOLD denotes overlap of fishery management area with operational area)**	**Fishery summary**
Kimberley Prawn Managed Fishery (WA)	The Kimberley Prawn Managed Fishery predominantly targets banana prawns (*Penaeus merguiensis*) but catch also includes western king prawns (*Penaeus latisulcatus)*, brown tiger prawns (*Penaeus esculentus*) and blue endeavour prawns (*Metapenaeus endeavouri*) using trawling methods (Newman et al. 2024). There are two fishing periods for the season (April to mid-June, then from August to the end of November) with around 78% of the total landings taken in the first fishing period. In 2023, total prawn landings were 108 tonnes from 5 vessels down from 238.5 tonnes with 10 vessels in 2022. All fishing effort occurred close to the WA mainland. The fishing management area overlaps the operational area and EMBA; however, no fishing effort occurs in the EMBA given the water depth and lack of suitable habitat. FishCube data from WA DPIRD confirmed fishing effort between 2020 and 2024 was only in blocks closer to the WA mainland and not in the offshore waters of the operational area or EMBA.



The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Figure 4-9: WA Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery fishing intensity by days 2014 - 2024



The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Figure 4-10: WA Mackerel Managed Fishery fishing intensity by days 2014-2024

Commercial fisheries – Perth Treaty area

Indonesia is the world's second largest producer of wild-capture fish, accounting for 9.9 million tons in 2016, 60% of which was from small-scale fishers (Muawanah et al. 2018).

The 1997 Perth Treaty formally defined EEZ and seabed boundaries between Australia and Indonesia, establishing jurisdictional rights over offshore resources. Within the Perth Treaty Area (Section 4.11) Indonesian commercial fisheries could be active.

The Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries manages Indonesian fisheries through 11 fishery management areas (FMA), of which FMA 573 overlaps a portion of AC/RL7 and the EMBA (Muawanah et al. 2018).

There are 11 fisheries management areas within Indonesian waters, one of which overlaps the Perth Treaty Area. Commercial fisheries are characterized by large vessels that employ medium-size purse seines, Danish seines and gillnets. Catches are multispecies in nature comprising demersal and pelagic species such as snappers, groupers, sweetlips, mackerels, anchovies, tunas (mostly skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye), penaeid shrimp and squids (FAO 2025).

Recreational fishing

A wide range of recreational activities occur within the NWMR. Recreational fishing activities peak in winter (April to October). Some of the recreationally important species of these coastal areas include barramundi, mangrove jack, jewfish and bream. Effort is concentrated in coastal waters along the Kimberley coastline around the population centres of Broome and Wyndham outside of the EMBA and planning area. Extended fishing charters are known to operate during certain times of the year to fishing spots off the WA coast.

Indonesian Traditional fishing

The Australian and Indonesian governments signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in 1974 (DSEWPaC 2012a) which permits fishing by Indonesian fishers, using traditional fishing methods only, in an area of Australian waters in the Timor Sea. The MoU area, within the Australian EEZ, known as the "MoU Box" (refer to Figure 4-12) which includes Browse Island, Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and various banks and shoals (Newman et al. 2024).

The MoU requires fishers to use traditional sail-powered fishing vessels and non-motorised equipment, and prohibits them from taking protected species, such as turtles, dugongs and clams. Fishers target a range of animals, including trepang, trochus, reef fish and sharks. Indonesian fishing effort is high at Scott Reef and also takes place at Browse Island.

Although the portion of the operational area (route A and B) falls within the MoU Box, due to the nature of traditional fishing activities (non-motorised equipment etc), fishing effort generally occurs in the shallow subtidal/intertidal habitats of the reefs and islands within the MoU Box.

Indonesian fishers traditionally fish for sedentary reef species including sea cucumbers, using sail boats in this area of Australian waters (AFMA 2025g; Newman et al. 2024) and traditional Indonesian fishing effort is intense at the Seringapatam Reef and Commonwealth Waters in the Scott Reef Complex KEF which lies outside the EMBA.

Traditional fishers operating within the MoU Box are not part of a formal commercial fishery, as such they do not require a permit or licence to be issued by the Indonesian or Australian governments to operate within the MoU Box. AFMA have confirmed to INPEX that they do not directly license or regulate the traditional fishers that may be operating in the MoU Box. Neither do they maintain any records to identify traditional fishers who may operate within the MoU Box.

4.10.2 Aquaculture

There are no aquaculture operations in the offshore waters of the operational area or EMBA. Aquaculture development in the region is dominated by the production of pearls from the species *Pinctada maxima.* A large number of pearl oysters for seeding are obtained from wild stocks and supplemented by hatchery-produced oysters with major hatcheries operating at Broome and the Dampier Peninsular (Newman et al. 2024). The wild shell collection occurs in shallow coastal waters (WAFIC 2025b). All the leases are within 35 m diving depth. There are no pearl farm sites within the EMBA or planning area as they are located along the Kimberley coast, particularly in the Buccaneer Archipelago, in Roebuck Bay and at the Montebello Islands.

4.10.3 Shipping and ports

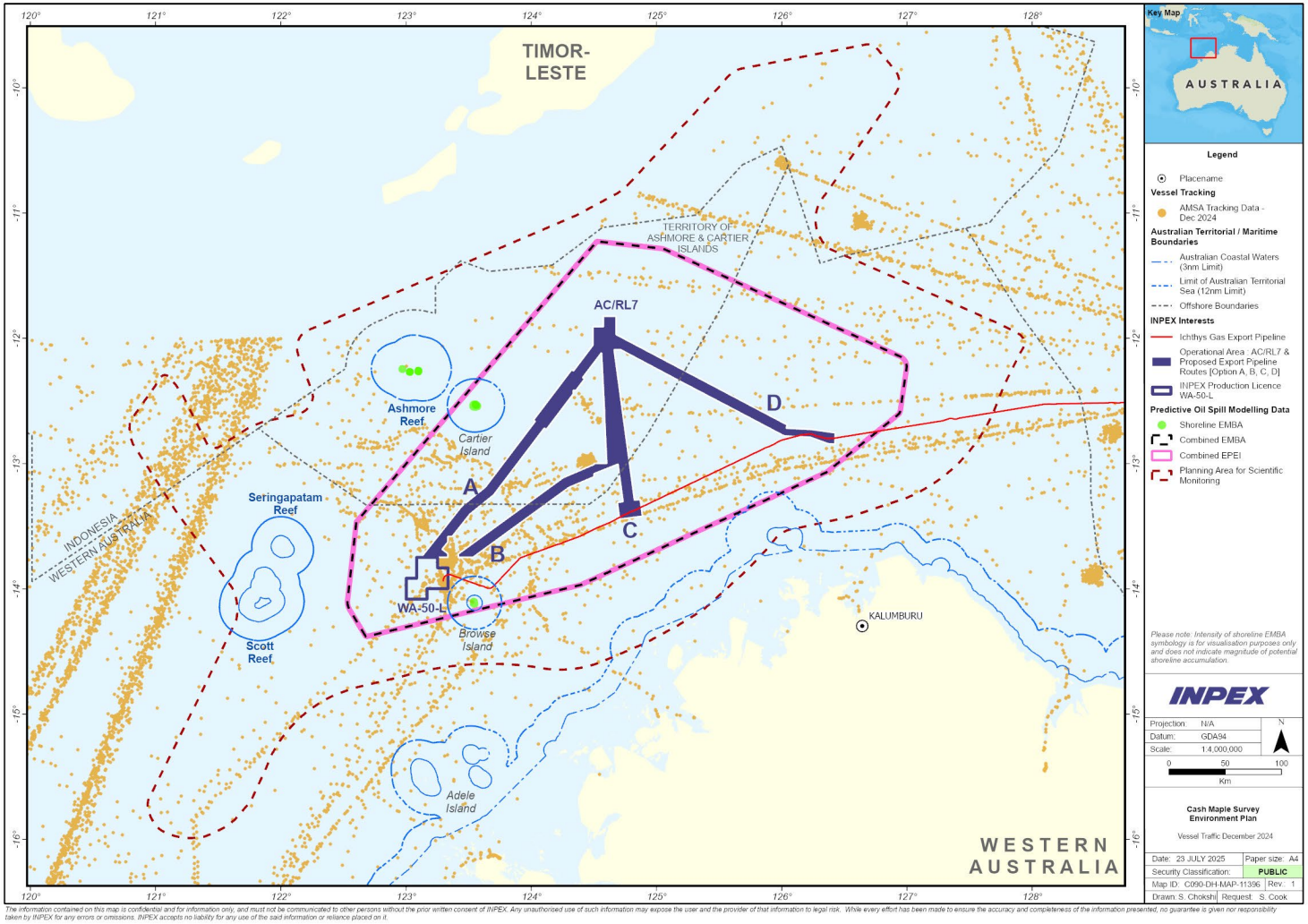
Vessel tracking data from AMSA's Craft Tracking System (CTS) for December 2024 is presented in Figure 4-11. CTS collects vessel traffic data from a variety of sources, including terrestrial and satellite shipborne Automatic Identification System (AIS) data sources. Figure 4-11 highlights the presence of commonly used transit routes in the vicinity of the operational area used by supply vessels routinely supporting offshore developments in the Browse Basin including the INPEX Ichthys and the Shell Prelude FLNG facility. The major shipping lanes linking WA to Indonesia are situated over 200 km to the west of the operational area (Figure 4-11).

Within Figure 4-11 there are clusters of vessel activity in close proximity to the operational area. A review of the Global Fishing Watch Map indicates that these clusters are likely to relate to fishing activity. The Global Fishing Watch Map uses automatic identification system (AIS) and vessel monitoring system (VMS) data collected from vessels and applies a fishing detection algorithm to determine apparent fishing activity based on changes in vessel speed and direction (Global Fishing Watch 2025). During consultation in the preparation of this EP, relevant persons confirmed that the operational area overlaps areas fished by licence holders within the Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery (WA) and the Mackerel Managed Fishery (refer to Table 4-11).

The closest ports to the operational area are Derby, Broome and Wyndham. These are small ports, exporting nickel, lead, zinc and cattle, and importing products to support their local communities. The Ports of Broome and Darwin typically provide supply facilities for the petroleum industry operating in the Browse Basin.

By comparison, the ports along the north-west and north coast, such as Onslow, Dampier, Cape Lambert, Port Hedland, and Darwin handle much larger tonnages of iron ore, and petroleum exports, with shipping routes throughout the region.

Vessels supporting the survey will be mobilised from Broome or Darwin. As all vessels have the potential to act as vectors for marine pests to these ports, a brief description of the current and historical IMS status of these ports is provided below.



The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Figure 4-11: Vessel tracking data (December 2024)

Broome Port

Broome Port is the largest deepwater port in the Kimberley region of WA and is managed by the Kimberley Ports Authority. Broome Port facilities comprise a single 650 m jetty from the shore to deep-water, with almost 600 m of berth space, which is designated into 12 berths. Aside from the main jetty, there are approximately 160 moorings in the port (Bridgwood and McDonald 2014). The port is the main fuel and container hub port for the Kimberley region, and in recent years its principal exports have been livestock and offshore drilling rig equipment and materials (Kimberley Ports Authority 2023).

Broome Port waters are dominated by the tidal regime of the region, with the spring tidal range in excess of 9.5 m. Substrates within Broome Port are predominantly soft mud tidal flats but some rocky substrates do occur with large expanses of substrate exposed at low tide. Submerged artificial substrates include the steel jetty piles as well as the boat moorings, although most of these are intertidal. Areas of mangroves exist within and nearby to Broome Port, particularly in Dampier Creek to the north-east, and in Willie Creek directly to the north (Bridgwood and McDonald 2014).

At Broome Port, the presence of IMS is monitored through the WA DPIRD's State-wide Array Surveillance Program (SWASP) (Kimberley Ports Authority 2023). The SWASP program involves the deployment of passive settlement arrays to monitor for growth and shoreline searches to identify potential IMS with surveillance occurring in ports every six months.

Previous incursions of IMS reported at Broome Port include black-striped mussel (*Mytilopsis sallei*) on illegal Indonesian fishing boats (McDonald 2008) and the colonial sea squirt (*D. perlucidum*) first reported in WA waters in 2010 (DPIRD 2022).

In comparison to Darwin Port, less information is available with respect to IMS that may be present in Broome Port. However, from the information presented it can be concluded that IMS have been identified in Broome Port and therefore it is not considered as a pristine environment.

Darwin Port

Darwin Port, located in Darwin Harbour in the NT, is a major service centre for the mining and energy sectors. Darwin Port operations consist of marine traffic of non-commercial vessels (e.g. recreational anglers) and trading vessels, including commercial ships carrying cargo and passengers, platform supply vessels, anchor-handling support vessels, tankers and bulk-cargo vessels.

Marine pest monitoring is managed by the NT Aquatic Biosecurity Unit. Artificial settlement units are located throughout Darwin Port, including on the INPEX Ichthys LNG and LPG jetties.

In 1999 an outbreak of black stripped mussels was recorded in three Darwin Port marinas. Following, a national response to the outbreak this species was successfully eradicated from invaded locations (Ferguson 2000).

A number of targeted marine pest monitoring programs have been executed in Darwin Port since 2010 (Cardno 2015, Golder Associates 2010), and through the course of these programs the following IMS have been detected; however, none of these are listed as noxious species by the NT government: *Magallana gigas* (presence of one shell valve) and *Caulerpa racemosa var. lamourouxii* (Golder Associates 2010) *Amphibalanus amphitrite* (barnacle), *Bugula neritina* (bryozoan) and the ascidians *Botryllus schlosseri, Botrylloides leachi* and *D. perlucidum* (Cardno 2015). While *M. gigas* was detected during a survey, as this was based on the presence of one shell valve, Golders Associates (2010) determined it was likely to be a discarded shell from oysters imported and purchased for human consumption and therefore its presence did not confirm this species had established in Darwin Port. *C. racemosa var. lamourouxii* is common in tropical and warm temperate seas and has previously been recorded in warmer waters in Australia including Darwin Harbour (Golders Associates 2010).

In summary, numerous IMS monitoring studies have been undertaken at Darwin Port with IMS identified. Therefore, Darwin Port is considered to be an operationally active environment rather than a pristine environment.

4.10.4 Other industries

Oil and gas industry

The Bonaparte and Browse Basin is subject to considerable petroleum and exploration activity. The closest operational production facilities to the operational area include:

- INPEX's Ichthys facility in WA-50-L (adjacent to route A)
- Shell Australia's Prelude FLNG facility in WA-44-L (adjacent to route A)
- Jadestone's Montara Venture facility in AC/L7 & AC/L8 (adjacent to route A and B).

Shell Australia is also developing the Crux gas field in AC/L10 which is located adjacent to route B with first gas anticipated in 2027.

The operational area does not directly overlap any operating oil and gas pipelines; however, route C and D both overlap the Ichthys GEP.

Telecommunications

The North West Cable System (NWCS) is a 2,000 km fibre optic cable between Port Hedland (WA) and Darwin (NT) that connects offshore oil and gas facilities in the Browse, Bonaparte and Carnarvon basins to onshore locations including Darwin and the Tiwi Islands (Vocus Group 2022). The NWCS system is managed by Vocus Communications, it was built as a cooperation between the telecommunications industry and oil and gas industries. The NWCS has been providing connectivity (high-speed data and voice communication services) to INPEX's Ichthys facility in WA-50-L since 2017 when the NWCS became operational. Consultation during the preparation of this EP confirmed that the NWCS fibre optic cable overlaps the operational area. The proposed Google Bosun cable route may also overlap with the operational area/EMBA.

Tourism

The marine tourism industry has experienced significant growth particularly along the Kimberley coast in recent decades. As coastal access is limited, tourists generally access the coast by boat from major population centres, such as Broome and Wyndham. Activities include recreational charter fishing (Section 4.10.1), diving, snorkelling, whale, turtle and dolphin watching and sightseeing cruises (Newman et al. 2024).

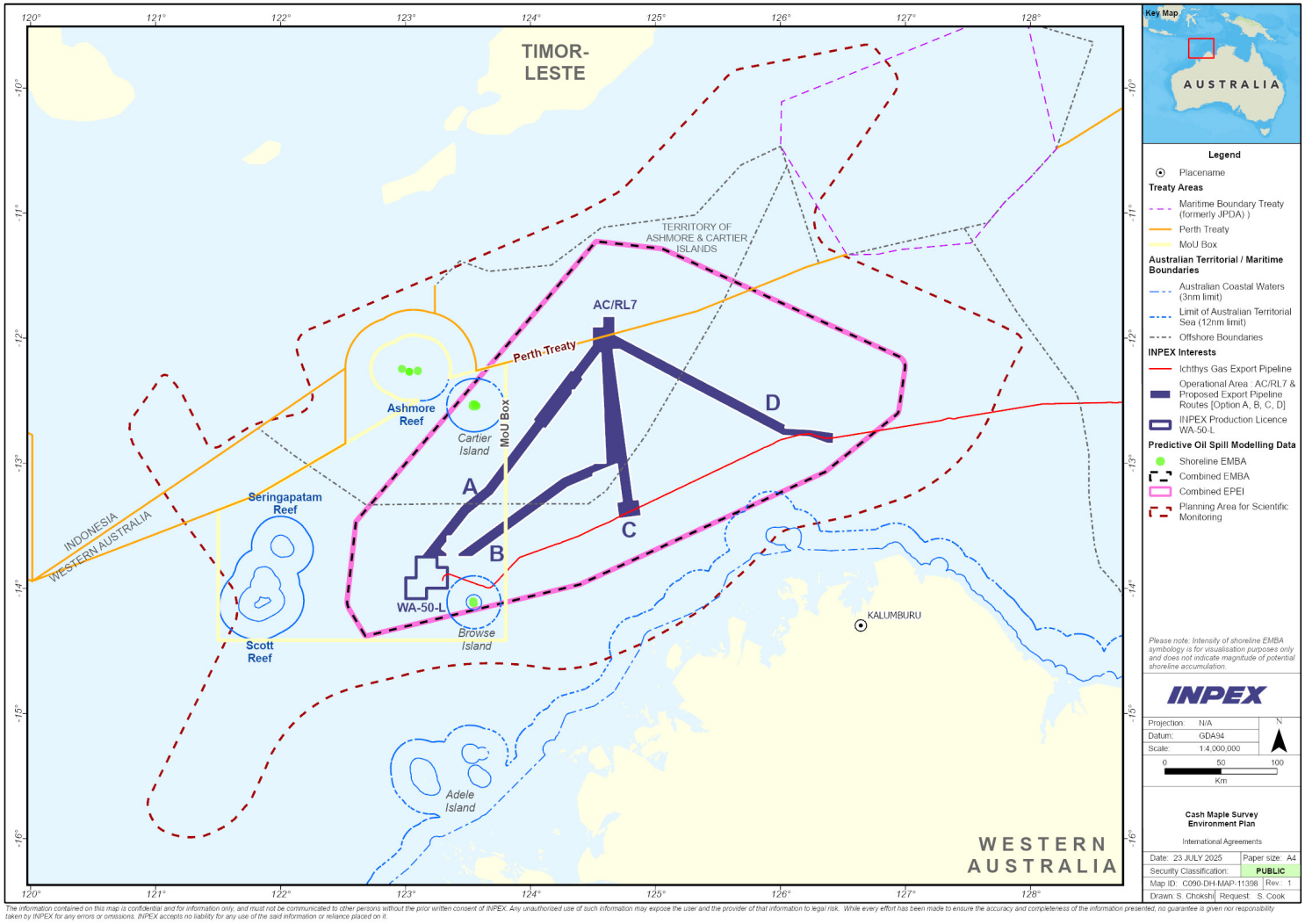
Tourism in the region typically peaks during the dry season (May to October) and generally occurs in water depths less than 30 m and around structures such as shipwrecks. Migrating humpback whales attracts visitors to the Kimberley coastline from approximately July to September. Sites of greatest interest to tourists include places to fish and areas for sightseeing which are generally outside of the EMBA. Luxury cruises take tourists along the Kimberley coastline and occasionally out to isolated coral atolls for fishing and diving. Diving locations may include Cartier Island (Newman et al. 2024).

Based on to the distance from land (over 110 km) no tourism activities are expected to occur within the operational area.

4.11 International agreements

The Perth Treaty (1997) is a treaty between the Australian and Indonesian governments that establishes an EEZ boundary and seabed boundaries in relation to an area in the Timor Sea (Figure 4-12). Under the Perth Treaty there are agreed areas of overlapping jurisdiction where Australia exercises seabed jurisdiction including exploration for petroleum and Indonesia exercises water column jurisdiction including fishing rights. Obligations under the Perth Treaty include that both governments must take effective measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment. Within Australia, consultation with the Indonesian government is managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The operational area, specifically AC/RL7, and the EMBA overlaps the Perth Treaty area.

The Treaty Between Australia and the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste Establishing Their Maritime Boundaries in the Timor Sea (known as the Maritime Boundary Treaty) was signed by Australia and Timor-Leste in 2018 and was brought into force in 2019. The Maritime Boundary Treaty establishes permanent maritime boundaries between Australia and Timor-Leste in the Timor Sea and recognises both states' sovereign rights. Neither the operational area nor the EMBA overlap the area covered by the Maritime Boundary Treaty; however, the planning area for scientific monitoring does marginally overlap (Figure 4-12).



The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Figure 4-12: International agreements

4.12 Timing of key ecological and socio-economic sensitivities

Timing of key ecological and socio-economic sensitivities relevant to the operational area and EMBA/EPEI are provided in Table 4-12.

Table 4-12: Timing of key sensitivities relevant to the operational area and EMBA/EPEI

Key:												
Sensitivity / activity occurs												
Peak period (if known)												
	Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Environmental Sensitivity												
Coral reefs												
Coral spawning												
Marine Mammals												
Pygmy blue whale: migration												
Marine Mammals												
Whale shark: foraging												
Marine turtles (stocks are defined as per the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia, DEE 2017a)												
Green turtle: Nesting/internesting (Browse Island stock)												
Foraging: Loggerhead, olive ridley, hawksbill, green, flatback turtles												
Seabirds and migratory shorebirds												
Wedge-tailed shearwater: breeding												
Greater frigatebird: breeding												
Lesser frigatebird: breeding												
White-tailed tropicbird: breeding												
Brown booby: breeding												
Red footed booby: breeding												
Commercial fish species												
Goldband snapper spawning												
Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel spawning												
Red emperor spawning												
Southern bluefin tuna spawning												
Commercial fisheries active within the operational area												
North west slope trawl fishery (Cwlth)												
Northern demersal scalefish managed fishery (WA) Area 2												
Mackerel Managed Fishery (WA) Area 1												
Tourism and recreation												

Key:												
Sensitivity / activity occurs												
Peak period (if known)												
	Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Tourism – charter fishing, diving, snorkelling, whale, turtle and dolphin watching and sightseeing cruises												
Recreational fishing												
Aboriginal seasonal activities												
Wunambal Gaambera – Yurrma is the burning season which influences resource availability for the forthcoming seasons												
Wunambal Gaambera – wet season important time for hunting and fishing												
Balanggarra - Oysters are collected for food along Kimberley coast												
Balanggarra – sharks and stingrays are hunted for food along Kimberley coast												

4.13 Summary of values and sensitivities

4.13.1 Operational area

Table 4-13: Particular values and sensitivities potentially within the operational area

Value and sensitivity		Description
Receptors that are considered socially important including socio-economic and cultural heritage values.		Fisheries (commercial and traditional).
Benthic primary producer habitat, defined by the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority (WA EPA) Environmental Assessment Guideline No. 3 *Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Protection of Benthic Primary Producer Habitat in Western Australia's Marine Environment* as functional ecological communities that inhabit the seabed within which algae (e.g. macroalgae, turf and benthic microalgae), seagrass, mangroves, corals, or mixtures of these groups, are prominent components.		None identified within the operational area.
Regionally important areas of high diversity (such as shoals and banks).		The operational area overlaps 3 KEFs • Continental slope demersal fish communities (overlaps route A & B) • Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour (overlaps route B & C) • Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf (overlaps route D only).
World heritage values of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act.		None identified within the operational area.
National heritage values of a National Heritage place within the meaning of the EPBC Act.		None identified within the operational area.
Ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland within the meaning of the EPBC Act.		None identified within the operational area.
Presence of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community within the meaning of the EPBC Act.		A number of threatened species or migratory species have been identified as having the potential to transit through the operational area. These have been categorised as marine fauna (Section 4.7.4): • marine mammals • marine reptiles • fishes and sharks • marine avifauna. Also refer to Appendix A (EPBC Act Protected Matters Report).
Presence of a listed migratory species within the meaning of the EPBC Act.		
Any values and sensitivities that exist in, or in relation to, part or all of:	a Commonwealth marine area within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	Productivity and diversity associated with planktonic communities and benthic communities.

Value and sensitivity		Description
	Commonwealth land within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	None identified within the operational area.
BIAs associated with EPBC-listed species.		BIAs overlapped by the operational area include: • marine avifauna breeding • whale shark foraging.

4.13.2 EMBA and EPEI

Table 4-14: Particular values and sensitivities potentially within the EMBA/EPEI

Value and sensitivity	Description
Receptors that are considered socially important including socio-economic and cultural heritage values.	Fisheries (commercial and traditional)
Benthic primary producer habitat, defined by the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority (WA EPA) Environmental Assessment Guideline No. 3 *Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Protection of Benthic Primary Producer Habitat in Western Australia's Marine Environment* as functional ecological communities that inhabit the seabed within which algae (e.g. macroalgae, turf and benthic microalgae), seagrass, mangroves, corals, or mixtures of these groups, are prominent components.	Benthic primary producer habitats are described in Section 4.7.2 and include the KEFs listed below.
Regionally important areas of high diversity (such as shoals and banks).	KEFs: • Continental slope demersal fish communities • Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour • Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf • Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters. Benthic habitats: • Various banks and shoals, coral reefs, seagrass (Section 4.7.2) Shoreline habitats: • Islands and sandy beaches (Section 4.7.3).
World heritage values of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	None identified within the EMBA/EPEI.
National heritage values of a National Heritage place within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	None identified within the EMBA/EPEI.
Ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	One Ramsar site at Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve.
Presence of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	A number of threatened species or migratory species have been identified as having the potential to transit through the EMBA/EPEI.

Value and sensitivity		Description
Presence of a listed migratory species within the meaning of the EPBC Act.		These have been categorised as marine fauna (Section 4.7.4): • marine mammals • marine reptiles • fishes and sharks • marine avifauna. Also refer to Appendix A (EPBC Act Protected Matters Report).
Any values and sensitivities that exist in, or in relation to, part or all of:	a Commonwealth marine area within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	Productivity and diversity associated with planktonic communities and benthic communities.
	Commonwealth land within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	None identified within the EMBA/EPEI.
BIAs associated with EPBC-listed species.		A number of BIAs are present within the EMBA/EPEI including: Marine mammals • pygmy blue whale migration • Dugong foraging, breeding and calving Marine reptiles • Turtle nesting, internesting and foraging Fish and sharks • whale shark foraging • KEFs associated with increased species diversity and abundance (i.e. continental slope demersal fish communities and the ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour). Marine avifauna • breeding areas associated with shoreline habitats (e.g. Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and along the Kimberley coastline).

4.13.3 Planning area

Table 4-15: Particular values and sensitivities potentially within the planning area

Value and sensitivity	Description
Receptors that are considered socially important including socio-economic and cultural heritage values.	Fisheries (commercial and traditional)
Benthic primary producer habitat, defined by the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority (WA EPA) Environmental Assessment Guideline No. 3 *Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Protection of Benthic Primary Producer Habitat in Western Australia's Marine Environment* as functional ecological communities that inhabit the seabed within which algae (e.g. macroalgae, turf and benthic microalgae), seagrass, mangroves, corals, or mixtures of these groups, are prominent components.	Benthic primary producer habitats are described in Section 4.7.2 and include the KEFs listed below.
Regionally important areas of high diversity (such as shoals and banks).	KEFs: • Continental slope demersal fish communities • Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour • Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf • Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters. • Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin • Seringapatam Reef and Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef Complex Benthic habitats: • Various banks and shoals, coral reefs, seagrass (Section 4.7.2) Shoreline habitats: • Islands and sandy beaches (Section 4.7.3).
World heritage values of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	None identified within the planning area.
National heritage values of a National Heritage place within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	One National heritage place at the West Kimberley.
Ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	One Ramsar site at Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve.
Presence of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	A number of threatened species or migratory species have been identified as having the potential to transit through the planning area. These have been categorised as marine fauna (Section 4.7.4): • marine mammals • marine reptiles • fishes and sharks • marine avifauna.
Presence of a listed migratory species within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	

Value and sensitivity		Description
		Also refer to Appendix A (EPBC Act Protected Matters Report).
Any values and sensitivities that exist in, or in relation to, part or all of:	a Commonwealth marine area within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	Productivity and diversity associated with planktonic communities and benthic communities.
	Commonwealth land within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	None identified within the planning area.
BIAs associated with EPBC-listed species.		A number of BIAs are present within the planning area including: Marine mammals • pygmy blue whale migration and foraging • Australian snubfin dolphin foraging, breeding, calving and resting • Indo-pacific humpback dolphin foraging and calving • Dugong foraging, breeding and calving Marine reptiles • Turtle nesting, interesting, mating and foraging Fish and sharks • whale shark foraging • KEFs associated with increased species diversity and abundance (i.e. continental slope demersal fish communities and the ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour). Marine avifauna • breeding areas and resting areas associated with shoreline habitats (e.g. Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and along the Kimberley coastline).

5 CONSULTATION

This section of the EP, in conjunction with Appendix B, describes consultation undertaken by INPEX between 13 March 2025 and submission of the EP for assessment by NOPSEMA.

5.1 Relevant persons consultation

During the consultation process described in this section of the EP and Appendices B.1 - B.4, the following guidance was considered at various stages to reflect industry best practice:

- Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (NOPSEMA 2024a)
- Petroleum activities and Australian marine parks (NOPSEMA 2024b)
- Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area (NOPSEMA 2024c)
- Interim Engaging with First Nations People and Communities on Assessments and Approvals Under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (DCCEEW 2023b)
- Consultation approach for unplanned events (WAFIC 2023)
- INPEX's Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Engagement Policy (0000-A0-POL-60003) and Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Engagement Standard (0000-A0-STD-60006)
- AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard (Accountability 2015).

5.1.1 Identified Relevant persons

A complete list of relevant persons applicable to the proposed petroleum activity is presented in Appendix B.2 which also includes relevant persons identified through discussions with other relevant persons or through extended enquiry (broader consultation) activities.

As described in Appendix B.1, there may be persons who have functions, interests or activities that occur within the EMBA, as calculated by the oil spill modelling included in the EP at the initial time of submission. However, those functions, interests or activities may not be affected by INPEX's activities. Where no environmental or ecological impacts are predicted within a geographical area, there can be no corresponding impacts on a person's functions, interests or activities. There may also be instances where potential environmental or ecological impacts are predicted to occur within an area; however, despite a geographical overlap this will not necessarily equate to an impact on a person's functions, interests or activities. Where a person's functions, interests or activities within the EMBA are not affected they have not been identified as a relevant person (as defined under OPGGS (E) Regulation 25(1)).

When identifying relevant persons, INPEX uses a comprehensive register that includes persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities that have the potential to fall within; or have jurisdiction over matters within the Enquiry Boundary (refer to Appendix B1 specifically Section 3.1.1). The assessment of whether certain individuals/organisations might be relevant occurs during the relevant persons identification workshop. During the workshop, a basis for selection or omission is documented for all stakeholders considered and is based on whether functions, activities or interests overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA. Under Regulation 25(1)(e) INPEX may also include any other person or organisation as relevant.

The outcome of the workshop for the proposed survey identified relevant persons from within each of the following categories (the full list presented in Appendix B.2):

- Government departments, agencies and authorities
- Local Government Authorities
- Commercial fishers
- Businesses
- Oil, gas or greenhouse gas titleholders
- Environmental organisations
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, Traditional Owners, Native Title Representative Bodies and other Indigenous community organisations.

Government departments, agencies and authorities

Government departments, agencies and authorities are determined as relevant where their functions or activities overlap the EMBA so long as their functions/activities/jurisdictions are applicable to the activities and/or values described in the EP (Section 3 and 4 respectively). For example, the DCCEEW – environmental approvals: Sea Dumping section is not relevant to the activities to be carried out under the EP and so they are not presented in the list of relevant persons.

Commercial fishers

For commercial fisheries, during the relevant person identification workshop a review of the extent of all published fishing management areas is undertaken. Fishing catch and effort data provided by WA and NT government departments such as data from WA DPIRD Fishcube is also reviewed. Commercial fisheries with fishery management areas that overlap the EMBA are considered relevant persons regardless of whether there has been any fishing activity reported in the last 10 years. This is a conservative approach to reflect that fisheries may be active anywhere within their management area.

Businesses

Only businesses reliant on marine or coastal environments were considered relevant if the location of their operations overlap the operational area, EMBA or areas of potential shoreline contact. For example, fishing charters that may provide tours/day trips to areas in the EMBA and therefore may be impacted by an oil spill such as exclusion from an area and any associated loss of revenue etc. Although not relevant to this EP, it may also include businesses that offer beach camping which may be affected in the event of shoreline contact.

Other businesses identified as relevant persons included owners and developers of subsea cables and associated infrastructure for both existing and proposed future cables.

Oil, gas or greenhouse gas titleholders

Given that other oil and gas or greenhouse gas titleholders understand the offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas industry and the potential consequences of associated activities. For this EP, INPEX identified those titleholders with permits that overlapped the operational area as relevant persons.

Environmental organisations

Environmental organisations identified as relevant persons for the EP are limited to those with invested local interests within the area of possible consequence of the activity (i.e. state, territory and local area organisations). Other organisations that have self-identified as being relevant due to a specific function, interest or activity that directly relates to the possible consequences of the activity for other INPEX EPs are also included as relevant.

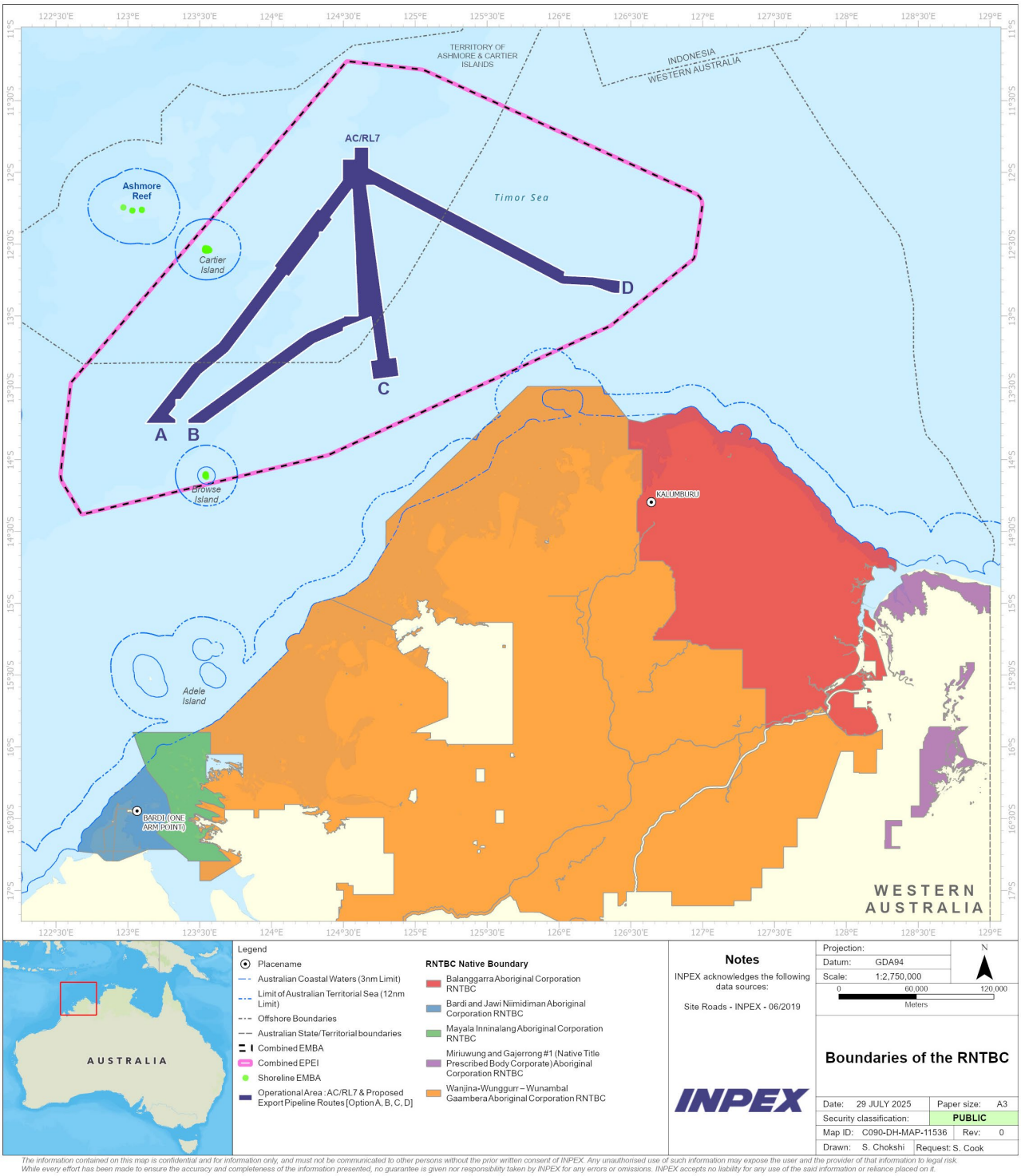
Environmental organisations acting as a legal service are not considered relevant; however, persons they represent may be, where their functions, interests or activities directly relate to the possible consequences of the activity.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, Traditional Owners, Native Title Representative Bodies and other Indigenous community organisations

Where an EMBA is located a significant distance offshore and there is no overlap or adjacency, including with potential shoreline contact locations, as is the case of this EP, the potential of impact to the interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples is considered on a case-by-case basis.

For this EP, Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC) boundaries along the stretch of the Kimberely coastline corresponding to the offshore area covered by the EMBA were noted as Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation and Wunambal Gamberra Aboriginal Corporation (Figure 5-1). In order to be identified as relevant persons, the functions, interests or activities of Aboriginal peoples need to either overlap the EMBA or be adjacent to the EMBA, where adjacent is defined as "close to or near something, often physically touching or sharing a boundary".

There was no direct overlap with the EMBA (floating/dissolved/entrained or shoreline contact) for either of these RNTBCs boundary areas. However, given the uncertainty regarding the extent of sea country, INPEX have identified these groups as relevant persons under Regulation 25 category (e). At the closest point, the EMBA is approximately 15 km from the outer extent of the Wunambal Gamberra Aboriginal Corporation boundary area and 72 km from the boundary of the Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation.



The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Figure 5-1: Registered Native Title Body Corporate boundaries

International persons

MoU Box

The operational area (routes A and B) and the EMBA/EPEI overlap the MoU Box. However, traditional Indonesian fishing effort is focussed on shallow waters such as those found at the Scott Reef complex and Browse Island where the target sedentary reef-species are generally encountered.

The MoU Box overlaps Australian waters, and the majority of traditional fishing activities occur at locations such as reefs and islands within AMPs whose values are described in Section 4.3. AMPs are managed by the Director of National Parks with whom INPEX has consulted with on this activity during 2025.

During previous consultation with AFMA in September 2023 for another EP, INPEX confirmed that AFMA does not directly license or regulate the traditional fishers that may be operating in the MoU Box, nor does it maintain a register of contact details for these traditional Indonesian fishers. As there is no requirement for traditional fishers to be licensed by either the Australian or Indonesian governments there is no publicly available information to identify these individuals.

Perth Treaty area

As the operational area, specifically AC/RL7, and the EMBA extend into the waters of the Perth Treaty area, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) - Perth Treaty, was identified as a relevant person. This is because within Australia, consultation with the Indonesian government is managed by DFAT.

Through consultation with the DFAT – Perth Treaty, INPEX was recommended to consult directly with the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia (herein referred to as the Embassy) and therefore INPEX also identified the Embassy as a relevant person.

Advice obtained during consultation with the Embassy lead to the identification of several Indonesian government ministries/directorates/agencies as relevant persons with which INPEX has consulted and shared information about the proposed survey activities.

5.1.2 Consultation approaches and activities

INPEX utilised a range of tools to consult with relevant persons in the most appropriate and effective manner and as described in Appendix B.1, noting that specific consultation approaches may be required for certain groups of relevant persons. A variety of consultation approaches and materials were used for the development of this EP and examples are presented in Appendix B.3.

Categorisation of relevant persons and consultation requirements

Once assessed as relevant, specific requirements for consultation were established with each relevant person categorised to ensure they received appropriate consultation materials as summarised in Table 5-1.

The categorisation process, completed during the relevant person identification workshop, described in Appendix B.1, was undertaken prior to consultation activities occurring in 2025. The outcome of the categorisation for each relevant person is presented in Appendix B.2 and was used as an initial guide for establishing expected levels and proposed methods of engagement.

Table 5-1: Summary of the categories of relevant persons and consultation strategy

Category	Description of category
Category 1	Relevant persons who may be affected by planned activities. Relevant persons who have published / known requirements on how they wish to be consulted with.
Category 2	May be affected directly or indirectly by unplanned activities (within the EMBA). Those that require information regarding unplanned activities (i.e. spills).
Category 3	Anyone else who may be indirectly impacted or have interests. Includes extended enquiry for persons who are not known to INPEX.
Consultation strategy level	
Level A	Work with relevant person to ensure targeted and tailored information is provided to enable an effective consultation process - may include meetings or presentations, scheduled phone calls and specific information. As appropriate, direct engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons may be undertaken to co-design consultation approaches.
Level B	Specific information based on known information needs - may require ongoing, iterative consultation over an extended period of time. As appropriate, direct engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons may be undertaken to co-design consultation approaches.
Level C	Broader, higher-level consultation - may include emailed factsheets or information, with access to EP specific website or similar.
Level D	Extended enquiry – advertisements in newspapers throughout Australia, social media/media information directing people to an EP specific website.

Preparation for consultation

EP summary website

In preparation for consultation in 2025, INPEX developed an EP summary website (https://anz.planengage.com/cashmaplesurvey) as the primary tool to convey information about the proposed activities, potential environmental risks and controls in place (INPEX 2025). A link to the website was included in emails and a QR code included in letters sent directly to relevant persons. The QR code or a link to the website was also published in newspapers and on social media as part of the extended enquiry (broader consultation) process.

The website was published on 12 March 2025 and provided a summary of the following:

- What is an environment plan? – to provide background information on the purpose of an EP.
- EP consultation requirements – to describe how titleholders must identify and consult with relevant persons when developing or revising an EP.
- Overview of activities – to provide details on the proposed activities covered by this EP.

- Location – presented a location map with coordinates of the operational area and a video to introduce the concept of oil spill modelling and how this is used to generate the EMBA.
- Schedule, timing and duration of activities – to provide details on the duration and expected timeframe when the activity will occur.
- Methodology – to describe the techniques to be used during the proposed activities.
- Environmental values and sensitivities – presented a selection of maps to describe environmental sensitivities in the EMBA and distances from the operational area to environmentally sensitive areas such as KEFs, marine parks and coral reefs.
- Risk assessment process – to describe the process and risk matrix used by INPEX to undertake the assessment including consequence, likelihood and ALARP.
- Outcomes of the risk assessment process – presented a summary table of the aspects, impacts, proposed controls, residual risk and ALARP and acceptability assessments for planned and unplanned activities in the operational area and the EMBA.
- Oil spill response capability – described INPEX's Browse Regional OPEP including links to access the documents.

In addition to the information about the proposed activities the website provided definitions for key terms and links to other relevant sources to help readers better understand the information presented. Website visitors were presented with the opportunity to submit feedback and suggestions directly to INPEX through the website and were also given the option to contact the company by telephone number as an alternative means of engagement.

In-person meetings

In addition to the distribution of EP specific information (emails/letters/QR code to EP specific website, etc.), consultation specifically undertaken during the development of this EP included several in-person meetings (Appendix B.4). Prior to the submission of this EP some meetings were held virtually and where culturally more appropriate they were on a face-to-face basis. A record of all meetings is presented along with the full records of all correspondence in a 'Sensitive Matters Report' that is submitted to NOPSEMA separately to this EP.

Information sheet

An information sheet providing an overview of the proposed activities, including a map outlining key locations and associated timeframes, was developed and distributed to identified relevant persons. It was also published on the INPEX Australia website to maximise accessibility. The fact sheet included a QR code linking to the EP summary website, as well as contact details (email and phone number) to enable stakeholders to provide feedback on the proposed activities.

As outlined in Section 5.1.1, during the consultation period, INPEX received advice which resulted in the identification of several Indonesian government ministries, directorates, and agencies as additional relevant persons. To facilitate engagement, the fact sheet was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, with a link published on the EP summary website and copies shared directly with the identified Indonesian stakeholders.

Extended enquiry (broader consultation) activities

INPEX uses its relevant person identification methodology (Appendix B.1) as the primary mechanism to ascertain and identify relevant persons under Regulation 25.

INPEX acknowledges that beyond directly identified stakeholders, other individuals, organisations, departments, or agencies may consider themselves relevant to the proposed activity and wish to participate in the consultation process. To proactively accommodate these broader interests, INPEX supplemented its primary engagement mechanisms with public advertising initiatives. This included outreach through newspapers, social media platforms, and online channels to raise awareness and provide information about the proposed activities.

Social media represents a widely used communication medium in Australia, with an estimated 20.9 million users recorded in January 2025—accounting for approximately 77.9% of the national population (DataReportal 2025). It is also actively used by potentially relevant stakeholders, such as Aboriginal Corporations and fishing industry bodies. INPEX therefore considers strategic use of social media, particularly via geotargeted campaigns, an effective method to reach and identify additional interested parties.

The objective of the extended enquiry approach was to increase public awareness about the proposed activity. This was achieved through targeted outreach efforts and in addition to reaching existing relevant persons, this method served as an avenue to engage previously unidentified stakeholders, ensuring their perspectives could be captured.

As detailed in Appendix B.1, the extended enquiry process also served as a means of ongoing communication throughout the consultation period by sharing information with identified relevant persons and supporting an ongoing mechanism for relevant persons to provide feedback to INPEX.

Newspaper/print advertising

As outlined in Table 5-2, INPEX published advertisements in national and regional newspapers across Australia. Copies of these advertisements are available in Appendix B.3 and they included a link or QR code directing readers to the EP summary website, along with contact details (email and phone number) to facilitate opportunities for feedback regarding the proposed activities.

This advertising initiative enabled INPEX to:

- Share information with stakeholders already identified as relevant
- Support the identification of additional relevant persons previously unknown to INPEX
- Encourage broader engagement and feedback from the community.

Table 5-2: Newspaper advertising about the proposed survey activity

Newspaper	Coverage	Publication dates
National Indigenous Times (NIT)*	National *The NIT is inserted into the following newspapers: • The West Australian • NT News • Daily Telegraph • Courier Mail • Herald Sun • The Advertiser • The Mercury	25 March 2025
Broome Advertiser	Local (WA)	20 March 2025 10 April 2025
Kimberley Echo	Local (WA)	20 March 2025 10 April 2025

Geotargeted social media advertising

In conjunction with the newspaper advertisements, geotargeted social media advertising campaigns for the proposed activities were ran in two rounds from 21 March until 4 April, and 11 April until 20 April 2025.

INPEX Australia's targeted social media campaigns were delivered via its official Facebook and Instagram accounts, using Meta's geotargeting tools to reach audiences in specific regions. Each post included a direct link to the EP summary website to encourage engagement and drive traffic.

These social media advertisement campaigns focused on the Kimberley region, targeting the geographical areas of Derby and Wyndham with an 80-km radius and Kalumburu with a 20 km radius.

The objective of INPEX's geotargeted social media campaign was to reach a targeted audience of potentially relevant persons in order to raise awareness about the development of this EP and provide accessible information about the proposed activities. The campaign also aimed to inform the public on how they could learn more or provide feedback via the EP summary website or by phone.

Data presented in Table 5-3 confirms that individuals in the Kimberley region actively engaged with INPEX's social media advertisements during the March–April 2025 campaign periods. This engagement provides clear evidence that INPEX's extended enquiry process successfully reached the intended audience and was an appropriate measure to raise awareness about the proposed activity.

Table 5-3: EP social media campaign data

Campaign dates	21 March – 4 April 2025	11 – 20 April 2025
Traffic	Reach: 11,161	Reach: 8,449

Campaign dates	21 March – 4 April 2025	11 – 20 April 2025
(links clicked though, interaction with INPEX posts; combined data from Facebook & Instagram)	Impressions: 143,664	Impressions: 81,691
	Link clicks: 1,837	Link clicks: 1,114
	Click-through-rate: 1.40%	Click-through-rate: 1.43%
Awareness	Reach: 30,845	Reach: 24,219
	Impressions: 115,363	Impressions: 74,042
	Link clicks: 209	Link clicks: 100
	Click-through-rate: 0.33 %	Click-through-rate: 0.29 %

INPEX Australia website

The INPEX Australia website provides an overview of INPEX Australia activities (https://www.inpex.com.au/sustainability/environment/). INPEX posted a short summary of the proposed activities on 17 March 2025 with a link inviting members of the public to provide comment on the proposed activities via the EP summary website.

A copy of the information sheet provided to relevant persons was translated from English to Bahasa with a link also included on the INPEX Australia website https://www.inpex.com.au/media/qzgb11ya/cash-maple-environment-plan-fact-sheet-indonesian-may-2025.pdf.

5.1.3 Consultation during the EP development

The consultation period described in Appendix B.1, states that consultation with relevant persons during the development of an EP will generally run for 40 business days (eight weeks). This is considered as a reasonable period for feedback to be submitted to INPEX.

Where multiple attempts have been made to contact relevant persons during a reasonable period, if no response has been received other targeted mechanisms (i.e. social media and newspaper advertising) have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with relevant persons on the proposed activities. Further, relevant persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP summary webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.7.3). Accordingly, consultation prior to the submission of the EP for the purposes of compliance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations has been completed.

When no response is received

In accordance with INPEX's methodology (Appendix B.1), where no response or acknowledgement of receipt of consultation materials was received by INPEX the following actions were undertaken:

- alternative methods of contact where appropriate and available were employed
- follow up after 20 business days (4 weeks) from issue of initial consultation materials
- final follow up 5 days prior to the closure of the consultation period
- in parallel to the above steps, INPEX also used other broader consultation methods (Section 5.1.2 Extended enquiry (broader consultation) activities) including newspaper and social media advertising as another means of broadcasting information to existing relevant persons.

Specific consultation approaches

As listed in Appendix B.2, INPEX identified a number of relevant persons for the activity which included commercial fisheries whose fishery management areas overlap the operational area and the EMBA.

For those commercial fisheries in WA, INPEX initially contacted the Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC) for preliminary feedback regarding the WA commercial fisheries licence holders who INPEX identified as relevant persons. During this preliminary consultation, and consistent with WAFIC's consultation approach (WAFIC 2023) it was confirmed that the majority of the identified WA fisheries should not be engaged for this EP. WAFICs preferred approach, to avoid consultation fatigue of their members, is to undertake consultation with licence holders that would only be affected by a significant unplanned event.

WAFIC advised that licence holders in two WA fisheries should be consulted regarding the proposed activities these were the Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery and the Mackerel Manage Fishery (Area 1). INPEX engaged WAFIC, using their fee-for-service, to support EP consultation and distribute information via their network of contacts with the individual licence holders in the fisheries.

5.1.4 Consultation outcomes

In accordance with Regulation 24(b), a consultation summary report for the petroleum activity is presented as Appendix B.4. The full records of correspondence in a 'Sensitive Matters Report' that is submitted to NOPSEMA separately to this EP.

5.1.5 Ongoing consultation

Ongoing consultation activities post-acceptance of this EP will ensure INPEX develops and maintains a current and comprehensive view of relevant persons functions, interests and activities, and provide a forum for enquiries, objections or claims by relevant persons in the lead up to and during the conduct of the proposed activities.

Ongoing consultation for the proposed activities described in this EP is outlined in the implementation strategy (Section 9.7.3). Where any new information is received (Section 9.5), that is assessed as a new relevant matter or objection/claim with merit, the EP will be updated in accordance with the management of change (MoC) process described in Section 9.6 ensuring that risks remain managed to ALARP and acceptable levels.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

In accordance with Regulation 21(5) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations, an environmental risk assessment was undertaken to evaluate impacts and risks arising from the activities described in Section 3. This section describes the process in which impacts and risks were identified. A summary of the outcomes from this process are included in Section 7 and Section 8.

A review of the proposed petroleum activity was undertaken to identify and confirm hazards. The review was conducted by environmental, engineering, compliance, health, safety, and emergency response personnel.

The review was undertaken in accordance with INPEX health, safety and environment (HSE) Risk Management processes. The approach generally aligned to the processes outlined in ISO 31000:2018 *Risk Management – Principles and guidelines* (Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2018) and Handbook 203:2012 *Managing environment-related risk* (Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand 2012).

The environmental impact and risk evaluation process has been undertaken in nine distinct stages:

1. the establishment of context
2. the identification of aspects, hazards and threats
3. the identification of potential consequences (severity)
4. the identification of existing design safeguards and control measures
5. proposal of additional safeguards (ALARP evaluation)
6. an assessment of the likelihood
7. an assessment of the residual risk
8. an assessment of the acceptability of the residual risk
9. the definition of environmental performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria.

6.1 Establishment of context

The first stage in the process involved a review of legislative requirements including government policies and guidelines (Section 2 *Environmental Management Framework*). Following this the scope of the activity was defined and the existing environment reviewed to identify particular values and sensitivities of that environment. The outcomes of these exercises are presented in Section 3 *Activity Description* and Section 4 *Existing Environment*, of this EP.

6.2 Identification of aspects, hazards and threats

An assessment was undertaken to identify the aspects associated with the petroleum activity. An aspect is defined by ISO 14001: 2015 *Environmental Management Systems (EMS)* as:

"An element or characteristic of an activity, product, or service that interacts or can interact with the environment".

The aspects were grouped to align with the INPEX BMS environment standards. A summary of the aspects identified for the petroleum activity were as follows:

- emissions and discharges

- waste management
- noise and vibration
- loss of containment
- biodiversity and conservation protection
- land disturbance (or seabed disturbance)
- social and cultural heritage protection.

Hazards are defined by the *INPEX HSE Hazard and Risk Management Standard* as:

"A physical situation with the potential to cause harm to people, damage to property, damage to the environment".

As the definition suggests, for an environmental risk or impact to be realised, there needs to be a chance of exposing an environmental value or sensitivity to a hazard. If there is no credible exposure of the value or sensitivity, there is no risk of harm or damage. Subsequently, there is no potential for impact (or consequence).

Given the various receptors present in the environment, they have been refined to environmentally sensitive or biologically important receptors (values and sensitivities). They have been selected using regulations, government guidance and stakeholder feedback.

For the purposes of the evaluation, environmental values and sensitivities to be considered include the following:

- receptors that are considered socially important including socio-economic and cultural heritage values
- benthic primary producer habitat, defined by the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority (WA EPA) Environmental Assessment Guideline No. 3 *Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Protection of Benthic Primary Producer Habitat in Western Australia's Marine Environment* as functional ecological communities that inhabit the seabed within which algae (e.g. macroalgae, turf and benthic microalgae), seagrass, mangroves, corals, or mixtures of these groups, are prominent components
- regionally important areas of high diversity (such as shoals and banks)
- particular values and sensitivities as defined by Regulation 21(3) of the OPGGS(E) Regulations 2023:
  - the world heritage values of a declared World Heritage property
  - the national heritage values of a National Heritage place
  - the ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland
  - the presence of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community
  - the presence of a listed migratory species
  - any values and sensitivities that exist in, or in relation to, part or all of:
    - a Commonwealth marine area– Note that this value and sensitivity includes receptors (e.g. planktonic and benthic communities) that, when exposed, have the potential to affect regionally significant ecological diversity and productivity from benthic and planktonic communities
    - Commonwealth land.
- biologically important areas associated with EPBC-listed species.

6.3 Identify potential consequence

In sections 7 and 8, for each aspect, the greatest consequence (or potential impact) of an activity, is evaluated with no additional safeguards or control measures in place. This allows the assessment to be made on the maximum foreseeable exposure of identified values and sensitivities to the hazard taking into account the extent and duration of potential exposure. The consequence is defined using the INPEX Risk Matrix (Figure 6-1).

Given that the receptors, identified as particular values and sensitivities are the most regionally significant or sensitive to exposure, these are considered to present a credible worst-case level of consequence to assess against for environmental impact and impacts to cultural and social heritage.

6.4 Identify existing design safeguards/controls

Control measures associated with existing design are then identified to prevent or mitigate the threat and/or its consequence(s). These controls may relate to the implementation strategy of this EP and have relevant environmental performance outcomes and standards presented in Section 9.

6.5 Propose additional safeguards (ALARP evaluation)

Where existing safeguards or controls have been judged during the evaluation as inadequate to manage the identified hazards (on the basis that the criteria for acceptability is not met as defined in Section 6.8), additional safeguards or controls are proposed.

The INPEX *HSE Hazard and Risk Management Standard* describes the process in which additional engineering and management control measures are identified, taking account of the principle of preferences illustrated in Figure 6-2. The options were then systematically evaluated in terms of risk reduction. Where the level of risk reduction achieved by their selection was determined to be grossly disproportionate to the "cost" of implementing the identified control measures, the control measure will not be implemented, and the risk is considered ALARP. Cost includes financial cost, time or duration, effort, occupational health and safety risks, or environmental impacts associated with implementing the control.

6.6 Assess the likelihood

The likelihood (or probability) of a consequence occurring was determined, taking into account the control measures in place. The likelihood of a particular consequence occurring was identified using one of the six likelihood categories shown in Figure 6-1.

6.7 Assess residual risk

Once any additional controls/safeguards are identified, the residual risk is then evaluated and ranked.

Risk Matrix

Refer to the Risk Matrix Guideline [0000-A0-GLN-70019] for guidance on how to apply the risk matrix.

CONSEQUENCE TABLE

Severity Level		Financial (USD)	Ichthys Production	Health & Safety	Environment	Reputation	Community	Legal
		Consequences						
A	Catastrophic	>$1B	> 30 days Ichthys full shutdown	>20 fatalities or permanent total disabilities	Regional scale event, permanent impact on environment. Eradication of local populations of protected species	Prolonged international multi-NGO and media condemnation and public protests. Loss of host government support and/ or social licence to operate. Company reputation severely tarnished	Catastrophic and long-term impact, and destruction of highly valued social and cultural matters	Prosecution, potential jail sentences for directors and senior officers. Prolonged litigation, heavy fines (>50M), threat to license to operate and future approvals.
B	Major	$100M – $1B	> 10 days Ichthys full shutdown	2 – 20 fatalities or permanent total disabilities	Large scale event, long term impact on environment. Extensive impact on populations of protected species	International multi-NGO and media condemnation. Host government registers concerns. Prolonged large protests. Company reputation seriously impacted	Major and widespread disruption to a number of communities with damage to highly valued social and cultural matters	Prosecution of company, directors or senior officers. Prolonged litigation, heavy fines (<50M), significant restrictions on license to operate
C	Significant	$10M – $100M	3 – 10 days full shutdown	Serious injury or fatality	Medium to large scale event, medium term impact on environment. No threat to overall population viability of protected species	Serious public or national media outcry. Damaging NGO campaign. Large protests. Company reputation impacted	Significant disruption and impact to a community, regional communities, and to social and cultural matters of significant value	Significant, or multiple moderate breaches of legislation, regulation, contract or license conditions. Significant litigation and fines (<5M)
D	Moderate	$1M – $10M	1 – 2 days full shutdown	Permanent partial disability, serious illness or lost time injury	Local to medium scale event with short to medium term impact on environment. No threat to overall population viability of protected species	Major adverse national media, public or NGO attention. Significant protests. Asset reputation impacted	Regional community concern or disruption with moderate impact on social and cultural values	Moderate breach of legislation, regulation, contract or licence condition. Investigation by regulatory authorities. Potential litigation and moderate fines (<1M)
E	Minor	$100K– $1M	Production Trip with immediate restart < 1 day Ichthys full system lost production	Alternate Duties injury, Medical Treatment Injury, minor illness	Local scale event with short term impact on the environment. Minor and temporary impact on a small portion of the population of protected species	Attention from regional media with heightened concern of local community. Criticism by community or NGOs	Minor and localised community concern or disruption with limited and short-term impact on social and cultural values	Minor breach of legislation, regulation, contract or licence condition. Report provided to regulatory authorities. Potential for minor fines (<100K)
F	Insignificant	<$100K	No production impact	First Aid Case	Local scale event with temporary impact on environment. Behavioural responses inconsequential ecological significance to protected species	Short term local concern or complaints. Low level media or regulatory issue – potential for community or union concerns	Isolated community concern with no lasting effect on social and cultural values	Breach of internal standards. Potential scrutiny by regulatory authorities

LIKELIHOOD TABLE

Experience History of occurrence in Company or Industry with a similar context and/or timeframe	Unheard of in the industry or in Projects	Has occurred once or twice in the industry or rarely occurs in Projects	Has occurred many times in the industry but not in the company	Has occurred once or twice in the company or Projects	Has occurred frequently in the company or in many Projects	Has occurred frequently at the location or in every Project
Frequency Continuous Operation	Once every 10 000 – 100 000 years at location	Once every 1,000 – 10 000 years at location	Once every 100 - 1000 years at location	Once every 10 - 100 years at location	Once every 1 - 10 years at location	More than once a year at location or continuously
Qualitative probability* Based on expert judgement	<1% Less than 1 in 100	1% - 5% Up to 1 in 20	>5% - 20% Up to 1 in 5	>20% – 50% Up to 1 in 2	50% - 80% Up to 4 in 5	>80% Greater than 4 in 5

* Qualitative probability is not to be used for Health & Safety or Environment risk assessments

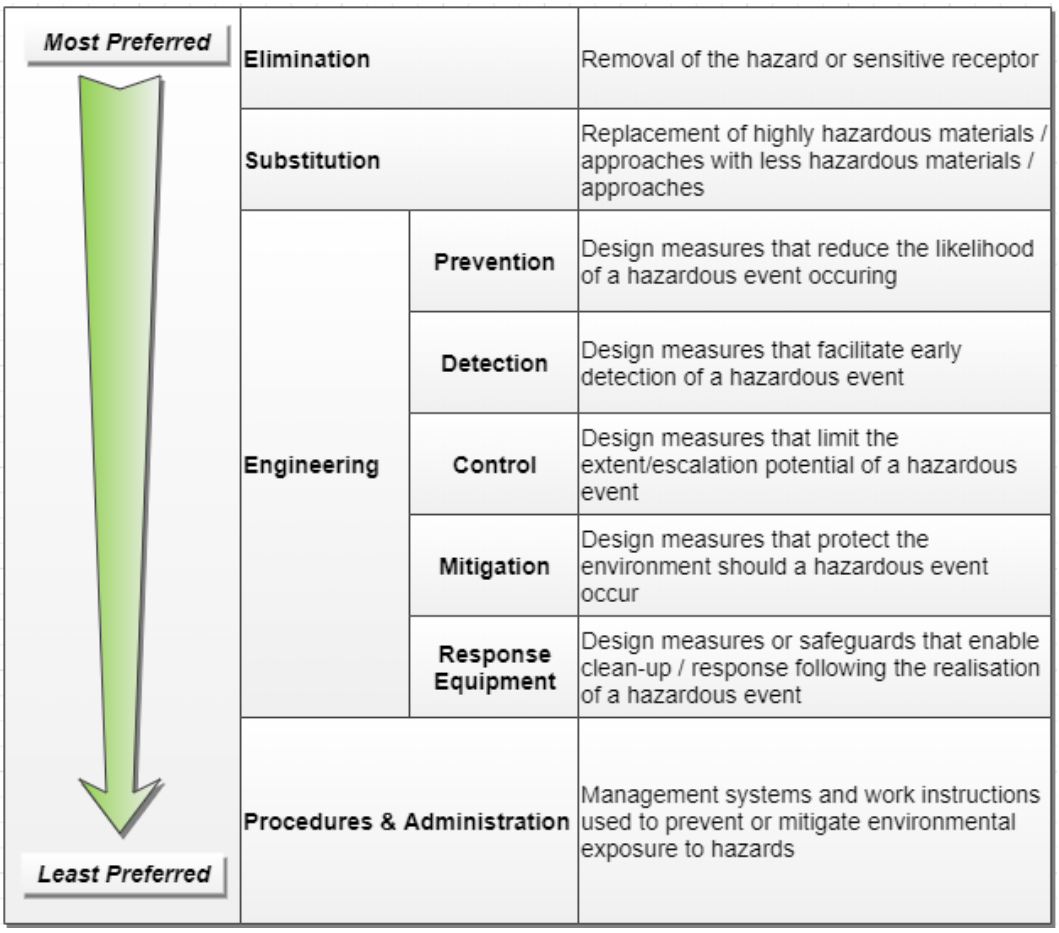
Severity	Likelihood Level 6 Remote	5 Highly Unlikely	4 Unlikely	3 Possible	2 Likely	1 Highly Likely
A Catastrophic	6	5	4 **Critical Risk**	3	2	1
B Major	7	6	5	4	3	2
C Significant	8	7	6 **High Risk**	5	4	3
D Moderate	9	8	7	6	5	4
E Minor	10	9	8 **Moderate Risk**	7	6	5
F Insignificant	10	10	9 **Low Risk**	8	7	6

Document no.: 0000-A0-TPL-60003
Security Classification: Unrestricted

Revision: 4
Date: December 2024

Issued for Use

Figure 6-1: INPEX risk matrix



Elimination		Removal of the hazard or sensitive receptor
Substitution		Replacement of highly hazardous materials / approaches with less hazardous materials / approaches
Engineering	**Prevention**	Design measures that reduce the likelihood of a hazardous event occuring
	Detection	Design measures that facilitate early detection of a hazardous event
	Control	Design measures that limit the extent/escalation potential of a hazardous event
	Mitigation	Design measures that protect the environment should a hazardous event occur
	Response Equipment	Design measures or safeguards that enable clean-up / response following the realisation of a hazardous event
Procedures & Administration		Management systems and work instructions used to prevent or mitigate environmental exposure to hazards

Figure 6-2: ALARP options preferences

6.8 Assess residual risk acceptability

Potential environmental impacts and risks are only deemed acceptable once all reasonably practicable alternatives and additional measures have been taken to reduce the potential impacts and risks to ALARP.

INPEX has determined that risks rated as "Critical" are considered too significant to proceed and are therefore, in general, unacceptable. In alignment with NOPSEMA's *Environment Plan Decision Making Guideline* (NOPSEMA 2024d), INPEX considers that when a risk rating of "Low" or "Moderate" applies, where the consequence does not exceed "C" (Significant) and where it can be demonstrated that the risk has been reduced to ALARP, that this defines an acceptable level of impact.

Through implementation of this EP, impacts to the environment will be managed to ALARP and acceptable levels and will meet the requirements of Section 3A of the EPBC Act (principles of ecologically sustainable development; ESD) as shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Principles of ecological sustainable development (ESD)

Principles of ESD	Demonstration
a) decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations;	The INPEX health, safety, security, environment and quality policy (Figure 9-2), INPEX *HSE Hazard and Risk Management Standard* and the INPEX BMS (Section 9) consider both long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations.
b) if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation;	No threat of serious or irreversible environmental damage is expected from the activity. Scientific knowledge is available to support this, and processes are in place to ensure that INPEX remains up-to-date with scientific publications (Section 9.13).
c) the principle of inter-generational equity - that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations;	The health, diversity and productivity of the environment shall be maintained and not impacted by the activity.
d) the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration in decision making;	Biological diversity and ecological integrity will not be compromised by the proposed activities.
e) improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms should be promoted.	N/A

Consequently, the potential environmental impacts and risks associated with implementing the activity were determined to be acceptable if the activity:

- complies with relevant environmental legislation and corporate policies, standards, and procedures specific to the operational environment
- takes into consideration relevant person feedback
- takes into consideration conservation management documents where acceptable levels of impact and risks are informed by relevant species recovery plans, threat abatement plans and conservation advices
- does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD; and
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level, in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "Low" or "Moderate", the consequence does not exceed "C – Significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

6.9 Definition of performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria

As defined in Regulation 5 of the OPGGS (E) Regulations 2023, INPEX has used environmental performance outcomes and performance standards to address potential environmental impacts and risks identified during the risk assessment.

Environmental performance outcomes, standards, and measurement criteria that relate to the management of the identified environmental impacts and risks are defined as follows:

- environmental performance outcome (EPO) means a measurable level of performance required for the management of environmental aspects of an activity to ensure that environmental impacts and risks will be of an acceptable level
- environmental performance standard (EPS) means a statement of the performance required of a control measure
- measurement criteria are used to determine whether each environmental performance outcome and environmental performance standard has been met.

7 IMPACT AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Following the environmental impact and risk assessment methodology described in Section 6, the aspects, hazards and threats have been systematically identified. The aspects (and associated hazards) with the potential for impact or risk in relation to the relevant identified values and sensitivities are discussed in this section and in Section 8.

7.1 Emissions and discharges

7.1.1 Light emissions

Table 7-1: Impact and risk evaluation – change in ambient light levels from vessel lighting

Identify hazards and threats	
Light emissions have the potential to disturb light-sensitive marine fauna, specifically marine turtles, seabirds and migratory bird species, through localised attraction to light that may result in behavioural changes. During the proposed activities light emissions will be generated from vessel lighting, predominantly for navigational and safety purposes. Low-intensity light spill will also be generated from the vessels undertaking the activities as a consequence of providing safe illumination of work and accommodation areas. Lighting on vessels will be directed over the work area, which aids in limiting light spill to the marine environment.	
Potential consequence	**Severity**
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by light emissions from vessel lighting are: • marine turtles • marine avifauna Behavioural changes reported in marine turtles exposed to artificial lighting can include disorientation and interference during nesting (Pendoley 2005; DCCEEW 2023a). Disorientation of adult marine turtles or hatchlings has been known to result in risks to the survival of some individuals through excess energy expenditure or increased likelihood of predation (Witherington & Martin 2000; Limpus et al. 2003). Previous modelling of light emissions from a pipelay vessel indicated that at distances ranging from 1.8 - 5.7 km from the pipelay vessel, light may be visible but is not expected to be biologically relevant and result in behavioural impacts (Pendoley Environmental 2020). The National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023f) indicate that a 20 km buffer or exposure area can provide a general precautionary light impact limit based on observed effects of sky glow on marine turtle hatchlings demonstrated to occur at 18 km.	Insignificant (F)

A large turtle foraging BIA associated with flatback, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles is located approximately 1 km from the operational area (route D) at its closest point (refer to Figure 4-5). Adult turtles undertaking internesting, migration, mating or foraging activities do not use light cues to guide these behaviours and there is no evidence, published or anecdotal, to suggest that internesting, mating, foraging or migrating turtles are impacted by light emissions (Woodside 2020). Foraging marine turtles, particularly flatback, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles may be present in parts of the operational area given the proximity to the large foraging BIA near to pipeline route option D. However, navigational and deck lighting associated with vessels in the operational area is not expected to cause any discernible effect on adult turtles and will not impact on biologically important foraging behaviours. Browse Island (listed as a C-class reserve) is the closest turtle-nesting area, located approximately 40 km south of the operational area (route B) at the closest point. The island is surrounded by a 20 km internesting buffer for green turtles between November and March (DEE 2017a) as described in Section 4.7.4. Turtle hatchlings primarily use light cues to orient to water but may also use other secondary cues such as beach slope (DCCEEW 2023a), once in the water they generally maintain seaward headings by using wave propagation direction as an orientation cue (Lohmann & Fittinghoff-Lohmann 1992). Green turtles within the internesting buffer are not expected to be impacted by vessel navigational and deck lighting given the distance from the light source (approximately 20 km from the outer boundary of the internesting buffer to the operational area at the closest point). Satellite tracking data reviewed in recent studies (Ferreira et al 2020; Thums et al, 2021; Ferreira et al. 2023) concluded that the spatial extent of internesting areas was adequately covered by the defined internesting buffers and therefore afforded an appropriate level of protection. Vessel navigational and deck lighting is not expected to cause any discernible effect on either adult turtles or hatchlings' abilities to orientate to water at Browse Island. Any potential for light from vessels to attract marine turtles once they are at sea is expected to be temporary with an inconsequential ecological significance (Insignificant F). Light emissions associated with vessels undertaking the proposed activities are several orders of magnitude lower than those that may result from the operation of other offshore facilities such as INPEX's Ichthys facility in WA-50-L or Shell's Prelude FLNG in WA-44-L. Any increase in light emissions associated with vessel lighting during concurrent operations is not expected to result in significantly increased ambient light levels. The Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (DEE 2017a) states that based on the long-life span and highly dispersed life history requirements of marine turtles, they may be subject to multiple threats acting simultaneously across their entire life cycle, such as increases in background noise levels and vessel strike. In considering cumulative impacts of threats on small or vulnerable stocks of marine turtles, it is possible that light emissions may act as contributor to a stock level decline.	

As described in Section 4.7.4, the operational area is located within the EAA Flyway, an internationally recognised migratory bird pathway that covers the whole of Australia and its surrounding waters. The migration of marine avifauna through the EAA Flyway generally occurs at two times of year, northward between March and May and southward between August and November (Bamford et al. 2008; DEE 2017b). Artificial light can attract and disorient seabirds, disrupt foraging and potentially cause injury and/or death through collision with infrastructure (DCCEEW 2023a). Adult seabirds are less impacted by artificial lighting than fledglings (Commonwealth of Australia 2020). Nocturnal birds are at much higher risk of impact (Wiese et al. 2001; DCCEEW 2023a); however, there are no threatened nocturnal migratory seabirds that use the EEA Flyway (DEWHA 2010). Marine avifauna are highly, visually orientated and where bird collision incidents have been reported by industry, low visibility weather conditions (cloudy, overcast and foggy nights) are usually implicated as the major contributing factor and there are seldom collision incidents on clear nights (Wiese et al. 2001). Conditions in the offshore waters of the operational area are not conducive to fog formation with most rainfall associated with the monsoon season between December and March which is outside the periods of bird migration (Bamford et al. 2008). Where there is important habitat for seabirds within 20 km of a project, the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023a) recommends that consideration be given as to whether light is likely to have an effect on those birds. A number of marine avifauna BIAs slightly overlap the outer edges of the operational area (routes A, C and D) and the EMBA/EPEI (Figure 4-7; Table 4-8). These relate to breeding behaviours centred at Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and along the Kimberley coastline all over 20 km away from the operational area. While not an identified BIA, the closest habitat for seabirds from the operational area is Browse Island located approximately 40 km south of route B. Browse Island is not a regionally significant habitat for seabirds, with previous surveys finding a lack of diversity of seabirds breeding there (Clarke 2010). Colonies of nesting crested terns (>1,000 birds) have been observed on Browse Island (Olsen et al. 2018). Migratory shorebirds travelling the EAA Flyway may fly over the operational area, before moving on to the mainland (south) in the spring or Indonesia/Australian External Territories (north) in the autumn. It is possible that migratory birds may use ships and other offshore facilities in order to rest. However, the possibility of this occurring on the vessels associated with the proposed activities in the operational area is low due to the presence of alternative habitat for resting and foraging at Browse Island and Ashmore Reef/Cartier Island, resulting in minimal deviation from migratory pathways and limited potential for behavioural disruption. Therefore, any impact to seabirds or migratory birds from light emissions associated with the vessels is considered to be of inconsequential ecological significance (Insignificant F).	

Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures
• Vessel personnel will receive an induction/training to inform them of the requirements to minimise external artificial lighting in accordance with Table 9-3.

Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)			
Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification

Elimination	Do not use lighting at night-time.	No	Lighting is required for navigational and safety purposes and cannot be eliminated. This is in accordance with the *Navigation Act 2012* and associated Marine Orders (which are consistent with COLREGS requirements). Unnecessary outdoor/deck lighting is already eliminated.
Substitution	Exclude vessel lighting during sensitive periods for marine avifauna and turtles (internesting November – April).	No	In general, bird migrations occur over several months of the year: between March and May (northward) and between August and November (southward) (Bamford et al., 2008). Internesting at Browse Island (20 km buffer) occurs between November to March for green turtles (DEE 2017a). Lighting of vessels is required year-round to ensure the safety of workers and the environment and cannot be eliminated for certain periods during the year. Therefore, substituting the timing of activities would offer no benefit as it is possible that there will be sensitive periods for marine avifauna and turtles on a year-round basis.
Engineering	Reduce light intensity and/or frequencies which may attract turtles.	No	Lighting will be designed in accordance with the relevant Australian and international standards to ensure that worker and vessel safety is not compromised. Most wildlife is sensitive to short-wavelength (blue/violet) light (DCCEEW 2023a). The deployment of low-pressure sodium vapour lamps or other technologies which reduce/eliminate frequencies (short wavelength) which have been shown to attract turtles would not result in any significant benefit regarding turtle hatchling attraction from the nesting beaches given the wave-front orientation cues (rather than light cues) of hatchlings once they are in the ocean. Adult turtles undertaking internesting, migration, mating or foraging activities are reported to not use light cues to guide these behaviours with no evidence to suggest adult turtles (internesting and foraging) are attracted to artificial light from offshore vessels.

	Use light shielding.	No	As described in the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023a) vessel operators should avoid direct light shining onto nesting beaches or out into the ocean adjacent to nesting beaches. Light emissions from a vessel are not expected to be biologically relevant or result in behavioural impacts at distances >1.8 km from a vessel (Pendoley Environmental 2020). The deployment of light shielding on vessels to reduce light spill would not result in any significant benefit regarding turtle hatchling attraction from the nesting beaches given the distance (approximately 40 km) and wave front orientation cues (rather than light cues) of hatchlings once they are in the ocean. Similarly, for adult turtles, foraging behaviours are not known to be influenced by light cues with no evidence that adult turtles (internesting) are attracted to light from offshore vessels. Although marine avifauna breeding BIAs slightly overlap the outer edges of the operational area (routes A, C and D), they are centered on Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and along the Kimberley coastline located 95 km, 45 km and 110 km away respectively from the operational area. Based on this distance from breeding habitats, the cost of implementing this control for vessels in the offshore waters of the operational area is considered to be grossly disproportionate to the limited environmental benefit.
	Use adaptive smart controls and LED technology to manage light timing, intensity and colour.	No	As described in the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023a), through the implementation of smart controls and LED technology, light emissions can be controlled through a number of ways including the use of timers, dimmers and motion sensors. As described vessel lighting will be designed in accordance with the relevant Australian and international standards to ensure that worker vessel safety is not compromised. As there is no evidence to suggest adult turtles (internesting and foraging) are attracted to light from offshore vessels and the distances to the nearest avifauna breeding habitats (>45 km) the cost to implement this control is considered to be grossly disproportionate to the limited environmental benefit.

Procedures & administration	Premobilisation review and planning of vessel lighting to be undertaken prior to activities commencing.	Yes	Vessels will maintain the minimum navigational and deck lighting to provide safe working conditions. The worst-case consequence of light impacts for all identified receptors at all times of the year has been assessed as Insignificant (F). Given artificial light sources in proximity to the proposed activities, such as offshore facilities (Ichthys & Prelude) and the lighthouse on Browse Island (Section 4.4.1), external vessel lighting will not result in additional light impacts. Nevertheless, a review of deck lighting will be incorporated into the premobilisation inspection of vessels to ensure external lighting is minimised where practicable.
	Lighting is directed to working areas (rather than overboard) to minimise light spill to the ocean.	Yes	To reduce potential light spill to the ocean surrounding the vessels, that may attract marine fauna, all lighting on vessel decks will be directed to work areas as required for safe working conditions.
	Reduce light spill from internal light sources by using blinds on windows.	Yes	Indoor light sources on the vessels are not expected to reach any sensitive habitats and are of much lower intensity than those required on the vessel decks for safe working conditions. However, this control from the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023a) will be implemented as it requires little effort or cost and there may be some environmental gain from reducing the potential for the attraction of marine fauna in close proximity to vessels.
	Implementation of a seabird management plan to prevent seabird landings on vessels due to attraction from artificial lighting.	No	A seabird management plan to prevent seabird landings on vessels and to help manage birds appropriately is a recommendation as a consideration for vessels working in seabird foraging areas during breeding season (DCCEEW 2023a).

			As shown in Figure 4-7, marine avifauna breeding BIAs slightly overlap the outer edges of the operational area (routes A, C and D), that are centered on Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and along the Kimberley coastline located 95 km, 45 km and 110 km away respectively from the operational area. There have been no reported issues with avifauna interacting with the Ichthys offshore facility permanently located in WA-50-L. Based on this distance from breeding habitats, the cost of implementing this control for vessels in the offshore waters of the operational area is considered to be grossly disproportionate to the limited environmental benefit.
	Implementation of a light management plan to prevent impacts to marine turtles from artificial lighting on vessels.	No	The effect of light emissions resulting in disruption to turtle orientation and behaviour has been observed from up to 18 km away (DCCEEW 2023a). Although light from vessels in the operational area (specifically route D) may be visible to foraging turtles, they are not reported to not use light cues to guide these behaviours with no evidence to suggest adult turtles (internesting and foraging) are attracted to artificial light from offshore vessels. Similarly, turtle hatchlings on the closest nesting beaches at Browse Island (approximately 40 km) are not expected to be impacted though the use of wave front orientation cues rather than light cues. Therefore, the cost of implementing this control is considered to be grossly disproportionate to the limited environmental benefit
Identify the likelihood			
Based on the distance between the location of proposed activities within the operational area and the closest turtle nesting beaches (approximately 40 km to Browse Island) and relatively short duration of the activities (70 days survey), impacts to turtles from light emissions is Highly Unlikely (5). Adult turtles undertaking internesting, migration, mating or foraging activities do not use light cues to guide these behaviours and there is no evidence, published or anecdotal, to suggest that internesting, mating, foraging or migrating turtles are impacted by light emissions (Woodside 2020). Therefore, although light from vessels in the operational area (specifically route D) may be visible to foraging turtles, any potential for impact is Highly Unlikely (5).			

While impacts to seabirds from lighting of offshore platforms and vessels have been reported in the industry, given the presence of alternative resting/foraging habitat in the region (Browse Island, Cartier Island) and that there are several other moored offshore installations in the vicinity such as the Ichthys facility, with no records published on the attraction of seabirds or negative impacts to migratory seabirds from lighting, the likelihood of impact to these receptors from the lighting of the vessels is considered Highly Unlikely (5). Although marine avifauna breeding BIAs slightly overlap the outer edges of the operational area (routes A, C and D), they are centered on habitats located a significant distance away (Ashmore Reef located 95 km away, Cartier Island located 45 km away and along the Kimberley coastline located 110 km away) and the potential for the short term (70 days) proposed activities on a moving vessel to disrupt breeding behaviours is considered Unlikely (4).

Residual risk summary

Based on a consequence of Insignificant (F) and a worst-case likelihood of Unlikely (4) the residual risk is Low (9).

Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Insignificant (F)	Unlikely (4)	Low (9)

Assess residual risk acceptability

Legislative requirements

Navigational lighting is required under the *Navigation Act 2012* (which is consistent with COLREGS requirements) for the safe operation of vessels offshore. The vessels have been designed to meet Australian and international standards for safety purposes, including the requirements of the *Navigation Act 2012*. The National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023a) have been used to ensure that the activities covered by this EP align with the guidelines (see below conservation management plans/threat abatement plans).

Relevant person consultation

During consultation in the course of preparing this EP, the WA DBCA requested INPEX to align light pollution management measures with the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023a) as has been presented above.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been considered in the development of this EP (refer Appendix A). As described in Section 6.8, an acceptable level of impact can be defined through a number of factors including taking into consideration any relevant species recovery plans, threat abatement plans and conservation advices. The National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023a) states that "natural darkness has a conservation value in the same way that clean water, air and soil has intrinsic value" and that artificial light has the potential to stall the recovery of a threatened species. The activities covered by this EP align with the recommendations in the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife.

Additionally, for marine turtles, the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (DEE 2017a) identifies prioritised actions for the protection of all turtle species. Specific to the turtle species and proposed activities described in this EP, the Recovery Plan states that artificial light within or adjacent to habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles should be managed such that marine turtles are not displaced from these habitats. Geophysical/geotechnical surveying activities will be within the operational area, located 40 km from Browse Island at the closest point; therefore, no displacement of turtles from within the internesting buffer surrounding Browse Island is expected. The proposed activities will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the actions described in the Recovery Plan and will result in an acceptable level of impact to marine turtles from light emissions.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the risk of impacts is managed to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback
- the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents
- the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
Lighting is reduced to limit the localised attraction of marine fauna.	Premobilisation HSE inspections confirm that vessel lighting is reviewed to reduce unnecessary lighting.	Premobilisation HSE inspection records.
	Lighting onboard vessels is directed to working areas (rather than overboard) to minimise light spill to the ocean.	Checks incorporated into monthly vessel inspection/environmental checklist to confirm lighting is directed inboard where practicable.
	Blinds will be lowered on vessel portholes and windows at night.	Checks incorporated into monthly vessel inspection/environmental checklist to confirm that blinds are drawn overnight.

7.1.2 Atmospheric emissions

Table 7-2: Impact and risk evaluation – atmospheric emissions from vessels

Identify hazards and threats	
Atmospheric emissions (GHG such as CO_2 and CH_4; non-GHG such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides) will be generated by combustion engines, compressors, steam generators and ODS containing equipment associated with vessels undertaking the activity. Atmospheric emissions from the petroleum activity will have the potential to result in localised changes in air quality and subsequent exposure of marine avifauna to air pollutants. Expected direct GHG emissions have been estimated for the activity and are presented in Section 3.4.	
Potential consequence	**Severity**
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by atmospheric emissions are: • climate • marine avifauna. Atmospheric emissions arising from vessels will be relatively short term and temporary in duration and insignificant in volume on a global scale. Therefore, the potential consequence on climate is considered to be Insignificant (F). As described in Section 4.7.4, the operational area is located within the East Asian–Australasian Flyway, an internationally recognised migratory bird pathway that covers the whole of Australia and its surrounding waters. The migration of marine avifauna through the EAA Flyway generally occurs at two times of year, northward between March and May and southward between August and November (Bamford et al. 2008; DEE 2017b). A number of marine avifauna BIAs slightly overlap the outer edges of the operational area (routes A, C and D) and the EMBA/EPEI (Figure 4-7; Table 4-8). These relate to breeding behaviours centred at Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and along the Kimberley coastline located approximately 95 km, 45 km and 110 km away respectively. While not an identified BIA, the closest habitat for seabirds from the operational area is Browse Island located approximately 40 km south of route B. Browse Island is not a regionally significant habitat for seabirds, with previous surveys finding a lack of diversity of seabirds breeding there (Clarke 2010). Colonies of nesting crested terns (>1,000 birds) have been observed on Browse Island (Olsen et al. 2018). In the absence of air quality standards or guidelines specifically for marine avifauna, human health air quality standards and guidelines have previously been used as a proxy for the assessment of atmospheric emissions from offshore production facilities and potential impacts to marine avifauna. The outcome of such assessments concluded that NO_2 concentrations may typically exceed long term (annual average) concentrations within a few kilometres of the emissions source and that short-term (1-hour average) exposure levels may be exceeded within a few hundred metres (i.e. 200-400 m) of the emission source (RPS APASA 2014).	Insignificant (F)

This assessment was undertaken for a production facility and therefore any changes in air quality resulting from vessels and equipment emissions in the operational area are also predicted to be highly localised given the nature of the emissions are less than those from a production facility. The proposed activities are not expected to result in a significant increase in exposure to marine avifauna as atmospheric emissions will rapidly disperse following release in the open marine environment. A review of the human health and environmental effects of various air pollutants, as described in the National Pollutant Inventory, indicates that short-term exposures to significant concentrations of pollutants such as CO, NO_X, SO_2, VOCs, and fine particles, could cause symptoms such as irritation to eyes and respiratory tissues, breathing difficulties, and nausea (Manisalidis et al. 2020). Limited literature has been published on the vulnerability of avian species to air pollutants. The avian respiratory system, unlike the mammalian respiratory system, is characterised by unidirectional airflow and cross-current gas exchange, features that improve the efficiency of respiration. Therefore, birds are more likely to be susceptible to high concentrations of reactive gases, aerosols and particles in the air than mammals; and can be useful indicators of air quality (Sanderfoot & Holloway 2017). Exposure to air pollutants may cause respiratory distress in birds, increasing their susceptibility to respiratory infection and may impair the avian immune response (Sanderfoot & Holloway 2017). As a worst case, it is conservatively assumed that a small number of individual marine avifauna may develop some short-term symptoms if they remain in the immediate vicinity of an emissions source where the pollutants are most concentrated. However, rapid recovery is expected after individuals move away from the source and any symptoms are not expected to occur. Chronic exposures are not considered plausible given the distances from the operational area to breeding habitats (ranging from approximately 45 km to 110 km) and any exposure would be temporary as marine avifauna would be mobile (i.e. continue migration or undertake foraging activities elsewhere). Overall, the consequence of temporary, localised changes in air quality may result in short-term, sublethal effects to a small number of transient marine avifauna individuals and is therefore considered Insignificant (F).	

Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures

- Vessels will comply with the air emission requirements of Marine Order 97 (as applicable to vessel and engine size, type and class) including sulfur content of fuel oil
- Vessels (as applicable to vessel, engine/propulsion size, type and class) will comply with energy efficiency requirements of Marine Order 97
- Vessels (as applicable to vessel and engine size, type and class) will comply with ODS requirements of Marine Order 97
- Measurement and monitoring of emissions data to enable legislative reporting requirements under the NGER Act to be met for the petroleum activity.

Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)

Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification

Elimination	Eliminate the use of vessels	No	The use of vessels to undertake the activity cannot be eliminated. The geophysical survey scope may be undertaken using a USV or AUV if there are suitable vessels available at the time of the survey (Section 3.3). The fuel consumption of an USV or AUV is significantly less than that of traditional vessels and would result in a reduction in GHG emissions associated with the survey. Geotechnical scopes require vessels with cranes that have sufficient lifting capability to safely deploy equipment to the seabed and therefore USV or AUV would not be suitable.
Substitution	Replace any ODS systems	No	In accordance with MARPOL Regulation 12, no chlorofluorocarbon or halon containing system or equipment is permitted to be installed on ships constructed on or after 19 May 2005 and no new installation of the same is permitted on or after that date on existing ships. Similarly, no hydrochlorofluorocarbon containing system or equipment is permitted to be installed on ships constructed on or after 1 January 2020 and no new installation of the same is permitted on or after that date on existing ships. Therefore, only older vessels are considered to potentially have ODS systems installed as confirmed on the IAPP certificate. The costs to retrofit ODS equipment and replace systems are not considered to be warranted given they are being phased out in accordance with MARPOL, and it may restrict vessel selection and availability in the short term.
Engineering	None identified	N/A	N/A
Procedures & administration	Preventative maintenance system	Yes	Vessel contractors have a preventative maintenance system in place to ensure diesel powered, power generation equipment is maintained and operated within original equipment manufacturers' (OEM) specification. The implementation of this control will result in greater energy efficiency and therefore contribute to a reduction in emissions associated with the petroleum activity.
Identify the likelihood			

The likelihood of marine avifauna approaching and/or resting on exhaust vents on the vessel during the activity and remaining in close enough proximity to be exposed to concentrations of air pollutants that result in symptoms such as irritation of eyes and respiratory tissues and breathing difficulties is considered Highly Unlikely. Marine avifauna present in breeding BIAs that slightly overlap the operational area may pass near the vessels during the activity but are highly unlikely to be in close enough proximity to be exposed to the emissions sources and display any discernible symptoms. They are expected to would move away from any emissions sources if they began to experience discomfort or symptoms.

Given the presence of alternative resting/foraging/breeding habitat (Browse Island, Cartier Island) and with the control measures described above in place, the potential for changes to air quality and associated impacts to marine avifauna are reduced. Therefore, the likelihood of the described consequences to marine avifauna occurring is considered Highly Unlikely (5).

Residual risk summary

Based on a consequence of Insignificant (F) and a likelihood of Highly Unlikely (5) the residual risk is Low (10).

Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Insignificant (F)	Highly Unlikely (5)	Low (10)

Assess residual risk acceptability

Legislative requirements

The activities and proposed management measures are compliant with industry standards, relevant international conventions and Australian legislation, specifically AMSA Marine Order 97: Marine Pollution Prevention – Air Pollution, the POTS Act, the *Navigation Act* 2012, and MARPOL, Annex VI.

Emissions, energy consumption and energy production data will be reported annually to the Clean Energy Regulator by vessel contractors in accordance with NGER requirements. The Paris Agreement provides the international framework and context around Australia's NDC (43% below 2005 levels by 2030) and the long-term aspirational goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

Relevant person consultation

No specific concerns have been raised regarding potential impacts and risks associated with atmospheric emissions in the operational area.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been considered in the development of this EP (refer Appendix A). None of the recovery plans or conservation advice documents have specific threats relating to atmospheric emissions from vessels operating offshore. However, many of the recovery plans or conservation advices identify climate change as an emerging threat to protected species with research priorities and actions identified to obtain a greater understanding of the impacts of climate change. Other actions are predominantly focused on Australia's international commitments regarding NDC, to reduce GHG emissions.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback
- the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents
- the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
Planned emissions and discharges from vessels undertaking the petroleum activity are in accordance with MARPOL requirements and industry good practice.	Vessel pre-mobilisation audits confirm that marine diesel engines on board vessels >400 GT meet the requirements of Marine Order 97, (as applicable to the vessel, engine/propulsion size, type and class).	EIAPP certificate IAPP certificate Bunker delivery notes IMO type approval for waste incinerators where installed Training records for personnel responsible for operating waste incinerators IEE certificate SEEMP

	Fuel oil and MGO with 0.5% m/m sulfur content will be used.	INPEX fuel specification records confirm that fuel provided to the facility and vessels has 0.5% m/m sulfur content
	Where present equipment or systems on board vessels >400 GT which contain ODS will be recorded and managed in accordance with MARPOL, Annex VI, Regulation 12 (as appropriate to vessel size, type and class.	ODS Record book.
	Vessel contractor has a preventative maintenance system to ensure diesel powered, power generation equipment is maintained and operated within OEM specification.	Preventative maintenance system records.
	INPEX will provide emissions data to vessel contractors to enable legislative reporting requirements under the NGER Act to be met for the petroleum activity.	Data provided to vessel contractors to enable NGER reporting to the Clean Energy Regulator.

7.1.3 Routine discharges to sea

Sewage, grey water and food waste

Table 7-3: Impact and evaluation – vessel sewage, grey water and food waste discharges

Identify hazards and threats	
Discharging treated sewage effluent, grey water and food waste has the potential to expose planktonic communities to changes in water quality from the introduction of nutrients. Such a decline in water quality has the potential to result in reduced ecosystem productivity or diversity. These intermittent discharges will occur in the operational area, which is located in the open ocean and more than 12 nm from the nearest land. The average volume of sewage and greywater expected from the vessels (including domestic wastewater) generated by a person per day is approximately 230 L (based on calculations in Huhta et al. 2009), with an assumption of up to 100 persons on board (POB) vessels during the activities.	
Potential consequence	Severity
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by sewage, grey water and food waste discharges are: • planktonic communities. A study undertaken to assess the effects of nutrient enrichment from the discharge of sewage in the ocean found that the influence of nutrients in open marine areas is much less significant than that experienced in enclosed, poorly mixed water bodies. The study also found that zooplankton composition and distribution in areas associated with sewage dumping grounds were not affected (McIntyre & Johnston 1975). When sewage effluent, grey water and food waste is discharged there is the potential for localised and temporary, changes in water quality within the operational area. The potential consequence on planktonic communities is a localised impact on plankton abundance in the vicinity of the point of discharge. Given the mobile nature of the vessel and water depths (approximately 40 m to 325 m), oceanic currents will result in the rapid dilution and dispersion of these discharges. Therefore, the consequence is considered to be of inconsequential ecological significance (Insignificant F).	Insignificant (F)
Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures	
• Vessels will manage the discharge of sewage effluent and grey water in accordance with Marine Order 96 (as appropriate to class) • Vessels will manage the discharge of garbage in accordance with Marine Order 95 (as appropriate to class) • Vessels will macerate food waste to a particle size of <25 mm before disposal.	
Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)	

Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification
Elimination	Eliminate discharges from vessels by storing of sewage, grey water and food waste on board and shipping to the mainland for disposal.	No	The significant financial cost and health risks associated with storing sewage, grey water and food waste on board vessels, and transporting it to the mainland is grossly disproportionate to the low level of risk associated with this discharge, permitted under legislation. Additional environmental impacts would also be generated in terms of air emissions and onshore disposal. In the event that food waste cannot be macerated it will be transferred for onshore disposal. No unmacerated food waste will be disposed at sea.
Substitution	None identified	N/A	N/A
Engineering	STP installed and used on all vessels	No	A requirement for all vessels to have STPs installed is not practicable and costs are considered to be grossly disproportionate for what is a permitted discharge under relevant legislation.
Procedures & administration	Preventative maintenance system	Yes	Vessel contractors will have a preventative maintenance system in place to ensure sewage treatment plant (STP) and macerator equipment is maintained and operated within OEM specification.

Identify the likelihood

Sewage and garbage discharges from vessels will be in accordance with legislative requirements (Marine Orders 95 and 96). Maceration of sewage and food waste to a particle size <25 mm prior to disposal will increase the ability of the discharges to disperse rapidly.

The effects of sewage discharged to the ocean have been relatively well studied (Gray et al. 1992) and toxic effects generally only occur where high volumes are discharged into small and poorly mixed waterbodies. The volumes discharged within the operational area over the short term (70 days) activity are unlikely to cause toxic effects, especially considering the rapid dilution provided by the deep water and ocean currents.

Based on the expected high dispersion due to the open-ocean environment of the operational area, localised impacts to plankton at the point of the planned discharge are considered to be Unlikely (4).

Residual risk summary

Based on a consequence of Insignificant (F) and a likelihood of Unlikely (4) the residual risk is Low (9).

Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Insignificant (F)	Unlikely (4)	Low (9)

Assess residual risk acceptability

Legislative requirements

Sewage, grey water and food waste discharges are standard practice in the offshore environment and the disposal at sea is permitted under AMSA Marine Orders – Part 96: Marine Pollution Prevention – Sewage, which gives effect to MARPOL, Annex IV and Marine Orders – Part 95: Marine Pollution Prevention – Garbage, which gives effect to MARPOL, Annex V.

Relevant person consultation

No relevant person concerns have been raised regarding potential impacts and risks from planned discharges (sewage, grey water and food waste).

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been consulted in the development of this EP (refer Appendix A). Emissions and discharges are listed as threatening processes; however, none of the recovery plans or conservation advice documents has specific actions relating to discharges of sewage, grey water and food waste. The macerators will assist in reducing potential impacts from the discharge stream, consistent with the intent of the conservation management documents.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback
- the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents
- the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
Planned emissions and discharges from vessels undertaking the petroleum activity are in accordance with MARPOL	Comply with Marine Order 96 including: • Current ISPPC.	ISPPC
	Comply with Marine Order 95 including:	Garbage disposal record book

requirements and industry good practice.	• Garbage that has been ground or comminuted to particles <25 mm discharged >3 nm from the nearest land. • Garbage disposal record book maintained.	
	Vessel contractors have a preventative maintenance system to ensure STP and macerators, where present onboard, are maintained.	Preventative maintenance system records.

Deck drainage, bilge and firefighting foam

Table 7-4: Impact and evaluation – vessel deck drainage, bilge and firefighting foam discharges

Identify hazards and threats	
Contaminated deck drainage and bilge discharges or failure to treat oily water to suitable OIW concentrations before discharge, have the potential to expose marine fauna to changes in water quality and/or result in impacts through direct toxicity. Deck drainage discharge volumes on vessels will be intermittent and are dependent on weather conditions and frequency of deck washing. Volumes of bilge water from engines and other mechanical sources found throughout the machinery spaces will also vary over time. In general, the capacities of oil-water separators (OWS) on vessels range from 100–1000 litres per hour. Therefore, conservatively based on maximum rates, a traditional survey vessel present in the operational area could potentially discharge 1 m^3 per hour. Vessels are equipped with fire suppression systems, which may include firefighting foam systems, as a safety critical requirement. The foam systems generally supply 3% alcohol resistant aqueous film-forming foam (AR-AFFF) and 3% film forming fluoroprotein foam (FFFP) foams to be used in the event of an incident. No maintenance testing of the foam systems will occur in the operational area during the activity, therefore any foam discharges to sea will be the result of an incident. Foam discharges on board vessels will be routed to the open-drains system for discharge to sea.	
Potential consequence	**Severity**
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by deck drainage, bilge and firefighting foam discharges are: • EPBC listed species • planktonic communities • fish communities including demersal fish communities KEF and commercial species. Discharges of oily water will be treated to <15 ppm (v) in accordance with MARPOL requirements. These discharges could introduce hazardous substances (mixture of water, oily fluids, lubricants, cleaning fluids etc.) into the water column, albeit in low concentrations. This could result in a reduction in water quality, and impacts to EPBC-listed species, plankton and other pelagic organisms such as fish (demersal fish community KEF or those species targeted by commercial fisheries). BIAs that overlap the operational area include whale shark foraging and marine avifauna breeding for the greater frigatebird, lesser frigatebird and red footed booby (Table 4-8). A large turtle foraging BIA associated with flatback, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles is located approximately 1 km from the operational area (route D) at its closest point (refer to Figure 4-5). Given the highly mobile and transient nature of marine fauna the potential exposure is likely to be limited to individuals close to the discharge point at the time of the discharge.	Insignificant (F)

As described in Section 4.7.4, based on numerous studies of the levels of whale shark abundance, the likelihood of whale shark presence within this BIA is considered very low, with no specific seasonal pattern of migration. Whale sharks are not expected to be present in large numbers within the operational area and the EMBA/EPEI, but individuals may be encountered. Worst case impacts to exposed marine fauna such as whale sharks, marine avifauna and turtles may include direct toxic effects, such as damage to lungs and airways, and eye and skin lesions from exposure to oil at the sea surface (WA DoT 2018; Milton et al. 2003). Toxic effects may also result where hydrocarbons are ingested, as birds attempt to preen their feathers (Jenssen 1994; Matcott et al. 2019). Considering the low concentrations of oil and the location of the discharges in the dispersive open ocean environment, a surface expression is not anticipated; therefore, impacts are considered to be of inconsequential ecological significance to EPBC listed species and are therefore considered Insignificant (F). Planktonic communities in close proximity to the discharge point may be affected if exposed to oily water. Such exposure may result in lethal effects to plankton. The potential consequence on planktonic communities is a localised impact on plankton abundance in the vicinity of the point of discharge with inconsequential ecological significance (Insignificant F). There is the potential for individual fishes to be exposed to the oily water discharge; however, this would be limited to those fish present at the sea surface in close proximity to the discharge point, rather than those associated with the demersal fish community KEF. Such exposure is not expected to result in any significant impacts to fishes based on the low toxicity, low volume and high dilution levels of the discharge; in addition, fishes are highly mobile in nature and have the ability to move away. BRUVs surveys undertaken in the Cash Maple fields and surrounding areas did not identify any protected fish species, spawning aggregations, feeding or nursery grounds or sensitive/threatened fish communities at the time of the surveys (ERM 2012; ERM/O2 Marine 2018). Reef habitat of shoals within the EMBA/EPEI may represent reef fish spawning grounds (ERM 2012); however, there are no banks and shoals present within the operational area. The potential consequence on fish communities including the demersal fish community KEF and commercially targeted fish species will be short-term and highly localised with inconsequential ecological significance (Insignificant F). Firefighting foams generally contain organic and fluorinated surfactants (such as PFAS), which can deplete dissolved oxygen in water (Schaefer 2013; IFSEC Global 2014). However, in their diluted form (as applied in the event of a fire), these foams are generally considered to have a relatively low toxicity to aquatic species (Schaefer 2013; IFSEC Global 2014) and further dilution of the foam mixtures in dispersive aquatic environments may then occur before there is any substantial demand for dissolved oxygen (Schaefer 2013; IFSEC Global 2014).	

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">There has been evidence emerging in recent years regarding the potential for all types of firefighting foams to have immediate and long-term detrimental effects on environmental values due to releases of foam into the environment such as bodies of water, soils and groundwater. Toxicological effects from these types of foams are typically only associated with prolonged or frequent exposures, such as on land and in watercourses near firefighting training areas (McDonald et al. 1996; Moody & Field 2000). To date, limited research regarding the potential impacts of firefighting foam to the marine environment has been undertaken with respect to bioaccumulation and persistence (Suhring et al 2017). However, Suhring et al (2017) reported that modelled predictions of ‘worst-case’ annual firefighting foam discharges from an offshore platform would pose a significant environmental risk in an area of several km around the release site. The predicted environmental risk in the modelling study was based on acute release and toxicity with chronic or sub-lethal effects not considered and therefore overlooked the issues of persistence and the potential for bioaccumulation (Suhring et al 2017).

Toxicological effects from foams are associated with frequent or prolonged exposures, and any discharges during the activity will be as a result of an incident and are expected to rapidly disperse. Subsequently, it is not expected that any impacts will occur to EPBC-listed species or fish communities. It is also expected that effects on planktonic communities, if any, would be localised and of a short-term nature (Insignificant F). Additionally, the potential consequences are also considered to be countered by the net environmental benefit that would be achieved through mitigating the potential for a fire resulting in harm to people and the environment.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">• Vessels are equipped with OWS, which remove traces of oil from the bilge and drainage water prior to discharge to sea.
• Vessels will have equipment to ensure OIW discharges meet <15 ppm in accordance with Marine Order 91. Bilge water and wastewater that does not meet the discharge requirements will be retained onboard for controlled disposal at a port reception facility.
• Spill kits will be available on-board vessels.
• Vessel crew will receive an induction/training to inform them of deck spill response requirements in accordance with Table 9-3.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hierarchy of control</td><td>Control measure</td><td>Used?</td><td>Justification</td></tr>
</table>

Elimination	No discharges of contaminated deck drainage or bilge to sea.	No	Discharge of deck drainage, stormwater runoff, or bilge discharges cannot be eliminated from vessels. There is not sufficient space on board for storage, and onshore disposal is not practicable given the distance to the mainland (24-hour transit time to the closest port facility). Further, the associated emissions and discharges associated with such frequent transfers would have a negative impact. Discharges of OIW are permitted under legislation.
	No discharge of PFAS containing firefighting foams to sea during an incident.	No	Firefighting foams are safety critical and are required in the event of a fire to prevent potential loss of human life or the occurrence of a significant environmental incident. It is not possible to retain and dispose of foam during an incident by any other practicable means.
	Firefighting foam systems or equipment will not be tested in the operational area during the activity.	Yes	To prevent discharges of firefighting foam to sea no firefighting foam systems or equipped will undergo routine testing during the activity.
Substitution	Use of alternative firefighting foams during an incident.	No	The maintenance of Safety Critical Systems is the responsibility of the vessel contractor, where INPEX has limited control of the equipment used. It is expected that over time all vessels will transition to only having PFAS-free firefighting foams onboard. It cannot be guaranteed that PFAS-free firefighting foams will be available for use in an incident if required during this activity.
Engineering	None identified	N/A	N/A
Procedures & administration	None identified	N/A	N/A
Identify the likelihood			
Deck drainage and bilge discharges are treated to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm (v) OIW prior to discharge as specified in MARPOL, Annex 1. Impacts to the abundance of plankton in the vicinity of the discharge (oily water and firefighting foam) are not expected and are considered Unlikely (4) and will be ecologically insignificant based on the naturally high spatial and temporal variability of plankton distribution in Australian tropical waters.			

Given the mobile nature of fish and EPBC-listed species the likelihood of impacts from the discharges after treatment and subsequent dilution and dispersion is considered Unlikely (4) and is not expected to result in a threat to population viability of protected species.

Residual risk summary

Based on a consequence of Insignificant (F) and a worst-case likelihood of Unlikely (4) the residual risk is Low (9).

Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Insignificant (F)	Unlikely (4)	Low (9)

Assess residual risk acceptability

Legislative requirements

Vessels OWS will meet relevant international regulatory requirements, including MARPOL; Marine Order 91: Marine Pollution Prevention - Oil. For vessel bilge the discharge of OIW of <15 ppm(v) is permitted under MARPOL.

Relevant person consultation

No concerns have been raised regarding potential impacts and risks from deck drainage, bilge or firefighting foam discharges.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been consulted in the development of this EP (refer Appendix A). Emissions and discharges are listed as threatening processes; however, none of the recovery plans or conservation advice documents have specific actions relating to deck drainage/bilge/firefighting foam discharges. Managing oily water discharges in accordance with legislative requirements is consistent with the intent of the conservation management documents.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback

• the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents • the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD • the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.		
Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
Planned emissions and discharges from vessels undertaking the petroleum activity are in accordance with MARPOL requirements and industry good practice.	Vessel contractors will comply with the *Navigation Act 2012* – Marine Order 91 including: • vessels (of appropriate class) to have IOPP certificate to show they have passed structural, equipment, systems, fittings, and arrangement and material conditions. • OWS tested and approved as per IMO resolutions MARPOL (Annex I).	Record of current IOPP certificate. Calibration and maintenance records of the OWS.
	Vessel liquids from drains will only be discharged if the OIW content does not exceed 15 ppm.	Documented use of oil record book to record all oil disposal.
	Spill kits will be located on vessels to allow clean-up of any spills to the deck.	Inspection records confirm spill kits are available and stocked.
	Firefighting foams will only be deployed in the event of an emergency.	Incident records.

Cooling water

Table 7-5: Impact and evaluation – vessel cooling water discharges

Identify hazards and threats	
Sea water will be used as a heat exchange medium for the cooling of machinery engines on vessels. It is pumped aboard and may be treated with biocide (e.g. hypochlorite) before circulation through heat exchangers. It is subsequently discharged from vessels to the sea surface. Cooling water (CW) discharges to the marine environment will result in a localised and temporary increase in the ambient water temperature surrounding the discharge point. Elevated discharge temperatures may cause a variety of effects, including marine fauna behavioural changes and reduced ecosystem productivity or diversity through impacts to planktonic communities. CW discharge rates vary largely depending on the vessel type. However, as a worst-case, the rate of CW discharge from the largest vessels used during the activity is estimated to be approximately 10,000 – 20,000 m^3 per day on a continuous basis. The temperature of the CW discharge will be approximately 40 °C, in contrast to ambient surface-water temperatures of 26 °C to 30 °C as recorded in the Ichthys Field (Section 4.6.4).	
Potential consequence	**Severity**
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by cooling water discharges are: • EPBC listed species • planktonic communities. Effects of elevation in seawater temperature may include a range of behavioural responses in EPBC-listed species including attraction and avoidance behaviour. BIAs that overlap the operational area include whale shark foraging and marine avifauna breeding for the greater frigatebird, lesser frigatebird and red footed booby (Table 4-8). A large turtle foraging BIA associated with flatback, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles is located approximately 1 km from the operational area (route D) at its closest point (refer to Figure 4-5). Given the highly mobile and transient nature of marine fauna the potential exposure is likely to be limited to individuals close to the discharge point at the time of the discharge. The short term (70 day) activity will occur in a water depths ranging from approximately 40 m to 325 m in a dispersive, open ocean environment. Therefore, potential consequences to EPBC listed species are potentially localised avoidance of thermally elevated water temperatures, with an inconsequential ecological significance to protected species (Insignificant F). Elevated seawater temperatures are known to cause alterations to the physiological (especially enzyme-mediated) processes of exposed biota (Wolanski 1994). These alterations may cause a variety of effects and potentially even mortality of plankton in cases of prolonged exposure. In view of the high level of natural mortality and the rapid replacement rate of many plankton species, UNEP (1985) indicates that there is no evidence to suggest that lethal effects to plankton from thermal discharges are ecologically significant. The potential consequence on planktonic communities is a localised impact on plankton abundance in the vicinity of the point of discharge with inconsequential ecological significance (Insignificant F).	Insignificant (F)

The use of biocide (hypochlorite) for the control of biofouling in considered an established and efficient technology for use in offshore environments and is used throughout the world (Khalanski 2002). The effects of chlorination on the marine environment have been summarised by Taylor (2006) who, based on a review of applications using hypochlorite as an antifoulant for the seawater cooling circuits, concluded that: • the chlorination procedure itself does cause the mortality of a proportion of planktonic organisms and the smaller organisms entrained through a cooling water system; however, only in very rare instances, where dilution and dispersion were constrained, were there any impacts beyond the point of discharge • long term exposure to chlorination residues on fish species did not impose any apparent ecotoxicological stress • studies of the impact of chlorination by-products on marine communities, population, physiological, metabolic and genetic levels, indicate that the practice of low-level chlorination on coastal receiving water is minor in ecotoxicological terms. These findings indicate that the toxicity of the CW discharge is negligible at the point of discharge, therefore impacts from CW discharges are limited to thermal effects only.	

Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures
None identified

Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)			
Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification
Elimination	No discharges of CW to sea	No	Engines and machinery require cooling to operate safely and efficiently, therefore CW cannot be eliminated. Storage and containment of CW to allow cooling on board the vessels prior to discharge is not considered practicable given the size/space requirements (i.e. large surface areas are required to sufficiently cool the water). Onshore disposal was also not considered practicable given the distance to the mainland, frequency of trips required, and the associated emissions and discharges generated by such transfers.
Substitution	Substitute hypochlorite with an alternative biofouling control/mechanism.	No	Hypochlorite is an established and efficient technology for use in offshore environments and is a recommended technique in the application of best available techniques (BAT) to industrial cooling systems (European Commission 2001). The retrofitting of alternative biofouling control mechanisms to all vessels is not considered to be practicable given the low environmental impact from cooling water discharges.

Engineering	None identified	N/A	N/A
Procedures & administration	None identified	N/A	N/A

Identify the likelihood

CW discharges are expected to rapidly disperse in the open-ocean environment of the operational area. These discharges may result in temporary, localised and ecologically insignificant avoidance behaviour in EPBC-listed species in response to elevated water temperatures. However, any avoidance or behavioural changes are not expected to result in a threat to the population viability of protected species and is considered to be Unlikely (4).

Localised impacts to the abundance of plankton within the vicinity of the CW discharges are considered to be Unlikely (4) based on the naturally high spatial and temporal variability of plankton distribution in Australian tropical waters.

Residual risk summary

Based on a consequence of Insignificant (F) and a worst-case likelihood of Unlikely (4) the residual risk is Low (9).

Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Insignificant (F)	Unlikely (4)	Low (9)

Assess residual risk acceptability

Legislative requirements

The discharge of return seawater from cooling water systems to the marine environment is considered to be standard practice in industry and there are no relevant Australian environmental legislative requirements that relate specifically to the discharge specifications of cooling water.

Relevant person consultation

No concerns have been raised regarding potential impacts and risks from CW discharges.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been consulted in the development of this EP (refer Appendix A), none of the recovery plans or conservation advice documents have specific threats or actions relating to discharges of cooling water in offshore waters.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls have been identified that can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary Based on the above assessment, the risk of impacts is managed to acceptable levels because: • the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards • the activity takes into account relevant person feedback • the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents • the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD • the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.		
Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
N/A no controls identified		

Desalination brine

Table 7-6: Impact and evaluation – vessel desalination brine discharges

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Identify hazards and threats</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Potable water will be generated on the vessels using a RO plant which is supplied with sea water. Potable water is primarily supplied to the vessel accommodation and domestic services areas. It is also supplied for other purposes such as the eyewash and safety shower systems and utilities water systems. Desalination brine produced from the RO process will be discharged to sea on a continuous basis.

Discharging desalination brine has the potential to cause changes in water salinity. The estimated volume of brine discharge from the vessels is estimated to be in the order of 60 - 140 m^3 per day with salinity in the order of 45 to 50 parts per thousand (ppt) in comparison to ambient seawater with a salinity of 34 to 35 ppt (Section 4.6.4).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Potential consequence</td><td>Severity</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by desalination brine discharges are:
• planktonic communities.

The discharge of desalination brine from vessels has the potential to result in increased salinity within the receiving environment. Exposure to increased levels of salinity has the potential to result in impacts to planktonic communities. Azis et al. (2003) reported that effects on planktonic communities in areas of high mixing and dispersion, such as those found in the operational area, are generally limited to the point of discharge only.

Given the water depths and dynamic marine environment (i.e. tides and currents) it is expected that the brine discharge would rapidly disperse relatively close to the point of discharge. Therefore, the effects of a temporary and highly localised increase in salinity are not expected to result in any significant ecological impacts to planktonic communities (Insignificant F).</td><td>Insignificant (F)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">None identified</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hierarchy of control</td><td>Control measure</td><td>Used?</td><td>Justification</td></tr>
</table>

Elimination	Eliminate brine discharges from vessels	No	The significant financial cost and health risks associated with providing fresh water to vessels from the mainland or transiting directly to port for resupply is grossly disproportionate to the low level of risk associated with this discharge. This would also generate additional environmental impacts in terms of air emissions and increased demands to the onshore supply.
Substitution	None identified	N/A	N/A
Engineering	Use of a diffuser on vessels to increase mixing in the receiving environment.	No	Given the water depths (40 m to 325 m) and oceanic currents in the operational area and the small volumes of discharges, the cost to retrospectively install a diffuser on all vessels is considered grossly disproportionate, given the insignificant consequence from brine discharges in the offshore environment.
Procedures & administration	None identified	N/A	N/A

Identify the likelihood
Direct effects on plankton from desalination brine discharges may occur in the operational area near the point of discharge but are not expected to result in an ecological impact to planktonic communities in the wider region. Therefore, the likelihood of impact to planktonic communities from these planned discharges is considered Highly Unlikely (5).

Residual risk summary		
Based on a consequence of Insignificant (F) and a likelihood of Highly Unlikely (5) the residual risk is Low (10).		
Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Insignificant (F)	Highly Unlikely (5)	Low (10)

Assess residual risk acceptability
Legislative requirements The discharge of desalination brine to the marine environment is considered to be standard practice in industry and there are no relevant Australian environmental legislative requirements that relate specifically to the discharge of desalination brine.

Relevant person consultation

No concerns have been raised regarding potential impacts and risks from desalination brine discharges.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been consulted in the development of this EP (refer Appendix A), none of the recovery plans or conservation advice documents have specific threats or actions relating to discharges of desalination brine in remote offshore waters.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls have been identified that can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the risk of impacts is managed to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback
- the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents
- the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
N/A no controls identified		

7.2 Waste management

Table 7-7: Impact and evaluation – improper waste management

Identify hazards and threats	
The vessels associated with the activity will generate a variety of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes, which will not be intentionally discharged to the marine environment. Unsecured or incorrectly stored waste may be windblown or displaced into the ocean where it has the potential to negatively affect marine ecosystems. Wastes can cause contamination of the ocean resulting in changes to water quality e.g. through the leaching of chemicals from wastes, which can cause changes to ecosystem productivity and diversity. Additionally, certain types of waste can cause injury to marine fauna through entanglement or may affect the health of marine fauna if waste materials are ingested.	
Potential consequence	Severity
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by improper waste management are: • planktonic communities • EPBC listed species. Improper management of wastes on vessels may result in pollution and contamination of the environment. There is also the potential for secondary impacts on marine fauna that may interact with wastes, such as packaging and binding, should these enter the ocean. These include physical injury or death of marine biota (as a result of ingestion, or entanglement of wastes). A change to water quality has the potential to impact planktonic communities found at the sea surface. Impacts associated with the accidental loss of hazardous waste materials to the ocean would be localised and limited to the immediate area. Any impacts associated with leaching of chemicals from waste are further likely to be reduced due to the dispersive open ocean offshore environment. While plankton abundance in close proximity to the accidental loss location, or leaching waste items may be reduced, this is expected to be of insignificant ecological consequence (Insignificant F). Marine fauna can become entangled in waste plastics, which can also be ingested when mistaken as prey (Ryan et al. 1988), potentially leading to injury or death. For example, due to indiscriminate foraging behaviour, marine turtles have been known to mistake plastic for jellyfish (Mrosovsky et al. 2009). Seabirds foraging on planktonic organisms, generally at, or near, the surface of the water column may also eat floating plastic (DEE 2018). Other items (e.g. discarded rope) have also been found to entangle fauna, such as birds and marine mammals. The accidental loss of waste to the ocean may result in injury or even death to individual EPBC listed species, but this is not expected to result in a threat to population viability of a protected species (Insignificant F).	Insignificant (F)
Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures	
• Spill containment and recovery equipment	

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">• Vessels will manage waste in accordance with Marine Order 95, specifically maintain and implement a garbage management plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hierarchy of control</td><td>Control measure</td><td>Used?</td><td>Justification</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elimination</td><td>None identified</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Substitution</td><td>None identified</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Engineering</td><td>None identified</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Procedures & administration</td><td>Premobilisation HSE inspections of vessels</td><td>Yes</td><td>Vessel HSE inspection conducted pre-mobilisation will confirm correct storage, labelling and handling of wastes including presence of netting to prevent windblown waste.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reporting of equipment or materials lost to sea</td><td>Yes</td><td>Any equipment or materials lost to the marine environment will be reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Identify the likelihood</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">During previous INPEX vessel-based activities in the Browse Basin, the accidental release/loss of waste or equipment overboard has occurred on several occasions often through incorrect storage and handling. Therefore, impacts to EPBC-listed species and planktonic communities from the unplanned release of waste to the ocean are considered Possible (3).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Residual risk summary</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Based on a consequence of Insignificant (F) and a worst-case likelihood of Possible (3) the residual risk is Low (8).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Consequence</td><td>Likelihood</td><td>Residual risk</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Insignificant (F)</td><td>Possible (3)</td><td>Low (8)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Assess residual risk acceptability</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Legislative requirements</td></tr>
</table>

The controls in place to prevent accidental release of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are consistent with, and typical of, good industry practice. Procedures for managing waste (i.e. handling, storage, transfer and disposal) will be outlined in vessel garbage management plans, in accordance with Marine Order 95 requirements.

Relevant person consultation

No concerns have been raised regarding potential impacts and risks from improper waste management.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been consulted in the development of this EP (refer Appendix A). Injury and fatality to vertebrate marine life caused by ingestion of, or entanglement in, harmful marine debris was listed in August 2003 as a key threatening process under the EPBC Act as detailed in the 'Threat abatement plan for impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans' (DEE 2018). The entanglement and ingestion of marine debris is also identified as a threat in the "Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia" (DEE 2017a). Specific actions which contribute to the long-term prevention of marine debris (Objective 1 of the 'Threat abatement plan for marine debris on vertebrate marine life' (DEE 2018)) have been adopted including compliance with applicable legislation in relation to the improvement of waste management practices, such as MARPOL Annex V.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback
- the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents
- the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
	Spill kits will be available on-board vessels.	Inspection records confirm spill kits are available and stocked.

No unplanned loss of equipment, materials or wastes to the marine environment during the activity.	Garbage management plans will be maintained and implemented on vessels in accordance with Marine Order 95, and will specifically include: • procedures for collecting, storing, processing and disposing of all waste types (including segregation and labelling) • the use of waste storage and transfer equipment • the use of food waste macerators/comminuters • garbage record keeping requirements, including discharges, and disposals of waste in a Garbage Record Book • communication of waste management practices and awareness materials for crew.	HSE inspection records confirm garbage management plans are implemented on vessels.
	Premobilisation HSE inspections of vessels confirm capability for the correct storage, labelling and handling of wastes.	Premobilisation HSE inspection records.
	Loss of equipment or materials lost to sea will be reported.	Incident report of equipment or material lost overboard.

7.3 Noise and vibration

Table 7-8: Impact and risk evaluation – underwater noise

Identify hazards and threats	
Marine fauna may be exposed to several sources of noise emissions during the proposed activities, as summarised below: • Operating vessels used to conduct the proposed activities have the potential to expose sound sensitive marine fauna to localised changes in underwater noise levels. Vessel engines and dynamic positioning thrusters are capable of generating non-impulsive sound at levels between 108 and 182 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m at dominant frequencies between 50 Hz and 7 kHz (Simmonds et al. 2004; McCauley 1998). • The geophysical survey activities will use underwater acoustic techniques including the use of MBES, SSS and SBP (Section 3.2.1). There is a potential to expose sound sensitive marine fauna to localised changes in underwater noise levels. The different survey devices shall emit various levels of impulsive sound at a range of frequencies: - MBES and SSS transmit at high frequencies (approximately 100—700 kHz) and produce a highly focused beam of sound towards the seabed, due to this there is very limited horizontal sound propagation, and it is expected to rapidly attenuate. Indicative ranges of sound outputs at source are 163 - 217 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m and 170—230 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m, for MBES and SSS respectively. - SBP systems operate at low frequencies (0.5—24 kHz for chirp SBP systems and 0.2 – 8 kHz for boomer SBP systems) directing beams of sound towards the seabed and therefore horizontal sound propagation is again limited. Indicative sound outputs at source may range from 142—230 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m.	
Potential consequence	Severity
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by underwater noise are: • EPBC listed species (marine mammals, marine reptiles) • Fish communities including demersal fish community KEF, commercial species and whale sharks • Benthic communities associated with banks and shoals within the EMBA/EPEI.	Minor (E)

Noise emissions from the survey are primarily generated by geophysical equipment such as MBES, SSS and SBP with indicative sound output at source ranging from 142 to 230 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m (Section 3.2.1). MBES and SSS are high-frequency, low-energy geophysical survey instruments and significantly less intrusive than high-energy seismic survey instruments. The high frequency (HF) range pulses of sound (from 100 kHz to 700 kHz) are produced in a highly directional and narrow beams, which rapidly attenuate outside of the beam (Zykov 2013). The high operating frequencies of MBES and SSS instruments place the dominant sound frequencies above the auditory range of most marine fauna species, including low frequency (LF) cetaceans, turtles and fish. Some instruments may be audible to HF and very high frequency (VHF) odontocetes such as some dolphin species (MacGillivray et al. 2013; Zykov 2013). Sub-bottom profilers produce directional beams of sound towards the seabed and therefore sound propagation tends to be downwards in the water column with limited horizontal propagation. They are typically towed approximately 10 – 15 m above the seabed. The sub-bottom profiling system to be used in the survey will operate at low frequency (0.5 - 24 kHz). Acoustic modelling of sub-bottom profilers by Zykov (2013), MacGillivray et al. (2013) and McPherson and Wood (2017), indicates limited horizontal sound propagation outside of the main directional field of sound. These modelling studies indicate thresholds for permanent threshold shift (PTS) are not exceeded and the potential for temporary threshold shift (TTS) is limited to a few metres from the moving sound source (McPherson and Wood 2017), which is not considered to be a credible exposure scenario for mobile marine fauna. Behavioural responses were reported to occur but were limited to within a few tens of metres in most instances, or up to a maximum of 150 m depending upon the type of SBP, water depth and the seabed sediment characteristics (Zykov, 2013; McPherson and Wood 2017). *Marine mammals* The generation of underwater sound from vessel movements and survey activities within the operational area has the potential to impact EPBC-listed marine fauna including marine mammals. Underwater noise impact thresholds stated in the Technical Guidance for Assessing the Effects of Anthropogenic Sound on Marine Mammal Hearing (version 3.0, 2024) published by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for cetaceans, covering a range of hearing frequency groups, range from 159 – 230 dB re 1 µPa for level A harassment (onset of auditory injury) from impulsive sound sources. For non-impulsive sound sources, the thresholds range from 181 - 201 dB re 1 µPa. Level B harassment (behavioural impacts) thresholds are 120 dB re 1 µPa for continuous sound sources and 160 dB re 1 µPa for non-explosive, impulsive or intermittent sound sources. Recent criteria and thresholds have been published by the Naval Information Warfare Center (NIWC) of the US Navy that include auditory and behavioural impact thresholds for marine mammals (NIWC 2025) considering both impulsive and non-impulsive sources. The derivation of such thresholds is complex, often involving specific weighting and probability functions that apply when predicting the onset of temporary hearing loss, auditory injury (including permanent hearing loss) and behavioural impacts. Thresholds published by the NIWC (2025) relate to the use of explosives, pile driving and sonar; although not directly relevant to the proposed activities covered in this EP they do provide another useful source of data to predict potential underwater noise impacts to marine mammals using the latest scientific information.	

TTS and auditory injury (AINJ) thresholds for marine mammals vary by frequency hearing groups but peak impulsive thresholds range from a maximum of 224 (onset-TTS) to 230 (AINJ) based on peak sound pressure level (SPL; dB re 1 μPa²·s) to evaluate immediate effects (NIWC 2025). The non-impulsive TTS and AINJ thresholds across all marine mammal hearing groups range from a maximum of 181 (onset TTS) to 201 (AINJ) based on sound exposure level (SEL; dB re 1 μPa) to evaluate hearing damage over time (NIWC 2025). Many studies have been undertaken to establish behavioural impact thresholds for a number of marine mammal species (NIWC 2025). The data from these studies provide support that beyond a certain distance, significant behavioural responses are unlikely to occur from non-impulsive noise. However, at ranges less than 10 km there may be behavioural responses at received levels below 140 dB re1 μPa, which supports the idea that proximity can lead to reactions even at lower received levels (NIWC 2025). Animals reported to be within the most sensitive species behavioural group, beyond 40 km (cut-off range) from the source and below 133 dB re 1 μPa are unlikely to incur significant behavioural reactions. Other marine mammal hearing groups had behavioural response functions ranging from 156 to 185 dB re 1 μPa with cut-off ranges between 5 and 15 km (NIWC 2025). Cetaceans utilise their highly sensitive acoustic senses to monitor their environment and for communication, socialising, breeding and foraging. Southall et al. (2007) was the first of these studies to categorise three functional hearing groups based on the frequency hearing ranges of cetaceans (low, mid and high-frequency). LF cetaceans generally comprising mysticetes (baleen whales), such as blue whales and humpback whales, are able to hear sound within a frequency range of a few Hz to a few tens of kHz. Omura's whales, also a LF cetacean, have been recorded vocalizing primarily between 15Hz to 50 Hz, which supports the hypothesis they have a LF hearing range similar to other large baleen whales and are estimated to have a primary hearing frequency range between 10 Hz to 1 kHz, with an upper limit of 20 kHz. Based upon the maximum sound levels generated during the survey (up to 230 dB re 1 μPa@1 m) there is the potential for noise impacts in marine mammals to occur (AINJ, TTS) in close proximity to the source. However, given that the onset of TTS and AINJ would require chronic exposure (over 24 hours), it is unlikely that highly mobile, individual marine mammals will remain in close enough proximity to the source for 24 hours while the survey is occurring. Behavioural responses such as a momentary pause in vocalisation or reorientation of an animal to the source of the sound, or avoidance responses (Southall et al. 2007) may also potentially occur, with any reactions more likely to occur in close proximity to the source (cut-off ranges up to approximately 40 km). The operational area does not provide habitat of particular importance for marine mammals with the closest BIA (blue whale migration) located over 40 km from AC/RL7. It is not anticipated that individual marine mammals/cetaceans passing through the operational area would experience TTS or AINJ, as the frequency range of the noise emissions generated by the proposed geophysical equipment does not overlap LF cetacean hearing frequency ranges. Additionally, individuals would have to remain in close proximity to the survey instruments for an extended amount of time (i.e. > 24 hours) for noise emissions to exceed the impact thresholds (AINJ and TTS). Therefore, no impacts from the geophysical survey activities are expected. Furthermore, no hearing impairment impacts to marine mammals from MBES, and side-scan sonar have been previously reported. Therefore, the consequence has been assessed as Insignificant (F).	

Based on the expected noise emissions associated with the operation of vessels during the proposed activities any noise emissions (ranging from 108 to 182 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m) are not expected to result in impacts to marine mammals. Gradual exposure to continuous noise sources, such as vessel engines, are generally regarded as being less harmful and less likely to startle or stress marine fauna than rapid-onset impulsive noise sources (Hamernik et al. 1993; Hamernik et al. 2003; Southall et al. 2007). As such, exposure that would result in significant alteration of behaviour is not expected particularly in the absence of any known BIAs or important habitats in the operational area, and as such any impacts are considered to be Insignificant (F). *Marine reptiles* Marine turtles are not considered to be as sensitive to sound as cetaceans and they are not reported to use sound for communication, they may however use sound for navigation, and predator avoidance (Dow Piniak 2012). Marine turtles have a hearing range of approximately 50 Hz to 1,600 Hz, with the greatest sensitivity between 100 and 400 Hz (NIWC 2025). Popper et al. (2014) propose conservatively protective sound pressure thresholds of 207 - 213 dB re 1 µPa for potential injury to marine turtles and for received sound pressure levels above 166 dB re 1 µPa, turtles have shown some increased swimming activity and above 175 dB re 1 µPa can become more agitated (McCauley et al. 2000). Recent criteria and thresholds have been published for marine turtles (auditory and behavioural impact thresholds by NIWC considering both impulsive and non-impulsive sources. TTS and AINJ thresholds (NIWC 2025) are: non-impulsive onset SEL 178 and 198 dB re 1 µPa respectively. Impulsive onset SEL for TTS and AINJ are 169 and 184 dB re 1 µPa respectively with peak SPL reported as 224 dB re 1 $\mu Pa^2 \cdot s$ (TTS) and 230 dB re 1 $\mu Pa^2 \cdot s$ (AINJ). Behavioural impacts shown by marine turtles vary depending on the source of the sound, but best available science indicates a threshold of 175 dB re 1 µPa is appropriate (NIWC 2025). NIWC (2025) states that the 175 dB re 1 µPa threshold value is consistent with the observations reported by Kastelein et al. (2023b referenced within NIWC 2025) that sea turtles did not respond to sonar at levels of approximately 173 dB re 1 µPa SPL. Turtles are highly likely to exhibit a behavioural response if they encounter a noise source within tens of metres, a moderate response if they encounter a noise source at intermediate ranges (hundreds of metres), and a low response if they are far (thousands of metres) from the noise source (Popper et al. 2014). Finneran et al. (2017) undertook a comprehensive review of the effects of impulsive sound on turtles with thresholds of 232 dB re 1 µPa (PTS) and 226 dB re 1 µPa (TTS). A large turtle foraging BIA associated with flatback, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles is located approximately 1 km from the operational area (route D) at its closest point. Browse Island is the closest turtle-nesting area, located approximately 40 km south of the operational area (route B) at the closest point. Despite the proximity to the turtle foraging BIA (route D), any impact (PTS, AINJ, TTS) to marine turtles is not expected to occur given the transient nature of the survey vessel and that marine turtles are likely to swim away and avoid the approaching vessel rather than remain stationary for a long enough period of time to be affected. Behavioural response in marine turtles (175 dB re 1 µPa SPL) could be exceeded resulting in i.e. increase in swimming behaviour. Given the vast area designated as a foraging BIA and the short duration of the survey (70 days), impacts are expected to be short-term, temporary with inconsequential behavioural responses on individuals with no impact at the population level (Insignificant F). Turtles will not be displaced from identified habitat critical to the survival	

marine turtles or BIAs as a result of the survey. No impacts to foraging behaviours, to the extent that the recovery of the stock is compromised, will occur in accordance with the relevant actions described in DEE 2017a. Information with regard to noise impacts on other marine reptiles such as sea snakes is limited but it is thought that they are sensitive to LF sounds and have relatively low sensitivity compared with bony fishes and marine turtles as reported in a study investigating the hearing sensitivity of the sea snake (*Hydrophis stokesii*) (Chapuis et al 2019). *Hydrophis stokesii* responded to frequencies from 40 – 600 Hz, with a peak sensitivity at 60 Hz (163.5 dB re re 1 µPa). The results of the study appear to confirm that snakes, including sea snakes, can hear but may have a limited sensitivity to sound pressure compared with previously studied marine vertebrates (Chapuis et al 2019). In the absence of any published data, it has been suggested that using the hearing sensitivity for fish with a swim bladder could be used as a proxy (DCCEEW 2025h). Although there are no banks and shoals within the operational area itself, several are present in close proximity to the pipeline route options (Section 4.7.2) including some within 1 km. Therefore, individuals of a number of sea snake species may be seen in the shallow waters of the operational area and EMBA/EPEI particularly around banks and shoals, but based on sightings data their presence is unlikely to be common. Reef-dependent sea snakes have little capacity to relocate to avoid noise and species are generally confined to their habitat of shallow banks and shoals (DCCEEW 2025h). Guinea (2013) noted that the distance between reefs on the Sahul Shelf and the deep water between reefs is likely to inhibit sea snake migration. During the vessel-based survey activities, individual sea snakes may potentially be exposed to increases in ambient noise. Given the short duration of the survey and the transient nature of the survey vessel any impacts on sea snakes are considered to be local scale with a minor and temporary impact on a small portion of the population of a protected species (Minor E). *Fish communities* Fish species and sharks are sensitive to LF range sounds and can detect frequencies through their lateral line and inner ear. Sharks estimated hearing frequency range is from 20 Hz to 1 kHz, with a peak sensitivity between 20 Hz and 300 Hz (species dependent) and fish hearing range is from 50 Hz to 4-5 kHz. Unlike cetaceans, fish and sharks are not sensitive to high frequency sounds (e.g. above 1 kHz) as they lack adaptations for detecting ultrasonic or high-pitched noises. Therefore, geophysical survey instruments generating noise emissions above 100 kHz is outside of fish and sharks' auditory range and therefore unlikely to be directly perceived. Vessel operational noise emissions with noise frequencies lower than 1 kHz may elicit behavioural disturbance from fish and sharks. Such behavioural effects could include avoidance behaviours, startle reactions, increased swimming speed and changes in orientation (Simmonds & MacLennan 2005; Popper et al. 2014; Carroll et al. 2017). A limited number of commercially significant fish stocks may be present in the operational area that could be exposed to underwater noise emissions. Pelagic fish species such as tuna, and demersal fish species such as snapper and emperor may be present in the licence area, but these species are highly mobile and belong to groups of fish with limited sensitivity to sound (Popper et al. 2014; Hawkins & Popper 2016). These fish species are expected to swim away or avoid waters immediately surrounding vessel activities with no impacts to these stocks expected. Therefore, disturbance to commercially important fish species may occur; however, any impacts would be localised to individuals and would not result in any detrimental impacts in stock levels, and as such any impacts are considered to be Insignificant (F).	

Key indicator demersal fish species as presented in Table 4-9 i.e. goldband snapper, red emperor, are used by fisheries managers as an indicator of the sustainability status within the broader species exploited in the region. The reproductive biology of these key demersal indicator fish species results in a very broad distribution of eggs and larvae, and consequently genetic connectivity over a wide geographic range. Multiple batches of millions of pelagic eggs are released during multiple, frequent spawning events and throughout extended spawning periods (Gaughan et al. 2018). A small portion of the operational area (route A) overlaps the furthest eastern boundary of the extensive southern bluefin tuna spawning grounds in the Indian Ocean (Butler et al. 2024). Spawning of southern bluefin tuna is reported to occur from September to April in surface waters where water temperatures above 24 °C are thought to influence the survival of eggs and larvae (Patterson et al 2008; Davis & Farley 2001). Marine baseline surveys of the operational area reported by ERM (2012) and ERM/O2 Marine (2018) recorded no protected fish species, spawning aggregations, feeding or nursery grounds or sensitive/threatened fish communities at the time of the surveys. Deep water scampi (*Metanephrops australiensis*), targeted by the North West Slope Trawl Fishery, may occur on the continental slope in deep waters of the operational area. Scampi may be fished on the slope in water depths deeper than 200 m but are most commonly found at depths of 420 - 500 m (AFMA 2025h; Harte & Curtotti 2018). Timing of scampi spawning is uncertain, but studies of similar species suggest that spawning occurs in September-October (AFMA 2025h). In summary, no impact to fish spawning is expected to occur as a result of underwater noise generated by the proposed activities given the short term duration (70 days), transient nature of the survey vessel, highly mobile nature of fish and natural variability in spawning levels. In addition, based on fish and sharks' auditory range, geophysical survey instruments are unlikely to be directly perceived and any behavioural impacts temporary in nature (Insignificant F). A whale shark foraging BIA overlaps the operational area but as described in Section 4.7.4, based on numerous studies of the levels of whale shark abundance, the likelihood of whale shark presence within this BIA is considered very low, with no specific seasonal pattern of migration. Whale sharks are not expected to be present in large numbers within the operational area and the EMBA/EPEI, but individuals may be encountered. Based on the expected noise emissions associated with the operation of vessels during the proposed activities any noise emissions (ranging from 108 to 182 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m) are not expected to result in impacts to individual whale sharks. Any behavioural disturbance is likely to be short term given the transient nature of the survey vessel of inconsequential significance (Insignificant F).	

Benthic communities There are no banks and shoals within the operational area itself; however, several are present in close proximity to the pipeline route options (Section 4.7.2) including some within 1 km. Marine invertebrates, and particularly fixed or sessile benthic organisms, generally have far lower mobility than pelagic vertebrates, and are often limited to particular habitats. Therefore, they are not able to move away from underwater noise sources. Marine invertebrates are generally considered to have limited sensitivity to sound. They lack a gas-filled bladder and are unable to detect the pressure component of sound waves (Parry & Gason 2006; Carroll et al. 2017) or "hear" sound in the way that mammals and fish are able to. Instead, invertebrates detect sound by sensing the particle motion component of sound in water and seabed sediments through physiological structures such as sensory hairs, statocysts and muscles. They therefore can only detect sound at close range (Parry & Gason 2006; André et al. 2016; Carroll et al. 2017; Popper & Hawkins 2018). Hastings et al. (2008), Battershill et al. (2008) and Heyward et al. (2018) investigated the effects of a seismic survey on hard corals in water depths of approximately 40-60 m within south Scott Reef lagoon. Corals received maximum sound pressure levels of 226 dB re 1µPa PK. No mortality, damage to soft tissue or skeletal integrity, visible signs of stress, change in abundance or community structure was detected immediately after, and up to four months following exposure. Impacts to sponges and soft filter feeders are also not expected as the physical structure of sponges and soft filter feeders are not sensitive to rapid sound pressure changes. Given the geophysical survey instruments are of much lower intensity than seismic survey, no impacts to banks and shoals within the EMBA/EPEI are expected from the proposed activities (Insignificant F)	

Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures
• Implementation of EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05: *Interacting with cetaceans*) for all vessels (traditional and uncrewed). • Vessel speed restrictions and separation distances maintained for whale sharks (traditional and uncrewed vessels). • Relevant personnel including USV personnel will receive an induction/training to inform them of the requirements of EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8, Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05) in accordance with Table 9-3 (INPEX Australia Support Vessels Marine Fauna Awareness Training).

Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)			
Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification

Elimination	Eliminate the use of vessels	No	The use of vessels to undertake the activity cannot be eliminated. The geophysical survey scope may be undertaken using a USV or AUV if there are suitable vessels available at the time of the survey (Section 3.3.1). Sound source levels associated with an USV or AUV is significantly less than that of traditional vessels engines and would result in a reduction in overall underwater noise emissions associated with the survey. Installation and geotechnical scopes require vessels with cranes that have sufficient lifting capability to safely deploy equipment to the seabed and therefore the use of vessels cannot be eliminated.
Substitution	Alter the timing of the proposed activities to avoid the spawning period for southern bluefin tuna (September to April)	No	It is not practicable to restrict the timing of the proposed activities to only 4 months of the year (May to August) as this would result in significant delays. Given that the operational area occupies a small portion of the available spawning grounds, any underwater noise impacts from planned activities are likely to be localised to individuals and would not result in any detrimental impacts in SBT stock levels. Particularly as tuna are highly mobile and belong to a group of fish with limited sensitivity to sound. Therefore, altering the timing of the proposed activities to avoid the SBT spawning period is considered to be grossly disproportionate to the cost of implementing this control.
	Alter the timing of the proposed activities to avoid sensitive periods for marine turtles	No	The duration of the geophysical survey scope is expected to be approximately 70 days (and no more than 120 days). Based on the distance to the nearest turtle nesting habitat (Browse Island located approximately 40 km south of the operational area (route B)) no impacts from underwater noise are expected. Turtle foraging activities occur on a year-round basis. Therefore, substituting the timing of activities would offer no environmental benefit. Given the size of available foraging grounds in close proximity to route D, and the ability of marine turtles to avoid the sound source in the open ocean it is not expected that turtles would be displaced from any BIAs or critical habitat for the duration of the activity.

Engineering	USV is fitted with visual and thermal imaging cameras	Yes	In the absence of vessel-based crew the presence and use of imaging cameras on the USV enables marine fauna detection (marine mammals, turtles and whale sharks) and may reduce the possibility for disturbance from sound emissions. The use of cameras enables separation distances specified in the EPBC regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05 – modified to include turtles) and the Whale Shark Wildlife Management Program no. 57 (DPaW 2013) to be maintained.
Procedures & administration	Implement EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1 - *Interaction between offshore seismic exploration and whales*	No	Implementation of all the controls described in EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1 – *Interaction between offshore seismic exploration and whales* is not considered appropriate given the nature of the geophysical surveys to be undertaken. The geophysical survey will utilise low energy equipment that is not comparable to commercial seismic survey equipment. Further consideration has been given below to individual standard management procedures (Part A) and additional management procedures (Part B) from the Policy Statement.
	Pre-start up visual observation during daylight hours	No	Geophysical survey operations will be conducted 24 hrs/day hence implementing pre-start visual observations may require extended shutdown periods while waiting on daylight hours to be able to undertake the observations prior to commencing geophysical survey activities. Given the minimal risk posed by the low-energy equipment the cost of implementation (extended survey duration also resulting in increases in emissions/discharges) is disproportionate to the potential environmental benefit.
	Gradual ramp-up of MBES and SSS systems	No	The use of a soft start to gradually increase power is not technically possible for MBES and SSS systems given the low powered energy sources are either switched on or off, and so there is no ability to ramp up power levels over time.

	Gradual ramp-up of SBP system	Yes	During use of the SBP system, equipment will be increasingly ramped up to full power. By starting at low power levels and gradually increasing, any marine fauna in the immediate vicinity will be able to swim away from the area and it will reduce any potential for startle responses.
	Implement shut down zones	No	Implementing shut down zones would impose operational constraints and may extend the overall duration of the survey. Given the minimal risk posed by the low-energy equipment the cost of implementation (extended survey duration also resulting in increases in emissions/discharges) is disproportionate to the potential environmental benefit.
	Dedicated marine fauna observer (MFO) on vessels	No	The use of dedicated MFOs onboard vessels may improve the ability to identify large marine fauna (marine mammals, whale sharks). However, due to the smaller size of turtles it may be ineffective for marine turtles. Separation distances for both traditional and uncrewed vessels will be maintained during the survey through the implementation of the environmental awareness program for crew (Table 9-2), which includes an induction providing an overview of EP specific marine fauna management requirements. Therefore, with POB limits on vessels, dedicated MFO's are not considered to provide additional environmental benefit for the increase in cost associated with implementing this control.
Identify the likelihood			
With the above-described controls in place and in the absence of any BIAs or critical habitats for underwater noise sensitive species overlapping the operational area, the likelihood of impacts to marine fauna, fish and benthic communities from noise emissions generated from survey vessels are considered Highly Unlikely (5). USVs are equipped with video systems that include night vision and distance targeting, with live stream to the USVs bridge control room and therefore can implement the requirements of the EPBC regulations/Whale Shark Wildlife Management Program no. 57 requirements with regards to maintaining separation distances which reduces the likelihood of underwater noise impacts to marine fauna. Transient marine fauna individuals may be exposed to increased underwater noise levels above ambient background associated with the survey noise emissions. Any impacts to marine fauna, fish and benthic communities would be limited to individuals in close proximity to the source and the timeframes associated with these operations are considered to be of short duration and the vessel will also be constantly moving while undertaking the geophysical survey. Therefore, given that marine fauna would not persist in close proximity to the sound source long enough for impacts to occur (24 hours) it is considered Highly Unlikely (5).		
Residual risk summary			

Based on a consequence of Minor (E) and a worst-case likelihood of Highly Unlikely (5) the residual risk is Low (9).		
Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Minor (E)	Highly Unlikely (5)	Low (9)
Assess residual risk acceptability		

Legislative requirements

As required by law the EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8, Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05: *Interacting with cetaceans*) will be implemented during the proposed activities.

Relevant person consultation

Feedback was received from the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA) during the preparation of this EP. This section of the EP has been amended to incorporate information to address matters raised by ASBTIA. These include the assessment of not only impacts to fishery catch and effort but also consideration of spawning grounds and potential impacts to stock levels. Noting that matters raised were not specifically in relation to underwater noise. Tuna Australia similarly highlighted the importance of the SBT spawning grounds but confirmed that overall, they consider the proposed activity poses a low risk to the tuna fishing industry.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been consulted in the development of this EP (Appendix A). The above listed controls to be adopted during the activity are in alignment with the actions identified in the various conservation management documents. Anthropogenic noise has been identified as a threat to pygmy blue whales in the Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale (DoE 2015). For marine turtles, the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (DEE 2017a) identifies prioritised actions for the protection of all turtle species. Relevant actions include the management of anthropogenic activities in BIAs to ensure that biologically important behaviour can continue and the management of anthropogenic activities to ensure marine turtles are not displaced from identified habitat critical to the survival. Implementation of the controls described above is consistent with achieving the actions described in the Recovery Plan and will result in an acceptable level of impact to marine turtles from underwater noise.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because:

• the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards • the activity takes into account relevant person feedback • the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents • the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD • the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.		
Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
Undertake activities in a manner that prevents injury to marine fauna and limits behavioural change to temporary and localised from sound emissions.	Vessel contractors comply with relevant requirements of the EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05 *Interacting with cetaceans*) within the 500m exclusion zone including: • vessels will not travel faster than 6 knots within 300 m of a cetacean or turtle (caution zone) and minimise noise. • vessels will not approach closer than 50 m to a dolphin or turtle and/or 100 m for a whale (with the exception of bow riding). • If a cetacean shows signs of being disturbed, support vessels will immediately withdraw from the caution zone at a constant speed of less than 6 knots.	Records of breaches of vessel – cetacean/turtle interaction requirements outlined in the EBPC Regulations 2000. USV post-survey reporting outlining interactions, vessel behaviour and assurance of adherence to speed limits and exclusion zones.
	Interactions between vessels and whale sharks will be consistent with the Whale Shark Wildlife Management Program no. 57 (DPaW 2013); specifically, vessels will not travel faster than 8 knots within 250 m of a whale shark (exclusive contact zone) and not approach closer than 30 m of a whale shark.	Records of breaches of whale shark code of conduct are documented.

	USV (if used) is fitted with visual and thermal imaging cameras.	Records confirm USV specifications include cameras.
	A ramp-up procedure will be implemented during use of SBP systems to ensure that power levels are gradually increased.	SBP survey records.

7.4 Biodiversity and conservation protection

7.4.1 Introduction of invasive marine species (IMS)

Table 7-9: Impact and evaluation – Introduction of invasive marine species

Identify hazards and threats	
IMS are non-indigenous marine plants or animals that have been introduced into a region beyond their natural range and have the ability to survive, reproduce and establish founder populations. IMS are widely recognised as one of the most significant threats to marine ecosystems worldwide. Shallow coastal marine environments in particular, are thought to be amongst the most heavily invaded ecosystems, which largely reflects the accidental transport of IMS by international shipping to marinas and ports where the preferred artificial hard structures are commonly found. The introduction and establishment of IMS into the marine environment may result in impacts to benthic communities and associated receptors dependent on these including fishing, due to changes to the structure of benthic habitats and native marine organisms through predation and/or competition for resources, leading to a change in ecological function. Once IMS establish, spread and become abundant in coastal waters some species can have major ecological, economic, human health and social/cultural consequences (Carlton 1996, 2001; Pimental et al. 2000; Hewitt et al. 2011). There are several pathways for the introduction and spread of IMS of concern associated with the proposed activities in the operational area including the mobilisation of vessels from international and domestic waters, domestic conveyances associated with possible port calls during planned operations (for resupply or crew change) and domestic conveyances during unplanned events, such as vessels seeking shelter in the lee of offshore islands during adverse sea conditions or cyclone events. If unmanaged, these may act as a pathway through the discharge of high-risk ballast water containing IMS and/or IMS present on submerged vessel hulls in the vicinity of sensitive, unaffected environments (with no previously reported presence of IMS).	
Potential consequence	Severity
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by the introduction of an IMS are: • benthic communities associated with KEFs; benthic primary producer habitat (BPPH) at banks and shoals within the EMBA; shallow water coastal environments and marine parks, the closest of which is Browse Island (located approximately 40 km from the operational area (route B) at the closest point); and other offshore islands and shoals with sensitive benthic habitats, where vessels may seek shelter during adverse sea conditions/cyclone events all have the potential to be affected. • fisheries (commercial, traditional (Indonesian) and recreational fishing).	Significant (C)

The introduction and subsequent establishment of IMS could result in changes to the structure of benthic communities leading to a change in ecological function due to predation of native marine organisms and/or competition for resources. Once IMS establish, spread and become abundant in coastal waters some species can have major ecological, economic, human health and social/cultural consequences (Carlton 1996, 2001; Pimental et al. 2000; Hewitt et al. 2011). Benthic communities, shallow water coastal environments in WA marine parks and reserves and fisheries (commercial, traditional (Indonesian) and recreational) all have the potential to be impacted by IMS. Shallow water, coastal marine environments are susceptible to the establishment of invasive populations, with most IMS associated with artificial substrates in disturbed shallow water environments such as ports and harbours (e.g. Glasby et al. 2007; Dafforn et al. 2009a, 2009b). Aside from ports and harbours, other shallow water, pristine environments also at risk include offshore islands and shoals (Section 4.7.2) which contains sensitive benthic habitats with a potential to be impacted by invasive populations. In order for an IMS to pose a biosecurity risk once present at a recipient location, viable IMS propagules and/or individuals must be able to transfer from the colonised area (e.g. a vessel hull), survive in the surrounding environment, find a suitable habitat, and establish a self-sustaining population. Vessel operations are a mechanism for such transfer of IMS propagules either through the uptake and discharge of high-risk ballast water containing IMS and/or via the presence of IMS within biofouling communities on hulls or submerged equipment. IMS propagules may also be transferred via natural dispersion. Natural dispersal mechanisms could involve a mobile life-history stage (such as actively swimming adults or larval stages) with sufficient swimming capacity and/or larval durations to directly reach suitable habitats in coastal waters. Natural dispersal from offshore locations for IMS with shorter pelagic dispersal capabilities to coastal areas is also theoretically possible via intermediate steps (stepping-stone dispersal), where intermediate populations establish in suitable habitats closer inshore, and subsequent generations then spread towards coastal regions. With consideration of the habitat preferences of IMS (shallow water environments), the closest shallow water habitat to the operational area is Browse Island, located approximately 40 km away. However, it is neither disturbed nor contains artificial structures that IMS are reported to prefer. A number of banks and shoals are present in close proximity to the operational area (Section 4.7.2). These banks and shoals vary in depth but typically rise to depths of 20 - 30 m, with occasional higher ground rising to within approximately 5 - 10 m of the sea surface (ERM 2024). Domestic conveyances for resupply or crew change may occur during planned operations with the survey vessel transiting between the operational area and Broome or Darwin port. These conveyances have the potential to act as vectors for the transfer of IMS propagules to sensitive benthic habitats and if become established may result in medium term impacts to benthic communities with a consequence rating of Significant (C).	

The transfer of IMS propagules via anthropogenic dispersal mechanisms and/or stepping-stone dispersal from vessels colonised with IMS, has the potential to affect distant commercial, traditional (Indonesian) and recreational fishing through impacts on economic or recreational values. The main areas of recreational fishing effort is known to occur at population centres around Broome and Wyndham not within the EMBA; however, extended fishing charters are known to operate during certain times of the year to fishing spots off the WA coast. The introduction and subsequent establishment of IMS may result in regional community disruption with a moderate impact on economic or recreational values associated with commercial, traditional and recreational fishing (Moderate (D)).	
Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures	
• Vessels will have an antifouling coating applied in accordance with the prescriptions of the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling systems on ships, 2001, and the *Protection of the Sea (Harmful Antifouling Systems) Act 2006* (Cwlth). • Vessels will have an approved ballast water management plan and valid ballast water management certificate, unless an exemption applies or is obtained. • Vessels operating within Australian seas will manage ballast water discharge using one of the following approved methods of management (DAWE 2020): o an approved ballast water management system o ballast water exchange conducted in an acceptable area * o use of low risk ballast water (e.g. fresh potable water, water taken up on the high seas, water taken up and discharged within the same place) o retention of high-risk ballast water on board the vessel o discharge to an approved ballast water reception facility. * Acceptable area is as defined in the Biosecurity (Ballast Water and Sediment) Determination 2019. For high-risk ballast water an acceptable area for ballast water exchange is defined as (DAWE 2020): - Vessels servicing an offshore facility: at least 500 m from the facility, and no closer than 12 nm from the nearest land - All other vessel movements: at least 12 nm from the nearest land and in water at least 50 m deep; not within 12 nm of the Great Barrier Reef or Ningaloo Reef ballast water exchange exclusion areas. • All vessels that use ballast water will comply with the Australian Ballast Water Requirements Version 8 (DAWE 2020) enforceable under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. • Vessels operating in Australian waters will have biofouling management plans and biofouling record book in accordance the Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021 and the Australian biofouling management requirements (Version 2) (DAFF 2023).	

• Vessel masters will be advised to reduce time spent near high value sensitive areas such as offshore island and shoals and no ballast water to be exchanged in order to limit the potential spread of IMS.			
Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)			
Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification
Elimination	Eliminate the use of vessels	No	The use of vessels to undertake the activity cannot be eliminated. The geophysical survey scope may be undertaken using a USV if there is a suitable vessel available at the time of the survey. When not in use, the USV is stored out of the water and does not present an IMS risk. Installation and geotechnical scopes require vessels with cranes that have sufficient lifting capability to safely deploy equipment to the seabed and therefore the use of vessels cannot be eliminated.
Substitution	Only use vessels already operating in Australian waters.	No	Although using only local vessels may be possible for completion of the activity, depending on survey vessel availability it may not always be possible. The potential cost and time needed to source capable vessels locally is disproportionate noting that there are known locations within Australia which harbour IMS and could potentially act as a source for the further spread of IMS within Australian regions (Section 4.8). Therefore, substituting to the use of only locally available vessels only may not provide an environmental benefit.
Engineering	None identified	N/A	N/A
Procedures & administration	Complete a biofouling risk assessment (including immersible equipment) for vessels mobilised directly to the operational area from **international waters**, and implement mitigation measures commensurate to the risk, as appropriate to ensure the mobilisation of the vessel poses a low risk of introducing IMS.	Yes	The completion of a biofouling risk assessment and the implementation of associated biofouling reduction and management measures reduce the likelihood of IMS translocation and subsequent potential for transfer and establishment. This approach is in accordance with the Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021 and the Australian biofouling management requirements (Version 2).

			A biofouling risk assessment is a desktop-based evaluation to determine the likelihood, and hence theoretical risk of a vessel acting as a vector for the transfer of IMS. It does not attempt to identify whether or not a vessel is actually carrying a pest species, but rather ranks vessels on a relative scale of High, Uncertain or Low/Acceptable risk, to identify which vessels may require further detailed investigation and/or management actions to reduce potential risk. For any vessels mobilising from international waters directly to the operational area, the assessment, undertaken by an independent third-party IMS expert on behalf of INPEX may include, but is not limited to, the following: • vessel specifications: vessel name, type, size and Flag State, etc. • movements: port of origin, voyage history, destination, transport method, evidence of recent dry-docking and/or inspection, etc. • anti-fouling coating: type (i.e. biocidal/non-biocidal), age, service life, application area, record of Antifouling Systems Certificate, etc. • inspection/cleaning: inspection and cleaning history including any relevant independent biofouling inspection reports, etc. • seawater systems: marine growth prevention systems present and functioning, maintenance records, evidence of chemically or manually cleaned seawater systems including last treatment date and chemicals used etc. • duration of stay: at overseas or interstate locations, and duration in NT coastal waters etc. Outcomes of the biofouling risk assessment may identify the need to implement mitigation measures such as limitations of time spent in coastal waters/or alongside and managing interactions with other vessels through to inspection and cleaning of hulls and submerged areas.

	Complete a biofouling risk assessment (including immersible equipment) for vessels mobilised **domestically from within Australian waters**, and implement mitigation measures commensurate to the risk, as appropriate to ensure the mobilisation of the vessel poses a low risk of introducing IMS.	Yes	Domestic vessels operating in Australian Waters will need to have met the requirements as detailed in the Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021 and the Australian biofouling management requirements (Version 2) at its first point of entry to an Australian port. However, it is possible that several years may have passed since this assessment was undertaken and the vessel could be a vector for introducing IMS. A review of biofouling risk will be undertaken using the vessel's biofouling record book. This includes a review of biofouling management controls implemented, previous vessel locations and time spent stationery in domestic ports.
Identify the likelihood			
The likelihood of an IMS becoming successfully established at a recipient location depends on a range of factors including physical characteristics of the environment falling within the tolerance ranges of the IMS (i.e. salinity, temperature, nutrient availability, etc.), and the biological characteristics of the species and the natural environment (i.e. reproductive properties, presence of appropriate prey species, predation pressure, etc.). This potential is known to be dependent on a range of factors including propagule pressure, density of the colonised population, and a range of biotic interactions and abiotic factors specific to the local marine environment. For an IMS to establish a self-sustaining reproductive population in a recipient region, it must successfully pass through a series of stages along an invasion pathway, which include a range of selective filters. Selective filters affect the total number of organisms that can survive and successfully transition to the next stage of the invasion pathway. Offshore selective filters in the invasion pathway are likely to be more significant than for coastal environments, given there is little availability of artificial surfaces or suitable settlement habitats for propagules, and greater dilution of propagule plumes. As a result, in offshore oceanic environments propagule plumes from infrastructure colonised by IMS are likely to be highly dispersed with low densities of propagules present in the water column. In turn, if propagules are able to survive the extended periods necessary for them to be transferred to coastal waters, this is still likely to result in low densities of propagules encountering suitable habitat in shallow coastal environments. As a result, propagule pressure will be low and therefore establishment potential constrained. It is now widely accepted that 'propagule pressure' (or the number of individuals introduced), is a primary determinant of establishment success for introduced populations (Lockwood et al. 2005, Simberloff 2009). Propagule pressure is also important for the post-establishment success of IMS populations. As propagule pressure increases, it becomes more likely that the founder population will survive or has sufficient genetic variation to adapt to local conditions and establish a self-sustaining population (Lejeusne et al. 2014; Roman & Darling 2007) thereby becoming 'introduced'. Many propagules may be released but never survive to join local populations. Marine pests known to be present in WA and NT waters (including the ports of Broome and Darwin) and are described in Section 4.8 and Section 4.10.3.			

Vessels mobilised from international waters or domestically are not considered to provide a likely source for the introduction and establishment of IMS. This is due to a number of factors including the lack of man-made infrastructure e.g. jetties/wharves in the operational area where the activity will occur, and the controls and procedures in place to manage ballast water exchange and biofouling risks. As such, there is a low potential for biofouling to occur and act as a potential inoculum for the establishment and subsequent spread of IMS. Adherence to the Australian ballast water management requirements including the use of an approved ballast water management method also reduces the potential for the spread of IMS (Remote 6).

Domestic conveyances during planned activities may be required for resupply or crew change. The presence of jetties and wharves in ports, provides substrate for IMS, meaning that the ports could act as a source of IMS inoculum. However, resupply is typically undertaken within a relatively short timeframe (approximately 48 hours) therefore the potential for vessels to become colonised by biofouling communities is reduced. The attachment of biofouling may occur in as short a time frame as 24 hours; however, 7-10 days is considered to provide a pragmatic balance between logistical factors versus the risk of a vessel being contaminated with an IMS (DAFF 2024). With the described controls in place, the potential spread of IMS via support vessels during the activity is considered to be Remote (6).

Vessel masters will select appropriate transit routes between the WA/NT mainland and the operational area based on sea state conditions. During adverse sea conditions or cyclone events, due to safety reasons, vessels may seek shelter in protected areas. Typically, this would be on the leeward side of offshore islands or shoals, with vessels remaining on DP in water depths of >100 m. Many offshore islands and shoals contain sensitive, pristine benthic habitats with respect to IMS. Therefore, access to these habitats by vessels is not permitted under normal circumstances. However, sheltering during cyclone events for safety reasons, may result in these habitats being exposed to vessels that have been alongside known sources of IMS (e.g. mainland ports). Water depths where vessels would seek shelter will be approximately 100 to 150 m, as this affords the vessel the greatest protection from oncoming swells. Such deep water, sheltering locations are unlikely to provide optimal conditions for the recruitment and establishment of IMS based on a lack of hard substrate (either natural or artificial). Additionally, an advantage of sheltering on the leeward side of an island/shoal is that based on the prevailing current, the vessel will likely be downwind and therefore potential IMS propagules released from any biofouling assemblages on vessel hulls (ballast water exchange is not planned during these times) would be released downstream of the islands/shoals. Therefore, any propagules will be carried in the current away from sensitive benthic habitats.

During sheltering events, considered infrequent, the vessel controls in place for planned operations are considered to be sufficient to manage potential risks. Typically, during adverse sea conditions or cyclonic events, vessels may spend approximately 12 to 48 hours in sheltered locations and therefore it is considered to be of relatively short duration and an infrequent activity. With described controls in place, the potential for colonisation of vessels is not considered to be likely and hence the potential for spread of IMS of concern via domestic conveyances during unplanned operations is considered to be Remote (6).

Residual risk summary		
Based on a consequence of Significant (C) and a worst-case likelihood of Remote (6) the residual risk is Moderate (8).		
Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Significant (C)	Remote (6)	Moderate (8)

Assess residual risk acceptability
Legislative requirements Vessel ballast water will be managed in accordance with the intent of the Australian Ballast Water Requirements Version 8 (DAWE 2020) and the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. Biofouling will be managed through vessel and equipment risk assessments and mitigation measures, in accordance with the Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021 and the Australian biofouling management requirements (version 2) (DAFF 2023). All vessels that use ballast water are required to meet the Regulation D2 discharge standard of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (the Convention) if they were constructed after 2017 or at their next renewal survey after September 2019. All ships must meet the D2 standard to ensure an ongoing reduction in potential risk from ballast water discharges over the life of this EP. The control measures described are consistent with NOPSEMA's Information Paper: Reducing marine pest biosecurity risks through good practice and biofouling management, IP1899 (NOPSEMA 2024e). Relevant person consultation No relevant person concerns have been raised regarding potential impacts and risks from IMS. Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans Several conservation management plans have been consulted in the development of this EP (refer Appendix A). IMS have been identified as a threat in many conservation management plans, with actions focusing on the prevention of their introduction. The control measures described are consistent with the actions described in the conservation management documentation. ALARP summary The level of environmental risk is assessed as Moderate, therefore a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact. Acceptability summary Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because: • the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards • the activity takes into account relevant person feedback • the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents • the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD • the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "moderate", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
No introduction or spread of IMS of IMS propagules in the Commonwealth Marine Area or coastal waters via ballast water or biofouling attributable to the petroleum activity.	Vessels (of appropriate class) will have an antifouling coating applied in accordance with the prescriptions of the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships (2001) and the *Protection of the Sea (Harmful Antifouling Systems) Act 2006* (Cwlth).	Current International Anti-fouling Systems certificate or a Declaration on Anti-fouling Systems.
	All vessels will have: • approved vessel-specific ballast water management plan maintained, or record of exemption (if not automatic exemption) on board. • valid ballast water management certificate or record of issued exemption (if not an automatic exemption) on board.	All vessels will have: • an approved ballast water management plan, unless an exemption applies or is obtained. • a valid ballast water management certificate, unless an exemption applies or is obtained.
	Vessels operating within Australian seas will manage ballast water discharge using one of the following approved methods of management (DAWE 2020) including: • an approved ballast water management system • exchange of ballast water exchange conducted in an acceptable area • use of low risk ballast water (e.g. fresh potable water, water taken up on the high seas, water taken up and discharged within the same place) • retention of high-risk ballast water on board the vessel • discharge to an approved ballast water reception facility.	Vessel premobilisation inspection and annual verification audit reports confirm through ballast water records that an approved ballast water management option has been used.
	Vessels that use ballast water will comply with the Australian Ballast Water Requirements Version 8 (DAWE 2020).	Records confirm vessels meet Australian Ballast Water Requirements Version 8.

	All vessels currently operating in Australian waters will implement a: • biofouling management plan. • biofouling record book in accordance with the Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021 and the Australian biofouling management requirements.	Vessels premobilisation inspection confirms vessels have biofouling management plan and biofouling record book containing records of biofouling risk assessments and implementation of any associated biofouling reduction and management measures.
	Vessel masters notified to reduce time spent near high value areas such as offshore islands and shoals and no ballast water exchange to be undertaken to limit the potential spread of IMS.	Records of adverse weather planning communications including environmental assessment of vessel movements.
	A biofouling risk assessment will be completed by an independent IMS expert for vessels, including immersible equipment, prior to mobilisation to the operational area directly from **international waters**. Where required, mitigation measures commensurate to the risk will be implemented to ensure the vessel mobilisation poses a low risk of introducing IMS.	Vessel specific biofouling risk assessment and any records of mitigation measures implemented confirming the vessel presents a low risk.
	Complete a biofouling risk assessment (including immersible equipment) for vessels mobilised **domestically** within Australian waters, and implement mitigation measures commensurate to the risk, as appropriate to ensure the mobilisation of the vessel poses a low risk of introducing IMS.	Vessel specific biofouling risk assessment and any records of mitigation measures implemented confirming the vessel presents a low risk.

7.4.2 Interaction with marine fauna

Table 7-10: Impact and risk evaluation – Physical presence of vessels and interaction with marine fauna

Identify hazards and threats	
The physical presence and use of a vessel (both traditional survey vessel and uncrewed vessels) in the operational area has the potential to result in collision with marine fauna (vessel strike) which may result in death or injury to individuals. Increased vessel traffic may result in increased vessel interactions and behavioural disruption. Marine fauna may also interact with survey equipment such as towed survey instruments (Section 3.2.1). During geophysical data acquisition, if not hull mounted, survey instruments are typically towed 10 – 15 m above the seabed. The distance behind the vessel will vary with water depth but may range from 120 m to 975 m.	
Potential consequence	**Severity**
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by vessel strike or entanglement are: • EPBC listed species (marine mammals, whale sharks and turtles). The vessel undertaking the activity in the operational area has the potential to interact with EPBC-listed species. This may result in injury or death of marine fauna from a vessel strike. Collisions between vessels and cetaceans occur more frequently where high vessel traffic and cetacean habitat overlap (Dolman & Williams Grey 2006). Vessel speed has been demonstrated as a key factor in collisions with marine fauna such as cetaceans and turtles, and it is reported that there is a higher likelihood of injury or mortality from vessel strikes on marine mammals when vessel speeds are greater than 14 knots (Laist et al. 2001; Vanderlaan & Taggart 2007). In comparison to a traditional survey vessel, USVs have several factors which would reduce the consequence of a vessel strike on marine fauna. USVs operate at much lower speeds (e.g. 4 – 6 knots) than traditional vessels (up to 14 knots) and are generally much slower when ROVs are deployed. In addition, the weight, the depth/draft and engine and propellor size of USVs are significantly smaller, in comparison to traditional vessels. The combination of significantly lower operational speeds, reduced weight, vessel draught, engine power and propellor size contribute to a reduction in the potential consequence of any vessel interaction with marine fauna.	Minor (E)

The potential for vessel strike applies to all marine mammals, whale sharks and turtle species; however, humpback whales are considered to have a higher potential likelihood due to their extended surface time. The reaction of whales to approaching ships is reported to be quite variable. Dolman and Williams Grey (2006) indicate that some cetacean species, such as humpback whales, can detect and change course to avoid a vessel. The potential for collision during the proposed activities are reduced as the operational area does not provide habitat of particular importance to cetaceans with the closest whale BIA (pygmy blue whale migration) overlapping a small portion of the north-western boundary of the EMBA/EPEI, over 40 km from the operational area (AC/RL7) where planned activities will occur (Figure 4-4). The closest humpback whale BIA (calving and resting) is not located within the EMBA/EPEI and is approximately 120 km south of route C at its closest point. The blue whale is subject to a Conservation Management Plan (Appendix A). The Conservation Management Plan identifies that, since 2006, there have been two records of likely ship strikes of blue whales in Australia. In 2009 and 2010, there were blue whale strandings in Victoria, near the Bonney Upwelling with suspected ship strike injuries visible. Where blue whales are feeding at or near the surface, they are more susceptible to vessel strike. However, the open ocean environment allows for whales to invoke avoidance behaviour in threatening situations. The Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan highlights that minimising vessel collision is one of the top four priorities and requires assessment of vessel strike on blue whales, assures that incidents are reported in the National Ship Strike Database, and that control measures proposed will align with these priorities. Given the closest distance from the operational area (AC/RL7) is over 40 km from the edge of the blue whale migration BIA, pygmy blue whales are not expected to occur in the operational area. Whale sharks do not breach the surface as cetaceans do; however, they are known to spend considerable time close to the surface increasing their vulnerability to vessel strike (DEE 2017c). Whale sharks reportedly spend 40% of their time in the upper 15 m of the water column which leaves them vulnerable to collision with smaller vessels as well as larger commercial vessels that have drafts that extend greater than 20 m below the surface (Wilson et al. 2006, Gleiss et al. 2013). The foraging area for whale sharks (BIA) overlaps the operational area (Figure 4-6). However, based on the levels of whale shark abundance observed in the studies listed in Section 4.7.4, the likelihood of whale shark presence within this BIA is considered very low, with no specific seasonal pattern of migration. Therefore, whale sharks are not expected to be present in large numbers within the operational area and the EMBA/EPEI, but individuals may be encountered. Whale sharks are also subject to a conservation advice (Appendix A), which notes that the threat to the recovery of the species includes strikes from vessels. While the Conservation Advice does not specify any particular measures for whale shark strike reporting, an adopted control measure included below, requiring compliance with the Whale Shark Wildlife Management Program no. 57 (DPaW 2013) addresses avoidance of whale sharks and, as such, is considered to align with the Conservation Advice for whale sharks. Turtles transiting the region are also at risk from vessel strike when they periodically return to the surface to breathe and rest. Only a small portion (3–6%) of their time is spent at the surface, with routine dive times lasting anywhere between 15 and 20 minutes every hour. The presence of vessels has the potential to alter the behaviour of individual turtles. Some turtles have been shown to be visually attracted to vessels, while others show strong avoidance behaviour (Milton et al. 2003).	

A large turtle foraging BIA associated with flatback, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles is located approximately 1 km from the operational area (route D) at its closest point. Although in close proximity to the edge of the large foraging BIA, the operational area is not considered to be the predominant foraging area for marine turtle species given water depths in the operational area range from 40-325 m, which is deeper than the preferred range of generally less than 40 m based on NPF bycatch records (Poiner & Harris 1996). Dietary samples of olive ridley turtles from the eastern Joseph Bonaparte Gulf indicate foraging depths of less than 14 m (Conway 1994 reported in Whiting et al. 2007). Most turtle foraging is therefore expected to be associated with shallower waters of KEFs such as the Pinnacles of Bonaparte Basin (DEWHA 2008). Flatback turtles are reported to forage in areas of the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf with bare substrate and may potentially forage in deeper waters depths (Thums at al. 2021) such as those found in the operational area. Therefore, it is considered possible that foraging turtles may be present either in or transiting through the operational area (particularly route D) on a year-round basis. Browse Island is the closest turtle nesting area (located approximately 40 km south of the operational area (route B) at the closest point) and is surrounded by a 20 km internesting buffer for green turtles between November and March (DEE 2017a) as shown on Figure 4-5. During the internesting periods studies have shown that green turtles tend to stay relatively close to their nesting beach, approximately 7 km as reported by Pendoley (2005) and generally within 10 km (Waayers et al. 2015). Therefore, any impacts are expected to be localised and of minor consequence at the population level for these mobile and broad-ranging species. There is a potential for marine turtles to be impacted by vessels associated with the activity; however, due to the short duration of the activity (70 days) any potential vessel strike to marine fauna is likely to be limited to isolated incidents. As reported (DEE 2017a), although the outcome can be fatal for individual turtles, vessel strike (as a standalone threat) has not been shown to cause stock level declines. Entanglement of marine fauna with submerged equipment has recently been reported (NOPSEMA 2024f). Marine fauna present in the operational area may interact with towed equipment used during the proposed geophysical survey activities which could be towed by vessel if not mounted to a ROV/AUV. As a general rule of thumb, the distance of such towed equipment/cable behind a vessel is typically up to three times the water depth. Therefore, the length is estimated to range from approximately 120 m to 975 m. There have been reports of marine turtles being trapped by towed seismic equipment (Ketos Ecology 2009). However, these instances have been associated with dilt floats on the leading end of streamers or on the tail buoys several kilometres behind the vessel and are therefore not comparable to the proposed geophysical survey activities associated with this EP. Water depths within the operational area are greatest within AC/RL7 and along route A which do not overlap any marine mammal or marine turtle BIAs. As described above, a foraging BIA for whale sharks overlaps the operational area. However, based on the reported low levels of whale shark abundance the likelihood of whale shark presence within this BIA is considered very low. However, individuals may be encountered within the operational area but are not expected to be present in large numbers.	

Given the slow speeds (4-6 knots) at which the geophysical survey vessel will travel there is limited potential for a vessel strike or entanglement to result in mortality to large marine fauna, although injury may occur. While there is potential for individual marine fauna to be impacted by vessels associated with the short-term activity (70 days), any potential vessel strike or entanglement of marine fauna is likely to be an isolated event. In the event of the death of an individual marine mammal, whale shark or turtle, it would not be expected to have a significant effect at the population level (Minor E).	

Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures

- Implementation of EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05 – modified to include turtles) for all vessels (traditional and uncrewed).
- Vessel speed restrictions and separation distances maintained for whale sharks (traditional and uncrewed vessels).
- Vessel crew (including USV personnel) will receive an induction/training to inform them of the requirements of EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8, Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05) in accordance with Table 9-3 (INPEX Australia Support Vessels Marine Fauna Awareness Training).

Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)

Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification
Elimination	Eliminate the use of vessels and towed equipment	No	The use of vessels to undertake the activity cannot be eliminated. The geophysical survey scope may be undertaken using a USV or AUV if there are suitable vessels available at the time of the survey (Section 3.3.1). As an USV or AUV are both significantly smaller than traditional vessels they would present a lower potential for vessel strike. Geotechnical scopes require vessels with cranes that have sufficient lifting capability to safely deploy equipment to the seabed and therefore the use of vessels cannot be eliminated.
Substitution	Use smaller vessels to undertake the activities	No	Using smaller vessels, travelling at slower speeds may decrease the potential to harm or fatally injure marine fauna in the event that a vessel strike occurred; however, smaller vessels may have space/weight or technical limitations such as lifting capacity for equipment required for the survey activities.

Engineering	USV is fitted with visual and thermal imaging cameras	Yes	In the absence of vessel-based crew the presence and use of imaging cameras on the USV enables marine fauna detection and may reduce the possibility for vessel strike by avoidance through ensuring separation distances specified in the EPBC regulations 2000– Part 8 Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05 – modified to include turtles) are maintained.
Procedures & administration	Dedicated marine fauna observer (MFO) on vessels	No	A whale shark foraging BIA overlaps the operational area. However, based on the levels of whale shark abundance observed in numerous studies (as described in Section 4.7.4), the likelihood of whale shark presence within this BIA is considered very low, with no specific seasonal pattern of migration. The use of dedicated MFOs onboard vessels may improve the ability to identify large marine fauna at risk of collision. However, turtles are difficult to see from vessel bridge and spend only a small amount of their time at the sea surface, therefore the use of dedicated MFO's onboard vessels may be ineffective for marine turtles. Controls regarding vessel speed restrictions and separation distances for marine mammals, whale sharks and turtles will be implemented for both traditional and uncrewed vessels. Vessel masters (traditional and uncrewed) are required to maintain vigilance for potential hazards while the vessel is undertaking survey activities. With POB limits on vessels, through the implementation of the environmental awareness program for crew (Table 9-2), which includes an induction providing an overview of EP specific marine fauna management requirements, dedicated MFO's are not considered to provide additional environmental benefit for the increase in cost associated with implementing this control.
Identify the likelihood			
Collisions with large vessels often go unnoticed and/or unreported (Cates et al. 2017). A preliminary examination of vessel collision reports between 1840 and 2015 was undertaken by Peel et al. in 2016, referenced in the National Strategy for Reducing Vessel Strike on Cetaceans and other Marine Fauna (DEE 2017c). Peel et al. (2016) identified 109 records of ship strike in Australian waters predominantly involving humpback whales (47%). The records showed that the majority of events were in Queensland, with 10 events recorded in WA waters between 1995 and 2015. This suggests that despite the growing presence of oil & gas activities on the NWS/Timor Sea, and the steady increase (9% per year) in humpback whale numbers (Bejder et al. 2016), whale populations have not been affected by collisions with oil & gas related vessels.			

While there is potential for individual marine fauna to be impacted by vessels associated with the short-term activity (70 days), any potential vessel strike or entanglement of marine fauna is likely to be an isolated event and with the controls described above the likelihood of a vessel strike causing injury or death to EPBC-listed species is considered to be Highly Unlikely (5).

USVs are equipped with video systems that include night vision and distance targeting, with live stream to the USVs bridge control room which enables the implementation of the EPBC regulations in regard to speed limits and maintaining separation distances. However, there are no deck crew onboard, to provide any additional capability to sight and provide early warning to bridge crew of the presence of marine fauna. Therefore, it could be considered that the likelihood of interactions between USV and marine fauna may increase, from Highly Unlikely (5) using a traditional survey vessel, to Unlikely (4). However, due to the USVs significantly reduced operational speeds (e.g. 4-6 knots), reduced vessel draft, and reduced engine and propellor size (when compared to a traditional support vessel), the likelihood of the consequence occurring is considered to remain as Highly Unlikely (5) with the above-described controls in place.

Residual risk summary

Based on a consequence of Minor (E) and a likelihood of Highly Unlikely (5) the residual risk is Low (9).

Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Minor (E)	Highly Unlikely (5)	Low (9)

Assess residual risk acceptability

Legislative requirements

EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8, Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05 modified to include turtles) will be implemented with regards to vessel speeds and separation distances for all vessels (traditional and uncrewed). Interactions between vessels (traditional and uncrewed) and whale sharks will be consistent with the Whale Shark Wildlife Management Program no. 57 (DPaW 2013) with vessel speed restrictions and separation distances maintained.

Relevant person consultation

No concerns have been raised regarding potential impacts and risks from the physical presence of vessels and potential for vessel strike or entanglement associated with the activity.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been consulted in the development of this EP (Appendix A). Actions identified in conservation advice documents for whale sharks regarding vessel strike incident reporting will be implemented and controls in this EP are in alignment with the intent of the National Strategy for Reducing Vessel Strike on Cetaceans and other Marine Fauna (DEE 2017c). As described in Section 6.8, an acceptable level of impact is determined by multiple factors, including relevant species recovery plans, threat abatement plans and conservation advices. For marine turtles, the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (DEE 2017a) outlines prioritised actions for the protection of all turtle species. Specifically, in relation to the turtle species and proposed activity, relevant actions include ensuring that biologically important behaviour can continue in BIAs and the management of anthropogenic activities to ensure marine turtles are not displaced from habitat critical to their survival.

Given the nature of the proposed activities in the operational area, vessel interactions with marine turtles are considered highly unlikely due to the slow speed of operating vessels (approximately 4-6 knots for geophysical surveys, geotechnical vessels will remain stationary during geotechnical activities) and the ability of turtles to exhibit avoidance behaviours in response to approaching vessels. Accordingly, the implementation of the proposed controls described above not only aligns with the objectives and actions of the Recovery Plan but also ensures that vessel presence does not interfere with critical behaviours such as foraging or internesting behaviours. This approach ensures that the activity does not result in an unacceptable impact on marine turtles while maintaining alignment with broader conservation management plans and strategies.

The whale shark conservation advice (Appendix A) notes that the threat to the recovery of the species includes strikes from vessels. While no specific measures are identified in the conservation advice, an adopted control that requires compliance with the Whale Shark Wildlife Management Program no. 57 (DPaW 2013) addresses avoidance of whale sharks and is considered aligned with the conservation advice.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback
- the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents
- the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria

No injury/ mortality of marine mammals, whale sharks or turtles resulting from interactions with vessels or towed equipment undertaking the petroleum activity.	Interactions between vessels and cetaceans will be consistent with EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8, Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05) *Interacting with cetaceans* modified to include turtles) • Support vessels will not travel faster than 6 knots within 300 m of a cetacean (caution zone) and minimise noise. • Support vessels will not approach closer than 50 m to a dolphin and/or 100 m for a whale (with the exception of bow riding). • If a cetacean shows signs of being disturbed, support vessels will immediately withdraw from the caution zone at a constant speed of less than 6 knots.	Incident report if vessel strikes occur. USV post-survey reporting outlining interactions, vessel behaviour and assurance of adherence to speed limits and exclusion zones.
	Interactions between vessels and whale sharks will be consistent with the Whale Shark Wildlife Management Program no. 57 (DPaW 2013); specifically, vessels will not travel faster than 8 knots within 250 m of a whale shark (exclusive contact zone) and not approach closer than 30 m of a whale shark.	Records of breaches of whale shark code of conduct are documented.
	USV (if used) is fitted with visual and thermal imaging cameras	Records confirm USV specifications include cameras.

7.5 Seabed disturbance

Table 7-11: Impact and risk evaluation – Seabed disturbance

Identify hazards and threats	
As described in Section 3.2.2, the scope of the geotechnical survey will include the collection of cores, PCPTs and box core samples from approximately 240 sites across the operational area. The proposed activities have the potential to temporarily physically disturb the seabed at the sampling sites (ranging from approximately 1 m^2 per box core sample to 25 m^2 per core/PCPT). Disturbance to benthic communities has the potential to result in reduced ecosystem productivity or diversity. Aside from physical disturbance, the proposed activities may also result in the localised generation of silt plumes that could affect surrounding benthic communities. During the geotechnical survey, equipment such as coring/sampling systems, PCPT frames and box cores are temporarily landed/recovered and samples collected. No geotechnical equipment will be left on the seabed at the sampling sites with all equipment recovered back to the vessel at the end of the geotechnical survey.	
Potential consequence	**Severity**
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by seabed disturbance are: • benthic communities including ancient coastline KEF • fish (demersal fish community KEF and commercial species) • underwater cultural heritage. Physical disturbance of the seabed may cause temporary disturbance to benthic habitats and loss of associated infauna and epifauna. As described in Section 4.6.3, several marine baseline surveys have been undertaken within the Ichthys Field in WA-50-L (INPX 2010) and the Cash Maple fields and surrounding areas (ERM 2012; ERM/O2 Marine 2018; ERM 2024) that overlap or are adjacent to the survey operational area. The results of the surveys observed that seabed topography was relatively flat and featureless (INPEX 2010) with no obstructions or features on the seafloor, such as boulders, reef pinnacles or outcropping hard layers (Fugro Survey Pty Ltd. 2005, 2015; RPS 2007). Soft substrates in the Browse Basin and continental shelf are reported to be typical of deep-sea, outer continental shelf and slope benthic habitats found along the length of the NWS (RPS 2007). In general, the seabed sediments in WA-50-L grade from soft featureless sandy silts to gravelly sand suggestive of strong near-seabed currents and mobile sediments that do not favour the development of diverse epibenthic communities. The observed habitat generally supported a diverse infauna dominated by polychaetes and crustaceans typical of the broader region and this was reflected in survey results which indicated that the epibenthic fauna was diverse but sparsely distributed (RPS 2008).	Insignificant (F)

Within AC/RL7, abiotic cover was predominately sand and small rubble/shell fragments with evidence of bioturbation such as burrows, craters and track marks. The benthic infauna assemblages were of low diversity and abundance, dominated by polychaete worms, sparsely distributed echinoderm sea stars, and small bony fish, typical of shelf waters to depths of approximately 200 m, and are widely distributed through subtropical and tropical waters of WA (ERM 2024). The proposed activities may result in the mortality of sessile fauna within the footprint of the above described activities and potentially the mortality of benthic infauna associated with the habitat. However, it is considered that potentially impacted benthic habitats and associated biota are well represented in the region. Therefore, any temporary disturbance and losses will represent a very small fraction of the widespread available habitat. Following removal of the temporary placed geotechnical survey equipment, the soft sediments will be left disturbed but benthic habitats would remain viable and are expected to recolonise through the recruitment of new colonists from planktonic larvae and adjacent undisturbed areas. Impacts from coring, PCPTs and box core sampling are expected to be limited due to the small size of area affected by the sampling (approximately 1 m^2). The potential consequence on benthic communities is a localised impact from physical disturbance within the footprint of the samples that is expected to be limited given the predicted sparse cover of benthic communities and expected recovery through recolonisation. Therefore, it is assessed to be of inconsequential ecological significance (Insignificant F). Displacement of sediments during equipment deployment/retrieval may result in temporary, localised plumes of suspended sediment and subsequent deposition of sediment potentially resulting in localised smothering of marine benthic habitat and benthic communities in the immediate vicinity. Parts of the ancient coastline KEF, particularly where it exists as a rocky escarpment, are thought to provide biologically important habitats in areas otherwise dominated by soft sediments (DSEWPaC 2012a). It is considered that the hard substrate of the escarpment is likely to support a range of sponges, corals, crinoids, molluscs, echinoderms and other benthic invertebrates (DSEWPaC 2012a). The ancient coastline KEF overlaps a small portion of the operational area (route B and C). Given the presence of near-seabed currents it is not expected that sedimentation/smothering impacts from coring, PCPTs and box core sampling would occur due to the small size of area affected by the sampling and limited associated sediment plumes. Therefore, it is assessed to be of inconsequential ecological significance (Insignificant F). The demersal fish community KEF overlaps the operational area (route A and B) and a limited number of commercially significant fish stocks, considered as key indicator species, may be present in the waters of the operational area (Table 4-9). Although they may be present, given the deep waters and absence of suitable habitats (ERM 2012; ERM/O2 Marine 2018), the operational area is not considered to offer spawning or aggregation habitat for demersal species (Section 4.7.4; Section 4.10.1). Similarly, as southern bluefin tuna spawning is reported to occur in surface waters, despite the operational area overlapping a small portion of the spawning grounds, disturbance to seabed habitats from the petroleum activity is not expected to affect fish spawning habitats (Insignificant F).	

As described in Section 4.9.4, there are no known maritime heritage sites within the operational area (Cosmos Archaeology 2025). The closest known shipwrecks are associated with guano transport and are located in proximity to Browse Island where they are reported to have been wrecked between 1878 and 1887. In many cases, the exact location of the shipwrecks is unknown. The Ann Millicent, wrecked in 1888 is located to the south of Cartier Island (Parks Australia 2025c). As the operational area is approximately 40 km from Browse Island and 45 km from Cartier Island at the closest points, these known shipwrecks are not expected to be disturbed by the proposed activities. Based on the small physical footprint of disturbance and presence of strong near seabed currents, any impacts to cultural values associated with shipwrecks due to planned activities would be considered as a minor impact on heritage (Insignificant F).			
Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures			
Notifications regarding any UCH discoveries made during the activity will be made in accordance with Section 9.7.3 (Table 9-4).			
Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)			
Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification
Elimination	No planned anchoring by vessels	Yes	Vessels will not anchor in the operational area unless in case of an emergency.
	No collection of benthic sediment samples	No	The collection and sampling of sediments is required to obtain information on soil properties. There is no alternative sampling method available that will provide reliable data.
Substitution	None identified	N/A	N/A
Engineering	None identified	N/A	N/A

Procedures & administration	Implement an UCH 'unexpected finds protocol'	Yes	Unexpected finds of suspected UCH can occur during near and offshore developments (DCCEEW 2024d). Such finds may impact UCH and therefore breach the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018*. The outcome of the desktop study undertaken by Cosmos Archaeology (2025) on behalf of INPEX confirmed that that there is a very low likelihood of undiscovered ship or aircraft wrecks or wreckage being present within the vicinity of the operational area. Nevertheless, as INPEX has already developed an unexpected finds protocol the cost to implement this additional control is minimal and will be adopted for the proposed survey. The UCH unexpected finds protocol outlines the procedure for managing potential discoveries during the survey. The protocol will have a basic identification guide that will be provided to assist subject matter experts in recognising UCH. If a potential UCH item is identified, all activity in that area will cease, and a maritime archaeologist will be consulted. Visual evidence of the potential UCH will be sent to the maritime archaeologist who will assess the find to determine whether it constitutes UCH, advise on whether it must be reported, and provide guidance on whether the area should be avoided. The maritime archaeologists will advise when the survey in this area can re-commence. In the event that UCH is confirmed, the relevant authorities will be notified within 21 days as detailed in Section 9.7.3. In cases where UCH is encountered during coring activities, the impact is considered to have occurred, and further assessment will be required before continuing work in the area.
	NWCS fibre optic cable route data available onboard survey vessel	Yes	As the NWCS fibre optic cable overlaps the operational area, no seabed activity will occur within 1 km of the cable. This will be confirmed by using the as-built data on the cable route provided by Vocus Communications.
Identify the likelihood			
The likelihood of impacting benthic communities located at geotechnical survey locations in the operational area although not expected is considered to be Possible (3). Any temporary impacts are considered to be ecologically insignificant to the wider diversity and productivity of benthic communities in the region, including the ancient coastline KEF, based on the relatively small area potentially impacted i.e. total disturbance footprint relative to the widespread available habitat and expected recovery.			

Disturbance to seabed habitats from the petroleum activity is not expected to affect fish spawning particularly given the absence of any known suitable spawning habitats in the operational area. Therefore, the likelihood of impacting fish communities (demersal fish community KEF and commercial species) is Highly Unlikely (5).

No known underwater cultural heritage has been identified or reported in the operational area. A desktop study reported a very low likelihood of undiscovered ship or aircraft wrecks or wreckage being present within the vicinity of the operational area. Therefore, the likelihood of impacting or disturbing underwater cultural heritage from planned activities is considered to be Highly Unlikely (5).

Residual risk summary

Based on a consequence of Insignificant (F) and a likelihood of Possible (3) the residual risk is Low (8).

Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Insignificant (F)	Possible (3)	Low (8)

Assess residual risk acceptability

Legislative requirements

There are no specific environmental guidelines/legislation regarding the environmental management of seabed sampling with respect to impacts on benthic communities. Unexpected finds of suspected UCH can occur during near and offshore development. As required by the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* in the event of any finds, the relevant notifications will be made to DCCEEW.

Relevant person consultation

INPEX received feedback from Vocus Communications regarding the location of the NWCS fibre optic cable that overlaps the operational area. Vocus confirmed a requirement that no seabed activity occur within 1 km of the cable. INPEX confirmed to Vocus that there would be no interaction with the cable from the proposed activities associated with this EP.

During consultation in the development of this EP, the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association acknowledged INPEX's determination that the proposed survey would not have a significant detrimental impact on their member interests.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been consulted in the development of this EP (Appendix A). The recovery plan for sawfish and river sharks specifies habitat degradation and modification as a principle threat and details actions to reduce impacts on critical sawfish and river shark habitats. There are no critical habitats for sawfish or river sharks within the operational area and therefore no specific actions relating to seabed disturbance apply.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback
- the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents
- the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
Seabed disturbance is limited to planned geotechnical survey locations.	No planned anchoring of survey vessels within the operational area.	Incident report.
	Develop and implement an UCH 'unexpected finds protocol' to assist in identifying and managing any potential UCH during the activity.	Records indicated that a UCH unexpected finds protocol was developed and in place prior to the commencement of the activity. Induction materials include relevant UCH requirements that are detailed and outlined within the UCH 'unexpected finds protocol'.
	Where required, UCH unexpected finds have been reported to the relevant agency as detailed in Section 9.7.3.	In the event that any UCH discoveries are made during the activity, relevant notifications will be made as detailed in Section 9.7.3.
	No seabed activity will occur within 1 km of the NWCS fibre optic cable.	Records confirm as-built cable route data available on survey vessel.

		Geotechnical sampling records confirm sampling locations are not within 1 km of NWCS fibre optic cable.

7.6 Social and cultural heritage protection

7.6.1 Physical presence - disruption to other marine users

Table 7-12: Impact and risk evaluation – Physical presence of vessels resulting in disruption to marine users

Identify hazards and threats	
The physical presence of vessels in the operational area has the potential to cause disruption to other marine users, including shipping operators and fisheries through the reduction of space available to conduct shipping and fishing activities. The vessels used for the proposed activities do not have an associated 500 m exclusion or petroleum safety zone. The potential, albeit temporary, interference with and/or exclusion of other users, within the operational area may result in a loss of revenue for commercial users including fisheries.	
Potential consequence	Severity
The particular values and sensitivities with the potential to be impacted by physical presence of survey vessels in the operational area are: • Shipping • commercial and traditional (Indonesian) fishers Other marine users in the vicinity of operational area may be impacted by vessel presence because of the loss of navigable space available to conduct their activities. The implications of such disruptions include changes to sailing routes and journey times, or reduced ability to fish in an area. A review of AMSA's vessel traffic in December 2024 confirmed the absence of any major shipping lanes within the operational area (Figure 4-11). A large proportion of the high-density vessel traffic in the vicinity is related to supply vessels supporting offshore developments (i.e. INPEX Ichthys facility and Shell Prelude FLNG facility) that routinely transit between the offshore facilities and the ports of Darwin and Broome on the mainland. Therefore, in some parts of the operational area heavy vessel traffic will occur. Individual vessels may have to slightly alter their sailing routes to avoid the survey vessels in the operational area, potentially leading to longer journey times; however, given the short duration (approximately 70 days) any disruption is expected to cause minor impact and not result in any economic losses. Therefore, the consequence is considered to be insignificant (F). Several Commonwealth and State managed fisheries overlap the operational area (Section 4.10.1). In many instances, although the management area of a fishery may overlap the operational area, no fishing effort actually occurs often due to water depth, water temperature and lack of suitable habitat for target species.	Insignificant (F)

Of the Commonwealth-managed fisheries overlapping the operational area (Table 4-10; Figure 4-8), the North West Slope Trawl Fishery is the only active fishery; however, it reportedly fishes at low levels, with only negligible trawl fishing occurring in the Ichthys Field (AFMA 2025a; Butler et al. 2024). Two State-managed fisheries have the potential to be actively fishing in the operational area based on FishCube fishing effort and catch data from 2014 to 2024 (Figure 4-9; Figure 4-10). These fisheries are the Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery (Area 2) and the Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 1). The FishCube data is further supported by information presented on the Global Fishing Watch Map which using AIS and VMS data applies a fishing detection algorithm to determine apparent fishing activity based on changes in vessel speed and direction (Global Fishing Watch 2025). The operational area (route B and C) overlaps the MoU box for Indonesian traditional fishing (Figure 4-12). Therefore, traditional Indonesian fishing vessels may be present in the operational area when transiting between fishing grounds at Scott Reef and Browse Island. Similarly, commercial Indonesian fisheries may be operating in areas covered by the Perth Treaty (refer to Section 4.11) where Indonesia exercises water column jurisdiction including fishing rights. Based on the relatively small spatial area occupied by the survey vessels undertaking a short-term activity (approximately 70 days) in comparison to the entire extent of available fishing grounds, interference or disruption from the physical presence of the survey vessel resulting in potential loss of navigable space in which a fishing operator could conduct their activities is considered to be insignificant (F).	

Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures

- Ongoing relevant person notifications/consultation with relevant persons as per Section 9.7.3 and Table 9-4.
- Vessels fitted with lights, signals, AIS transponders and navigation equipment as required by the *Navigation Act 2012* and associated Marine Orders (consistent with COLREGS requirements).

Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)

Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification
Elimination	Eliminate the use of vessels	No	The use of vessels to undertake the activity cannot be eliminated. The geophysical survey scope may be undertaken using a USV or AUV if there are suitable vessels available at the time of the survey (Section 3.3.1). As USV or AUV are both significantly smaller than traditional vessels they would present a lower potential for disruption to other marine users. Installation and geotechnical scopes require vessels with cranes that have sufficient lifting capability to safely deploy equipment to the seabed and therefore the use of vessels cannot be eliminated.

Substitution	Alter timing to avoid peak fishing periods	No	The spatial extent occupied by vessels undertaking the proposed survey activities is of limited size when compared to the area available to other marine users. During consultation with relevant persons it was confirmed that fishing vessels may be active in the operational area year-round, therefore altering the timing of the activity is not considered an effective control for the relatively short-term duration of the survey (70 days).
Engineering	None identified	N/A	N/A
Procedures & administration	Implement a claims process to provide compensation for commercial fisheries for damage to fishing equipment or loss of access (displacement)	No	In 2022/2023, INPEX worked collaboratively with commercial fishers and industry bodies to develop a Commercial Fisheries Adjustment Protocol. The protocol, developed for INPEX's 3D marine seismic survey in G-7-AP (GHG assessment permit), covered damage or loss of fishing equipment attributable to the seismic survey. It is not considered appropriate to apply this protocol to the proposed geophysical/geotechnical survey activities as nothing will be left on the seabed and the survey vessels will not be towing seismic streamers extending many kms behind the vessel. Therefore, there is nothing that could pose a risk to fishing equipment. Similarly, based on the duration of the survey (70 days) and size of the survey area, in the context of the available fishing grounds, the physical presence of the mobile survey vessel will have an insignificant economic impact on commercial fisheries associated with short-term loss of access (displacement). In summary, given the nature and scale of these proposed survey activities, damage or loss of fishing equipment and/or displacement from fishing grounds directly as a result of the activity is not considered likely to occur with limited potential for any interaction between any vessels, or towed/sampling equipment. Vessels will also be operating under maritime laws including all navigational safety and notification requirements etc (Table 9-4). Therefore, in this instance implementation of a claims process for commercial fisheries will not be adopted for the proposed survey.
Identify the likelihood			

The vessels associated with the proposed activities in WA-50-L will have an insignificant impact by reducing the navigable space available to shipping and fishing operators. The likelihood of loss of access/space in the open ocean resulting in an economic loss or reduction in employment levels is considered to be Highly Unlikely (5).

During relevant person engagement for the EP, shipping operators were not considered as relevant persons to be consulted, as the petroleum activity is outside of any shipping routes/channels. Relevant persons, including fisheries, were consulted throughout the development of this EP. Commercial fisheries will continue to be informed and updated on operational activities being undertaken by INPEX. On this basis, with the controls in place, impacts to economic values from loss of revenue for fisheries due to lack of access to fishing grounds with potential reduction in employment levels is considered Highly Unlikely (5).

Residual risk summary

Based on a consequence of Insignificant (F) and a likelihood of Highly Unlikely (5) the residual risk is Low (10).

Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Insignificant (F)	Highly Unlikely (5)	Low (10)

Assess residual risk acceptability

Legislative requirements

The OPGGS Act requires that activities do not cause interference to other users more than is reasonably necessary for carrying out rights conferred by the Act. Marine Safety Information (MSI) notifications will be issued via AMSA, while the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) will issue a Notice to Mariners. All vessels will be equipped with navigation equipment as required by the *Navigation Act 2012*. All vessels are required to comply with the *Navigation Act 2012*, and associated Marine Orders, which are consistent with the COLREGS requirements.

Relevant person consultation

During consultation in the development of this EP, the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association acknowledged INPEX's determination that the proposed survey would not have a significant detrimental impact on their member interests. Tuna Australia similarly confirmed that with appropriate notification controls in place the activity poses a low risk to the tuna fishing industry.

During consultation relevant persons also confirmed that the operational area overlaps areas fished by licence holders within the Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery (WA) and the Mackerel Managed Fishery. A relevant person from the commercial fishing industry, associated with fishers that operate in the operational area, provided useful information and raised a relevant matter with regards to the implementation of a compensation protocol for lost/damaged fishing pots. As a result of this feedback, INPEX confirmed that given the lesser nature and scale of the proposed geophysical/geotechnical survey (in comparison to a seismic survey) such a compensation protocol was not appropriate and any potential disruption/damaged can be proactively managed by the above described controls regarding notifications (Table 9-4).

BW Digital advised INPEX during EP consultation they plan to install a fibre optic cable in the vicinity of the proposed survey area between 2026-2028. INPEX has included a notification in Table 9-4, to ensure BW Digital remain informed on survey progress. Similarly, deepC Store, a titleholder of G-13-AP requested INPEX to provide ongoing communications with regards to offshore activities. This has been reflected in Table 9-4.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans have been consulted in the development of this EP (Appendix A). None of the recovery plans or conservation advice documents are relevant to the physical presence of vessels disrupting shipping or fishing operators.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback
- the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents
- the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
Interference with other marine users is limited to the extent necessary for the reasonable exercise of the right conferred by the petroleum title.	All vessels will be fitted with lights, signals, AIS transponders and navigation and communications equipment, as required by the *Navigation Act 2012*.	Records confirm that required navigation equipment is fitted to vessels to ensure compliance with the *Navigation Act 2012*.

7.7 Loss of containment

The activity will require the handling, use and storage of chemicals and hydrocarbon materials which may include, but are not limited to:

- MGO/diesel
- hydraulic oil
- grease.

Undertaking the activity introduces the potential for loss of containment events. These events may be classified as Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 incidents, in accordance with the INPEX *Browse Regional OPEP* described in Table 8-6 of this EP.

INPEX defines an emergency condition as:

"an unplanned or uncontrolled situation that harms or has the potential to harm people, the environment, assets, Company reputation or Company sustainability and which cannot, through the implementation of Company standard operating procedures, be contained or controlled."

An evaluation of the environmental impacts and risks associated with emergency conditions is included in Section 8 of this EP.

A summary of the potential sources/threats for loss of containment events (and emergency conditions) associated with this EP is presented in Table 7-13. Incident levels are indicative only and classifications have been assigned for the purposes of enabling the risk evaluation to be undertaken. In the event of a spill, the incident level will be classified as described in the INPEX *Browse Regional OPEP* (Table 8-6).

Table 7-13: Representative loss of containment events and emergency conditions identified for the activity

Scenario		Basis of volume calculation	Type	Indicative incident level	Section addressed
Source	**Threat**				
Management of chemicals and hydrocarbon products on board	Inappropriate use/handling/ minor spills on board Failure of hydraulic hoses on equipment	Failure/partial loss of contents of tote tank estimated to be approximately 1 m^3 Failure of hydraulic hoses estimated to be in the order of < 1 m^3	Various – may include grease, hydraulic fluids	1	Accidental release overboard – Table 7-14
Emergency conditions (refer to Section 8)					
Vessels	Collision	250-260 m^3 – based on capacity of largest single fuel tank (AMSA 2015)	Group II – MGO	2	Vessel collision – Section 8.2

7.7.1 Accidental release

Table 7-14: Impact and evaluation – loss of containment: accidental release overboard

Identify hazards and threats	
Loss of containment events were identified (Table 7-13) and consist of minor chemical spills on board (<1 m^3) and potential failure of hydraulic hoses (<1 m^3). There will be no resupply or bunkering of vessels during the proposed activity. Specific predictive modelling was not undertaken for the potential loss of containment events. This was based on the expected low volumes (<1 m^3) and that any predicted impacts are likely to be localised to the point of release An accidental release overboard resulting in a spill that reaches the marine environment has the potential to result in localised changes to water quality, resulting in impacts to marine fauna and planktonic communities at the sea surface, but no impact on deeper water communities or benthic habitats would be expected.	
Potential consequence	**Severity**
The particular values and sensitivities identified as having the potential to be impacted by an accidental release are: • EPBC listed species • planktonic communities. Potential accidental releases overboard from loss of containment events may result in the exposure of marine fauna and plankton near the sea surface, to a range of chemicals such as grease and hydraulic fluids. Foreseeable loss of chemicals to the marine environment would be relatively small (<1 m^3), and impacts would generally be localised to the immediate point of discharge at the sea surface. Upon release to the marine environment chemicals will disperse through natural physical oceanic processes, such as currents, tides and waves, and photochemical and biological degradation. Any surface expression is expected to weather and dissipate in a relatively short time with limited potential for exposure to surfacing marine fauna or plankton at the sea surface. BIAs associated with EPBC listed species, that overlap the operational area include whale shark foraging and marine avifauna breeding for the greater frigatebird, lesser frigatebird and red footed booby (Table 4-8). Potential effects to whale sharks include damage to the liver and lining of the stomach and intestines, as well as toxic effects on embryos (Lee 2011). Whale sharks are filter-feeders and are expected to be highly vulnerable to entrained hydrocarbons (Campagna et al. 2011) rather than hydrocarbons floating at the sea surface. As described in Section 4.7.4, based on numerous studies of the levels of whale shark abundance, the likelihood of whale shark presence within this BIA is considered very low, with no specific seasonal pattern of migration. Whale sharks are not expected to be present in large numbers within the operational area and the EMBA/EPEI, but individuals may be encountered.	Insignificant (F)

Marine avifauna breeding BIAs that slightly overlap the operational area (Figure 4-7) are centered at Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and along the Kimberley coastline. Birds exposed to chemicals at the sea surface, in particular hydrocarbons, may suffer toxic effects through ingestion through birds' attempts to preen their feathers (Matcott et al. 2019) or through hypothermia. A large turtle foraging BIA associated with flatback, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles is located approximately 1 km from the operational area (route D) at its closest point (refer to Figure 4-5). Turtles can be exposed to accidental releases at the sea surface if they surface within the spill, resulting in direct contact with the skin, eyes, and other membranes, as well as the inhalation of vapours or ingestion (Milton et al. 2003). Given the low volumes (<1 m^3), highly mobile and transient nature of marine fauna, limited duration of exposure due to expected weathering and dispersion in an open ocean environment, the level of consequence is expected to present a local scale event of inconsequential ecological significance for all EPBC listed species (Insignificant F). As a consequence of their presence close to the water surface, plankton may be exposed to any chemicals spilled at the sea surface particularly in high energy seas where the vertical mixing of through the water column may be enhanced. The effects of oil on plankton have been well studied in controlled laboratory and field situations. The different life stages of a species often show widely different tolerances and reactions to oil pollution. Usually, eggs, larval and juvenile stages will be more susceptible than adults (Harrison 1999). Post-spill studies on plankton populations are few, but those that have been conducted, typically show either no effects or temporary minor effects (Kunhold 1978). Given the high temporal and spatial variability in plankton communities and the expected small size of the sea surface impacted by an accidental release, the potential consequence in regard to planktonic communities is considered to be Insignificant (F).	

Identify existing design and safeguards/controls measures

- All vessels >400 GT will have a SOPEP (or SMPEP) in accordance with Marine Order 91
- Spill kits will be available on-board vessels
- Personnel will receive an induction/training to inform them of deck spill response requirements in accordance with Table 9-3
- Bunded areas and secondary containment areas for chemical storage.

Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP Evaluation)

Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification
Elimination	Eliminate the use of chemicals and hydrocarbons on board.	No	Chemicals e.g. grease and hydraulic fluids are required for safe and efficient operation of equipment on board the survey vessel and cannot be eliminated.

Substitution	None identified	N/A	N/A
Engineering	None identified	N/A	N/A
Procedures & administration	Hydraulic equipment on board vessels will be subject to routine servicing and inspection to ensure it is fit for purpose.	Yes	Routine servicing and inspection of hydraulic equipment will ensure it is fit for purpose and minimise the potential for leaks and spills to deck as a result of corrosion, and wear and tear of hydraulic hoses.

Identify the likelihood
Routine vessel controls, such as bunding, and the ready availability of spill recovery equipment reduce the likelihood of any spills reaching the environment. Routine servicing of hydraulic equipment onboard also reduces the likelihood of spills during the activity. In the event of an overboard spill from a vessel or an accidental release, based on the low volumes and expected weathering of spilled chemicals, in conjunction with the controls in place, the likelihood of a loss of containment event causing harm to the identified receptors is considered to be Unlikely (4).

Residual risk summary		
Based on a consequence of Insignificant (F) and a likelihood of Unlikely (4) the residual risk is Low (9).		
Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk
Insignificant (F)	Unlikely (4)	Low (9)

Assess residual risk acceptability
Legislative requirements The activities and proposed management measures are compliant with industry standards and relevant Australian legislation, specifically concerning prevention pollution, including Marine Order 91: Marine Pollution Prevention - Oil. Relevant person consultation No concerns have been raised regarding potential impacts and risks from accidental release/loss of containment. Spill response activities and notifications to relevant persons have been identified and included in INPEX spill response processes. Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans (Appendix A) identify oil or chemical spills as key threatening processes, through both direct/acute impacts, as well as indirect impacts through habitat degradation. The prevention of loss of containment events and reducing impacts to the marine environment through the preventative controls in place and spill response preparedness, demonstrates alignment with the various conservation management plans.

ALARP summary

Although the level of environmental risk is assessed as Low, a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback
- the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents
- the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
No loss of containment of chemicals or hydrocarbons to the marine environment.	Premobilisation HSE inspections confirm that vessels >400 GT have SOPEP (or SMPEP) compliant with Marine Order 91.	Premobilisation HSE inspection documentation.
	Spill kits will be available on-board vessels.	Inspection records confirm spill kits are available and stocked.
	Bunded areas or other secondary containment will be available and used for the storage and handling of hydrocarbons and chemicals (including waste products).	Inspection records confirm bunding or other secondary containment is available and used for the storage of hydrocarbons and chemicals (including waste products).

	INPEX will verify vessel contractors implement a preventive maintenance system for hydraulic equipment to ensure equipment is maintained and operated within OEM specification.	Documentation of maintenance recorded in the preventive maintenance system.

8 EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

An evaluation of potential spill sources and worst-case spill scenarios (WCSS) identified one potential emergency condition related to the activity as summarised in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Potential emergency condition

Scenario		Hydrocarbon type	Release location
Source	Threat		
Vessel	Collision	Group II – MGO	Surface

8.1 EMBA based on oil spill modelling

As described in Section 4, the spatial extent of the EMBA/EPEI and planning area has been determined using stochastic oil spill modelling of the worst-case credible scenario (vessel collision) at four representative locations (refer to Figure 8-1).

The hydrocarbon exposure thresholds adopted to conservatively identify the EMBA and EPEI are described in Table 8-2, which includes surface, entrained, dissolved and shoreline accumulation thresholds. For completeness Table 8-2 also includes thresholds applied by INPEX for oil spill planning and scientific monitoring purposes (NOPSEMA 2019). These low exposure thresholds may not be ecologically significant but have been used as the basis for the EPBC Act Protected Matters database search in Section 4 (existing environment) to identify protected matters that may be exposed to oil.

Based on the defined hydrocarbon exposure thresholds, the resulting combined EMBA and EPEI includes the four representative spill locations with modelling comprising of 100 runs for each season (summer, winter and transitional months) under different hydrodynamic conditions (e.g. currents, winds, tides, etc.). Therefore, 300 runs per spill release location resulting in 1,200 runs for the combined EMBA/EPEI. This technique has been used to provide a highly conservative representation of the EMBA and EPEI.

Table 8-2: Hydrocarbon exposure thresholds

Purpose	Thresholds	Justification	References
	Surface – 1 g/m^2		French-McCay 2002, 2003, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2024a & b ANZG 2018 AMSA 2015
	Entrained – 100 ppb		
	Dissolved – 50 ppb		

Purpose	Thresholds	Justification	References
Risk evaluation EMBA – used to establish the area for relevant person consultation and to assess impacts to socio-economic and cultural receptors.	Shoreline – 10 g/m^2	Visible sheen may be present on the sea surface with potential for some socio-economic impact (visual) but below concentrations where ecological impacts may occur. As in-water hydrocarbons are not visible, thresholds used relate only to ecological impacts on socio-economic and cultural receptors (if any). While entrained in the water column, the oil droplets do not physically concentrate, rather they dilute by turbulent diffusion. Potential for long term exposure to entrained hydrocarbons is low as aquatic organisms' exposures to water column entrained oil and dissolved components is limited to typically brief encounters. A 100 ppb entrained threshold is highly conservative given that 1000 ppb is indicative of where potential impacts to key sensitive species occur. Entrained hydrocarbons may surface as floating oil and accumulate on the shorelines. Therefore, potential for some socio-economic impact from low concentrations of oil accumulating on shorelines, hence low exposure threshold used for surface and shoreline.	
Risk evaluation EPEI –used to assess impacts to ecological receptors.	Surface – 10 g/m^2 Entrained – 100 ppb Dissolved – 50 ppb Shoreline – 100 g/m^2	These concentrations represent potential ecological impacts to ecological receptors at the sea surface, in the water column and or on shorelines. There is a direct relationship between the entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons. The dissolved concentrations derive from compounds that typically represent about 1% of the oil when fresh, and oil loses the soluble components rapidly as it weathers, therefore the entrained oil threshold should be at least 100 times that for dissolved concentrations.	French-McCay 2002, 2003, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2024a & b ANZG 2018 AMSA 2015

Purpose	Thresholds	Justification	References
		A 100 ppb entrained threshold is highly conservative given that 1000 ppb is indicative of where potential impacts to key sensitive species occur based on the relationship with dissolved hydrocarbons.	
Oil spill scientific monitoring – used to the determine the planning area for scientific monitoring in the event of a spill, see INPEX *Browse Regional OPEP* for further details.	Surface – 1 g/m^2 Entrained – 10 ppb Dissolved – 10 ppb Shoreline – 10 g/m^2	These low exposure concentrations are used to determine the area for scientific monitoring (such as water quality) and are considered too low for ecological impact assessment. Use of instantaneous thresholds in spill modelling informs 'where' oil has been above a threshold, and there may be a change in water quality; however, does not result in any change to individual species health/wellbeing, let alone ecological system or functional effects.	NOPSEMA 2019 and draft information paper dated 09/06/2025

Oil spill modelling algorithms use many conservative assumptions including dispersion rates, entrainment rates and biological degradation rates, which collectively result in an over-prediction of entrained oil concentrations over large distances. The consequence of these conservative assumptions result in the over-estimation of the volumes of oil being calculated by the model, to be arriving at shorelines.

In addition, the modelling algorithms also include multiple conservative assumptions related to the processes of oil stranding on a shoreline, including over calculation of oil-patches arriving on a shoreline, simplification of shoreline contours, absence of wetting/drying effects and realistic intertidal zone widths, which may be large in areas with higher tidal ranges and/or gradual slopes. The outcome of this combination of factors is likely to be resulting in the model over-reporting locations of shoreline contact. Further details on the limitations of oil spill modelling are provided in Appendix B.1A.

The impacts and risks associated with the vessel collision are presented in Table 8-5.

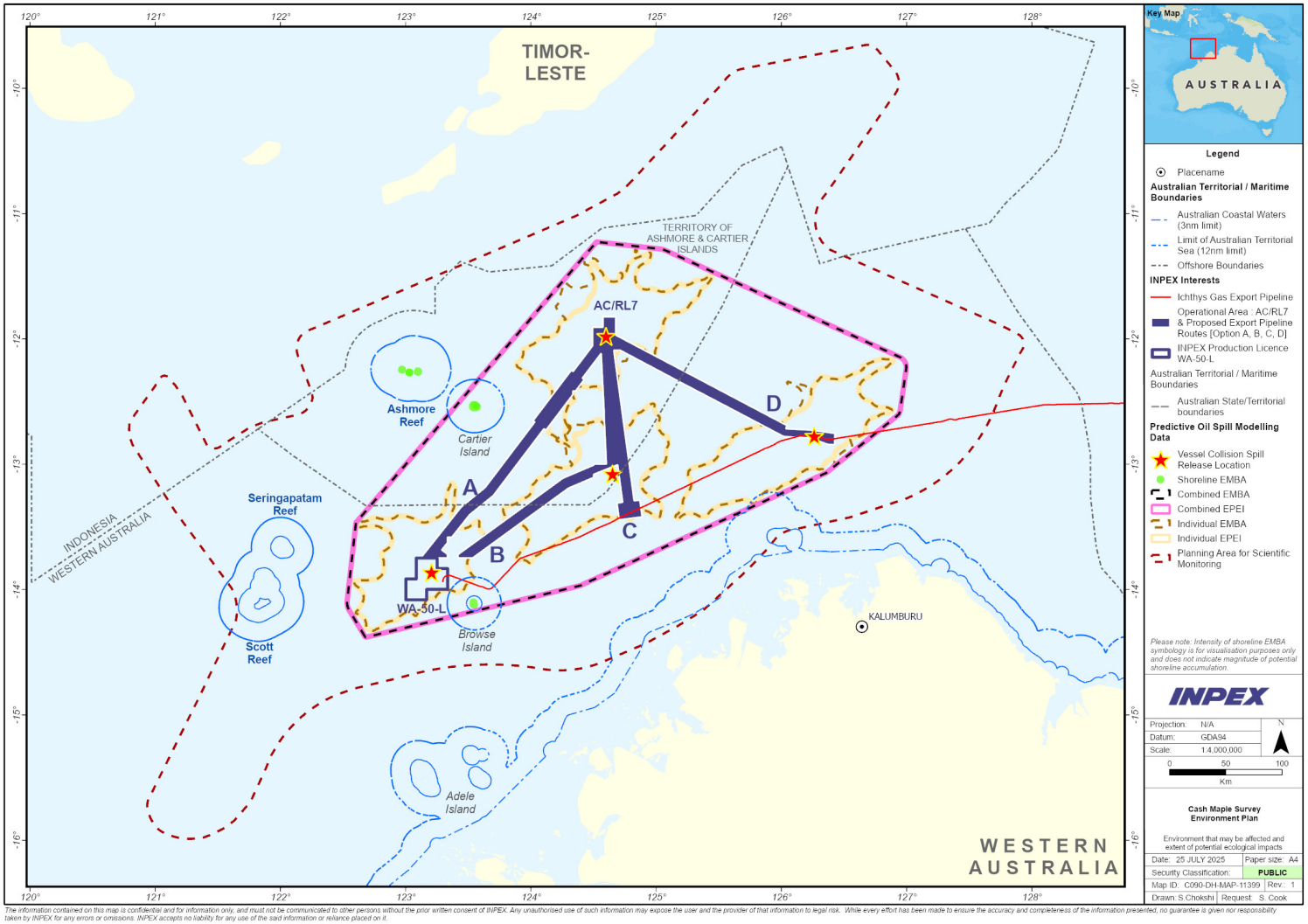


Figure 8-1: Combined and individual EMBA and EPEI from a vessel collision (four release locations)

8.2 Vessel collision

8.2.1 Location

Due to the vessel-based nature of the activity within the operational area, four representative locations were selected for predictive oil spill modelling based on proximity to sensitive receptors (refer to Figure 8-1). The following four release points provide indicative information only as an exact location for a vessel collision cannot be predicted:

- AC/RL7 - centre of the lease area
- Route A - in WA-50-L close to the Ichthys CPF
- Route B & C - location close to Eugene McDermott Shoal
- Route D - location close to Baldwin Bank and Favell Bank.

8.2.2 Volume and duration

AMSA guidance (AMSA 2015) recommends that the maximum credible volume spill for a vessel collision scenario be based on the volume of the largest single fuel tank. A review of the expected tank sizes associated with the activity was undertaken and modelling of a 260 m^3 spill volume has been used for three of the release locations (AC/RL7, route B and route C (RPS 2025). Existing modelling for route A, released within WA-50-L, is based on a marginally smaller tank size (250 m^3) (RPS 2024) but it still applicable to the vessel undertaking this activity.

For all spill modelling, the spill modelled was for a release on to the sea surface over 6 hours, with spill trajectory and fate tracked for 28 days.

8.2.3 Hydrocarbon properties

Hydrocarbon properties associated with the Group II MGO used for the modelling studies is presented in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3: Group II MGO properties

Hydrocarbon type	Density at 25 ˚C (g/cm³)	Viscosity – centipoise (cP) – at 25 ˚C	Characteristic	Volatile (%)	Semi-volatile (%)	Low volatility (%)	Residual (%)
			Boiling point (˚C)	<180	180–265	265–380	>380
Marine Gas Oil	0.829	4.0	% of total	6	34.6	54.4	5
			% aromatics	1.8	1.0	0.2	-

8.2.4 Modelling results

Modelling results for the four release locations listed in Section 8.2.1 are summarised in Table 8-4 and include results taken for three modelled seasons throughout the year: October to March (summer); May to August (winter); and April and September (transitional months).

MGO fuels, in general, have relatively low viscosity and density and will consequently spread rapidly as a floating film on calm seas. This spreading will enhance the rate of evaporation of the more volatile components, but evaporation will then slow as the mixture evolves towards higher proportions of the low volatile and non-volatile components (RPS 2024; 2025).

Under low wind conditions, the MGO is predicted to rapidly evaporate over the first 12 hours with progressively slower evaporation over the following days. Approximately 38% of the mass is predicted to evaporate within the first 12 hours and another 2% over the following 12 hours. Around 5% of the remaining mass would evaporate over the next 6 days. During the first week following a release, the mass would be subject to microbial and photo-degradation (RPS 2024; 2025).

Under strong wind conditions, that would generate breaking surface waves, approximately 74% of the oil is predicted to entrain into the water column within 24 hours and 26% is predicted to have evaporated leaving only a small proportion of the MGO floating at the sea surface (<1%) (RPS 2024; 2025).

Table 8-4: Oil spill modelling results summary – vessel collision

Hydrocarbon exposure	AC/RL7 260 m^3 MGO (RPS 2025)	Route A (WA-50-L) 250 m^3 MGO (RPS 2024)	Route B/C 260 m^3 MGO (RPS 2025)	Route D 260 m^3 MGO (RPS 2025)
Surface/floating				
Maximum distance of floating hydrocarbon, at concentrations >1 g/m^2 (visible sheen) travelled by a single spill trajectory (out of 300 simulations)	70 km	96 km	57 km	53 km
Maximum distance of floating hydrocarbon, at concentrations >10 g/m^2 (ecological impact threshold) travelled by a single spill trajectory (out of 300 simulations)	19 km	17 km	17 km	23 km
Entrained				
Maximum distance at concentrations >100 ppb travelled by a single spill trajectory (out of 300 simulations)	110 km	80 km	120 km	145 km
Worst-case instantaneous entrained oil concentration predicted at any receptor	20,513 ppb (Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, Western Skipjack Fishery and Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery in winter). 350 ppb at Jabiru Shoals (summer), 171 ppb at Pee Shoal (summer) & 283 ppb at Sahul Bank (winter).	12,676 ppb (North-West Slope Trawl Fishery, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, Western Skipjack Fishery and Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery in winter). No other exposure above >100 ppb threshold.	17, 367 ppb (Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, Western Skipjack Fishery and Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery in winter).	14,106 ppb (Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, Western Skipjack Fishery, Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery and Carbonate Bank and Terrace System of the Sahul Shelf KEF in winter).

Hydrocarbon exposure	AC/RL7 260 m^3 MGO (RPS 2025)	Route A (WA-50-L) 250 m^3 MGO (RPS 2024)	Route B/C 260 m^3 MGO (RPS 2025)	Route D 260 m^3 MGO (RPS 2025)
				1,322 ppb at Baldwin Bank (winter), 913 ppb at Van Cloon Shoal (summer), 728 ppb at Favell Bank (winter), 732 ppb at Oceanic Shoals MP (winter), 258 ppb at Gale Bank (transitional), 146 ppb at Penguin Shoal (transitional) & 161 ppb at Kimberley MP (winter).
Dissolved				
Maximum distance of dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons, at concentrations greater than 50 ppb, travelled by a single spill trajectory (out of 300 simulations)	90 km	70 km	65 km	85 km
Worst-case concentration of dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons predicted at any receptor	280 ppb (Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, Western Skipjack Fishery and Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery in winter). No other exposure above >50 ppb threshold.	266 ppb (North-West Slope Trawl Fishery, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, Western Skipjack Fishery and Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery in winter). 126 ppb at the continental slope demersal fish communities KEF in summer.	208 ppb (Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, Western Skipjack Fishery and Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery in winter). 122 ppb at the ancient coastline KEF & 104 ppb at Eugene McDermott Shoal in winter.	182 ppb (Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, Western Skipjack Fishery and Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery and the Carbonate Bank and terrace System of the Sahul Shelf KEF in winter). 116 ppb at Oceanic Shoals MP (transitional), 68 ppb at Baldwin Bank (winter) & 74 ppb at Van Cloon Shoal (summer).
Shoreline accumulation				

Hydrocarbon exposure	**AC/RL7** **260 m^3 MGO (RPS 2025)**	**Route A (WA-50-L)** **250 m^3 MGO (RPS 2024)**	**Route B/C** **260 m^3 MGO (RPS 2025)**	**Route D** **260 m^3 MGO (RPS 2025)**
Maximum concentration predicted to accumulate on shorelines	21 g/m^2 (Ashmore Reef, transitional) and 15 g/m^2 (Cartier Island, summer)	52 g/m^2 (Cartier Island, summer) and 22 g/m^2 (Browse Island, transitional)	24 g/m^2 (Ashmore Reef, summer)	Across all replicates no accumulation on shorelines >10 g/m^2 or > 100 g/m^2 was predicted for any receptor during all seasons.
Minimum times for shorelines to be contacted at concentrations > 10 g/m^2	249 hours (Ashmore Reef, transitional) 644 hours (Cartier Island, summer)	63 hours (Browse Island, summer) 226 hours (Cartier Island, summer)	567 hours (Ashmore Reef, summer)	
Worst-case accumulated volumes of oil along shorelines > 10 g/m^2	<1 m^3 (Ashmore Reef, summer) <1 m^3 (Cartier Island, summer)	2 m^3 (Cartier Island, summer) and <1 m^3 (Browse Island, transitional)	<1 m^3 (Ashmore Reef, summer)	

8.2.6 Impact and risk evaluation

Table 8-5: Impact and risk evaluation – Vessel collision resulting in a MGO spill

Identify hazards and threats	
A surface release of MGO from a vessel collision has the potential to result in changes to water quality through surface, entrained/dissolved, and shoreline hydrocarbon exposure. The thresholds for impacts associated with surface, entrained/dissolved, and shoreline, hydrocarbon exposures are described in Table 8-2. The results of the predictive modelling for the vessel collision scenario are presented in Table 8-4.	
Potential consequence – surface hydrocarbons	Severity
The values and sensitivities with the potential to be affected by surface hydrocarbon exposure from a release due to a vessel collision include: • commercial, recreational and traditional fisheries (within 53 - 96 km from the release location based on 1 g/m^2 visible sheen threshold) • EPBC-listed species (within 17 - 23 km from the release location based on 10 g/m^2 impact threshold) • planktonic communities (within 17 - 23 km from the release location based on 10 g/m^2 impact threshold). Commercial, recreational and traditional fisheries may be impacted by the presence of exclusion zones resulting in loss of access and the oiling of nets and lines. As presented in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11, active commercial fisheries in the EMBA include the North West Slope Trawl Fishery (Cwlth), Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery (WA) and the Mackerel Managed Fishery (WA). These active fisheries may be impacted in the event of a spill and suffer a loss of revenue. There is no evidence of any recreational fishing, likely because of the distance from land, lack of features of interest and deep waters (refer to Section 4.10.1). Given the limited size of surface expression (53 to 96 km from release location) in comparison to available fishing grounds and the short-term presence of hydrocarbons at the sea surface due to wave action, evaporation and weathering any economic impacts to commercial and traditional fishing is considered to be Insignificant (F). As air-breathers, marine mammals, if they surface, are vulnerable to exposure to hydrocarbon spill impacts through the inhalation of evaporated volatiles. Effects include toxic effects, such as damage to lungs and airways, and eye and skin lesions from exposure to oil (WA DoT 2018). Vapours from the spill are considered the most significant risk to cetacean health, as their exposure can be significant. Vapours, if inhaled, have the potential to damage the mucous membranes of the airways and the eyes. Inhaled volatile hydrocarbons are transferred rapidly to the bloodstream and may accumulate in tissues, such as in the brain and liver, resulting in neurological disorders and liver damage (Gubbay & Earll 2000). Several marine fauna BIAs overlap the EMBA/EPEI; however, of those listed in Table 4-8 only five are predicted to be exposed to surface expressions above the 10 g/m^2 exposure threshold (within 17 - 23 km of the release location). These relate to whale shark foraging (route A, B & C), loggerhead, flatback and Olive Ridley turtle foraging (route D) and lesser frigatebird breeding (route D).	Insignificant (F)

As described in Section 4.7.4, based on numerous studies of the levels of whale shark abundance, the likelihood of whale shark presence within this BIA is considered very low, with no specific seasonal pattern of migration. Whale sharks are not expected to be present in large numbers within the operational area and the EMBA/EPEI, but individuals may be encountered, and potential be exposed to surface hydrocarbons. Whale sharks reportedly spend 40% of their time in the upper 15 m of the water column and are therefore more likely to be exposed to entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons and are therefore assessed in the subsection below (entrained/dissolved hydrocarbons). Foraging turtles may be present year-round in the large turtle foraging BIA associated with flatback, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles located approximately 1 km from the operational area (route D) at its closest point. Turtles can be exposed to hydrocarbons if they surface within the spill, resulting in direct contact with the skin, eyes, and other membranes, as well as the inhalation of vapours or ingestion (Milton et al. 2003). Floating oil is considered to have more of an effect on reptiles than entrained/dissolved oil because reptiles hold their breath underwater and are unlikely to directly ingest dissolved oil (WA DoT 2018). Other aspects of turtle behaviour, including a lack of avoidance behaviour, indiscriminate feeding in convergence zones, and large, pre-dive inhalations, make them vulnerable (Milton et al. 2003; WA DoT 2018). In addition, hatchlings spend more time on the surface than older turtles, thus increasing the potential for contact with oil slicks (Milton et al. 2003). Marine avifauna have the potential to directly interact with hydrocarbons on the sea surface, in the course of normal foraging activities. Lesser frigatebirds in the breeding BIA that may be exposed to surface expressions above the 10 g/m^2 exposure threshold, could have direct contact with surface hydrocarbons. This could potentially result in dehydration, drowning and starvation and is likely to foul feathers, which may result in hypothermia (Matcott et al. 2019). Birds resting at the sea surface and surface-plunging birds are considered particularly vulnerable to surface hydrocarbons. Impacts may include damage to external tissues, including skin and eyes, and internal tissue irritation in lungs and stomachs (WA DoT 2018). Toxic effects may also result where hydrocarbons are ingested, as birds attempt to preen their feathers (Jenssen 1994; Matcott et al. 2019). Based on the predicted limited extent of the surface hydrocarbons (within 17 - 23 km where concentrations are >10 g/m^2, noting that the spill would not represent a continuous surface expression) and the rapid evaporation of volatile components (present at the sea surface for less than a few days) any impacts to EPBC-listed species are expected to be on a local scale, with a temporary impact (Insignificant F). As a consequence of their presence close to the water surface, plankton may potentially be exposed to hydrocarbons on the sea surface. Based on the properties of MGO any spill at the sea surface would undergo rapid evaporation of volatile components; therefore, reducing the duration of any potential exposure to fish eggs and larvae at the sea surface. However, the majority of impacts may be toxicity related, associated with entrained/dissolved hydrocarbons exposure. This is particularly the case in high energy seas where the vertical mixing of oil through the water column would be enhanced. Therefore, the impact evaluation for planktonic communities is provided in the entrained/dissolved hydrocarbons subsection below.	
Potential consequence – entrained/dissolved hydrocarbons	Severity

A surface release of MGO due to a vessel collision in the operational area could result in entrained hydrocarbons (>100 ppb) potentially extending from approximately 80 - 145 km from the release location. Cross-sectional transects indicate that entrained concentrations (>100 ppb) could reach depths of approximately 35 m below the sea surface. Concentrations of dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons >50 ppb may extend from approximately 65 - 90 km from the release location. Cross-sectional transects indicate that dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons ≥ 50 ppb threshold could reach depths of approximately 30 m. The values and sensitivities with the potential to be affected by dissolved/entrained hydrocarbon exposures from a surface release of MGO due to a vessel collision are: • commercial, traditional and recreational fisheries • planktonic communities • fish communities, whale shark BIA, KEFs • benthic communities associated with banks, shoals, coral reefs, seagrass • EPBC-listed species including marine mammals, turtles, marine avifauna • underwater cultural heritage. Fishing grounds that overlap the area may potentially be exposed to entrained/dissolved hydrocarbons above impact thresholds. The impact to fish from exposure to entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons above threshold values, is primarily associated with toxicity resulting in impacts to seafood quality and employment. Chronic impacts to juvenile fish and larvae may occur if exposed to entrained/dissolved hydrocarbon plumes potentially resulting in lethal or sub-lethal effects or impairment of cellular functions (WA DoT 2018). Juvenile fish and larvae may experience increased toxicity upon such exposure to plumes, because of the sensitivity of these life stages, with the worst impacts predicted to occur in smaller species (WA DoT 2018). Adult fish exposed to entrained hydrocarbons are likely to metabolise the hydrocarbons and excrete the derivatives, with studies showing that fish have the ability to metabolise petroleum hydrocarbons. These accumulated hydrocarbons are then released from tissues when fish are returned to hydrocarbon free seawater (Reiersen & Fugelli 1987). Given the limited size of potential entrained/dissolved exposure (up to a maximum of 145 km and 90 km from release location respectively) in comparison to available fishing grounds any economic impacts to commercial, traditional and recreational fishing would be short-term and localised and is considered to be Insignificant (F).	Moderate (D)

Planktonic communities may be exposed to entrained/dissolved hydrocarbon plumes, especially in high energy seas where the vertical mixing of oil through the water column would be enhanced. The effects of oil on plankton have been well studied in controlled laboratory and field situations. The different life stages of a species often show widely different tolerances and reactions to oil pollution. Usually, eggs, larval and juvenile stages will be more susceptible than adults (Harrison 1999). Post spill studies on plankton populations are few, but those that have been conducted typically show either no effects, or temporary minor effects (Kunhold 1978). The lack of observed effects may be accounted for by the fact that many marine species produce very large numbers of eggs, and therefore larvae, to overcome natural losses (such as through predation by other animals; adverse hydrographical and climatic conditions; or failure to find a suitable habitat and adequate food). A possible exception to this would be if a shallow entrained/dissolved hydrocarbon plume were to intercept a mass, synchronous spawning event. Recently spawned gametes and larvae would be particularly vulnerable to oil spill effects, since they are generally positively buoyant and would also be exposed to surface spills. Hook & Osborn (2012) reported that typically, phytoplankton are not sensitive to the impacts of oil. Although phytoplankton are not sensitive to oil, they do accumulate it rapidly because of their small size and high surface area to volume ratio and can pass oil onto the animals that consume them (Wolfe et al. 1998a, 1998b). This is also applicable to zooplankton, that are reported to accumulate oil via the ingestion of phytoplankton. However, consumption of zooplankton by fish does not appear to be an efficient means of trophic transfer, perhaps due to the metabolism of oil constituents (Wolfe et al. 2001). Fish eggs and larvae, for example southern bluefin tuna or other species that spawn in surface waters of the EMBA, may potentially be exposed to hydrocarbons on the sea surface and entrained or dissolved within the upper water column. Eggs, larval and juvenile stages are more susceptible than adults. These fish species such as southern bluefin tuna, produce very large numbers of eggs, and therefore larvae, to overcome natural losses (such as through predation by other animals or adverse hydrographical and climatic conditions). Therefore, impacts on fish spawning are not expected to have detrimental impacts to commercial fish species stock levels. Under most circumstances, impacts to plankton at the sea surface are expected to be localised, with short term impacts with an insignificant consequence (F). The whale shark foraging BIA overlaps the EPEI/EMBA. Whale sharks reportedly spend 40% of their time in the upper 15 m of the water column and are therefore likely to be exposed to entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons. Potential effects to whale sharks include damage to the liver and lining of the stomach and intestines, as well as toxic effects on embryos (Lee 2011). As whale sharks are filter feeders, they are expected to be highly vulnerable to entrained/dissolved hydrocarbons (Campagna et al. 2011). In the event that a spill from a vessel collision occurred during whale shark foraging activities, there is the potential for a small proportion of the population to be affected. However, based on the limited spatial extent of potential exposure, absence of whale shark aggregations (such as the Ningaloo Reef aggregation) and reported low abundance, the overall population viability is not expected to be threatened. As such, the consequence of entrained/dissolved hydrocarbons on whale sharks is considered to be Insignificant (F). A surface release of MGO is expected to entrain predominantly within the upper water column; therefore, exposure is considered to be relatively limited within the water column (30 - 35 m below sea surface). Worst-case predicted concentrations of entrained oil and dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons are predicted for receptors that overlap the operational area including the North-West Slope Trawl Fishery, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, Western Skipjack Fishery and Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery. The Carbonate Bank and Terrace System of the Sahul Shelf, ancient coastline and demersal fish communities KEFs may also be exposed above threshold concentrations.	

Banks and shoals within the EMBA/EPEI that may also be exposed to concentrations of entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons above impact thresholds are listed in Table 8-4. As described in Section 4.7.2, the benthic communities observed within these locations are broadly expected to be typical of shallow tropical reef systems. The banks and shoals typically rise to depths of 20 - 30 m, with occasional higher ground rising to within approximately 5 - 10 m of the sea surface (ERM 2024) and therefore may be exposed. Reef habitat at these shoals within the EMBA/EPEI may also represent reef fish spawning grounds (ERM 2012). Shallow water communities are generally at greater risk of exposure than deep water communities (NRC 1985; WA DoT 2018). Exposure of shallow subtidal corals to entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons has the potential to result in lethal or sublethal toxic effects, resulting in acute impacts or death at moderate to high exposure thresholds (Loya & Rinkevich 1980; Shigenaka 2001; WA DoT 2018), including increased mucus production, decreased growth rates, changes in feeding behaviours and expulsion of zooxanthellae (Peters et al. 1981; Knap et al. 1985). Adult coral colonies, injured by oil, may also be more susceptible to colonisation and overgrowth by algae or to epidemic diseases (Jackson et al. 1989). A study by Nordborg et al. (2018) reported that the presence of ultraviolet radiation increases the hazard posed by dissolved hydrocarbons to tropical, shallow-water coral reefs due to phototoxicity. PAH phototoxicity occurs through the formation of radical oxygen species and/or transformation of PAHs into more toxic products. Therefore, co-exposure to ultraviolet radiation may considerably enhance negative impacts and the risks to coral larvae may be substantially underestimated in shallow-water tropical reef systems (Nordborg et al, 2018). Lethal and sublethal effects of entrained and dissolved oils have been reported for coral gametes at much lesser concentrations than predicted for adult colonies (Heyward et al. 1994; Harrison 1999; Epstein et al. 2000). Goodbody-Gringley et al. (2013) found that exposure of coral larvae to oil and dispersants negatively impacted coral settlement and survival, thereby affecting reef resilience. Entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons have the potential to affect seagrasses toxicity impacts. The hydrophobic nature of hydrocarbon molecules allows them to concentrate in membranes of aquatic plants. Hence the thylakoid membrane (an integral component of the photosynthetic apparatus) is susceptible to oil accumulation, potentially resulting in reduced photosynthetic activity (Runcie & Riddle 2006). However, a layer of mucilage present on most species of seagrass prevents the penetration of toxic aromatic fractions (Burns et al. 1993). Although seagrass may be subject to lethal or sublethal toxic effects, including mortality, reduced growth rates, and impacts to seagrass flowering, several studies have indicated rapid recovery rates may occur even in cases of heavy oil contamination (Connell et al, 1981; Burns et al. 1993; Dean et al. 1998; Runcie & Riddle 2006). Within the EMBA/EPEI seagrass habitat associated with a dugong foraging BIA can be found at Ashmore Reef. Other seagrass habitats are present at Browse Island and Cartier Island. The consequence is considered to be Minor (E) based on the expected rapid recovery. EPBC-listed species including marine mammals, marine reptiles and marine avifauna within 145 km and 90 km of the release location could be impacted through entrained and dissolved hydrocarbon exposure respectively, primarily through ingestion during foraging activities (WA DoT 2018). The EPEI overlaps several marine fauna BIAs that are predicted to be exposed to entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons above exposure thresholds (Table 4-8). A range of other marine fauna may also be present within this area on a transient basis. Any entrained/dissolved plume would be spatially and temporally limited in extent and as such, small proportions of populations of protected species could be impacted by exposure to entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons, therefore the consequence is considered to be Moderate (D).	

A study by Cosmos Archaeology (2025) found that there are no located maritime heritage sites within, and within the immediate vicinity of, the operational area and there is a very low likelihood of undiscovered ship or aircraft wrecks within the vicinity of the operational area. Underwater cultural heritage within the EMBA includes shipwrecks in proximity to Browse Island and Cartier Island (Section 4.9.4). The WCSS for this EP is a surface release of MGO resulting from a vessel collision, therefore entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons within the upper water column (to 35 m depth) is not expected to contact any underwater cultural heritage located on the seabed. Any impacts to underwater cultural heritage are considered to be minor and Insignificant (F).	
Potential consequence – shoreline hydrocarbons	Severity
As summarised in Table 8-4 no concentrations of oil on shoreline were predicted above the ecological impact threshold of 100 g/m^2 across all seasons. Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and Browse Island were the only locations predicted to be contacted at worst-case concentrations of 24 g/m^2, 52 g/m^2 and 22 g/m^2 respectively. Minimum times to contact ranged from 63 hours (Browse Island) to 226 hours (Cartier Island) and 249 hours (Ashmore Reef). Worst-case accumulated volumes on shorelines were predicted to be 2 m^3 (Cartier Island) with volumes at Browse Island and Ashmore Reef <1 m^3. As described in Section 8.1, oil spill model algorithms use many conservative assumptions including dispersion rates, entrainment rates and biological degradation rates, which collectively result in an over-prediction of entrained oil concentrations over large distances. The consequence of these conservative assumptions result in the over-estimation of the volumes of oil being calculated by the model, to be arriving at a shoreline. The modelling also includes multiple conservative assumptions related to the processes of oil stranding on a shoreline, including over calculation of oil-patches arriving on a shoreline, simplification of shoreline contours, absence of wetting/drying effects and realistic intertidal zone widths. The outcome of this combination of factors is likely to be resulting in the model over-reporting locations of shoreline contact (Appendix B.1A). The particular values and sensitivities with the potential to be exposed to shoreline hydrocarbons are: • Aboriginal cultural heritage • underwater cultural heritage • benthic primary producer habitats/shoreline habitats (intertidal only) • EPBC-listed species (BIAs – turtles and avifauna) As described in Section 4.9.5, Aboriginal heritage sites for ritual and stories, fishing and hunting are typically confined to nearshore and adjacent areas. There are no registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites located within the operational area or the EMBA (Appendix A4). Therefore, impacts associated with disruption and loss of access to culturally significant sites following a spill are expected to be minor (Insignificant F).	Minor (E)

Underwater cultural heritage, described in Section 4.9.4, confirms a wreck believed to be the *Ann Millicent* (sailing vessel) was wrecked in 1888 on a reef to the south of Cartier Island. At low tide remains of the wreck are visible (WAM 2008) and therefore could be impacted by predicted shoreline contact resulting in potential deterioration and enhanced corrosion from oil-induced microbially induced corrosion (Mugge et al. 2019). As the wreck is only exposed during low tide, any accumulations of oil are expected to be removed and dispersed by natural washing/tidal movements. Therefore, impacts to underwater cultural heritage are considered to have limited adverse impact on heritage, aesthetic or recreational values (Minor E). Benthic primary producer habitats exposed at spring low tides are the most vulnerable to smothering. However, as spills disperse, intertidal communities are expected to recover (Dean et al. 1998). Direct contact of hydrocarbons to emergent corals can cause smothering, resulting in a decline in metabolic rate and may cause varying degrees of tissue decomposition and death. A range of impacts may also result from toxicity, including partial mortality of colonies, reduced growth rates, bleaching, and reduced photosynthesis (Negri & Heyward 2000; Shigenaka 2001). The rate of recovery of coral reefs depends on the level or intensity of the disturbance, with recovery rates ranging from 1 or 2 years to decades (Fucik et al. 1984, French McCay 2009). Given the low volumes and concentrations, in conjunction with expected weathering of any hydrocarbons accumulating on shorelines, any impacts to benthic and shoreline habitats from a vessel collision event are expected to be localised and short term with an Insignificant consequence (F). Marine turtles that utilise shoreline habitats can be exposed to hydrocarbons externally, through direct contact; or internally, by ingesting oil, consuming prey containing oil, or inhaling volatile compounds (Milton et al. 2003). Shoreline hydrocarbons can impact turtles at nesting beaches when they come ashore, with exposure to skin and cavities, such as eyes, nostrils, and mouths. Eggs may also be exposed during incubation, potentially resulting in increased egg mortality and detrimental effects on hatchlings. Hatchlings may be particularly vulnerable to toxicity and smothering, as they emerge from the nests and make their way over the intertidal area to the water (Milton et al. 2003). Birds coated in hydrocarbons may suffer toxic effects where oil is ingested, either through birds' attempts to preen their feathers (Jenssen 1994; Matcott et al. 2019) or ingested as weathered waxy flakes/residues present on shorelines. However, waxy residues are generally considered to be of lower toxicity (Stout et al. 2016; Woodside 2014). Shorebirds foraging and feeding in intertidal zones are at potential risk of exposure to shoreline hydrocarbons. Shoreline accumulations are predicted at Browse Island, Cartier Island and Ashmore Reef, however at concentrations below impact thresholds across all seasons. Coupled with the time for oil to reach these shorelines resulting in a high degree for weathering, any impacts to marine turtles or marine avifauna are not of ecological significance (Insignificant F).	
Identify existing design safeguards/controls	
• Vessels fitted with lights, signals, AIS transponders and navigation equipment as required by the *Navigation Act 2012*. • Ongoing relevant person consultation and notifications made to relevant persons as per Section 9.7.3 and Table 9-5.	
Propose additional safeguards/control measures (ALARP evaluation)	

Hierarchy of control	Control measure	Used?	Justification
Elimination	Eliminate vessels.	No	The use of vessels to undertake the activity cannot be eliminated. The geophysical survey scope may be undertaken using a USV if there are suitable vessels available at the time of the survey (Section 3.3.1). The fuel inventory of an USV is notably less than that of traditional vessels (up to 75 m^3 versus 250/260 m^3) and would result in a reduction in potential spill volume in the event of a collision. Geotechnical scopes require vessels with cranes that have sufficient lifting capability to safely deploy equipment to the seabed and therefore the use of vessels cannot be eliminated.
Substitution	Use only Group II (MGO) fuel oils, as opposed to Group IV (IFO 180 / HFO 380) fuel oils.	Yes	Limiting vessel selection to only vessels which use Group II fuel oils may require more detailed planning to avoid delays in sourcing appropriate available vessels. However, in the event of a vessel collision, MGO is less persistent than alternative heavier fuels such as heavy fuel oil (HFO) and intermediate fuel oil (IFO). Therefore, this control has been adopted.
Engineering	None identified	N/A	N/A
Procedures and administration	Vessels will not carry over 260 m^3 of MGO fuel in any single tank.	Yes	Vessels will be selected to ensure that no single fuel tank carries over 260 m^3 and maintain a spill risk less than assessed in this EP.
	Implement INPEX *Browse Regional OPEP*.	Yes	The INPEX *Browse Regional OPEP* defines the processes that will be used to maintain oil spill preparedness and implement effective response measures, in the event of a spill. For this EP, an assessment of the vessel collision WCSS against the Browse Regional OPEP Basis of Design has been conducted, as is required under BROPEP BOD/FCA, Figure 8-1 – management of change process. The vessel collision WCSS from this EP has been compared against the Browse Regional OPEP BOD response planning thresholds, (BROPEP BOD/FCA Table 4-5). The vessel collision data presented in Table 8-4 of this EP, are lower than the response planning thresholds, as presented in the BROPEP BOD/FCA Table 4-5.

			Therefore, the vessel collision WCSS assessed under this EP is less than the vessel collision WCSS defined in the Browse Regional OPEP BOD. As such, no revision to the spill preparedness/response arrangements defined in the Browse Regional OPEP are required.
Identify the likelihood			
Likelihood	Reported industry statistics published by AMSA (2023) indicate the three most frequently occurring consequences to domestic commercial vessels were contact with something other than a vessel (180 incidents), collisions (125 incidents), and groundings (104 incidents). A ship collision risk assessment was undertaken to support the nearby INPEX Ichthys Project. The study determined collision frequencies and impact energies for passing (third-party) vessels, infield vessels and offloading tankers. The annual frequency of a collision with a passing vessel – i.e. one not within the control of INPEX – imparting at least 150 megajoules (sufficient impact energy) is 3.5×10^{-7}, or once every 2.9 million years. On this basis and given the controls that have been identified to minimise the potential for vessel collision and subsequent loss of containment, the likelihood of the consequence occurring is considered Highly Unlikely (5).		
Residual risk	Based on the worst-case consequence for all applicable hydrocarbon exposure mechanisms (surface, entrained and dissolved, shoreline) Moderate (D) and a likelihood of Highly Unlikely (5) the residual risk is ranked as Moderate (8).		
Residual risk summary			
Consequence	Likelihood	Residual risk	
Moderate (D)	Highly Unlikely (5)	Moderate (8)	
Assess residual risk acceptability			
Legislative requirements The activities and proposed management measures are compliant with industry standards and with relevant Australian legislation, specifically concerning navigational safety requirements, including AMSA Marine Orders – Part 30: Prevention of Collisions (Order No. 2016/12). All vessels are required to comply with the *Navigation Act 2012*, and associated Marine Orders, which are consistent with the COLREGS requirements. Relevant person consultation			

Relevant persons have been engaged throughout the development of the EP, and where applicable the consequence assessment in this table of the EP has been revised and updated to reflect relevant person feedback. Where relevant, the controls in place and described above have been developed in consultation with relevant persons (e.g. WA DoT, AMSA) on an ongoing basis through consultation on INPEX's Browse regional OPEP. The controls in place are considered to manage risks associated with a vessel collision to ALARP.

Conservation management plans / threat abatement plans

Several conservation management plans (refer Appendix A) identify oil spills as a key threatening process, through both direct/acute impacts of oil, as well as indirect impacts through habitat degradation (which is a potential consequence of an oil spill). The prevention of vessel collisions and reducing impacts to the marine environment through oil spill response preparedness and response (refer INPEX Browse Regional OPEP), demonstrates alignment with the various conservation management plans.

ALARP summary

The level of environmental risk is assessed as Moderate, therefore a detailed ALARP evaluation was undertaken to determine what additional control measures could be implemented to reduce the level of impacts and risks. No additional controls, beyond those identified during the detailed ALARP assessment can reasonably be implemented to further reduce the risk of impact.

Acceptability summary

Based on the above assessment, the proposed controls are expected to effectively reduce the risk of impacts to acceptable levels because:

- the activity demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements/industry standards
- the activity takes into account relevant person feedback
- the activity is managed in a manner that is consistent with the intent of conservation management documents
- the activity does not compromise the relevant principles of ESD
- the predicted level of impact does not exceed the defined acceptable level in that the environmental risk has been assessed as "low", the consequence does not exceed "C – Significant" and the risk has been reduced to ALARP.

Environmental performance outcomes	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria
No incidents of loss of hydrocarbons to the marine environment as a result of a vessel collision.	Vessels will be fitted with lights, signals, AIS transponders and navigation and communications equipment, as required by the *Navigation Act 2012.*	Records confirm that required navigation equipment is fitted to vessels to ensure compliance with the *Navigation Act 2012.*
	Only vessels using MGO will undertake activities described in this EP.	Vessel selection records.

No incidents of loss of hydrocarbons to the marine environment as a result of a vessel collision.	Only vessels using MGO will undertake activities described in this EP.	Vessel selection records.
	Vessels will not carry more than 260 m^3 of MGO fuel in any single tanks.	Vessel general arrangement/tank diagrams. Oil record books.
Refer to the INPEX *Browse Regional OPEP* for environmental performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria related to mitigative controls.		

8.3 Oil spill response and capability

INPEX has developed a regional OPEP for the Browse region which applies to the activity described in this EP. The INPEX *Browse Regional OPEP* (BROPEP) consists of a suite of documents as shown in Figure 8-2 and described in Table 8-6. The BROPEP covers all INPEX Australia's exploration and production activities in the Browse, Bonaparte and Canning Basins.

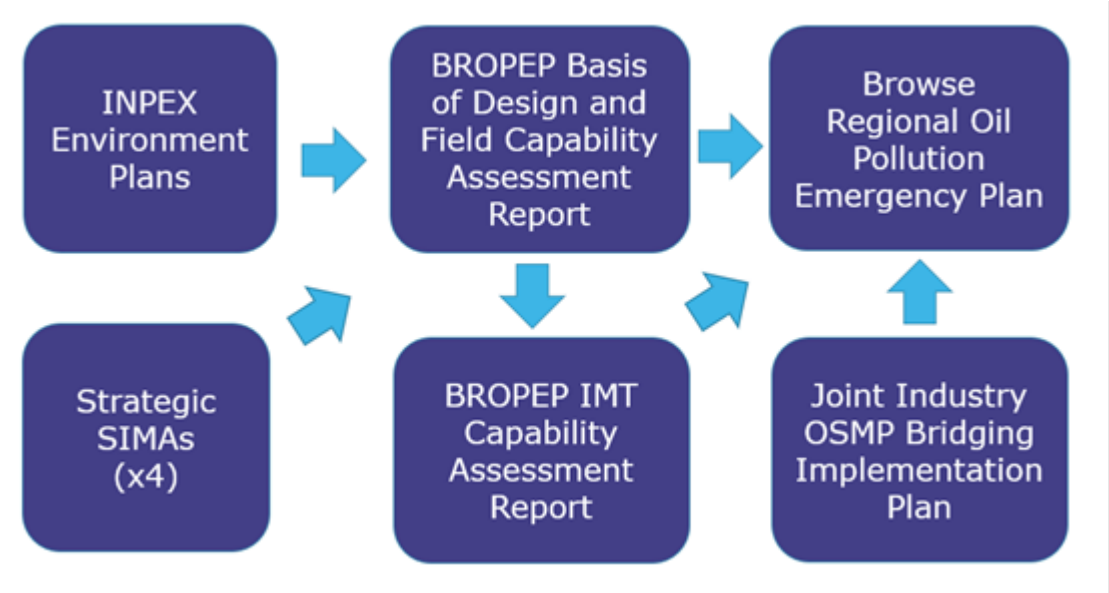


Figure 8-2: Browse Regional OPEP document structure

Table 8-6: Browse Regional OPEP documentation overview

Document title	Document number	Purpose
INPEX Environment Plans	N/A	All INPEX EPs contain a detailed activity description and activity-specific oil spill scenarios. Specifically, INPEX EPs include the following: • a description of the activity-specific spill scenarios (including the potential release rates, volumes, locations, hydrocarbon types, etc.) • activity-specific oil spill modelling (used to inform environmental risk assessments) • an assessment of oil spills risks/impacts on environmental values and sensitivities • evaluations of controls to prevent oil pollution from the specific activity. • The WCSS from all INPEX EPs are included in the INPEX Australia - Browse Regional Oil Pollution Emergency Plan - Basis of Design and Field Capability Assessment.

Document title	Document number	Purpose
Strategic Spill Impact Mitigation Assessments (SIMAs): • Condensate spill – instantaneous surface release • Marine gas oil/diesel spill – instantaneous surface release • Intermediate fuel oil/heavy fuel oil (HFO) spill – instantaneous surface release • Condensate/gas well or pipeline blowout – long duration subsea release.	X060-AH-LIS-60031 X060-AH-LIS-60032 X060-AH-LIS-60033 X060-AH-LIS-60034	The four INPEX Strategic SIMA documents are pre-spill planning tools. These are used to facilitate response option selection by identifying and comparing the potential effectiveness and impacts of the various oil spill response strategies on a range of environmental values and sensitivities. The Strategic SIMAs utilise a semi-quantitative process to evaluate the impact mitigation potential of each response strategy. This method provides a transparent decision-making process for determining which response strategies are most likely to be effective at minimising oil spill impacts. The SIMA process includes environmental considerations as well as a range of shared values such as ecological, socio-economic and cultural aspects.
INPEX Australia - Browse Regional Oil Pollution Emergency Plan - Basis of Design and Field Capability Assessment (BROPEP BOD/FCA)	X060-AH-REP-70016	The BROPEP BOD/FCA presents an overview of all of INPEX Australia's offshore activities and associated oil spill risks. It includes an evaluation of modelling outcomes from a series of selected WCSSs and presents an oil spill response field capability analysis. The BROPEP BOD/FCA includes the EPOs and EPSs relevant to the preparedness and environmental risk assessment of field response capability and arrangements and the broader BROPEP implementation strategy (i.e., reviews, management of change process, etc.).
INPEX Australia - Browse Regional Oil Pollution Emergency Plan – Incident Management Team Capability Assessment (BROPEP IMTCA)	X060-AH-REP-70015	The BROPEP IMTCA utilises the field capability assessments as inputs to evaluate the size and structure of the INPEX incident management team (IMT) necessary to mobilise and maintain the field capability. The BROPEP IMTCA outlines the EPOs and EPSs relevant to INPEX IMT capability and arrangements.
INPEX Australia - Browse Regional Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (BROPEP)	X060-AH-PLN-70009	The BROPEP is the tool which will be utilised by INPEX IMT during any impending/actual oil spill event. This document assists/guides the IMT through the process of notifications, gaining/maintaining situational awareness, response strategy evaluation and incident action plan development, and mobilisation of field response capabilities. The BROPEP outlines the EPOs and EPSs related to the implementation of response strategies.

Document title	Document number	Purpose
INPEX Australia Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan (OSM BIP)	0075-AH-REP-70004	Under the Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Framework, INPEX has developed the required Bridging Implementation Plan (BIP). The OSM BIP describes the interface between INPEX's existing environmental management framework (e.g. Environment Plans (EPs) and BROPEP) and the Joint Industry OSM Framework. It identifies and describes the most likely spill scenarios with respect to INPEX's activities, the environments most likely to be affected (including the sensitive receptors), the relevant baseline data sets, as well as INPEX's management systems, under which the monitoring shall proceed.

An assessment of the WCSS defined in this EP (vessel collision scenario) has been conducted against the INPEX *Browse Regional OPEP BOD*, within the ALARP evaluation of the WCSS (refer to Table 8-5).

The outcome of this assessment was that no change is required to the spill preparedness/response arrangements defined in the INPEX *Browse Regional OPEP* for the proposed activities covered under this EP.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This section provides a description of the INPEX Australia BMS which captures the HSE requirements to manage HSE risks and meet legislative and corporate obligations, as applicable to the implementation of this EP and its associated performance outcomes and standards.

9.1 Overview

The BMS is a comprehensive, integrated system that includes standards and procedures necessary for the management of HSE risks. Activities to manage HSE risks are planned, implemented, verified and reviewed under an iterative "plan, do, check, act" (PDCA) cycle. The PDCA cycle enables INPEX to ensure that processes are adequately resourced and managed and that opportunities for improvement are determined and acted on.

INPEX HSE requirements are designed to meet the in-principal expectation of several standards, international management frameworks, guidelines and legislation. Of particular relevance to this EP are the following:

- Commonwealth of Australia, OPGGS (E) Regulations 2023
- NOPSEMA Environment plan content requirements
- International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP) 510 Operating Management System Framework for controlling risk and delivering high performance in the oil and gas industry
- IOGP 511 Operating Management System in practice
- International Standards Organisation (ISO) 9001 Quality Management Systems
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems.

The components of the BMS relevant to HSE are grouped into 13 external elements (Figure 9-1). These elements have to be managed and implemented properly in order to achieve the desired HSE performance and reflect a PDCA cycle, which is applied to every aspect of the 13 elements.

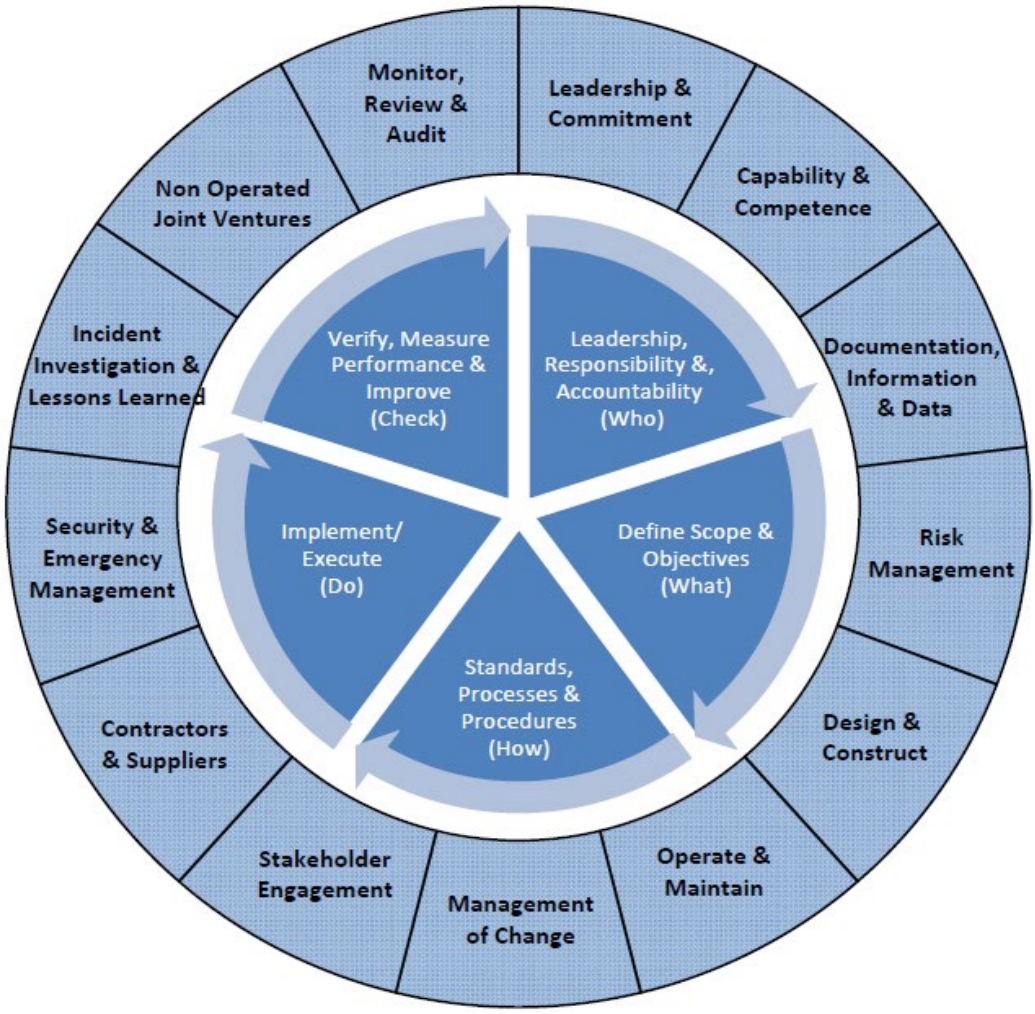


Figure 9-1: INPEX BMS: HSE requirements

9.2 Leadership and commitment

INPEX environmental performance is achieved through strong visible leadership, commitment and accountability at all levels of the organisation. Leadership includes defining performance targets and providing structures and resources to meet them. Achieving high levels of HSE performance is defined within the highest levels of management system documents (policies) and is cascaded through subsidiary documents.

The INPEX health, safety, security, environment and quality policy, as amended from time to time, (Figure 9-2) solidifies this commitment and states the minimum expectations for environmental performance. The policy applies to all INPEX-controlled activities in Australia. All personnel, including contractors, are required to comply with the policy.

The policy (as amended) is available on the INPEX intranet and displayed at all INPEX workplaces, including all contractor vessels in the operational area. It will be communicated to personnel involved in the activities, including contractors, through inductions.

Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality Policy

Objective

INPEX contributes to the creation of a brighter future for society through our efforts to develop, produce and deliver energy in a sustainable way. We are actively supporting a cleaner energy future, as detailed in our INPEX Vision 2035 – Realizing a Responsible Energy Transition which describes our roadmap for the next decade to deliver global growth and reliable, lower carbon energy.

Strategy

To accomplish this, INPEX will:

- maintain a strong culture of visible leadership to empower all personnel to achieve HSSEQ goals and objectives
- comply with applicable legislation, INPEX Standards as well as relevant international standards and practices
- maintain trust with all stakeholders by ensuring that process safety risks associated with our operations are identified and demonstrably managed to "As Low As Reasonably Practicable" (ALARP) in addition to HSSEQ risks
- ensure our operations obtain and sustain their regulatory and social licenses to operate through establishing, implementing, proactively challenging and verifying our critical controls and systems of work
- empower people to intervene to control hazards and prevent hazardous acts
- set, measure and review HSSEQ performance objectives and targets
- evaluate HSSEQ risks and opportunities, ensuring appropriate change management processes and controls are in place prior to implementing any change.
- ensure all our personnel have the necessary awareness, competence, knowledge, resources and support to meet HSSEQ objectives and targets
- provide clearly defined HSSEQ performance expectations for our contractors and suppliers, and work collaboratively with them to achieve these
- enable informed decisions through a foundation of open communication with all relevant stakeholders to pursue mutually beneficial outcomes on HSSEQ related matters
- actively promote and prioritize safe, commercially viable measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect biodiversity, improve waste management and increase understanding of the natural environment across all our operations
- drive improvement in HSSEQ performance by monitoring, auditing, reviews, incident investigation and promoting a culture of continuous learning.

Application

This policy applies to all INPEX controlled activities in Australia and related project locations. It will be displayed at all company workplaces and on the Company's intranet and it will be reviewed regularly.

Tetsu Murayama
Managing Director, Country Chair Australia

Figure 9-2: INPEX health, safety, security, environment and quality policy

INPEX's health, safety, security, environment and quality policy applies to all INPEX-controlled activities in Australia including the proposed activities described in this EP and specifies the minimum expectations for environmental performance. Achieving the best possible environmental performance includes complying with applicable legislation (Section 2), implementing controls and systems of work (Section 7, 8 and 9) and continuous improvement by monitoring and auditing (Section 9). Maintaining trust with stakeholders is also identified to be of key importance with respect to EP consultation during both preparation of an EP and throughout implementation.

Stakeholder fatigue can be considered as the apathy, disengagement, or weariness experienced by stakeholders due to being repeatedly asked for input, consultation, or participation in various engagement activities. It can also arise when stakeholders are asked to participate in multiple duplicative and repetitive engagements by many companies operating independently (BSR 2025). In an attempt to prevent stakeholder fatigue, INPEX has considered several streamlining processes to maximise the quality and effectiveness of engagement with stakeholders and relevant persons. These include consideration of the nature and scale of each activity, the grouping of similar activities in similar locations so that EP consultation campaigns are applicable across multiple EPs and meet the requirements of the OPGGS (E) regulations 2023. The outcomes and learnings from ongoing dialogue with stakeholders are carried forward for future campaigns so that the consultation process can be optimised to avoid repetitive requests and poor coordination which may ultimately result in reducing participation.

9.3 Capability and competence

INPEX appoints and maintains competent personnel to manage environmental risks and provide assurance that the INPEX health, safety, security, environment and quality policy, objectives and performance expectations will be achieved. This applies to individual competencies established in position descriptions and competency plans that set expectations, track progress and monitor results. It also applies to the overall capability of the organisation through well-defined organisational structures and provision of resources.

9.3.1 Organisation

Figure 9-3 illustrates the organisational structure for onshore and offshore roles during the proposed survey activities. During the activity, the INPEX Cash Maple Project Manager (onshore) will ensure the implementation of this EP with support from the survey manager and offshore resources, namely the vessel master and survey party chief.

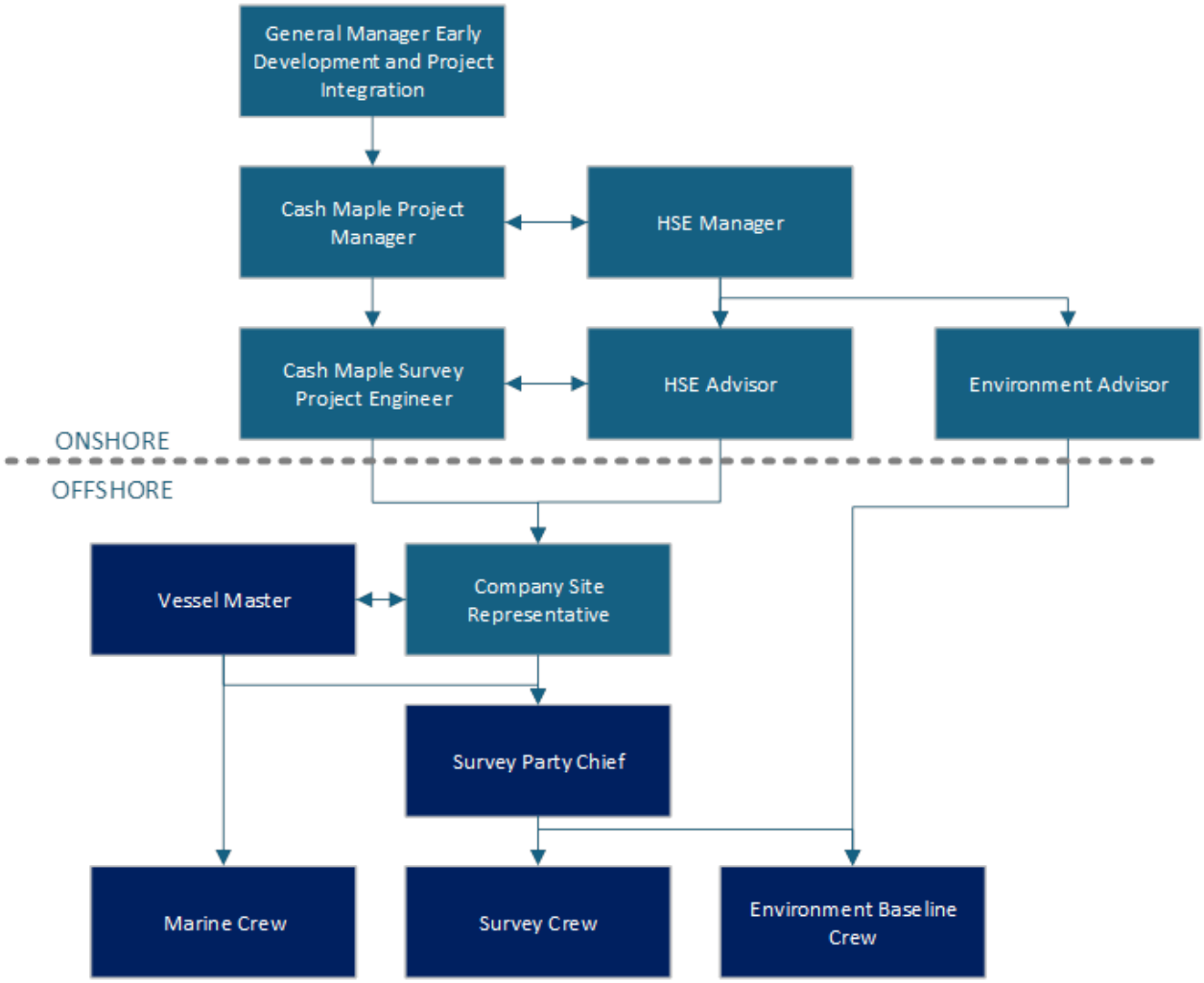


Figure 9-3: Organisational structure

9.3.2 Roles and responsibilities

INPEX has established and implements standards, procedures and systems to build and maintain a trained and competent workforce capable of fulfilling its assigned roles and responsibilities, as well as meeting its legislative and regulatory requirements. The selection process for the key INPEX personnel identified in Table 9-1 includes consideration of their previous work experience and recognised qualifications when compared with the INPEX minimum competency standards. Key personnel are provided with a position description to formalise their role and define their responsibilities.

The key roles are responsible for collecting and maintaining the required evidence and monitoring data as specified in the environmental performance standards detailed in sections 7, 8 and 9 of this EP. Additional supporting roles and responsibilities related to the implementation of HSE requirements are also listed in Table 9-1.

Prior to mobilisation of personnel, those in key roles (Table 9-1) will be informed of their respective responsibilities in relation to this EP. This information will be disseminated by INPEX (e.g. through workshops, one-on-one sessions or by email) to ensure EP/INPEX *Browse Regional OPEP* awareness and that appropriate competencies and training requirements are met.

INPEX conducts training-needs analysis for each of the key roles listed in Table 9-1 to define minimum training requirements. The analysis is used to develop training plans which document, schedule and record completion of specific HSE training for individuals.

Table 9-1: Key personnel and support roles and responsibilities

Key role	Responsibilities
General Manager (GM) Early Development and Project Integration (Onshore)	Ensures overall compliance with the INPEX Australia BMS HSE requirements including environmental performance outcomes and standards.
INPEX Cash Maple Project Manager (Onshore)	Accountable for the implementation of this EP Ensures relevant INPEX BMS HSE requirements, including environmental performance outcomes and standards are communicated to vessel contractors. Ensures activities are undertaken in accordance with this EP. Ensures any changes to the activity that may affect the performance outcomes and environmental management procedures detailed in this EP are communicated to the INPEX HSE team. Ensures availability of resources required to ensure that commitments in this EP are met. Ensures corrective actions raised from environmental audits are tracked and closed out.
INPEX Cash Maple Survey Project Engineer (Onshore)	Ensures contractors perform operations in a manner consistent with the performance outcomes and environmental management procedures detailed in this EP. Ensures the implementation of the INPEX Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality Policy, through application of this EP. Ensures the vessel master, and all crews adhere to the requirements of this EP. Responsible to highlight any interfacing or integration activities.
Company site representative (Offshore)	Ensures contractors perform operations in a manner consistent with the performance outcomes and environmental management procedures detailed in this EP. Ensures the implementation of the INPEX Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality Policy, through application of this EP. Ensures the vessel master and all crews adhere to the requirements of this EP. Alerts the INPEX Cash Maple Project Manager to any changes in activities that could have a negative impact on environmental performance. Responsible to highlight any interfacing or integration activities. Ensures any simultaneous operations are conducted in accordance with the project plan and this EP.
INPEX HSE Manager/ Environment Advisor/ HSE Advisor (Onshore)	Ensures that environmental audits and pre-mobilisation inspections are undertaken. Ensures that vessels masters have been provided copies of personnel responsibilities as set out in this EP.

	Ensures that any changes to the petroleum activity that may affect EP controls/management measures are captured via the management of change process. Ensures reporting of environmental incidents meets external reporting requirements and INPEX incident reporting requirements. Ensures marine baseline data collection activities are implemented and data recorded.
Vessel Master (Offshore)	Conduct vessel operations in accordance with this EP. Implement the vessel's SOPEP/SMPEP in an emergency. Implements relevant performance standards stated within this EP. Ensure that environmental incidents or breaches of performance outcomes, standards or criteria on vessels, are reported.
Survey Party Chief (Offshore)	Implements survey activities and records data.
Support role	**Responsibilities**
All crew (Offshore)	Work in accordance with vessel HSE systems and procedures. Comply with EP requirements as applicable to assigned role. Report any hazardous condition, near miss, unsafe act, accident or environmental incident immediately to supervisors. Attend HSE meetings and training when required.
Environment baseline crew (Offshore)	Implements marine baseline data collection activities and records data.

9.3.3 Inductions and training

Inductions are conducted for all personnel (including INPEX representatives, contractors, subcontractors and visitors) before they start work on any of the vessels described in this EP. Inductions cover the HSE requirements under the INPEX BMS, including information about the commitments contained in this EP. A summary of the inductions and training programs in place to ensure relevant personnel are aware of their responsibilities is presented in Table 9-2.

In addition, environmental awareness is communicated to all personnel through a number of different mechanisms including environmental alerts, environmental bulletin posts on INPEX intranet site and posters displayed at work locations.

Table 9-2: Inductions and training course summary

Induction/training course	Target audience	EP relevant content
INPEX Australia HSE Induction	All INPEX Australian entities.	Overview of INPEX Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality Policy, OPGGS (E) Regulations 2023 and requirement to adhere to EP commitments.
Survey campaign induction (online or face to face)	All campaign personnel (survey activities)	Overview of the survey campaign EP including: • environmental values and sensitivities • environmental aspects/risk from offshore activities which will include but not limited to higher order environmental risks such as underwater noise and UCH unexpected finds protocol. • controls to manage emissions, discharges and wastes • reporting requirements.
INPEX Australia Offshore Environment Plans Support Vessel Induction	All personnel working onboard survey vessel during the activity.	Overview of the management controls for emissions, discharges and wastes from vessels (which are consistent throughout INPEX EPs) including: • environmental values and sensitivities • environmental aspects/risk from offshore activities which will include but not limited to higher order environmental risks such as underwater noise and UCH unexpected finds protocol. • controls to manage emissions, discharges and wastes • reporting requirements.
INPEX Australia Browse Regional Oil Pollution Emergency Plan Induction	Vessel masters and any other relevant crew.	Overview of the Browse Regional OPEP requirements related to vessels (which are consistent throughout INPEX EPs).
INPEX Australia Support Vessels Marine Fauna Awareness Training	All vessel bridge personnel and USV crew.	Overview of the marine fauna management requirements (which are consistent with this EP) such as maintaining separation distances for marine mammals, marine turtles and whale sharks and vessel speed restrictions etc.

Table 9-3: Environmental performance outcome, standard and measurement criteria for inductions and training

Environmental performance outcome	Environmental performance standard	Measurement criteria
INPEX personnel including staff, contractors and visitors are aware of their responsibilities under this EP.	The training and awareness material described in Table 9-2 is delivered.	Records that inductions, training and awareness material have been provided.

9.4 Documentation, information and data

INPEX implements and maintains document and records management procedures and systems. These are in place to ensure that the information required to support safe and reliable survey operations, is current, reliable and available to those who need it. It also ensures that organisational knowledge and learning is captured and preserved to enable the effective operations of processes to maintain compliant management of HSE information.

Documents and records are stored electronically in INPEX document management systems and databases. This EP and associated documentation are maintained within a database, with current versions also available via the controlled document repository.

Records to demonstrate implementation of the INPEX BMS HSE requirements and compliance with legislative requirements and other obligations are identified and maintained for at least five years. These records include:

- written reports – including risk assessment reports, hazard and risk registers, monitoring reports, ALARP demonstrations and audit and review reports– about environmental performance or implementation strategies
- records relating to environmental performance or the implementation strategies
- records of environmental emissions and discharges
- management of change records
- incident and/or near miss investigation reports
- lessons learned records
- improvement plans (corrective actions, key performance indicators)
- records relating to training and competency in accordance with this EP.

9.5 Risk Management

A robust, structured process is applied by INPEX to identify hazards and ensure that HSE risks arising from assets and operations are systematically identified, assessed, evaluated and controlled to levels as low as reasonably practicable.

The risks and impacts associated with the petroleum activity are detailed in Section 7 and Section 8. Additional risk assessments will be undertaken on an ongoing basis when triggered by any of the following circumstances:

- when there is a proposed change to the activity, as identified by an INPEX MoC request
- when identified as necessary following the investigation of an event
- when additional or new information about environmental impacts or risks becomes available (e.g., through better knowledge of the receptors present within the EMBA, new scientific information/papers, results of monitoring, other industry events or

studies or a relevant matter or objection/claim with merit is raised via ongoing relevant person consultation)

- if there is a change in regulations, as necessary
- during scheduled reviews of the documentation associated with this EP.

The risk assessments will be carried out in line with the assessment process described in Section 6 and are aligned to the HSE requirements of the INPEX BMS. This ensures that risks related to the activity are systematically identified, assessed, evaluated and controlled.

An environmental risk register for the activity is reviewed on a monthly basis during implementation of the activity. The review includes assessment of any new information and other changes that have been recorded throughout the previous month. Where this review results in a change, the changes are documented and communicated.

9.6 Management of change

Changes to this EP will be managed in accordance with the INPEX Australia MoC standard, and related procedures and guidelines. Where a change to management of an activity is proposed, it will be logged. Internal notification will be communicated via a MoC request. The request will identify the proposed change(s) along with the underlying reasons and highlight potential areas of risk or impact. In accordance with the INPEX business rules, it is mandatory to undertake an environmental risk assessment in every case for changes that could affect the environment. The MoC request will be managed by an environmental adviser who will then determine the necessary approval/endorsement pathway, in consultation with the environmental approvals coordinator. Minor changes (such as updating a document or process) that do not invoke a revision trigger are endorsed by the Construction Manager (or delegate) and the change is implemented.

In accordance with Regulations 38 and 39 of the OPGGS (E) Regulations, a revision of this EP will be submitted to NOPSEMA where:

- a change is considered to represent a new activity
- a change is considered to represent a significant modification to, or a new stage of, an existing activity
- a change will create a significant new environmental impact or risk that is not provided for in the current EP; or
- a change will result in a series of new (or increased) environmental impacts or risks that, together, will result in a significant new environmental impact or risk, or a significant increase in an existing environmental impact or risk.

The MoC request process will be periodically checked against NOPSEMA guidance to ensure ongoing compliance and will be undertaken as part of the management review process described in Section 9.12.

9.7 Stakeholder engagement

Communications with stakeholders and relevant persons are designed to be inclusive and effective, to facilitate the controlled transfer of relevant and appropriate HSE information. Stakeholders include INPEX Corporation, INPEX entities, contractors, regulators, external industry bodies, shareholders, joint venture participants, suppliers, customers, non-government organisations, indigenous groups, financiers and members of the community.

9.7.1 Legislative and other requirements

INPEX maintains an approvals and compliance tracking system which identifies future approval requirements and when they must be in place, as well as compliance with existing approvals. Through this system, responsible persons are provided with alerts for required actions and time frames to avoid non-compliance and ensure there are no gaps in approvals.

In addition, INPEX personnel participate in industry and regulator forums, as well as maintain up-to-date knowledge of industry practices and proposed regulatory changes. Changes to legislative and other requirements are reviewed for potential impacts to business operations and communicated, as required, to personnel managing potentially affected activities.

Updates to matters relating to the EPBC Act, including policy statements and conservation management documentation will be achieved through subscription to automated email notifications provided by the DCCEEW. In addition, updates following the Government's independent AMP review, such as AMP management plans will also be reviewed for relevance against this EP. Where required, updates to this EP will be conducted in accordance with the MoC process described in Section 9.6.

9.7.2 Communication

INPEX HSE requirements and matters are communicated throughout the organisation. This facilitates the cascading and implementation of business policies and standards through the business, and on to contractors who work on behalf of INPEX.

INPEX and its contractors adopt a number of methods to ensure that information relating to HSE risks and impacts are communicated to personnel, including:

- daily toolbox meetings
- vessel HSE meetings
- use of noticeboards, intranet, HSE alerts and newsflashes e.g. environmental aspects and events
- internal and external reporting.

9.7.3 Ongoing stakeholder consultation

Post-EP acceptance

A mechanism to enable further consultation and provide an opportunity to raise relevant matters, objections or claims will remain published online for the duration of the activity through the EP summary website. The EP summary website will enable INPEX to receive feedback from any relevant persons who become known to INPEX during the implementation of this EP.

An environmental performance outcome and standard in relation to maintaining a mechanism for ongoing consultation and feedback is presented in Table 9-5.

During EP implementation

Any relevant matters, objections or claims received from relevant persons post-EP acceptance or while the activity is ongoing will be considered and assessed as detailed in Section 5, using the same process and criteria described for the relevant person consultation undertaken during the development of this EP (Appendix B.1).

Any new information (Section 9.5) received by INPEX from relevant persons, will be assessed to confirm if it is a relevant matter or the objection/claim has merit. Where the EP is required to be updated to reflect the matters raised, it will be conducted in accordance with the MoC process described in Section 9.6.

In relation to an EP Implementation Strategy, Regulation 22(15) of the OPPGS (E) Regulations 2023 specifies a requirement for consultation with relevant authorities of the Commonwealth, a state or territory, and other relevant interested persons or organisations. Mechanisms that provide ongoing opportunities for consultation with relevant persons, in relation to the implementation of this EP (predominantly through notifications), are summarised in Table 9-4 and an environmental performance outcome and standard is presented in Table 9-5.

Table 9-4: Ongoing stakeholder consultation

Stakeholder	Information supplied	Frequency
Australian Hydrographic Office (Cwlth)	The AHO will be notified of the activity commencement and cessation via datacentre@hydro.gov.au, for promulgation of fortnightly Notice to Mariners.	4 weeks prior to commencement and upon completion
Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA; Cwlth) Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC)	INPEX to notify AMSA JRCC for promulgation of radio-navigation warnings 24-48 hours before operations commence and upon completion of the survey (Email: rccaus@amsa.gov.au; Phone: 1800 641 792 or +61 2 6230 6811). AMSA's JRCC require the vessel names, IMO vessel numbers and call signs, and Maritime Mobile Service Identity (MMSI) numbers.	24-48 hours before operations commence and upon completion
NOPSEMA (Cwlth)	NOPSEMA will be notified of the activity commencement and cessation, using the Regulation 54 Notification Form available from NOPSEMA website.	At least 10 days prior to commencement and within 10 days of completion
NOPTA (Cwlth)	NOPTA will be notified of the activity commencement and cessation via reporting@nopta.gov.au	48 hours prior to commencement and upon completion
Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA)	DEMIRS will be notified of the activity commencement and cessation.	At least 10 days prior to commencement and within 10 days of completion
Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water –AUCHD	According to s40 of the UCH Act a person must notify the discovery of articles of UCH if: • the article is in Australian waters; and • the article is of suspected archaeological character. A written notice must include a description of the article and the place, where the article is situated, with sufficient detail to enable the article to be located. Notification is to be submitted through the AUCHD: https://environment.gov.au/shipwreck/public/forms/notification.do?mode=add	Within 21 days of the discovery

Stakeholder	Information supplied	Frequency
Southern bluefin tuna, Western skipjack tuna and western tuna and billfish fishery licence holders	Notification of commencement of activity will include details of: • the location • expected start date and duration • IMO vessel numbers and call signs • vessel radio and satellite phone communication details The notification of completion will confirm the date of completion and vessel demobilisation from the operational area.	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement and upon completion
Tuna Australia	Tuna Australia to be notified of the activity commencement	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement of the activity
Western Australian Fishing Industry Council	Notification of commencement of activity will include details of: • the location • expected start date and duration • IMO vessel numbers and call signs • vessel radio and satellite phone communication details The notification of completion will confirm the date of completion and vessel demobilisation from the operational area.	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement and upon completion
Northern Wildcatch Seafood Australia	Notification of commencement of activity will include details of: • the location • expected start date and duration • IMO vessel numbers and call signs • vessel radio and satellite phone communication details The notification of completion will confirm the date of completion and vessel demobilisation from the operational area.	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement and upon completion
BW Digital	Notification of the activity commencement with project update	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement of the activity
deepC Store	Notification of the activity commencement with project update	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement of the activity
INPEX Browse E&P	INPEX Browse E&P to be notified of the activity commencement	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement of the activity

Stakeholder	Information supplied	Frequency
The Wilderness Society	Notification of the activity commencement with project update	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement of the activity
Indonesian Directorate of Legal Affairs and Territorial Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Notification of commencement of activity will include details of: • the location • expected start date and duration • IMO vessel numbers and call signs • vessel radio and satellite phone communication details The notification of completion will confirm the date of completion and vessel demobilisation from the operational area.	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement and upon completion
Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Notification of commencement of activity will include details of: • the location • expected start date and duration • IMO vessel numbers and call signs • vessel radio and satellite phone communication details The notification of completion will confirm the date of completion and vessel demobilisation from the operational area.	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement and upon completion
Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Notification of commencement of activity will include details of: • the location • expected start date and duration • IMO vessel numbers and call signs • vessel radio and satellite phone communication details The notification of completion will confirm the date of completion and vessel demobilisation from the operational area.	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement and upon completion
Indonesian Geospatial Information Agency	Notification of commencement of activity will include details of: • the location • expected start date and duration • IMO vessel numbers and call signs • vessel radio and satellite phone communication details	At least 4 weeks prior to commencement and upon completion

Stakeholder	Information supplied	Frequency
	The notification of completion will confirm the date of completion and vessel demobilisation from the operational area.	

Table 9-5: Environmental performance outcome, standards and measurement criteria for implementation of ongoing relevant person consultation

Environmental performance outcome	Environmental performance standard	Measurement criteria
Where required, relevant persons will be kept informed of activities described in this EP.	Ongoing consultation with relevant persons undertaken in accordance with Table 9-4.	Relevant person consultation records.
Maintain the opportunity for consultation to occur by allowing persons to identify as relevant and provide feedback.	During the assessment and implementation of this EP, an EP summary website that allows for feedback to be provided to INPEX will be accessible	Records confirm EP summary website is published for the duration of the activity.
Ensure that relevant matters raised are assessed and decisions documented.	Any new information that is considered and assessed as a relevant matter or objection/claim with merit, that will require this EP to be updated, will be conducted in accordance with the MoC process described in Section 9.6.	EP MoC records

9.7.4 Reconciliation action plan

INPEX maintains a reconciliation action plan (RAP[1]) which outlines the company's engagement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities that it works within. In implementing this EP and the RAP, INPEX acknowledges the national and international rights and cultural interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the deep understanding and experience that they contribute.

9.8 Contractors and suppliers

Selection and management processes are in place to ensure that contractors working for, or on behalf of, INPEX are able and willing to meet the minimum business expectations of INPEX, including those related to HSE and risk management.

Contractors and suppliers are selected based on their capabilities and managed throughout the scope of works to deliver on HSE and process safety performance expectations.

The processes for pre-qualification, selection and management of suppliers and contractors are detailed within the INPEX BMS such that:

- HSE and process safety risks associated with the scope of work are identified and known

[1] Available online at https://www.inpex.com.au/media/skqfbqax/web-rap-inpex-january-2023-december-2025-spreads-5-1.pdf

- contractors and suppliers are selected based on their organisational capability and personnel competence to execute the scope of work, including effective management of HSE and process safety risks
- roles and responsibilities, and minimum performance expectations are communicated to contractors and suppliers, and form part of contractual obligations
- contractors are partnered to deliver desired HSE and process safety performance targets, and monitored for compliance with contractual requirements
- lessons learned from each scope of work are applied to future activities.

9.9 Security and emergency management

Regulation 22(8) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations requires the implementation strategy to contain an OPEP and the provision for the OPEP to be updated. In accordance with Regulation 22(9)) the OPEP must include arrangements to respond to and monitor oil pollution, including:

- the control measures necessary for a timely response to an oil pollution emergency
- the arrangements and response capability to implement a timely implementation of those controls, including ongoing maintenance of that capability
- the arrangements and capability for monitoring the effectiveness of the controls and ensuring that performance standards for those controls are met
- the arrangements and capability for monitoring oil pollution to inform response activities
- the provision for the OPEP to be updated.

These requirements are addressed through the INPEX Browse Regional OPEP, a summary of which is provided in Section 8.3 of this EP.

9.10 Incident investigation and lessons learned

9.10.1 HSE performance measurement and reporting

HSE performance data is monitored in accordance with the INPEX BMS. This enables the status of conformance with HSE obligations and goals to be determined and also ensures HSE risks are being effectively managed to support continuous improvement. HSE is regularly reviewed by senior management.

9.10.2 Environmental incident reporting – internal

INPEX refers to environmental incidents and hazards as "environmental events", which all personnel, including contractors, are required to report as soon as is reasonably practicable. Reporting must be in accordance with the INPEX *Event Reporting and Investigation Standard* and associated procedure.

All events will be documented and reviewed for their actual and potential consequence severity levels and investigated as appropriate. Corrective or preventative actions will be identified and documented, and their completion verified in an action register. These actions may include changes to the risk registers, standards, or procedures, or the need for training, different tools or equipment. Any actions will be recorded and tracked.

9.10.3 Environmental incident reporting – external

For the purposes of regulatory reporting to NOPSEMA, an incident is classified as either "Reportable" or "Recordable" based on the definitions contained in Regulation 5 of the OPGGS (E) Regulations 2023.

A "Reportable" incident is defined as "an incident relating to the activity that has caused, or has the potential to cause, moderate to significant environmental damage." Environmental damage (or the potential to cause damage) includes social, economic and cultural features of the environment. For the purposes of this EP, such an incident is considered to have an environmental consequence level of Moderate (D) to Catastrophic (A) as defined in the INPEX Risk Matrix (Figure 6-1).

Based on the consequence assessments described in sections 7 and 8 of this EP, incidents identified as having the potential to be "Reportable" (i.e. Moderate (D) or above on the INPEX Risk Matrix) are:

- the introduction of IMS
- vessel collision.

In accordance with NOPSEMA guidance (NOPSEMA 2024g), a reportable oral/verbal report shall be made to NOPSEMA **if in doubt** of the actual or potential environmental consequence of the incident; or an unexpected event occurs where the actual/potential environmental consequence is clearly a Moderate (D)/Significant (C) event. The incident classification may be changed from Reportable to Recordable at a later date, when the consequence of the incident can be confirmed to be Minor (E) or Insignificant (F).

A "Recordable" incident is defined as "a breach of an environmental performance outcome or environmental performance standard … that is not a reportable incident." In terms of the activities within the scope of this EP, it is a breach of the performance standards and outcomes listed in Section 7, Section 8 or Section 9 of this EP.

For the purposes of regulatory reporting to DCCEEW, any significant impact to MNES, as classified using the INPEX Risk Matrix, will be reported to DCCEEW. The DNP will be notified of any oil/gas pollution incidences within or likely to impact an AMP as soon as possible (refer to INPEX Browse Regional OPEP).

Reportable incidents

Initial verbal notification

In the event of a reportable incident, INPEX will give NOPSEMA an initial verbal notification of the occurrence as soon as is practicable; and in any case, not later than two hours after the first occurrence of the reportable incident; or if it is not detected at the time of the first occurrence, within two hours of the time that INPEX becomes aware of the incident.

The initial verbal notification will contain:

- all material facts and circumstances concerning the reportable incident that are known or can, by reasonable search or enquiry, be found out
- any action taken to avoid or mitigate any adverse environmental impacts of the reportable incident
- the corrective action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to stop, control or remedy the reportable incident.

Written notification

As soon as possible after an initial verbal notification of a reportable incident, INPEX will provide a written record of the notification to:

- NOPSEMA
- the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Authority (Cwlth)
- the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA).

In the event of a significant impact to MNES, INPEX will provide an initial notification to DCCEEW within 24 hours of becoming aware of the event.

In the event of a reportable incident, INPEX will provide a written report to NOPSEMA as soon as is practicable; and in any case, not later than three days after the first occurrence of the incident. If, within the three-day period, NOPSEMA specifies an alternative reporting period, INPEX will report accordingly. The report will contain:

- all material facts and circumstances concerning the reportable incident that are known or can, by reasonable search or enquiry, be found out
- any action taken to avoid or mitigate any adverse environmental impacts of the reportable incident
- the corrective action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to stop, control or remedy the reportable incident
- the action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to prevent a similar incident occurring in the future.

Within seven days of giving a written report of a reportable incident to NOPSEMA, INPEX will provide a copy of the report to:

- the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Authority (Cwlth)
- the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA).

Following submission of the above, NOPSEMA may, by notice in writing, request INPEX to submit an additional report(s) of the incident. Where this is the case, NOPSEMA will identify the information to be contained in the report(s) or the matters to be addressed and will specify the submission date for the report(s). INPEX will prepare and submit the report(s) in accordance with the notice given.

In the event of a significant impact to MNES, INPEX will provide a written notification to DCCEEW (Cwlth) within three days of becoming aware of the event, and provide additional information as available, if requested by DCCEEW. This includes reporting any vessel strike incidents to the National Ship Strike database at <https://data.marinemammals.gov.au/report/shipstrike>.

Suspected or confirmed presence of any marine pest or disease will be reported to WA DPIRD within 24 hours by email (biosecurity@fish.wa.gov.au) or telephone. This includes any organism listed in the WA prevention list for introduced marine pests and any other non-indigenous organism that demonstrates invasive characteristics.

Recordable incidents

Reporting

In the event of a recordable incident, INPEX will report the occurrence to NOPSEMA as soon as is practicable after the end of the calendar month in which it occurs; and in any case, not later than 15 days after the end of the calendar month. The report will contain:

- a record of all the recordable incidents that occurred during the calendar month
- all material facts and circumstances concerning the recordable incidents that are known or can, by reasonable search or enquiry, be found out
- any action taken to avoid or mitigate any adverse environmental impacts of the recordable incidents

- the corrective action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to stop, control or remedy the recordable incident
- the action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to prevent a similar incident occurring in the future.

9.10.4 Annual performance reporting – external

In accordance with Regulation 22(7) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations 2023, INPEX will undertake a review of its compliance with the environmental performance outcomes and standards set out in this EP and will provide a written report of its findings for the reporting period 1 January to December 31, to NOPSEMA on an annual basis, as agreed with NOPSEMA. The annual submission date for the environmental performance report will be April 1 of each year.

9.11 Monitor, review and audit

9.11.1 Management system audit

An audit and inspection program will be developed and implemented in accordance with the INPEX business standard for auditing. The program will include:

- self-assessment HSE audits against the INPEX BMS
- regular inspections of workplace equipment and activities
- reviews to evaluate compliance with legislative and other requirements.

Unscheduled audits may be initiated by INPEX in the event of an incident, non-compliance or for other valid reasons.

Audit teams will be appropriately qualified, experienced and competent in auditing techniques. They will include relevant technical expertise, as required, and the audit team structure will be commensurate with the scope of the audit. HSE audit and inspection findings will be summarised in a report. Non-conformances, actions and improvement plans resulting from audits will be managed in an action tracking system.

9.11.2 Vessel inspections

Inspections will be undertaken to ensure that the environmental performance outcomes and standards documented in this EP can be achieved.

Pre-mobilisation HSE inspections will be conducted on relevant vessels prior to activities commencing.

During the activity campaigns, ongoing operational compliance against relevant EPO/EPSs will be assessed and maintained through the implementation of environmental inspection checklists on a monthly basis.

Non-conformances and relevant findings during the inspections will be converted into actions that will be tracked within an action tracking database until closed.

9.12 Management review

Through a process of adaptive management, lessons from management outcomes will be used for continual improvement. Formal reviews of the effectiveness and appropriateness of the HSE requirements as per the INPEX BMS are performed by senior management on a periodic basis. Learnings from this process, and iterative decision-making will then be used as feedback to improve future management.

Together with the annual environmental performance report described in Section 9.10.4, EP management reviews will enable the review of environmental performance, as well the efficacy of the implementation strategy used during the activity.

Management reviews of this EP shall assess whether:

- the environmental impacts and risks of the activity continue to be identified and reduced to a level that is ALARP
- control measures detailed in this EP are effective in reducing the environmental impacts and risks of the activity to ALARP and an acceptable level
- implementation of the MoC process has remained consistent with the commitment to ensuring impacts and risks are reduced to ALARP and are acceptable
- any changes in legislation, or matters relating to the EPBC Act, including policy statements and conservation management documentation, have occurred which affect or need to be taken into consideration in relation to this EP
- any changes in NOPSEMA guidance which may affect or need to be taken into consideration in relation to this EP
- the Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program (within the Browse Regional OPEP) remains fit for purpose
- lessons learned have been communicated and, where applicable, applied across all titleholder activities, as relevant.

Where the documented findings of the EP management reviews have implications for this EP, the EP will be updated in accordance with the EP MoC process (Section 9.6).

10 REFERENCES

Accountability. 2015. AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard. 2015.

ABD – see Asian Development Bank

AFMA–see Australian Fisheries Management Authority

AIMS-see Australian Institute of Marine Science

AMEC Ltd. 2011. *CPF and FPSO Environmental Conditions Data Sheets* (Doc. No. A075-AH-DAT-5000 Rev G). Report prepared by AMEC Ltd on behalf of INPEX Browse Ltd, Perth, Western Australia.

André, M., Kaifu, K., Solé, M., van der Schaar, M., Akamatsu, T., Balastegui, A., Sánchez, A.M. and Castell, J.V. 2016. Contribution to the understanding of particle motion perception in marine invertebrates. pp. 47–55, in Popper, N.A., Hawkins, A. (eds.), The effects of noise on aquatic life II. Springer, New York, USA.

ANZG – see Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality

APASA – see Asia-Pacific Applied Science Associates

Asia-Pacific Applied Science Associates (APASA). 2015. *INPEX Ichthys FPSO Liquid Effluent Dispersion Modelling.* J0344, Rev 0. Report prepared by RPS Asia-Pacific Applied Science Associates for INPEX Browse, Ltd., Perth, Western Australia.

Asian Development Bank. 2014. *State of the Coral Triangle: Indonesia*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines.

ATSB – see Australian Transport and Safety Bureau.

Australian Fisheries Management Authority. 2025a. North West Slope Trawl Fishery. Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra, ACT. Accessed online 25/02/2024 at https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/north-west-slope-trawl-fishery

Australian Fisheries Management Authority. 2025b. Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery. Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra, ACT. Accessed online 25/02/2025 at https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/western-tuna-and-billfish-fishery

Australian Fisheries Management Authority. 2025c. Skipjack Tuna Fishery. Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra, ACT. Accessed online 25/02/2025 at https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/skipjack-tuna-fishery

Australian Fisheries Management Authority. 2025d. Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra, ACT. Accessed online 25/02/2025 at https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/southern-bluefin-tuna-fishery

Australian Fisheries Management Authority. 2025e. Northern Prawn Fishery. Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra, ACT. Accessed online 25/02/2025 at https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/northern-prawn-fishery

Australian Fisheries Management Authority. 2025f. Joint Authority Fisheries. Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra, ACT. Accessed online 26/02/2025 at https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/joint-authority-fisheries

Australian Fisheries Management Authority. 2025g. Traditional fishing in the MoU Box. Accessed online 12/3/2025 at https://www.afma.gov.au/international-fisheries-management/enforcement-operations/traditional-indonesian-fishing-mou-box

Australian Fisheries Management Authority. 2025h. Scampi. Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra, ACT. Accessed online 26/02/2025 at https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-management/species/scampi

Australian Institute of Marine Science. 2012. *Montara: 2011 Offshore Banks Assessment Survey.* Final Report prepared by the Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville, Queensland for PTTEP Australasia (Ashmore Cartier) Pty. Ltd, Perth, Western Australia.

Australian Institute of Marine Science. 2017. The Barracouta, Goeree and Vulcan Shoals Survey 2016 Report for PTTEP Australasia (Ashmore Cartier) Pty Ltd. Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville.

Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality. 2018. Australian and New Zealand Governments and Australian state and territory governments, Canberra ACT, Australia. Accessed online 31/07/2024 at www.waterquality.gov.au/anz-guidelines

Australian Maritime Safety Authority. 2015. *National Plan technical guidelines for preparing contingency plans for marine and coastal facilities*. NP-GUI-012. Australian Maritime Safety Authority, Canberra, ACT.

Australian Maritime Safety Authority. 2023. Marine Incident Annual Report. 2023. Australian Maritime Safety Authority, Canberra, ACT.

Azis P., Al-Tisan, I., Daili, M., Green T., Dalvi, A. and Javeed, M. 2003. Chlorophyll and plankton of the Gulf coastal waters of Saudi Arabia bordering a desalination plant. Desalination 154:291–302.

Baker, C., Potter, A., Tran, M. and Heap, A.D. 2008. *Geomorphology and sedimentology of the northwest marine region of Australia*, record 2008/07, Geoscience Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation/Kimberley Land Council, 2011. Balanggarra Healthy Country Plan 2012-2022. Accessed online on 10/07/2025 at balanggarra-healthy-country-plan-2012-2022.pdf

Bamford M., Watkins D., Bancroft W., Tischler G. and Wahl, J. 2008. *Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian–Australasian Flyway; Population Estimates and Internationally Important Sites.* Wetlands International. Oceania. Canberra, ACT.

Bannister, J.L., Kemper, C.M. and Warneke, R.M. 1996. *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*. Canberra: The Director of National Parks and Wildlife, Biodiversity Group, Environment Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Battershill, C., Cappo, M., Colquhoun, J., Cripps, E., Jorgensen, D., McCorry, D., Stowar, M. and Venables, B. 2008. Coral damage monitoring using towed video (TVA) and photo quadrat assessments (PQA). Maxima 3D Marine Seismic Survey at Scott Reef. Adaptive Management Program Objective 3 – Coral Damage Monitoring. Final Report. Report for Environmental Resources Management Australia, Perth, Western Australia.

Beasley I., Robertson, K.M. and Arnold, P. 2005. Description of a new dolphin: The Australian snubfin dolphin *Orcaella heinsohni* sp.n. (Cetacea, Delphinidae). *Marine* Mammal Science 21(3):365–400.

Bejder, M., Johnston, D. W., Smith, J., Friedlaender, A. and Bejder, L. 2016. Embracing conservation success of recovering humpback whale populations: Evaluating the case for downlisting their conservation status in Australia. Marine Policy, 66:137-141.

Benjamin J, O'Leary M, McDonald J, Wiseman C, McCarthy J, Beckett E, et al. 2020. Aboriginal artefacts on the continental shelf reveal ancient drowned cultural landscapes in northwest Australia. PLoS ONE 15(7): e0233912.

BOM–see Bureau of Meteorology.

Brewer, D.T., Lyne, V., Skewes, T.D. and Rothlisberg, P. 2007. *Trophic systems of the north west marine region.* Report prepared by CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research, Cleveland, Queensland for the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra, ACT.

Bridgwood, S. and McDonald, J. 2014. A likelihood analysis of the introduction of marine pests to Western Australian ports via commercial vessels. Fisheries Research Report No. 259. Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

Brown, A.M., Smith, J., Salgado-Kent, C., Marley, S., Allen, S.J., Thiele, D., Bejder, L., Erbe, C. and Chabanne, D. 2017. Relative abundance, population genetic structure and acoustic monitoring of Australian snubfin and humpback dolphins in regions within the Kimberley. Report of Project 1.2.4 prepared for the Kimberley Marine Research Program, Western Australian Marine Science Institution, Perth, Western Australia, 61pp plus appendices.

Browne, C.E., Erbe, C., McCauley, R.D. 2024. Distribution and Seasonality of the Omura's Whale (*Balaenoptera omurai*) in Australia Based on Passive Acoustic Recordings. Animals 2024, 14, 2944. https://doi.org/10.3390/ani14202944

Brunnschweiler, J.M., Baensch, H., Pierce, S. J., and Sims, D.W. 2009. Deep-diving behaviour of a whale shark Rhincodon typus during long-distance movement in the western Indian Ocean. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 74:706-714.

Brunnschweiler, J.M., and Sims, D.W. 2011. Diel oscillations in whale shark vertical movements associated with meso-and bathypelagic diving. *American Fisheries Society Symposium* 76:457–469.

BSR – see Business for Social Responsibility

Bureau of Meteorology. 2025a. Climate Data Online. Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government. Accessed online on 24/02/2025 at http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/.

Bureau of Meteorology. 2025b. Indigenous weather knowledge. Accessed online on 10/07/2025 at Indigenous weather knowledge | The Bureau of Meteorology

Bureau of Meteorology. 2025c. Wunambal Gaambera calendar. Accessed online on 10/07/2025 at Wunambal Gaambera calendar | The Bureau of Meteorology

Burns, K.A., Garrity, S.D. and Levings, S.C. 1993. How many years before mangrove ecosystems recover from catastrophic oil spills? *Marine Pollution Bulletin.* 26(5):239–248.

Business for Social Responsibility. 2025. FAQ Stakeholder Engagement. Accessed online on 17/04/2025 at https://www.bsr.org/en/prs/stakeholder-engagement

Butler, I, Patterson, H, Bromhead, D, Galeano, D, Timmiss, T, Woodhams, J and Curtotti, R. 2024, *Fishery status reports 2024*, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, Canberra, DOI: https://doi.org/10.25814/bfnc-9160. CC BY 4.0.

Campagna, C., Short, F.T., Polidoro, B.A., McManus, R., Collette, B.B., Pilcher, N.J., Mitcheson, Y.S., Stuart, S.N. and Carpenter, K.E. 2011. Gulf of Mexico oil blowout increases risks to globally threatened species. *BioScience* 61:393–397.

CAPAD–see Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database

Cardno. 2015. Marine Pests Monitoring – Post-dredging report. Ichthys Nearshore Environmental Monitoring Program (L384-AW-REP-10213. Prepared for INPEX by Cardno. May 2015 available online at: http://www.inpex.com.au/our-projects/ichthys-lng-project/ichthys-commitments/environment/monitoring-the-environment/

Carlton, J.T. 1996. Pattern, process, and prediction in marine invasion ecology. Biological Conservation 78: 97-106.

Carlton, J.T. 2001. Introduced Species in U.S. Coastal Waters - Environmental Impacts and Management Priorities. Prepared for the Pew Oceans Commission, United States.

Carroll, A.G., Przeslawski, R., Duncan, A., Gunning, M. and Bruce, B. 2017. A critical review of the potential impacts of marine seismic surveys on fish and invertebrates. Marine Pollution Bulletin 114: 9-24.

Cates, K., DeMaster, D. P., Brownell Jr, R. L., Silber, G., Gende, S., Leaper, R., Ritter, F., and Panigada, S. 2017. International Whaling Commission: Strategic Plan to Mitigate the Impacts of Ship Strikes on Cetacean Populations: 2017-2020. International Whaling Commission March 2017.

Cerchio, S., Yamada, T.K. and Brownell, R.L. Jr. 2019. Global distribution of Omura's whales (*Balaenoptera omurai)* and assessment of range-wide threats. Frontiers in Marine Science 6: 67.

Chapuis, L., Kerr, C.C., Collin, S.P., Hart, N.S. and Sanders, K.L. 2019. Underwater hearing in sea snakes (*Hydrophiinae*): first evidence of auditory evoked potential thresholds. J Exp Biol. 2019 Jul 25;222(Pt 14):jeb198184.

Clarke, R.H. 2010. *The Status of Seabirds and Shorebirds at Ashmore Reef and Cartier and Browse Islands: Monitoring Program for the Montara Well release – Pre-impact assessment and First Post-Impact Field Survey*. Report prepared for PTTEP Australasia and the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (now the Department of the Environment), Australia.

Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database. 2022. CAPAD: protected area data. Department of the Climate Change, Energy and the Environment and Water, Canberra, ACT. Accessed online 08/07/2025 at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/land/nrs/science/capad

Commonwealth of Australia. 2002. Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve and Cartier Island Marine Reserve Management Plans. Environment Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Commonwealth of Australia. 2013. Recovery plan for the White Shark (Carcharodon carcharias). Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra, ACT.

Commonwealth of Australia. 2020. Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds. Commonwealth of Australia 2020. ISBN 978-1-76003-330-9. Accessed online 12/03/2025 at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/publications/wildlife-conservation-plan-seabirds-2022

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. 2025. Indigenous seasonal calendars. Accessed online 10/07/2025 at Indigenous seasonal calendars - CSIRO

Connell, D.W., Miller, G.J. and Farrington, J.W. 1981. Petroleum hydrocarbons in aquatic ecosystems—behavior and effects of sublethal concentrations: Part 2. *Critical Reviews in Environmental Science and Technology* 11(2):105–162.

Cook, K., Gilmour, J., Piggott, C., Oades, D., McCarthy, P., Howard, A., Bessell-Browne, P., Arklie, S. and Foster, T. 2017. *Key ecological processes in Kimberley benthic communities: coral recruitment.* Final report of Project 1.1.2b Kimberley Marine Research Program. Western Australian Marine Science Institution, Perth, Western Australia.

Cosmos Archaeology. 2025. Cash Maple Project Underwater Cultural Heritage Desktop Gap Analysis and Risk Assessment. J24/15 Version 0 March 2025. Prepared for INPEX Browse E&P Pty Ltd, Perth, WA.

CSIRO – see Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

DAFF – see Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Dafforn, K. A., Glasby, T. M., and Johnston, E. L. 2009a. Links between estuarine condition and spatial distributions of marine invaders. *Diversity and Distributions* 15(5): 807–821.

Dafforn, K. A., Johnston, E. L., Glasby, T. M. 2009b. Shallow moving structures promote marine invader dominance. *Biofouling* 25:3, 277-287.

D'Anastasi, B.R., van Herwerden, L., Hobbs, J.A., Simpfendorfer, C.A. and Lukoschek, V. 2016. New range and habitat records for threatened Australian sea snakes raise challenges for conservation. Biological Conservation, Volume 194,66-70.

Davis, T.L.O. and Farley, J.H. 2001. Size distribution of southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) by depth on their spawning ground. Fishery bulletin. 2001; 99(2):381-386.

DAWE – see Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

DAWR – see Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

DBCA – see Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

DCCEEW – see Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Dean, T.A., Stekoll, M.S., Jewett, S.C., Smith, R.O. and Hose, J.E. 1998. Eelgrass (*Zostera marina* L.) in Prince William Sound, Alaska: effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 36:201–210.

DEC - *see* Department of Environment and Conservation

DEC/MPRA—*see* Department of Environment and Conservation and Marine Parks and Reserves Authority

DEE - see Department of the Environment and Energy

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. 2023. Australian biofouling management requirements version 2, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra. CC BY 4.0

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. 2024. Australian anti-fouling and in-water cleaning guidelines: exposure draft, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra, July. CC BY 4.0

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. 2020. *Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements Version 8*. Commonwealth of Australia. Canberra ACT.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. 2021. Guidance on key terms within the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan. September 2021. Accessed online 12/03/2025 at https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/guidance-key-terms-blue-whale-conservation-management-plan-2021.pdf

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. 2018. Marine Pest Plan 2018–2023: the National Strategic Plan for Marine Pest Biosecurity, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2023a. National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra, ACT.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2023b. Interim Engaging with First Nations People and Communities on Assessments and Approvals Under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2024. Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra, ACT.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025a. *Continental slope demersal fish communities*. Accessed online 22/01/2025 at https://www.environment.gov.au/sprat-public/action/kef/view/79;jsessionid=01AD87551D0DE1B0248C8722BE137004

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025b. First Nations Heritage. Accessed online on 24/02/2025 at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/about/indigenous-heritage

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025c. Indigenous Protected Areas. Accessed online on 24/02/2025 at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/land/indigenous-protected-areas

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025d. *SPRAT Profile – Tursiops aduncus — Arafura/Timor Sea Populations, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin.* Accessed online 12/03/2025 at https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=78900

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025e. *SPRAT Profile – Orcaella heinsohni — Australian Snubfin Dolphin.* Accessed online 12/03/2025 at https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=81322

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025f. *SPRAT Profile Sousa sahulensis – Australian Humpback Dolphin.* Accessed online 12/03/2025 at https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=87942

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025g. *SPRAT Profile Carcharodon carcharias* — White Shark, Great White Shark. Accessed online 12/03/2025 at http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64470

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025h. Conservation Advice for *Aipysurus fuscus* (dusky sea snake). Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025i. National Heritage Places – West Kimberley. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT. Accessed online 15/07/2025 at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/places/national/west-kimberley

Department of the Environment. 2015. Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale—A Recovery Plan under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 2015-2025, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Department of Environment and Conservation and Marine Parks and Reserves Authority. 2005. *Management Plan for the Ningaloo Marine Park and Muiron Islands Marine Management Area 2005–2015*. Department of Environment and Conservation and Marine Parks and Reserves Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

Department of the Environment and Energy. 2017a. *Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia*. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Department of the Environment and Energy. 2017b. *EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21. Industry guidelines for avoiding, assessing and mitigating impacts on EPBC listed migratory shorebird species*. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Department of the Environment and Energy. 2017c. *National Strategy for Reducing Vessel Strike on Cetaceans and other Marine Fauna.* Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Department of the Environment and Energy. 2018. Threat abatement plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coast and oceans. Commonwealth of Australia 2018, Canberra, ACT.

Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. 2010. Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened birds Guidelines for detecting birds listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra, ACT.

Department of Fisheries. 2016. Fisheries Fact Sheet: Introduced Marine Species. Fish for the Future January 2016. Department of Fisheries WA. Accessed online 12/03/2025 at http://www.fish.wa.gov.au/Documents/recreational_fishing/fact_sheets/fact_sheet_introduced_marine_species.pdf

Department of Parks and Wildlife. 2013. Whale Shark management with particular reference to Ningaloo Marine Park, Wildlife Management Program no. 57, Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. 2022. Managing *Didemnum perlucidum.* Accessed online 12/03/2025 at http://www.fish.wa.gov.au/Sustainability-and-Environment/Aquatic-Biosecurity/Vessels-And-Ports/Pages/Managing-Didemnum-perlucidum.aspx

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. 2012a. *Marine bioregional plan for the North-west Marine Region*. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra, ACT.

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. 2012b. Marine bioregional plan for the North Marine Region. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra, ACT.

DeVantier, L., Turak, E., Allen, G. 2008. Lesser Sunda Ecoregional Planning Coral Reef Stratification: Reef- and Seascapes of the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion. Report to the Nature Conservancy. Bali, Indonesia. 72 pp.

DEWHA – see Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

Dias, P. J., Rocha, R., Godwin, S., Tovar-Hernández, M. A., Delahoz, M. V., McKirdy, S., Lestang, P. D., McDonald, J. I., Snow, M., 2016. Investigating the cryptogenic status of the sea squirt *Didemnum perlucidum (Tunicata, Ascidiacea*) in Australia based on a molecular study of its global distribution. Aquatic Invasions 11:239-245.

Director of National Parks. 2018a*. North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan* 2018. Director of National Parks, Canberra, ACT.

Director of National Parks. 2018b. *North Marine Parks Network Management Plan* 2018. Director of National Parks, Canberra, ACT.

DNP – see Director of National Parks

DoE – see Department of the Environment

DoF – see Department of Fisheries

Dolman, S. and Williams-Grey, V. 2006. *Vessel collisions and cetaceans: What happens when they don't miss the boat. A WDCS Science Report*. The Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDCS), Chippenham, Wiltshire, United Kingdom.

Donovan, A., Brewer, D., van der Velde, T. and Skewes, T. 2008. Scientific descriptions of four selected key ecological features in the North-west Bioregion: final report. Report to the Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra, ACT and CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research, Cleveland, Queensland.

DOSITS (Discovery of Sound in the Sea). 2023. *How do sea turtles hear?* University of Rhode Island. Accessed 20/03/2025 at: https://dosits.org/animals/sound-reception/how-do-sea-turtles-hear/.

Double, M.C, Andrews-Goff, V., Jenner, K.C.S., Jenner, M-N., Laverick, S.M., Branch, T.A. and Gales, N.J. 2014. Migratory Movements of Pygmy Blue Whales (Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda) Between Australia and Indonesia as Revealed by Satellite Telemetry. PLoS One. 2014 Apr 9:9(4):e93578. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0093578. eCollection 2014.

Dow Piniak, W.E. 2012. Acoustic Ecology of Sea Turtles: Implications for Conservation. PhD thesis, Marine Science and Conservation Duke University. pp 136. Accessed online on 07/03/2024 at: https://dukespace.lib.duke.edu/dspace/bitstream/handle/10161/6159/Piniak_duke_0066D_11691.pdf?sequence=1

DSEWPaC – see Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

Eckert, S. A. and Stewart, B. S. 2001. Telemetry and satellite tracking of whale sharks, Rhincodon typus, in the Sea of Cortez, Mexico, and the north Pacific Ocean. *Environmental Biology of Fishes* 60(1-3): 299-308.

Epstein, N., Bak, R.P.M. and Rinkevich, B. 2000. Toxicity of 3rd generation dispersants and dispersed Egyptian crude oil on Red Sea coral larvae. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 40: 497–503.

ERM. 2012. Marine environmental baseline study, Field Survey Report Rev 1. Reported prepared for PTTEP AA (0119757 CTR05).

ERM and O2 Marine 2018. Cash Maple Marine Environmental Baseline Survey. Report Number: R1702055.

ERM. 2024. Baseline Study Gap Analysis – Cash Maple P000-AH-REP-70000 rev 2. Report prepared by ERM for INPEX Browse, Ltd., Perth, Western Australia.

European Commission. 2001. (IPPC) *Reference Document on the application of Best Available Techniques to industrial cooling systems.* European Commission December 2001. Accessed online 20/03/2025 at https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/cvs_bref_1201.pdf

Evans, K., Bax, N.J. and Smith, D.C. 2016. Marine environment: State and trends of indicators of marine ecosystem health: Physical, biogeochemical and biological processes. In: *Australia state of the environment* 2016 Department of the Environment and Energy, Canberra, ACT.

Fandry, C.B. and Steedman, R.K. 1994. Modelling the dynamics of the transient, barotropic response of continental shelf waters to tropical cyclones. Continental Shelf Research, 14:1723–1750.

FAO – see Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Ferguson, R. 2000. The effectiveness of Australia's response to the black striped mussel incursion in Darwin, Australia. A report of the Marine Pest Incursion Management Workshop Research Report 13, 27-28 August 1999. Department of Environment and Heritage, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Ferreira, L. C., Thums, M., Fossette, S., Wilson, P., Shimada, T., Tucker, A. D., Pendoley, K., Waayers, D., Guinea, M. L., Loewenthal, G., King, J., Speirs, M., Rob, D. and Whiting, S. D. 2020. Multiple satellite tracking datasets inform green turtle conservation at a regional scale. Divers Distrib. 2021; 27: 249– 266. https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.13197

Ferreira, L.C., Thums, M., Whiting, S., Meekan, M., Andrews-Goff, V., Attard, C.R.M., Bilgmann, K., Davenport, A., Double, M., Falchi, F., Guinea, M., Hickey, S.M., Jenner, C., Jenner, M., Loewenthal, G., McFarlane, G., Möller, L.M., Norman, B., Peel, L., Pendoley, K., Radford, B., Reynolds, S., Rossendell, J., Tucker, A., Waayers, D., Whittock, P., Wilson, P. and Fossette, S. 2023. Exposure of marine megafauna to cumulative anthropogenic threats in north-west Australia. Front. Ecol. Evol. 11:1229803. doi: 10.3389/fevo.2023.1229803

Fish Cube WA. 2024 – Commercial Wild Catch Component and Commercial Collector Component Public Cube. Western Australia Department of Primary Industry and Regional Development.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2025. Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profiles. Indonesia, 2011. Country Profile Fact Sheets. In: *Fisheries and Aquaculture*. Updated Apr 2, 2015. Accessed online 19/03/2025 at https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/facp/IDN?lang=en

Foster, S.J. and Vincent, A.C.J. 2004, Life history and ecology of seahorses: implications for conservation and management, Journal of Fish Biology 65 (1–61).

French-McCay, D.P. 2002. Development and application of an oil toxicity and exposure model, OilToxEx. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 21(10):2080–2094.

French McCay, D.P. 2003. Development and Application of Damage Assessment Modelling: Example Assessment for the North Cape Oil Spill. Marine Pollution Bulletin 47(9–12):341-359.

French-McCay, D.P. 2009. *State of the art and research needs for oil spill impact assessment modelling*. pp. 601-653, in Proceedings of the 32nd AMOP Technical Seminar on Environmental Contamination and Response, Emergencies Science Division, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

French-McCay, D. 2016. Potential Effects Thresholds for Oil Spill Risk Assessments. p. 285-303 In: Proceedings of the 39th AMOP Technical Seminar on Environmental Contamination and Response, Emergencies Science Division, Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada.

French-McCay, D., D. Crowley, J. Rowe, M. Bock, H. Robinson, R. Wenning, A. H. Walker, J. Joeckel, and T. Parkerton. 2018. Comparative Risk Assessment of Spill Response Options for a Deepwater Oil Well Blowout: Part I. Oil Spill Modeling. Mar. Pollut. Bull. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2018.05.042.

French-McCay, D.P. 2024a. Considerations for Development of Entrained Oil Thresholds for Oil Spill Risk Assessments. Technical review paper prepared for Australian Energy Producers. https://energyproducers.au/wpcontent/uploads/2024/09/Oil-in-Water-Threshold-Review_French-McCay_2024Feb19-002.pdf

French-McCay, D.P., H.J. Robinson, J.E. Adams, M.A. Frediani, M.J. Murphy, C. Morse, M. Gloekler, and T.F. Parkerton. 2024b. Parsing the toxicity paradox: Composition and duration of exposure alter predicted oil spill effects by orders of magnitude. Marine Pollution Bulletin 202: 116285. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2024.116285

Fucik, K.W., Bight, T.J. and Goodman, K.S. 1984. Measurements of damage, recovery, and rehabilitation of coral reefs exposed to oil. pp. 115–134 in Cairns Jr., J. and Buikema Jr., A.L. (eds.), *Restoration of Habitats Impacted by Oil Spills*, Butterworth Publishers, Boston, United States.

Fugro Survey Pty Ltd. 2005. *Ichthys Field Development: Western Extension, Browse Basin. Volume 1a – Survey results*. Fugro Survey Job No. P0358. Report prepared by Fugro Survey Pty Ltd, Perth, for INPEX Browse Pty Ltd., Perth, Western Australia.

Fugro Survey Pty Ltd. 2015. *Ichthys Field Phase 2 Pre-feed Geophysical Survey 12 May – 3 July 2015. Volume 1a Survey results.* Fugro Survey Job No. GP1508. Report prepared by Fugro Survey Pty Ltd, Perth, for INPEX Operations Australia Pty Ltd., Perth, Western Australia.

Gaughan, D.J., Newman, S.J. and Wakefield, C.B. 2018. Western Australian Marine Stewardship Council Report Series No. 11: Summary of the stock structure information used for determining spatial management of the index species for the scalefish resources of northern Western Australia. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, WA. 32 pp.

Geoscience Australia. 2025. Remote Offshore Territories. Accessed online on 22/01/2025 at http://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/national-location-information/dimensions/remote-offshore-territories

Gilmour, J., Smith, L. and Brinkman, R. 2009. Biannual spawning, rapid larval development and evidence of self-seeding for scleractinian corals at an isolated system of reefs*. Marine Biology* 156:1297–1309.

Gilmour, J.P., Travers, M.J., Underwood, J.N., McKinney, D.W., Gates, E.N., Fitzgerald, K.L., Case, M., Ninio, R., Meekan, M.G., O'Leary, R., Radford, B., Ceccarelli, D. and Hoey, A.S. 2010. Long-term Monitoring of Coral and Fish Communities at Scott Reef, AIMS Document No SRRP-RP-RT-045, SRRP Project 1: 2010 Annual Report for Woodside as operator of the Browse LNG Development, Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville, pp. 254.

Gilmour, J.P., Travers, M.J., Underwood, J.N., Markey, K.L., Ninio, R., Ceccarelli, D., Hoey, A.S., Case, M. and O'Leary, R. 2011. *Long term Monitoring of Shallow Water Coral and Fish Communities at Scott Reef*. AIMS Document No SRRP-RP-RT-048, SRRP Project 1: 2011. Report prepared for Woodside as operator of the Browse LNG Development, Perth, Western Australia by Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville, Queensland.

Gilmour, J., Smith, L., Cook, K. and Pincock, S. 2013. *Discovering Scott Reef: 20 years of exploration and research.* Woodside and the Australian Institute of Marine Science, Perth, Western Australia.

Glasby, T. M., Connell, S. D., Holloway, M. G., Hewitt, C. L., 2007. Nonindigenous biota on artificial structures: could habitat creation facilitate biological invasions. *Marine Biology* 151: 887–895.

Gleiss, A., Wright, S., Liebsch, N. and Wilson, R. 2013. Contrasting diel patterns in vertical movement and locomotor activity of Whale sharks at Ningaloo Reef. Marine Biology 160 (11) 2981-2992.

Global Fishing Watch. 2025. Global Fishing Watch Map–Fishing Effort. Accessed online 11/07/2025. https://globalfishingwatch.org/map?_gl=1*1dnwo8a*_gcl_au*ODI1ODE0ODM5LjE3NTIyMDAzNzM.*_ga*Nzg0NDQxNTMyLjE3NTIyMDAzNzM.*_ga_M5J2ZHDZMV*czE3NTIyMDAzNzUkbzEkZzEkdDE3NTIyMDM3ODQkajYwJGwwJGgyNzc1OTcwNTk.*_ga_5W83X3EYGW*czE3NTIyMDM3ODQkbzIkZzAkdDE3NTIyMDM3ODQkajYwJGwwJGgxMDc1MDk3OTQ1

Golder Associates. 2010. Darwin Harbour Marine Pest Monitoring Survey, Final Monitoring Report 2010. Prepared for NT Department of Resources, NT Government. Report No:0978213406.

Goodbody-Gringley, G., Wetzel, D.L., Gillon, D., Pulster, E. and Miller, A.l. 2013. Toxicity of Deepwater Horizon Source Oil and the Chemical Dispersant, Corexit® 9500, to Coral Larvae. *PLOS ONE* 8(1): e45574.

Gray, C.A., Otway, N.M., Laurenson, F.A., Miskiewicz, A.G. and Pethebridge, R.L. 1992. Distribution and abundance of marine fish larvae in relation to effluent plumes from sewage outfalls and depth of water. *Marine Biology* 113: 549–559.

Gubbay, S. and Earll, R. 2000. *Review of literature on the effects of oil spills on cetaceans. Scottish National Heritage Review No. 3*. Report to Talisman Energy (United Kingdom) Limited and Scottish Natural Heritage, United Kingdom.

Guinea, M. 2006. Sea turtles, sea snakes and dugongs of Scott Reef, Seringapatam Reef and Browse Island with notes on West Lacepede Island. Unpublished report for the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra, ACT.

Guinea, M. L. 2013. Surveys of the Sea Snakes and Sea Turtles on Reefs of the Sahul Shelf Monitoring Program for the Montara Well Release Timor Sea. Monitoring Study S6 Sea Snakes/Turtles. Charles Darwin University. Draft Final Report 2012-2013.

Hale, J. and Butcher, R. 2013. *Ashmore Reef Commonwealth Marine Reserve Ramsar Site -Ecological Character Description*. A report to the Department of Environment, Canberra, ACT.

Hallegraeff, G.M. 1995. Harmful algal blooms: A global overview. In Hallegraeff, G.M., D.M. Anderson and A.D. Cembella (eds.), pp. 1-22 Manual on Harmful Marine Microalgae, IOC Manuals and Guides No. 33, UNESCO Paris, France.

Hamernik, R. P., Ahroon, W. A., Hsueh, K. D., Lei, S. F. and Davis, R. I. 1993. Audiometric and histological differences between the effects of continuous and impulsive noise exposures. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 93(4):2088–2095.

Hamernik, R. P., Qiu, W. and Davis, B. 2003. The effects of the amplitude distribution of equal energy exposures on noise-induced hearing loss: The kurtosis metric. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 114:386–395.

Harrison, P.L. 1999. Oil pollutants inhibit fertilisation and larval settlement in the scleractinian reef coral Acropora tenuis from the Great Barrier Reef, Australia in Sources, Fates and Consequences of Pollutants in the Great Barrier Reef and Torres Strait: Conference Abstracts. Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Townsville, Queensland.

Harte, C. and Curtotti, R. 2018. North West Slope Trawl Fishery. In: Department of Agriculture and Resources ABARES Fishery Status Reports 2018. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Hastings, M.C., Reid, C.A., Grebe, C.C., Hearn, R.L. and Colman, J.G. 2008. The effects of seismic airgun sound on the hearing sensitivity of tropical reef fishes at Scott Reef, Western Australia. Underwater sound measurement, impact and mitigation. Proceedings of the Institute of Acoustics 30(5).

Hawkins, A.D. and Popper, A.N. 2016. A sound approach to assessing the impact of underwater noise on marine fishes and invertebrates. ICES Journal of Marine Science, doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsw205.

Hearn, C.J. and Holloway, P.E. 1990. A three-dimensional barotropic model of the response of the Australian North West Shelf to tropical cyclones. Journal of Physical Oceanography 20(1):60–80.

Hewitt, C., Campbell, M., Coutts, A., Dahlstrom, A., Shields, D., Valentine, J., 2011. Species Biofouling Risk Assessment, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Canberra, ACT.

Heyward, A.J., Farrell, P.D. and Seamark, R.F. 1994. The effect of petroleum based pollutants on coral gametes and fertilisation success. p 119 in the *Sixth Pacific Congress on Marine Science and Technology*, Townsville, Australia.

Heyward, A.J., Pinceratto, E., and Smith, L.D. 1997. Big Bank Shoals of the Timor Sea: an environmental resource atlas. Australian Institute of Marine Science & BHP Petroleum. 115 p.

Heyward, A., Radford, B., Burns, K., Colquhoun, J., Moore, C. 2010. Montara Surveys: Final report on benthic surveys at Ashmore, Carter and Seringapatam Reefs. Environmental Study S6.4 Corals. Report prepared by the Australian Institute of Marine Science for PTTEP Australasia (Ashmore Cartier) Pty Ltd.

Heyward, A., Jones, R., Travers, M., Burns, K., Suosaari, G., Colquhoun, J., Case, M., Radford, B., Meekan, M., Markey, K., Schenk, T., O'Leary, R.A., Brooks, K., Tinklet P., Cooper T., and Emslie M. 2011a. Monitoring Study S6B Corals Reefs, Montara: 2011 Shallow Reef Surveys at Ashmore, Cartier and Seringapatam Reefs. Final Report for PTTEP Australasia (Ashmore Cartier) Pty. Ltd. Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville. 163pp. http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/bcefac9b-ebc5-4013-9c88-a356280c202c/files/2011-shallow-reef-surveys.pdf.

Heyward A, Jones R, Meeuwig J, Burns K, Suosaari G, Radford B, Colquhoun J, Cappo M, Case M, O'Leary R, Fisher R, Meekan M, Stowar M. 2011b. Monitoring Study S5 Banks & Shoals, Montara 2011 Offshore Banks Assessment Survey. Report for PTTEP Australasia (Ashmore Cartier) Pty. Ltd. Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville. (253 pp).

Heyward, A., Wakeford, M., Cappo, M., Olsen, Y., Radford, B., Colquhoun, J., Case, M., and Stowar, M. 2018. *Submerged Shoals 2017*. Applied Research Project 7: Subtidal Benthos: towards benthic baselines in the Browse Basin. Report prepared for Shell/INPEX by the Australian Institute of Marine Science, Perth, Western Australia.

Heyward, A., J. Colquhoun, E. Cripps, D. McCorry, M. Stowar, B. Radford, K. Miller, I. Miller, and C. Battershill. 2018. No evidence of damage to the soft tissue or skeletal integrity of mesophotic corals exposed to a 3D marine seismic survey. Marine Pollution Bulletin 129(1): 8-13.

Heyward, A., Wakeford, M., Currey-Randall, L., Colquhoun, J., Galaiduk, R., Fisher, R., Menendez, P., Case, M., Radford, B., Stowar, M., Vaughan, B., Cure, K., Birt, M. and Puotinen, M., 2019. *Quantitative information on the abundance, diversity and temporal variability of benthos and associated fish – Browse Island reef*. Applied Research Project 7: Subtidal Benthos: towards benthic baselines in the Browse Basin. Report prepared for Shell/INPEX by the Australian Institute of Marine Science, Perth, Western Australia.

Hook, S.S. and Osborn, H. L. 2012. Comparison of toxicity and transcriptomic profiles in a diatom exposed to oil, dispersants, dispersed oil. *Aquatic Toxicology* 124–125: 139–151.

Hsu, H.H., Joung, S.J., Liao, Y.Y., and Liu, K.M. 2007. Satellite tracking of juvenile whale sharks*, Rhincodon typus, in the Northwestern Pacific. Fisheries Research* 84(1), 25-31.

Huhta, H. K., Rytkonen, J. and Sassi, J. 2009. Estimated nutrient load from waste waters originating from ships in the Baltic Sea area – Updated 2009. VTT-R-07396-08. Report to the Technical Research Centre of Finland (VTT). Helsinki, Finland.

Hutomo, M. and Moosa, M.K. 2005. Indonesian Marine and Coastal Biodiversity: Present Status. Indian Journal of Marine Sciences 34: 88-97.

IFSEC Global. 2014. *Environmental impact of foam*. Accessed online 20/03/2025 at http://www.ifsecglobal.com/environmental-impact-of-foam/

IMO – see International Maritime Organization

INPEX. 2010. *Ichthys Gas Field Development Project: draft environmental impact statement*. Report prepared by INPEX Browse, Ltd., Perth Western Australia, for the Commonwealth Government, Canberra ACT, and the Northern Territory Government, Darwin, Northern Territory.

INPEX. 2025. *INPEX Cash Maple Survey*. INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd. Accessed online 12/03/2025 at https://anz.planengage.com/cashmaplesurvey

International Maritime Organisation. 2023. Guidelines for the control and management of ships' biofouling to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species (Biofouling Guidelines). Resolution MEPC.378(80). Accessed online 08/04/2025 at https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/KnowledgeCentre/IndexofIMOResolutions/MEPCDocuments/MEPC.378%2880%29.pdf

Jackson, J.B.C., Cubit, J.D., Keller, B.D., Batista, V., Burns, K., Caffey, H.M., Caldwell, R.L., Garrity, S.D., Getter, C.D., Gonzalez, C., Guzman, H.M., Kaufmann, K.W., Knap, A.H., Levings, S.C., Marshall, M.J., Steger, R., Thompson, R.C. and Weil, E. 1989. Ecological effects of a major oil spill on Panamanian coastal marine communities. *Science* 243:37–44.

Jacobs – see Jacobs Group Australia Pty Ltd.

Jacobs Group Australia Pty Ltd. 2019. Offshore Water and Sediment Quality Monitoring - Interpretive Report No. 1 (F280-AH-REP-60043) 12 Sept 2019. Report prepared by Jacobs Group Australia Pty Ltd for INPEX Operations Australia, Perth, Western Australia.

Jane E.W., Stephanie, D., Karen, E.J. & Vincent R. 2021. Putting sea cucumbers on the map: projected holothurian bioturbation rates on a coral reef scale. Coral Reefs 40, 559-569.

Jenner, K.C.S., Jenner, M.N., and McCabe K.A. 2001. *Geographical and temporal movements of humpback whales in Western Australian waters*. APPEA Journal 38(1): 692-707.

Jenner, KCS., Jenner, MN. and Pirzl, R. 2008. A study of cetacean distribution and oceanography in the Scott Reef/Browse Basin development areas during the austral winter of 2008, Centre for Whale Research (WA) Inc., Perth, Western Australia.

Jenner, K.C.S. and Jenner, M.N. 2009a. Humpback whale distribution and abundance in the near shore SW Kimberley during winter 2008 using aerial surveys. Report produced for Woodside Energy Limited, Perth, Western Australia.

Jenner, K.C.S. and Jenner, M.N. 2009b. *Near-shore Vessel Surveys in the SW Kimberley Region During the Humpback Whale Southern Migration, 2008*. Report produced for Woodside Energy Limited, Perth, Western Australia.

Jenssen, B.M. 1994. Review article: Effects of oil pollution, chemically treated oil, and cleaning on the thermal balance of birds. *Environmental Pollution*, 86:207–215.

Ketos Ecology. 2009. 'Turtle Guards': A Method to Reduce the Marine Turtle Mortality Occurring in Certain Seismic Survey Equipment. Ketos Ecology Report, 14 pp.

Khalanski, M. 2002. Organic products generated by the chlorination of cooling water at marine power stations. Journe´es d'Etudes du Cebedeau, *Tribune de l'Eau* No. 619-620-621, France.

Kimberley Ports Authority. 2023. Environmental Management Plan 2023. Accessed online 12/03/2025) at https://www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au/forms-and-publications/documents/reports/2023/january/environmental-management-plan-2023

Knap, A.H., Sleeter, T.D., Dodge, R.E., Wyers, S.C., Frith, H.R. and Smith, S.R. 1985. *The effects of chemically and physically dispersed oil on the brain coral Diploria strigosa (Dana)—a summary review*. pp. 547–551 in American Petroleum Institute, Proceedings 1985 Oil Spill Conference. API Publication Number 4385. Washington D.C.

Kunhold, W.W. 1978. *Effects of the water soluble fraction of a Venezuelan heavy fuel oil (No. 6) on cod eggs and larva*e in Wilson, M.P., McQuin, J.P. and Sherman, K. (eds), In the Wake of the Argo Merchant. Centre for Ocean Management Studies, University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island, United States.

Laist, D.W., Knowlton, A.R., Mead, J.G., Collet, A.S. and Podesta, M. 2001. Collisions between ships and whales. *Marine Mammal Science* 17:35–75.

Lee, K. 2011. *Toxicity Effects of Chemically Dispersed Crude Oil on Fish*. International Oil Spill Conference Proceedings 2011(1):163.

Lejeusne C, Saunier A, Petit N, Beguer M, Otani M, Carlton JT, Rico C, Green AJ. 2014. High genetic diversity and absence of founder effects in a worldwide aquatic invader. Nature Sci Rep 4:1–9

Limpus, C. J., Miller, J. D., Parmenter, C. J. and Limpus, D. J. 2003. The green turtle, *Chelonia mydas*, population of Raine Island and the Great Barrier Reef: 1843–2001. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum. 49:349–440.

Lockwood, J., Cassey, P. B. T., 2005. The role of propagule pressure in explaining species invasions. Trends in Ecology & Evolution 20: 223-228.

Lohmann, K. J. and Fittinghoff-Lohmann, C. M. 1992. Orientation to oceanic waves by Green Turtle Hatchings. *Journal of Experimental Biology*, 171:1–13.

Lourie, S. A., Vincent, A. C. J. and Hall, H. J. 1999. *Seahorses: an identification guide to the world's species and their conservation*, Project Seahorse, London, United Kingdom.

Loya, Y. and Rinkevich, B. 1980. Effects of oil pollution on coral reef communities. *Marine Ecology Progress*, Series 3:167–180.

Lukoschek, V., Beger, M., Ceccarelli, D., Richards, Z. and Pratchett, M. 2013. Enigmatic declines of Australia's sea snakes from a biodiversity hotspot. Biological Conservation, Volume 166 pp 191-202.

MacGillivray, A., Racca, R. and Zizheng, L. 2013. Marine mammal audibility of selected shallow-water sources. J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 135. EL35-EL40.

Manisalidis, I., Stavropoulou, E., Stavropoulos, A., and Bezirtzoglou, E. 2020. Environmental and Health Impacts of Air Pollution: A Review. Frontiers in public health, 8, 14. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2020.00014

Marcus, L., Virtue, P., Nichols, P.D., Ferreira, L. C., Pethybridge, H. and Meekan, M. G. 2019. Stable Isotope Analysis of Dermis and the Foraging Behavior of Whale Sharks at Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia. Front. Mar. Sci. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2019.00546

Marsh, H., T.J. O'Shea and J.R. Reynolds. 2011. *The ecology and conservation of sirenia; dugongs and manatees*. Cambridge University Press, London, United Kingdom

Matcott, J., Baylis, S., and Clarke, R.H. 2019. The Influence of Petroleum oil films on the feather structure of tropical and temperate seabird species. Marine Pollution Bulletin 138: 135-144.

McCarthy, J., Wiseman, C., Woo, K., Steinberg, D., O'Leary, M., Wesley, D., Brady, L. M., Ulm, S. and Benjamin, J. 2022. Beneath the Top End: A regional assessment of submerged archaeological potential in the Northern Territory, Australia, Australian Archaeology, 88:1, 65-83, DOI:10.1080/03122417.2021.1960248

McCauley, R.D. 1998. Radiated underwater noise measured from the drill ship Ocean General, drill ship tenders Pacific Ariki and Pacific Frontier, fishing vessel Reef Venture and natural sources in the Timor Sea, Northern Australia. Unpublished report prepared by the Centre for Marine Science and Technology, Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia for Shell Australia.

McCauley, R.D., Fewtrell, J., Duncan, A.J., Jenner, C., Jenner, M-N., Penrose, J.D., Prince, R.I.T., Adhitya, A., Murdoch, J. and McCabe, K. 2000, *Marine Seismic Surveys – A Study of Environmental Implications*, APPEA Journal 40:692-707.

McCauley, R.D. 2009. *Ambient, biological and anthropogenic sea noise sources from Browse and Maret Islands, Kimberley, 2006–2008*. Prepared in association with the Centre for Whale Research and the Centre for Marine Science and Technology, for INPEX Browse, Ltd. Perth, Western Australia.

McCauley, R.D. 2014. Joseph Bonaparte Gulf Sea Noise Logger Program, Sep-2010 to Sep-2013, Ambient Noise, Great Whales and Fish. Report prepared for RPS MetOcean, CMST R2013-52, 75.

McCauley, R.D. and Jenner, C. 2010. Migratory patterns and estimated population size of pygmy blue whales (*Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda*) traversing the Western Australian coast based on passive acoustics, Paper SC/62/SH26 presented to the International Whaling Committee Scientific Committee, 2010 (unpublished).

McDonald, S. F., Hamilton, S. J., Buhl, K. J. and Heisinger, J. F. 1996. Acute toxicity of fire control chemicals to *Daphnia magna* (Straus) and *Selenastrum capricornutum* (Printz). *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety* 33:62–72.

McDonald, J. I. 2008. A likelihood analysis of non-indigenous marine species introduction to fifteen ports in Western Australia. Fisheries Research Report [Western Australia] No. 182. Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

McIntyre, A.D. and Johnston, J. 1975*. Effects of Nutrient Enrichment from Sewage in the Sea* in Gameson A.L.H. (ed.) Discharge of sewage from sea outfalls. Pergamon Press, Oxford, United Kingdom.

McKinnon, D., Meekan, M., Stevens, J. and Koslow, T. 2002. WA-271-P Biological/Physical Oceanographic and Whale shark movement study: R.V. Cape Ferguson Cruise 2982, 2-24 April 2002. Australian Institute of Marine Science Final Report produced for Woodside Energy Limited Perth, Western Australia.

McLoughlin, R.J., Davis, T.L.O. and Ward, T.J. 1988. Sedimentary provinces, and associated bedforms and benthos on the Scott Reef–Rowley Shoals platform off north-west Australia. *Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 39(2):133–144.

McPherson, C., Delarue, J. and Maxner, E. 2017. Investigating the presence of Omura's whale in Northwest Australian waters using passive acoustic data. The Society for Marine Mammalogy Conference, Halifax, Nova Scotia October, 2017.

McPherson, C. and Wood, M. 2017. Otway Basin Geophysical Operations Acoustic Modelling: Acoustic Modelling for Assessing Marine Fauna Sound Exposures. Document 01473, Version 1.0. Technical report by JASCO Applied Sciences for Lattice Energy.

Meekan, M.G. and Radford, B. 2010. *Migration patterns of Whale Sharks: A summary of 15 satellite tag tracks from 2005 to 2008.* Report produced for Woodside Energy Ltd, Australian Institute of Marine Science, Perth, Western Australia.

Milton, S., Lutz, P. and Shigenaka G. 2003. Oil Toxicity and Impacts on Sea Turtles. In Shigenaka, G. (ed.), *Oil and Sea Turtles: Biology, Planning, and Response*. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Seattle, Washington, United States.

Milton, D.A., Fry, G.C, and Quinton, D. 2009. Reducing impacts of trawling on protected sea snakes: by-catch reduction devices improve escapement and survival. *Marine and Freshwater Research* 60: 824-832.

Moody, C.A. and Field, J.A. 2000. Perfluorinated Surfactants and the Environmental Implications of Their Use in Fire-Fighting Foams. *Environmental Science and Technology* 34 (18):3864–3870.

Mrosovsky, N., Ryan G.D. and James M.C. 2009. Leatherback turtles: The menace of plastic. Marine Pollution Bulletin 58(2):287–289.

Muawanah, U., Yusuf, G. , Adrianto, L., Kalther, J., Pomeroy, R., Abdullah, H. and Ruchimat, T. 2018. Review of national laws and regulation in Indonesia in relation to an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Marine Policy 91 (2018) 150-160.

Mugge, R. L., Brock, M. L., Salerno, J.L., Damour, M., Church, R. A., Lee, J. S., Hamdan, L. J.2019. Deep-Sea Biofilms, Historic Shipwreck Preservation and the Deepwater Horizon Spill . Front. Mar. Sci. Sec. Aquatic Microbiology vol 6 2019.

Muñoz, J. and McDonald, J. 2014. Potential Eradication and Control Methods for the Management of the Ascidian *Didemnum perlucidum* in Western Australia. Fisheries Research Report No. 252. Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

Mustoe, S. and Edmunds, M. 2008. Coastal and Marine Natural Values of the Kimberley. WWF Australia, Sydney, NSW, cited in Department of State Development. 2010. Browse Liquefied Natural Gas Precinct – Strategic Assessment Report (draft for public comment), Part 3 Environmental Assessment – Marine Impacts. Department of State Development, Perth, Western Australia.

National Marine Fisheries Service. 2018. 2018 Revision to: Technical Guidance for Assessing the Effects of Anthropogenic Sound on Marine Mammal Hearing (Version 2.0): Underwater Thresholds for Onset of Permanent and Temporary Threshold Shifts. U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA. NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-OPR-59.

National Marine Fisheries Service, 2019. Endangered Species Conservation Section 7 Consultation Tools for Marine Mammals on the West Coast: Marine Mammal Acoustic Thresholds. Accessed online 12/09/2024 at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/west-coast/endangered-species-conservation/esa-section-7-consultation-tools-marine-mammals-west

National Marine Fisheries Service. 2024. Summary of Marine Mammal Protection Act Acoustic Thresholds. Silver Spring, Maryland: NMFS, Office of Protected Resources.

National Oceans Office. 2004. Living on Saltwater Country: Review of literature about Aboriginal rights, use, management and interests in northern Australian marine environments. Australian Government, TAS. ISBN 1-877043-40-0

National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority. 2019. *Oil spill modelling.* NOPSEMA Bulletin #1, A652993, Rev 0, April 2019. National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority. 2024a. Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan. N-04750-GL2086 A900179. 20 May 2024. National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority. 2024b. Petroleum Activities and Australian Marine Parks, N-04750 -GN1785 A620236. 10 January 2024. National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority. 2024c. Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area. N-04750-GL1887 A705589. 10 January 2024. National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority. 2024d. Environment plan decision making, GL1721 A524696. 10 January 2024. National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority. 2024e. Reducing marine pest biosecurity risks through good practice and biofouling management, IP1899 A715054, 10 January 2024. National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority. 2024f. Environment Alert – Fauna Entanglement, A1130852, 03 October 2024. National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority. 2024g. Notification and reporting of environmental incidents, N-03300-GN0926 A710941, 10 January 2024. National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

National Research Council. 1985. *Oil in the Sea: Inputs, Fates, and Effects*. The National Academies Press. Washington, DC.

National Science Foundation, U.S. Geological Survey, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (U.S.). 2011. *Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas.* Environmental Impact Statement for Marine Seismic Research Funded by the National Science Foundation or Conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey. National Science Foundation, Arlington, VA.

Naval Information Warfare Center. 2025. Criteria and Thresholds for U.S. Navy Acoustic and Explosive Effects Analysis (Phase 4) Revision 2025.1. NIWC Pacific San Diego, CA

Negri, A.P. and Heyward, A.J. 2000 Inhibition of fertilization and larval metamorphosis of the coral *Acropora millepora* (Ehrenberg, 1834) by petroleum products. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 41(7–12):420–427.

Neptune Geomatics. 2009. *Ichthys Gas Field Development: Plan C Offshore Pipeline Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Results Report*. Report prepared by Neptune Geomatics, Perth, for INPEX Browse, Ltd., Perth, WA.

Newman, S.J., Moore, J. and Gaughan, D.J. 2024. Status of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of Western Australia 2023/24: The State of the Fisheries. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, WA.

NMFS – see National Marine Fisheries Service

NOPSEMA – see National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority

Nordborg, F.M., Flores, F., Brinkman, D.L., Agusti, S. and Negri, A.P. 2018 Phototoxic effects of two common marine fuels on the settlement success of the coral *Acropora tenuis*. Sci Rep 8, 8635. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-26972-7

NRC – see National Research Council

NSF – see National Science Foundation

O2 Marine. 2024. Ichthys Offshore facilities Water and Sediment Quality Monitoring Trigger Interpretative Report No.2 - 2024. Report prepared by O2 Marine Pty Ltd. Report No X075-AH-REP-70008.

Olsen, Y.S., Kendrick, G.A., Bessay, C., McLaughlin, J., Darnell, R. and Keesing J. 2018. *Baselines of benthic communities, herbivory and reef metabolism at Browse Island*. Shell/INPEX ARP7-2 Final Report. Australian Institute of Marine Science, Perth, Western Australia.

Parks Australia. 2025a. Oceanic Shoals Marine Park. Accessed online 28/01/2025 at https://australianmarineparks.gov.au/parks/north-marine-parks-network/oceanic-shoals-marine-park/

Parks Australia. 2025b. Kimberley Marine Park. Accessed online 28/01/2025 at https://australianmarineparks.gov.au/parks/north-west-marine-parks-network/kimberley-marine-park/

Parks Australia. 2025c. Cartier Island Marine Park. Accessed online 28/01/2025 at https://australianmarineparks.gov.au/parks/north-west-marine-parks-network/cartier-island-marine-park/

Parks Australia. 2025d. Ashmore Reef Marine Park. Accessed online 28/01/2025 at https://australianmarineparks.gov.au/parks/north-west-marine-parks-network/ashmore-reef-marine-park/

Parry, G.D. and Gason, A. 2006. The effect of seismic surveys on catch rates of rock lobsters in western Victoria, Australia. Fisheries Research 79:272-284.

Patterson, T. A., Evans, K., Carter, T.I., and Gunn J.S. 2008. Movement and behaviour of large southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii)* in the Australian region determined using pop-up satellite archival tags. Fish. Oceanogr. 17:5, 352–367.

Patterson, H., Bromhead, D., galeano, D., Larcombe, J., Woodhams, J. and Curtotti, R. 2021. *Fishery Status Reports 2021*. Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences. Canberra, ACT. https://doi.org/10.25814/vahf-ng93

Pendoley, K.L. 2005. *Sea turtles and the environmental management of industrial activities in north-west Western Australia*. PhD thesis. Murdoch University, Perth, Western Australia.

Pendoley Environmental. 2020. Scarborough Light Modelling. Perth, Western Australia: Report prepared by Pendoley Environmental Pty Ltd for Advisian (on behalf of Woodside Energy Limited).

Peters, E.C., Meyers, P.A., Yevich, P.P. and Blake, N.J. 1981. Bioaccumulation and histopathological effects of oil on a stony coral. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 12(10):333–339.

Pimental, D.L., Leach, R., Zuniga, Morrison, D. 2000. Environmental and economic costs of nonindigenous species in the United States. *Bioscience* 50:53-65.

Poiner, I.R. and Harris, A.N.M. 1996. The Incidental Capture, Direct Mortality and Delayed Mortality of Sea Turtles in Australia's Northern Prawn Fishery. Mar.Biol.125, 813–825.

Popper, A.N., Hawkins, A.D., Fay, R.R., Mann, D.A., Bartol, S., Carlson, T.J., Coombs, S., Ellison, W.T., Gentry, R.L., Halvorsen, M.B., Løkkeborg, S., Rogers, P.H., Southall, B.L., Zeddies, D.G. and Tavolga, W.N. 2014. *Sound Exposure Guidelines for Fishes and Sea Turtles.* Technical report prepared by the ANSI-Accredited Standards Committee S3/SC1 and registered with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). ASA S3/SC1.4 TR-2014. Springer and ASA Press, Cham, Switzerland.

Popper, A.N. and Hawkins, A.D. 2018. The importance of particle motion to fishes and invertebrates. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America 143 (1): 470-488.

Qiu, B., Mao, B. and Kashino, Y. 1999. Intraseasonal variability in the Indo-Pacific Throughflow and the regions surrounding the Indonesian Seas. *Journal of Physical Oceanography*, 29:1599–1618.

Reiersen, L.-O. and Fugelli, K. 1987. The Effect of the Water-Soluble Fraction of North Sea Crude Oil on the Transport Mechanism of Taurine in Erythrocytes from Flounder, *Platichthys Flesus.* In "Fate and Effects of Oil in Marine Ecosystems": Proceedings of the Conference on Oil Pollution Organized under the auspices of the International Association on Water Pollution Research and Control (IAWPRC) by the Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research TNO Amsterdam., The Netherlands, 23–27 February 1987.

Reynolds, S. D., Norman, B. M., Franklin, C. E., Bach, S. S., Comezzi, F. G., Diamant, S., Jaidah, M. Y., Pierce, S. J., Richardson, A. J., Robinson, D. P., Rohner, C. A., Dwyer, R. G. 2022. Regional variation in anthropogenic threats to Indian Ocean whale sharks, Global Ecology and Conservation, Volume 33, 2022, e01961.

Richards, Z.T., Garcia, R.A., Wallace, C.C, Rosser, N.L. and Muir, P.R. 2015. A Diverse Assemblage of Reef Corals Thriving in a Dynamic Intertidal Reef Setting (Bonaparte Archipelago, Kimberley, Australia). PLoS One.

Roman J. and Darling J.A. 2007. Paradox lost: genetic diversity and the success of aquatic invasions. Trends Ecol. Evol. 22(9) 454-464.

Ross, A., Stalvies, C., Talukder, A., Trefry, C., Mainson, M., Cooper, L., Yuen, M., Palmer, J. 2017. *Interpretive geochemical data report on samples obtained during ARP2 Trip 6184, May 2015*. Applied Research Program project 2 task 3 report - Applied Research Program project 2 task 4 report. CSIRO confidential report EP173371.

Rowat, D. and Gore, M. 2007. Regional scale horizontal and local scale vertical movements of whale sharks in the Indian Ocean off Seychelles. *Fisheries Research*, 84(1), 32-40.

RPS. 2007. *Environmental baseline survey results*. Report prepared by RPS Environmental Pty Limited for INPEX Browse, Ltd., Perth, Western Australia.

RPS. 2008. *INPEX environmental impact assessment studies – Technical appendix: Marine ecology*. Report prepared by RPS Environmental Pty Limited., Perth, for INPEX Browse Limited, Perth, Western Australia.

RPS. 2024. INPEX 5 year Brewster OSM– Report. 604-MSOSCPER-340665 rev 1 26/11/2024. Report prepared by RPS for INPEX Operations Australia, Perth, Western Australia.

RPS. 2025. INPEX Cash Maple: Qualitative Spill Risk Assessment Report. 604-MSOSCPER-368573 rev 1 20/1/2025. Report prepared by RPS for INPEX Operations Australia, Perth, Western Australia.

RPS APASA. 2014. *Ichthys Offshore Operations Gap Analysis: Dispersion of exhaust emissions from the Ichthys CPF and FPSO – modelling assessment*. J0312 Rev 0 01/10/2014. Report prepared by RPS APASA Pty Ltd for INPEX Operations Australia, Perth, Western Australia.

RPS Environment and Planning Pty Ltd 2010. *Marine Megafauna 2009 Humpback Whale Survey Report.* Report produced for Woodside Energy Limited, Perth, Western Australia.

RPS Environment and Planning Pty Ltd 2011. *Marine Megafauna Study 2010.* Report produced for Woodside Energy Limited, Perth, Western Australia.

RPS MetOcean Pty Ltd. 2011. *Final Metocean Design Criteria for Ichthys Development Browse Basin.* R1285v6. Report prepared by RPS MetOcean Pty Ltd for INPEX Browse, Ltd., Perth, Western Australia.

Runcie, J.W. and Riddle, M.J. 2006. Diel variability in photosynthesis of marine macroalgae in ice-covered and ice-free environments in East Antarctica. European Journal of Phycology 41(2):223–233.

Ryan, P.G., Connell, A.D., and Gardner, B.D. 1988. Plastic ingestion and PCBs in seabirds: is there a relationship? *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 19:174–176.

Sanderfoot, O. V. and Holloway, T. 2017. Air pollution impacts on avian species via inhalation exposure and associated outcomes. Environ. Res. Lett. 12:083002. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aa8051

Scales, H. 2010. 'Advances in the ecology, biogeography and conservation of seahorses (genus *Hippocampus*)', *Progress in Physical Geography* 34 (443).

Schaefer, T. 2013. *Aquatic Impacts of Firefighting Foams*. Whitepaper. Form Number F-2012007, Solberg, Illinois, United States.

Shigenaka, G. 2001. *Toxicity of Oil to Reef Building Corals: A Spill Response Perspective*. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Technical Memorandum, National Ocean Service, Office of Research and Restoration 8, Seattle, USA.

Simberloff, D., 2009. The role of propagule pressure in biological invasions. The Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics 40:81-102.

Simmonds, M., Dolman, S. and Weilgart, L. 2004. Oceans of Noise. A WDCS Science Report. The Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDCS). Wiltshire, United Kingdom.

Simmonds, J.E. and MacLennan, D. 2005. Fisheries acoustics: theory and practice. Second edition. Blackwell Science, Oxford, United Kingdom.

Sleeman, J. C., Meekan, M.G., Fitzpatrick, B.J., Steinberg, C.R., Ancel, R., and Bradshaw, C.J.A. 2010. Oceanographic and atmospheric phenomena influence the abundance of whale sharks at Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*, 383:77–81.

Smale, D.A., and Childs, S. 2012. The occurrence of a widespread marine invader, *Didemnum perlucidum (Tunicata, Ascidiacea*) in Western Australia. Biological Invasions 14: 1325–1330.

Somaweera R., Udyawer V., Guinea M.L., Ceccarelli D.M., Clarke R.H., Glover M., Hourston M., Keesing J., Rasmussen A.R., Sanders K., Shine R., Thomson D.P. and Webber B.L. 2021. Pinpointing Drivers of Extirpation in Sea Snakes: A Synthesis of Evidence From Ashmore Reef. Front. Mar. Sci. 8:658756. doi: 10.3389/fmars.2021.658756

Southall, B.L., Bowles, A.E., Ellison, W.T., Finneran, J.J., Gentry, R.L., Greene Jr., C.R., Kastak, D., Ketten, D.R., Miller, J.H., Nachtigall, P.E., Richardson, W.J., Thomas, J.A. and Tyack, P.L. 2007. Marine mammal noise exposure criteria: Initial scientific recommendations. *Aquatic Mammals* 33(4):1–121.

Stout, S. A., Payne, J. R., Emsbo-Mattingly, S. D., and Baker, G. 2016. Weathering of field-collected floating and stranded Macondo oils during and shortly after the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 105(1):7-22.

Suhring, R., Philips, C. Gioia, R. and Rowles, R. 2017. *Perfluorinated compounds in offshore fire-fighting foams – a source for marine contamination?* Organohalogen Compounds Vol 79, 667-669. Dioxin Symposium - August 2017, Vancouver, Canada.

Taylor, J.G. 1996. Seasonal occurrence, distribution and movements of the whale shark, *Rhincodon typus*, at Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia. *Marine and Freshwater Research* 47 (637-642).

Taylor, C. J. L. 2006. The effects of biological fouling control at coastal and estuarine power stations. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 53(1–4):30–48.

Thums, M., Jenner, C., Waples, K., Salgado-Kent, C. and Meekan, M. 2018. *Humpback whale use of the Kimberley: understanding and monitoring spatial distribution*. Report Project 2.1.1 prepared for the Kimberley Marine Research Program. Western Australian Marine Science Institution, Perth, Western Australia.

Thums M., Udyawer V., Galaiduk R., Ferreira L., Streten C. and Radford B. 2021. Using Marine Turtles to Identify Habitat and Assess Connectivity of the North and North-West Marine Park Networks and Sea Country: Exploration Study of Data and Partnerships. Report prepared for Parks Australia. Australian Institute of Marine Science, Perth, Western Australia.

Thums M., Ferreira, L. C., Jenner, C., Jenner, M., Harris, D., Davenport, A., Andrews-Goff, V., Double, M., Moller, L., Attard, C.R.M., Bilgmann, K, Thomson, P.G. and McCauley, R. 2022. Pygmy blue whlae movement, distribution and important areas in the Eastern Indian Ocean. Global Ecol. Conserv. 35 (2022) e02054

Udyawer, V., Oxenham, K., Hourston, M. and Heupel, M. 2020. Distribution, fisheries interactions and assessment of threats to Australia's sea snakes. Report to the National Environmental Science Program, Marine Biodiversity Hub, Australia.

UNEP - see United Nations Environment Programme

Underwood, J.N., Smith, L.D., van Oppen, M.J.H. and Gilmour, J.P. 2009. Ecologically relevant dispersal of corals on isolated reefs: implications for managing resilience. Ecological Applications 19: 18-29.

Underwood, J., Richards, Z., Berry, O. and Gilmour, J. 2017. *Population connectivity and genetic diversity in brooding and broadcast spawning corals in the Kimberley*. Report of Project 1.1.3 - Project 1.1.3.1 Kimberley Marine Research Program. Western Australian Marine Science Institution, Perth, Western Australia.

United Nations Environment Programme. 1985. *GESAMP: Thermal discharges in the marine environment*. United Nations Environment Programme Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 45.

Vanderlaan, A.S.M. and Taggart, C.T. 2007. Vessel collisions with whales: the probability of lethal injury based on vessel speed. *Marine Mammal Science* 23(1):144–156.

Waayers, D., Mau, R., Mueller, A., Smith, J., and Pet-Soede, L. 2015. *A review of the spatial distribution of marine turtle nesting and foraging areas in western Australia*. In Proceedings of the Second Australian and Second Western Australian Marine Turtle Symposia, Perth 25-27 August 2014. 2015. Science Division, Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.

WAM – see Western Australian Museum

Waples, K., Field, S., Kendrick, A., Johnston, A., Twomey, L. 2019. Strategic Integrated Marine Science for the Kimberley Region: Kimberley Marine Research Program Synthesis Report 2012-2018. Prepared for the Western Australian Marine Science Institution, Perth Western Australia.

Ward, I., Elliott, M. and Guilfoyle, D. 2022. 'Out of sight, out of mind' - towards a greater acknowledgment of submerged prehistoric resources in Australian science-policy as part of a common heritage. Front. Mar. Sci. Volume 9 https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2022.959000

Ward, T. 1996. Sea snake by-catch of fish trawlers on the northern Australian continental shelf. *Marine and Freshwater Research* 47: 625-630.

Wells, F.E. Hanley, J.R. Walker, D.I. 1995. *Marine Biological Survey of the Southern Kimberley, Western Australia.* Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia.

Western Australian Department of Transport. 2018. *DOT307215 Provision of Western Australian Marine Oil Pollution Risk Assessment – Protection Priorities*. Protection Priority Assessment for Zone 1: Kimberley – Draft Report May 2018, Perth, Western Australia.

Western Australian Fishing Industry Council. 2023. Consultation approach for unplanned events. Accessed online 26/02/2025 at https://www.wafic.org.au/what-we-do/access-sustainability/oil-gas/consultation-approach-for-unplanned-events/

Western Australian Fishing Industry Council. 2025a. Mackerel Managed Fishery. Accessed online 25/02/2025 at http://www.wafic.org.au/fishery/mackerel-fishery/

Western Australian Fishing Industry Council. 2025b. Pearl Oyster Fishery. Accessed online 26/02/2025 at http://www.wafic.org.au/fishery/pearl-oyster-fishery/

Western Australian Fishing Industry Council. 2025c. West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Fishery. Accessed online 26/02/2025 at https://www.wafic.org.au/fishery/west-coast-deep-sea-crustacean-fishery/

Western Australian Fishing Industry Council. 2025d. Roe's Abalone Fishery. Accessed online 26/02/2025 at https://www.wafic.org.au/fishery/roes-abalone-fishery/

Western Australian Fishing Industry Council. 2025e. Wild catch fisheries. Accessed online 11/07/2025 at https://www.wafic.org.au/fishery/west-coast-nearshore-and-estuarine-finfish-sea-mullet-fishery/

Western Australian Museum. 2008. Wrecks of the Kimberley Coast. Accessed online 24/02/2025 at https://museum.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Kimberley.pdf

Whiting, S. D. and Guinea, M. L. 2005. Dugongs of Ashmore Reef and the Sahul Banks: a review of current knowledge and a distribution of sighting, The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory 2005, Supplement 1: 207-210.

Whiting, S. D., Long, J. L. and Coyne, M. 2007. Migration routes and foraging behaviour of olive ridley turtles *Lepidochelys olivacea* in northern Australia. Endangered Species Res. Vol. 3: 1-9.

Whiting, A.U., Thomson, A., Chaloupka, M., and Limpus, C.J. 2008. Seasonality, abundance and breeding biology of one of the largest populations of nesting flatback turtles, Natator depressus: Cape Domett, Western Australia. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 56: 297-303.

Wiese, F. K., Montevecchi, W. A., Davoren, G. K., Huettmann, F., Diamind, A. W., and Linke, J. 2001. Seabirds at risk around offshore oil platforms in the north-west Atlantic. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* Vol 42(12):1285–1290.

Wilkinson, C. 2008. Status of Coral Reefs of the World. Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and Reef and Rainforest Research Centre. Townsville.

Wilson, S.G., Polovina, J.J., Stewart, B. S., and Meekan, M. G. 2006. Movements of Whale Sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) tagged at Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia. *Marine Biology* 148:1157–1166.

Wilson, J., Darmawan, A., Subijanto, J., Green, A. and Sheppard, S. 2011. Scientific Design of a Resilient Network of Marine Protected Areas. Lesser Sunda Ecoregion, Coral Triangle. The Nature Conservancy. Asia Pacific Marine Program Report No. 2/11. March 2011

Witherington, B. E. and Martin, R. E. 2000. Understanding, Assessing and Resolving Light-Pollution Problems on Sea Turtle Nesting Beaches. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission FMRI Technical Report TR-2, Second Edition, Revised. Florida Marine Research Institute, Tequesta, Florida.

Wolanski, E. 1994. Physical Oceanographic Processes of the Great Barrier Reef. CRC Press, Florida, United States.

Wolfe M.F., Schwartz, G.F.B., Singaram, S., Mielbrecht, E.E., Tjeerdema, R.S., and Sowby, M.L. 1998a. Influence of dispersants on the bioavailability of naphthalene from the water-accommodated fraction crude oil to the golden-brown algae, *Isochrysis galbana*. Archives of *Environmental Contamination and Toxicology* (35) 274–280.

Wolfe M.F., Schlosser J.A., Schwartz G.F.B., Singaram, S., Mielbrecht, E.E., Tjeerdema, R.S., et al. 1998b. Influence of dispersants on the bioavailability and trophic transfer of petroleum hydrocarbons to primary levels of a marine food chain. *Aquatic Toxicology* 42, 211–227.

Wolfe M.F., Schwartz G.J.B., Singaram, S., Mielbrecht, E.E., Tjeerdema, R.S., and Sowby, M.L. 2001. Influence of dispersants on the bioavailability and trophic transfer of petroleum hydrocarbons to larval topsmelt (*Atherinops affinis*). *Aquatic Toxicology* 52, 49–60.

Woodside – see Woodside Energy Ltd.

Woodside Energy Ltd. 2009. Scott Reef status report 2008. Woodside Energy Ltd., Perth, Western Australia.

Woodside Energy Ltd. 2020. Scarborough Offshore Project Proposal Revision 5 submission February 2020. Woodside Energy Ltd., Perth, Western Australia.

Woodside Energy Ltd. 2014. Browse FLNG Development, Draft Environmental Impact Statement. EPBC 2013/7079. November 2014. Woodside Energy Ltd., Perth, Western Australia.

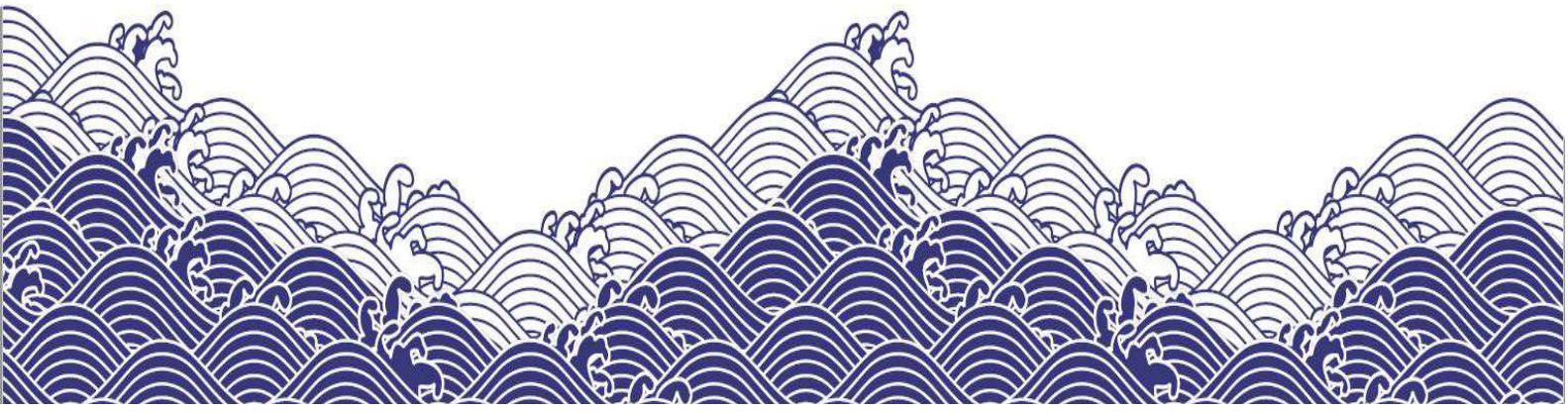
WSP. 2024. Cash Maple Region, Preliminary pipeline bathymetry compilation and assessment Dec 2024. PS215716 Reported by WSP on behalf of INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd.

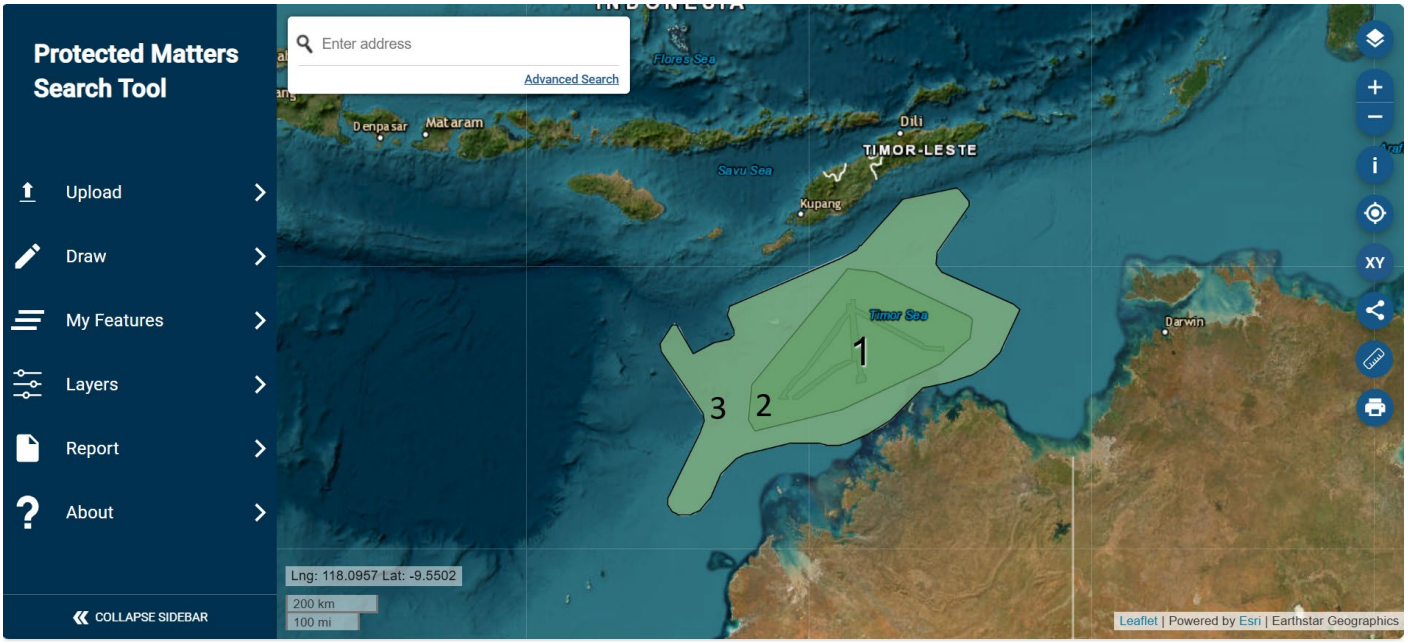
Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation. 2021. Wunambal Gaambera Healthy Country Plan – Looking after Wunambal Gaambera Country 2021-2030.

Zykov. M. 2013. *Underwater Sound Modelling of Low Energy Geophysical Equipment Operations*. Technical report prepared by JASCO Applied Sciences for CSA Ocean Sciences Inc., Florida, United States.

Appendix A

A.1 EPBC Act Protected matters report operational area
A.2 EPBC Act Protected matters report EMBA/EPEI
A.3 EPBC Act Protected matters report planning area
A.4 Species risk evaluation
A.5 Cultural heritage reports - EMBA & planning area





Polygon	Description
1	Operational area – Appendix A.1
2	EMBA/EPEI – Appendix A.2
3	Planning area for scientific monitoring – Appendix A.3

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 22-Jul-2025

APPENDIX A.1

Summary
Details
- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat
Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	2
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	26
Listed Migratory Species:	42

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	74
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	26
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	1
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	68
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	3
Biologically Important Areas:	10
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Commonwealth Marine Area [Resource Information]

Approval is required for a proposed activity that is located within the Commonwealth Marine Area which has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment. Approval may be required for a proposed action taken outside a Commonwealth Marine Area but which has, may have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment in the Commonwealth Marine Area.

Feature Name
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
BIRD		
Anous tenuirostris melanops		
Australian Lesser Noddy [26000]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris canutus		
Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis		
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Papasula abbotti		
Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Phaethon lepturus fulvus		
Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda westralis		
Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
MAMMAL		
Balaenoptera borealis		
Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus		
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus		
Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
REPTILE		
Aipysurus apraefrontalis		
Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Aipysurus foliosquama		
Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus fuscus		
Dusky Sea Snake [1119]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caretta caretta		
Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas		
Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
SHARK		
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glyphis garricki Northern River Shark, New Guinea River Shark [82454]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
null		
[Balaenoptera omurai](#) Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Birds		
[Anous stolidus](#) Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Calonectris leucomelas](#) Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Fregata ariel](#) Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Fregata minor](#) Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
[Phaethon lepturus](#) White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Phaethon rubricauda](#) Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Sula sula](#) Red-footed Booby [1023]		Breeding known to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
[Anoxypristis cuspidata](#) Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Balaenoptera borealis](#) Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Balaenoptera edeni](#) Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Carcharias taurus Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Isurus oxyrinchus Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isurus paucus Longfin Mako [82947]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anous tenuirostris melanops Australian Lesser Noddy [26000]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]		Breeding known to occur within area
Fish		
Bhanotia fasciolata Corrugated Pipefish, Barbed Pipefish [66188]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Campichthys tricarinatus Three-keel Pipefish [66192]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys brachysoma Pacific Short-bodied Pipefish, Short-bodied Pipefish [66194]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Choeroichthys suillus Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Corythoichthys amplexus Fijian Banded Pipefish, Brown-banded Pipefish [66199]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Corythoichthys flavofasciatus Reticulate Pipefish, Yellow-banded Pipefish, Network Pipefish [66200]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Corythoichthys intestinalis Australian Messmate Pipefish, Banded Pipefish [66202]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Corythoichthys schultzi Schultz's Pipefish [66205]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cosmocampus banneri Roughridge Pipefish [66206]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus dactyliophorus Banded Pipefish, Ringed Pipefish [66210]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus excisus Bluestripe Pipefish, Indian Blue-stripe Pipefish, Pacific Blue-stripe Pipefish [66211]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus janssi Cleaner Pipefish, Janss' Pipefish [66212]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Filicampus tigris Tiger Pipefish [66217]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus brocki Brock's Pipefish [66219]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Halicampus dunckeri Red-hair Pipefish, Duncker's Pipefish [66220]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus grayi Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus spinirostris Spiny-snout Pipefish [66225]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliichthys taeniophorus Ribboned Pipehorse, Ribboned Seadragon [66226]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus histrix Spiny Seahorse, Thorny Seahorse [66236]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus kuda Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse [66237]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus planifrons Flat-face Seahorse [66238]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus spinosissimus Hedgehog Seahorse [66239]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Micrognathus micronotopterus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Solegnathus lettiensis Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solenostomus cyanopterus Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish, [66183]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Syngnathoides biaculeatus Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed Pipefish [66280]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus longirostris Straightstick Pipefish, Long-nosed Pipefish, Straight Stick Pipefish [66281]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammal		
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptile		
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Sea Snake, Dubois' Seasnake, Reef Shallows Sea Snake [1116]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus fuscus Dusky Sea Snake [1119]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Aipysurus laevis Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Emydocephalus annulatus Eastern Turtle-headed Sea Snake [1125]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hydrelaps darwiniensis Port Darwin Sea Snake, Black-ringed Mangrove Sea Snake [1100]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis coggeri Cogger's Sea Snake, Black-headed Sea Snake [25925]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis elegans Elegant Sea Snake, Bar-bellied Sea Snake [1104]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis hardwickii as Lapemis hardwickii Spine-bellied Sea Snake [93516]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hydrophis kingii as Disteira kingii		
Spectacled Sea Snake [93511]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis macdowelli as Hydrophis mcdowelli		
MacDowell's Sea Snake, Small-headed Sea Snake, [75601]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis major as Disteira major		
Olive-headed Sea Snake [93512]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis ornatus		
Spotted Sea Snake, Ornate Reef Sea Snake [1111]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis peronii as Acalyptophis peronii		
Horned Sea Snake [93509]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis platura as Pelamis platurus		
Yellow-bellied Sea Snake [93746]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis stokesii as Astrotia stokesii		
Stokes' Sea Snake [93510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis zweifeli as Enhydrina schistosa		
Australian Beaked Sea Snake [93514]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea		
Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Natator depressus		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera omurai Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Feresa attenuata Pygmy Killer Whale [61]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Globicephala macrorhynchus Short-finned Pilot Whale [62]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Kogia breviceps Pygmy Sperm Whale [57]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Kogia sima Dwarf Sperm Whale [85043]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Lagenodelphis hosei Fraser's Dolphin, Sarawak Dolphin [41]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense-beaked Whale [74]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Peponocephala electra Melon-headed Whale [47]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pseudorca crassidens False Killer Whale [48]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Stenella attenuata Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stenella coeruleoalba Striped Dolphin, Euphrosyne Dolphin [52]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stenella longirostris Long-snouted Spinner Dolphin [29]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Steno bredanensis Rough-toothed Dolphin [30]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ziphius cavirostris Cuvier's Beaked Whale, Goose-beaked Whale [56]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Australian Marine Parks	[Resource Information]
Park Name	Zone & IUCN Categories
Oceanic Shoals	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Boskalis Cambridge Gulf Marine Sand Sourcing Project	2025/10106		Referral Decision
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260		Completed
Marine Route Survey for Subsea Fibre Optic Data Cable System - Australia West	2024/09826		Completed
Project Crux Cable Lay and Operation	2022/09441		Completed
Puffin Oil wells 7, 8 & 9 development	2005/2336		Completed
Controlled action			
Decommissioning of Challis Oilfield	2003/942	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Develop Ichthys gas-condensate field permit area W	2006/2767	Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Ichthys Gas Field, Offshore and onshore processing facilities and subsea pipeline	2008/4208	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Montara 4, 5, and 6 Oil Production Wells, and Montara 3 Gas Re-Injection Well	2002/755	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Prelude Floating Liquefied Natural Gas Facility and Gas Field Development	2008/4146	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
PTTEP AA Floating LNG Facility	2011/6025	Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action			
Adele Trend TQ3D Seismic Survey	2001/252	Not Controlled Action	Completed
AEC International Hydrocarbon Well Puffin 6	2000/36	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Coot-1 hydrocarbon exploration well, Permit Area AC/L2 or AC/L3	2001/296	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Crux-A and Crux-B appraisal wells, Petroleum Permit Area AC/P23	2006/2748	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Crux gas-liquids development in permit AC/P23	2006/3154	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Drilling of 12 Hydrocarbon Exploration Wells, Permit Area WA-371-P	2006/3005	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Echuca Shoals-2 Exploration of Appraisal Well	2006/3020	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration Drilling in AC/P17, AC/P18 and AC/P24	2001/359	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration Well AC/P23	2001/234	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Kaleidoscope exploration well	2001/182	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Marine Survey for the Australia-ASEAN Power Link AAPL	2020/8714	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Montara-3 Offshore Hydrocarbon Exploration Well Permit Area AC/RL3	2001/489	Not Controlled Action	Completed
P30 Hydrocarbon Exploration Well	2001/293	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Project Highclere Geophysical Survey	2021/9023	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Saucepan 1 Exploration Well ACP23	2000/2	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Skua and Swift Oilfields	2006/3195	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
2 (3D) Marine Seismic Surveys	2009/4994	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Completed
2D and 3D Seismic Survey	2011/6197	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4728	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D marine seismic survey of Braveheart,Kurrajong,Sunshine and Crocodile	2006/2917	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Marine Survey	2001/363	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic survey	2009/5076	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D seismic survey in permit areas WA-274P and WA-281P	2004/1521	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4437	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey, Permit AC/P 23	2005/2364	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D seismic survey of AC/P4, AC/P17 and AC/P24	2006/2857	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
AC/P37 3D Seismic Survey Ashmore Cartier	2007/3774	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Bassett 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5538	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Bonaparte 2D & 3D marine seismic survey	2011/5962	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Braveheart 2D Infill Marine Seismic Survey 100km offshore	2008/4442	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Braveheart 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2005/2322	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Canis 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4492	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cartier East and Cartier West 3D Marine Seismic Surveys	2009/5230	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Caswell MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6594	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Drilling of Exploration & Appraisal Wells Braveheart-1 & Cornea-3	2009/5160	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Drilling of two appraisal wells	2011/5840	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Exploration Drilling Campaign	2011/6047	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Exploration Drilling Campaign, Browse Basin, WA-341-P, AC-P36 and WA-343-P	2013/6898	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Gicea 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4389	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Gold 2D Marine Seismic Survey Permit Areas WA375P and WA376P	2009/4698	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Ichthys 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5550	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Kingtree & Ironstone-1 Exploration Wells	2011/5935	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Octantis 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Permit Area AC/P41 off northern Western Australia	2007/3369	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Offshore Fibre Optic Cable Network Construction & Operation, Port Hedland WA to Darwin NT	2014/7223	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Sandalford 3D Seismic Survey	2012/6261	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Schild MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6373	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Schild Phase 11 MC3D Marine Seismic Survey, Browse Basin	2013/6894	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Searcher bathymetry & geochemical seismic survey, Brawse Basin,Timor Sea,WA	2013/6980	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Thoar 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5668	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
Tow West Atlas wreck from present location to boundary of EEZ	2010/5652	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Ursa 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4634	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Vampire 2D Non Exclusive Seismic Survey, WA	2010/5543	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Zeppelin 3D Seismic Survey	2011/6148	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Referral decision			
2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4623	Referral Decision	Completed
BRSN08 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4582	Referral Decision	Completed
Puffin South-West Development of Oil Reserves	2007/3834	Referral Decision	Completed

Key Ecological Features [Resource Information]

Key Ecological Features are the parts of the marine ecosystem that are considered to be important for the biodiversity or ecosystem functioning and integrity of the Commonwealth Marine Area.

Name	Region
Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour	North-west
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf	North-west
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	North-west

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Marine Turtles		

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Foraging	Known to occur
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle [1767]	Foraging	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Foraging	Known to occur
Seabirds		
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [84292]	Breeding	Known to occur
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird [1012]	Breeding	Known to occur
Fregata minor Greater Frigatebird [1013]	Breeding	Known to occur
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sharks		
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Foraging	Known to occur
Whales		
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Migration	Known to occur

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

© Commonwealth of Australia

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 22-Jul-2025

APPENDIX A.2

Summary
Details
- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat
Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	6
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	31
Listed Migratory Species:	54

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	87
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	28
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	3
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	1

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	2
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	92
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	4
Biologically Important Areas:	18
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Commonwealth Marine Area [Resource Information]

Approval is required for a proposed activity that is located within the Commonwealth Marine Area which has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment. Approval may be required for a proposed action taken outside a Commonwealth Marine Area but which has, may have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment in the Commonwealth Marine Area.

Feature Name	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anous tenuirostris melanops			
Australian Lesser Noddy [26000]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus			
Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon rubricauda westralis Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Sousa sahulensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Aipysurus fuscus Dusky Sea Snake [1119]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
SHARK			
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Glyphis garricki Northern River Shark, New Guinea River Shark [82454]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
null			
Balaenoptera omurai Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Marine Birds			
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Marine Species			
Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Carcharias taurus Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Isurus oxyrinchus Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Isurus paucus Longfin Mako [82947]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Pristis zijsron](#)			
Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Rhincodon typus](#)			
Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
[Sousa sahulensis as Sousa chinensis](#)			
Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)](#)			
Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
[Cecropis daurica](#)			
Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundo rustica](#)			
Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Motacilla cinerea](#)			
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Motacilla flava](#)			
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
[Acrocephalus orientalis](#)			
Oriental Reed-Warbler [59570]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Actitis hypoleucos](#)			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#)			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Calidris canutus](#) Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Charadrius leschenaultii](#) Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Numenius madagascariensis](#) Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Pandion haliaetus](#) Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Thalasseus bergii](#) Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
[Acrocephalus orientalis](#) Oriental Reed-Warbler [59570]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Anous tenuirostris melanops Australian Lesser Noddy [26000]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Cecropis daurica as Hirundo daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)			
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna dougallii			
Roseate Tern [817]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sula leucogaster			
Brown Booby [1022]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Sula sula			
Red-footed Booby [1023]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Thalasseus bengalensis as Sterna bengalensis			
Lesser Crested Tern [66546]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Thalasseus bergii as Sterna bergii			
Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Fish			
Bhanotia fasciolata			
Corrugated Pipefish, Barbed Pipefish [66188]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Campichthys tricarinatus			
Three-keel Pipefish [66192]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Choeroichthys brachysoma			
Pacific Short-bodied Pipefish, Short-bodied Pipefish [66194]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Choeroichthys suillus			
Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Corythoichthys amplexus			
Fijian Banded Pipefish, Brown-banded Pipefish [66199]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Corythoichthys flavofasciatus Reticulate Pipefish, Yellow-banded Pipefish, Network Pipefish [66200]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Corythoichthys intestinalis Australian Messmate Pipefish, Banded Pipefish [66202]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Corythoichthys schultzi Schultz's Pipefish [66205]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cosmocampus banneri Roughridge Pipefish [66206]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Doryrhamphus dactyliophorus Banded Pipefish, Ringed Pipefish [66210]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Doryrhamphus excisus Bluestripe Pipefish, Indian Blue-stripe Pipefish, Pacific Blue-stripe Pipefish [66211]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Doryrhamphus janssi Cleaner Pipefish, Janss' Pipefish [66212]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Filicampus tigris Tiger Pipefish [66217]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Halicampus brocki Brock's Pipefish [66219]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Halicampus dunckeri Red-hair Pipefish, Duncker's Pipefish [66220]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Halicampus grayi Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Halicampus spinirostris Spiny-snout Pipefish [66225]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Haliichthys taeniophorus Ribboned Pipehorse, Ribboned Seadragon [66226]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus histrix Spiny Seahorse, Thorny Seahorse [66236]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus kuda Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse [66237]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus planifrons Flat-face Seahorse [66238]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus spinosissimus Hedgehog Seahorse [66239]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Micrognathus micronotopterus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Solegnathus lettiensis Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Solenostomus cyanopterus Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish, [66183]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Syngnathoides biaculeatus Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed Pipefish [66280]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Trachyrhamphus longirostris Straightstick Pipefish, Long-nosed Pipefish, Straight Stick Pipefish [66281]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Mammal			
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Reptile			
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Sea Snake, Dubois' Seasnake, Reef Shallows Sea Snake [1116]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Aipysurus fuscus Dusky Sea Snake [1119]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Aipysurus laevis Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Emydocephalus annulatus Eastern Turtle-headed Sea Snake [1125]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Hydrelaps darwiniensis Port Darwin Sea Snake, Black-ringed Mangrove Sea Snake [1100]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis atriceps Black-headed Sea Snake, Banded Sea Snake [1101]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis coggeri Cogger's Sea Snake, Black-headed Sea Snake [25925]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis elegans Elegant Sea Snake, Bar-bellied Sea Snake [1104]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hydrophis hardwickii as Lapemis hardwickii Spine-bellied Sea Snake [93516]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis kingii as Disteira kingii Spectacled Sea Snake [93511]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis macdowelli as Hydrophis mcdowelli MacDowell's Sea Snake, Small-headed Sea Snake, [75601]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis major as Disteira major Olive-headed Sea Snake [93512]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis ornatus Spotted Sea Snake, Ornate Reef Sea Snake [1111]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis peronii as Acalyptophis peronii Horned Sea Snake [93509]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis platura as Pelamis platurus Yellow-bellied Sea Snake [93746]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis stokesii as Astrotia stokesii Stokes' Sea Snake [93510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis zweifeli as Enhydrina schistosa Australian Beaked Sea Snake [93514]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area

Whales and Other Cetaceans			[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Mammal			
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera omurai Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Feresa attenuata Pygmy Killer Whale [61]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Globicephala macrorhynchus Short-finned Pilot Whale [62]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Kogia breviceps Pygmy Sperm Whale [57]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Kogia sima Dwarf Sperm Whale [85043]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Lagenodelphis hosei Fraser's Dolphin, Sarawak Dolphin [41]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense-beaked Whale [74]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Peponocephala electra Melon-headed Whale [47]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pseudorca crassidens False Killer Whale [48]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sousa sahulensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stenella attenuata Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stenella coeruleoalba Striped Dolphin, Euphrosyne Dolphin [52]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Stenella longirostris Long-snouted Spinner Dolphin [29]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Steno bredanensis Rough-toothed Dolphin [30]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Ziphius cavirostris Cuvier's Beaked Whale, Goose-beaked Whale [56]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Australian Marine Parks		[Resource Information]
Park Name	Zone & IUCN Categories	Buffer Status
Kimberley	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)	In feature area
Oceanic Shoals	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)	In feature area
Cartier Island	Sanctuary Zone (IUCN Ia)	In feature area

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Oct - Mar			
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Known to occur	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Browse Island	Nature Reserve	WA	In feature area
Unnamed WA41775	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	In feature area

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Boskalis Cambridge Gulf Marine Sand Sourcing Project	2025/10106		Referral Decision	In feature area
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260		Completed	In feature area
Marine Route Survey for Subsea Fibre Optic Data Cable System - Australia West	2024/09826		Completed	In feature area
Project Crux Cable Lay and Operation	2022/09441		Completed	In feature area
Puffin Oil wells 7, 8 & 9 development	2005/2336		Completed	In feature area
Controlled action				
2-D seismic survey Scott Reef	2000/125	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Audacious Oil Field Standalone Development	2001/407	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Conduct an exploration drilling campaign	2010/5718	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Decommissioning of Challis Oilfield	2003/942	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Develop Ichthys gas-condensate field permit area W	2006/2767	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Development of Browse Basin Gas Fields (Upstream)	2008/4111	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Ichthys Gas Field, Offshore and onshore processing facilities and subsea pipeline	2008/4208	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Montara 4, 5, and 6 Oil Production Wells, and Montara 3 Gas Re-Injection Well	2002/755	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Prelude Floating Liquefied Natural Gas Facility and Gas Field Development	2008/4146	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
PTTEP AA Floating LNG Facility	2011/6025	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action				
3D marine seismic survey in WA 314P and WA 315P	2004/1927	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Adele Trend TQ3D Seismic Survey	2001/252	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
AEC International Hydrocarbon Well Puffin 6	2000/36	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Audacious-3 oil drilling well	2003/1042	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Backpacker-1 Offshore Hydrocarbon Exploration Well	2001/300	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Coot-1 hydrocarbon exploration well, Permit Area AC/L2 or AC/L3	2001/296	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Crux-A and Crux-B appraisal wells, Petroleum Permit Area AC/P23	2006/2748	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Crux gas-liquids development in permit AC/P23	2006/3154	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Drilling of 12 Hydrocarbon Exploration Wells, Permit Area WA-371-P	2006/3005	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Drilling of exploration well Audacious-1 in AC/P17	2000/5	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Echuca Shoals-2 Exploration of Appraisal Well	2006/3020	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Exploration Drilling in AC/P17, AC/P18 and AC/P24	2001/359	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Exploration Well AC/P23	2001/234	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Kaleidoscope exploration well	2001/182	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Marine Survey for the Australia-ASEAN Power Link AAPL	2020/8714	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Montara-3 Offshore Hydrocarbon Exploration Well Permit Area AC/RL3	2001/489	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
P30 Hydrocarbon Exploration Well	2001/293	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Project Highclere Geophysical Survey	2021/9023	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Saucepan 1 Exploration Well ACP23	2000/2	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Skua and Swift Oilfields	2006/3195	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Strumbo-1 Gas Exploration Well Permit Area WA-288-P	2002/884	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
2 (3D) Marine Seismic Surveys	2009/4994	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Completed	In feature area
2D and 3D Seismic Survey	2011/6197	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4728	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D marine seismic survey of Braveheart,Kurrajong,Sunshine and Crocodile	2006/2917	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D or 3D Marine Seismic Survey in Petroleum Permit Area AC/P35	2009/4864	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D Seismic Marine Survey	2001/363	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D Seismic survey	2009/5076	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D seismic survey in permit areas WA-274P and WA-281P	2004/1521	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4437	Not Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
		(Particular Manner)		
3D Marine Seismic Survey, Permit AC/P 23	2005/2364	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D Seismic Survey, Browse Basin, WA	2009/5048	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D Seismic Survey, near Scott Reef, Browse Basin	2005/2126	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D Seismic Survey, petroleum exploration permit AC/P33	2006/2918	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D seismic survey of AC/P4, AC/P17 and AC/P24	2006/2857	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
AC/P37 3D Seismic Survey Ashmore Cartier	2007/3774	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Auralandia 3D marine seismic survey	2011/5961	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Aurora MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5510	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Bassett 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5538	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Bonaparte 2D & 3D marine seismic survey	2011/5962	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Braveheart 2D Infill Marine Seismic Survey 100km offshore	2008/4442	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Braveheart 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2005/2322	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Canis 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4492	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Cartier East and Cartier West 3D Marine Seismic Surveys	2009/5230	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Caswell MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6594	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Conduct an exploration drilling campaign	2011/5964	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Dillon South-1 Exploration Well Drilling - AC/P4, Territory of Ashmore/Cartier	2013/6849	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Drilling of Audacious-5 appraisal well	2008/4327	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Drilling of Exploration & Appraisal Wells Braveheart-1 & Cornea-3	2009/5160	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Drilling of two appraisal wells	2011/5840	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Endurance 3D Marine Seismic Data Acquisition Survey	2007/3667	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Exploration Drilling Campaign	2011/6047	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Exploration Drilling Campaign, Browse Basin, WA-341-P, AC-P36 and WA-343-P	2013/6898	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
		Manner)		
Exploration Drilling in Permit Areas WA-402-P & WA-403-P	2010/5297	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Gicea 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4389	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Gold 2D Marine Seismic Survey Permit Areas WA375P and WA376P	2009/4698	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Ichthys 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5550	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Kingtree & Ironstone-1 Exploration Wells	2011/5935	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Octantis 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Permit Area AC/P41 off northern Western Australia	2007/3369	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Offshore Fibre Optic Cable Network Construction & Operation, Port Hedland WA to Darwin NT	2014/7223	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Offshore Gas Exploration Drilling Campaign	2012/6384	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Sandalford 3D Seismic Survey	2012/6261	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Schild MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6373	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Schild Phase 11 MC3D Marine Seismic Survey, Browse Basin	2013/6894	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Searcher bathymetry & geochemical seismic survey, Brawse Basin,Timor Sea,WA	2013/6980	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Songa Venus Drilling and Testing Operations	2009/5122	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Thoar 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5668	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Tiffany 3D Seismic Survey	2010/5339	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Tow West Atlas wreck from present location to boundary of EEZ	2010/5652	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Ursa 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4634	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Vampire 2D Non Exclusive Seismic Survey, WA	2010/5543	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Zeppelin 3D Seismic Survey	2011/6148	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Referral decision				
2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4623	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area
BRSN08 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4582	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area
Puffin South-West Development of Oil Reserves	2007/3834	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area
Seismic Data Acquisition, Browse Basin	2010/5475	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area

Key Ecological Features [Resource Information]

Key Ecological Features are the parts of the marine ecosystem that are considered to be important for the biodiversity or ecosystem functioning and integrity of the Commonwealth Marine Area.

Name	Region	Buffer Status
Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour	North-west	In feature area
Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters	North-west	In feature area
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf	North-west	In feature area
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	North-west	In feature area

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Marine Turtles			
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Likely to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting buffer	Likely to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Likely to occur	In feature area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Foraging	Likely to occur	In feature area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle [1767]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Seabirds			
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [84292]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird [1012]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Fregata minor Greater Frigatebird [1013]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Thalasseus bengalensis Lesser Crested Tern [66546]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Sharks			
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Whales			
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Migration	Known to occur	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

© Commonwealth of Australia

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 10-Jul-2025

APPENDIX A.3

Summary
Details
- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat
Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	1
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	9
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	34
Listed Migratory Species:	63

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	3
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	2
Listed Marine Species:	100
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	28
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	5
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	1

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	4
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1
EPBC Act Referrals:	133
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	7
Biologically Important Areas:	47
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

National Heritage Places			[Resource Information]
Name	State	Legal Status	Buffer Status
Natural			
The West Kimberley	WA	Listed place	In feature area

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)		[Resource Information]
Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Ashmore reef national nature reserve	Within Ramsar site	In feature area

Commonwealth Marine Area	[Resource Information]

Approval is required for a proposed activity that is located within the Commonwealth Marine Area which has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment. Approval may be required for a proposed action taken outside a Commonwealth Marine Area but which has, may have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment in the Commonwealth Marine Area.

Feature Name	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species			[Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anous tenuirostris melanops			
Australian Lesser Noddy [26000]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit [86432]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon rubricauda westralis Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Sternula albifrons](#) Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
[Balaenoptera borealis](#) Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Balaenoptera musculus](#) Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area	In feature area
[Balaenoptera physalus](#) Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Orcaella heinsohni](#) Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
[Sousa sahulensis](#) Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
[Aipysurus apraefrontalis](#) Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Aipysurus foliosquama](#) Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Aipysurus fuscus](#) Dusky Sea Snake [1119]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Caretta caretta](#) Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
[Chelonia mydas](#) Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Dermochelys coriacea](#) Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Eretmochelys imbricata](#) Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
[Lepidochelys olivacea](#) Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
[Natator depressus](#) Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
SHARK			
[Carcharodon carcharias](#) White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Glyphis garricki](#) Northern River Shark, New Guinea River Shark [82454]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Pristis clavata](#) Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Pristis pristis](#) Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Pristis zijsron](#) Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Rhincodon typus](#) Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
[Sphyrna lewini](#) Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
null			
Balaenoptera omurai Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Marine Birds			
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Sula dactylatra Masked Booby [1021]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Marine Species			
Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Carcharias taurus Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Carcharodon carcharias](#) White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Caretta caretta](#) Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
[Chelonia mydas](#) Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
[Crocodylus porosus](#) Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Dermochelys coriacea](#) Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Dugong dugon](#) Dugong [28]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
[Eretmochelys imbricata](#) Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
[Isurus oxyrinchus](#) Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Isurus paucus](#) Longfin Mako [82947]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Lepidochelys olivacea](#) Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Sousa sahulensis as Sousa chinensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cecropis daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Acrocephalus orientalis Oriental Reed-Warbler [59570]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Charadrius leschenaultii			
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limnodromus semipalmatus			
Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica			
Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis			
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus			
Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Thalasseus bergii			
Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Unknown		
Commonwealth Land - [52277]	ACI	In feature area
Commonwealth Land - [52278]	ACI	In feature area
Commonwealth Land - [52276]	ACI	In feature area

Commonwealth Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Status	Buffer Status
Natural			
Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve	EXT	Listed place	In feature area
Scott Reef and Surrounds - Commonwealth Area	EXT	Listed place	In feature area

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
[Acrocephalus orientalis](#) Oriental Reed-Warbler [59570]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Anous minutus](#) Black Noddy [824]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
[Anous stolidus](#) Common Noddy [825]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
[Anous tenuirostris melanops](#) Australian Lesser Noddy [26000]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
[Apus pacificus](#) Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Ardenna pacifica as Puffinus pacificus](#) Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris canutus](#) Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Cecropis daurica as Hirundo daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Hydroprogne caspia as Sterna caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Onychoprion anaethetus as Sterna anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Sula dactylatra Masked Booby [1021]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Thalasseus bengalensis as Sterna bengalensis Lesser Crested Tern [66546]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Thalasseus bergii as Sterna bergii Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Fish			
Bhanotia fasciolata Corrugated Pipefish, Barbed Pipefish [66188]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Campichthys tricarinatus Three-keel Pipefish [66192]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Choeroichthys brachysoma Pacific Short-bodied Pipefish, Short-bodied Pipefish [66194]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Choeroichthys suillus Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Corythoichthys amplexus Fijian Banded Pipefish, Brown-banded Pipefish [66199]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Corythoichthys flavofasciatus Reticulate Pipefish, Yellow-banded Pipefish, Network Pipefish [66200]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Corythoichthys intestinalis Australian Messmate Pipefish, Banded Pipefish [66202]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Corythoichthys schultzi Schultz's Pipefish [66205]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Cosmocampus banneri Roughridge Pipefish [66206]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Doryrhamphus dactyliophorus Banded Pipefish, Ringed Pipefish [66210]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Doryrhamphus excisus Bluestripe Pipefish, Indian Blue-stripe Pipefish, Pacific Blue-stripe Pipefish [66211]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Doryrhamphus janssi Cleaner Pipefish, Janss' Pipefish [66212]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Filicampus tigris Tiger Pipefish [66217]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Halicampus brocki Brock's Pipefish [66219]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Halicampus dunckeri Red-hair Pipefish, Duncker's Pipefish [66220]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Halicampus grayi Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Halicampus spinirostris Spiny-snout Pipefish [66225]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Haliichthys taeniophorus Ribboned Pipehorse, Ribboned Seadragon [66226]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hippocampus angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus histrix Spiny Seahorse, Thorny Seahorse [66236]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus kuda Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse [66237]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus planifrons Flat-face Seahorse [66238]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus spinosissimus Hedgehog Seahorse [66239]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Micrognathus micronotopterus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Solegnathus lettiensis Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Solenostomus cyanopterus Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish, [66183]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Syngnathoides biaculeatus Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed Pipefish [66280]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Trachyrhamphus longirostris](#) Straightstick Pipefish, Long-nosed Pipefish, Straight Stick Pipefish [66281]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Mammal			
[Dugong dugon](#) Dugong [28]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Reptile			
[Aipysurus apraefrontalis](#) Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Aipysurus duboisii](#) Dubois' Sea Snake, Dubois' Seasnake, Reef Shallows Sea Snake [1116]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Aipysurus foliosquama](#) Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Aipysurus fuscus](#) Dusky Sea Snake [1119]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Aipysurus laevis](#) Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii](#) Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Aipysurus tenuis](#) Brown-lined Sea Snake, Mjoberg's Sea Snake [1121]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Caretta caretta](#) Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
[Chelonia mydas](#) Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Crocodylus johnstoni Freshwater Crocodile, Johnston's Crocodile, Johnstone's Crocodile [1773]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
Emydocephalus annulatus Eastern Turtle-headed Sea Snake [1125]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Hydrelaps darwiniensis Port Darwin Sea Snake, Black-ringed Mangrove Sea Snake [1100]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis atriceps Black-headed Sea Snake, Banded Sea Snake [1101]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis coggeri Cogger's Sea Snake, Black-headed Sea Snake [25925]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis elegans Elegant Sea Snake, Bar-bellied Sea Snake [1104]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis hardwickii as Lapemis hardwickii Spine-bellied Sea Snake [93516]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis inornatus Plain Sea Snake [1107]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hydrophis kingii as Disteira kingii			
Spectacled Sea Snake [93511]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis macdowelli as Hydrophis mcdowelli			
MacDowell's Sea Snake, Small-headed Sea Snake, [75601]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis major as Disteira major			
Olive-headed Sea Snake [93512]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis ornatus			
Spotted Sea Snake, Ornate Reef Sea Snake [1111]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis peronii as Acalyptophis peronii			
Horned Sea Snake [93509]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis platura as Pelamis platurus			
Yellow-bellied Sea Snake [93746]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis stokesii as Astrotia stokesii			
Stokes' Sea Snake [93510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hydrophis zweifeli as Enhydrina schistosa			
Australian Beaked Sea Snake [93514]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Natator depressus			
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Whales and Other Cetaceans			[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Mammal			

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
[Balaenoptera borealis](#) Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Balaenoptera edeni](#) Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Balaenoptera musculus](#) Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area	In feature area
[Balaenoptera omurai](#) Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Balaenoptera physalus](#) Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Delphinus delphis](#) Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Feresa attenuata](#) Pygmy Killer Whale [61]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Globicephala macrorhynchus](#) Short-finned Pilot Whale [62]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Grampus griseus](#) Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Kogia breviceps](#) Pygmy Sperm Whale [57]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Kogia sima](#) Dwarf Sperm Whale [85043]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Lagenodelphis hosei Fraser's Dolphin, Sarawak Dolphin [41]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense-beaked Whale [74]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Peponocephala electra Melon-headed Whale [47]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pseudorca crassidens False Killer Whale [48]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sousa sahulensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Stenella attenuata Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stenella coeruleoalba Striped Dolphin, Euphrosyne Dolphin [52]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stenella longirostris Long-snouted Spinner Dolphin [29]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Steno bredanensis			
Rough-toothed Dolphin [30]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tursiops aduncus			
Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)			
Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tursiops truncatus s. str.			
Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Ziphius cavirostris			
Cuvier's Beaked Whale, Goose-beaked Whale [56]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Australian Marine Parks		[Resource Information]
Park Name	Zone & IUCN Categories	Buffer Status
Kimberley	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)	In feature area
Oceanic Shoals	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)	In feature area
Ashmore Reef	Recreational Use Zone (IUCN IV)	In feature area
Ashmore Reef	Sanctuary Zone (IUCN Ia)	In feature area
Cartier Island	Sanctuary Zone (IUCN Ia)	In feature area

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Oct - Mar			
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Known to occur	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Browse Island	Nature Reserve	WA	In feature area
North Kimberley	Marine Park	WA	In feature area
Scott Reef	Nature Reserve	WA	In feature area
Unnamed WA41775	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	In feature area

Nationally Important Wetlands		[Resource Information]
Wetland Name	State	Buffer Status
Ashmore Reef	EXT	In feature area

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
2 geotechnical surveys - preliminary and final	2006/2886		Completed	In feature area
Boskalis Cambridge Gulf Marine Sand Sourcing Project	2025/10106		Referral Decision	In feature area
Browse Carbon Capture and Storage Project	2024/10028		Referral Decision	In feature area
Browse to North West Shelf Development, Indian Ocean, WA	2018/8319		Approval	In feature area
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260		Completed	In feature area
Marine Route Survey for Subsea Fibre Optic Data Cable System - Australia West	2024/09826		Completed	In feature area
Northern Endeavour Phase 1 Decommissioning	2022/09327		Post-Approval	In feature area
Project Crux Cable Lay and Operation	2022/09441		Completed	In feature area
Project Fitzroy Expansion Offshore Cable Lay	2023/09674		Referral Decision	In feature area
Puffin Oil wells 7, 8 & 9 development	2005/2336		Completed	In feature area
Controlled action				
2-D seismic survey Scott Reef	2000/125	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Audacious Oil Field Standalone Development	2001/407	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Browse FLNG Development, Commonwealth Waters	2013/7079	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Conduct an exploration drilling campaign	2010/5718	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Decommissioning of Buffalo Oil Field	2003/984	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Decommissioning of Challis Oilfield	2003/942	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Develop Ichthys gas-condensate field permit area W	2006/2767	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Development of Browse Basin Gas Fields (Upstream)	2008/4111	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Ichthys Gas Field, Offshore and onshore processing facilities and subsea pipeline	2008/4208	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Montara 4, 5, and 6 Oil Production Wells, and Montara 3 Gas Re-Injection Well	2002/755	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Prelude Floating Liquefied Natural Gas Facility and Gas Field Development	2008/4146	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
PTTEP AA Floating LNG Facility	2011/6025	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Torosa South Initial Appraisal Drilling	2007/3500	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action				
2D Seismic Survey in Permit Areas WA-318-P & WA-319-P, near Cape Londonderry	2004/1687	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
3D marine seismic survey in WA 314P and WA 315P	2004/1927	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Adele Trend TQ3D Seismic Survey	2001/252	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
AEC International Hydrocarbon Well Puffin 6	2000/36	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Audacious-3 oil drilling well	2003/1042	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Backpacker-1 Offshore Hydrocarbon Exploration Well	2001/300	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Buffalo In-Fill Production Wells	2001/475	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Controlled Source Electromagnetic 2D Survey	2009/4980	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Controlled Source Electromagnetic Survey	2010/5434	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Coot-1 hydrocarbon exploration well, Permit Area AC/L2 or AC/L3	2001/296	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Crux-A and Crux-B appraisal wells, Petroleum Permit Area AC/P23	2006/2748	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Crux gas-liquids development in permit AC/P23	2006/3154	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Drilling of 12 Hydrocarbon Exploration Wells, Permit Area WA-371-P	2006/3005	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Drilling of exploration well Audacious-1 in AC/P17	2000/5	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Drilling of exploration wells, Permit areas WA-301-P to WA-305-P	2002/769	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Echuca Shoals-2 Exploration of Appraisal Well	2006/3020	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Exploration Drilling in AC/P17, AC/P18 and AC/P24	2001/359	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Exploration Well AC/P23	2001/234	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Kaleidoscope exploration well	2001/182	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Marine Seismic Survey in WA-239-P	2000/24	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Marine Survey for the Australia-ASEAN Power Link AAPL	2020/8714	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Montara-3 Offshore Hydrocarbon Exploration Well Permit Area AC/RL3	2001/489	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
P30 Hydrocarbon Exploration Well	2001/293	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Project Highclere Geophysical Survey	2021/9023	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Saucepan 1 Exploration Well ACP23	2000/2	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Skua and Swift Oilfields	2006/3195	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Strumbo-1 Gas Exploration Well Permit Area WA-288-P	2002/884	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
2 (3D) Marine Seismic Surveys	2009/4994	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Completed	In feature area
2D and 3D Seismic Survey	2011/6197	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D and 3D Seismic Survey WA-405-P	2009/5104	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D and 3D Seismic Survey WA-405-P	2008/4133	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4728	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D marine seismic survey of Braveheart,Kurrajong,Sunshine and Crocodile		Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D marine seismic survey within permit area WA-318-P	2007/3879	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D or 3D Marine Seismic Survey in Petroleum Permit Area AC/P35	2009/4864	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D Seismic Marine Survey	2001/363	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
2D Seismic survey	2009/5076	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
2D seismic survey in permit areas WA-274P and WA-281P	2004/1521	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4437	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D Marine Seismic Survey, Permit AC/P 23	2005/2364	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D marine seismic Survey - Maxima 3D MSS	2006/2945	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D Seismic Survey, Browse Basin, WA	2009/5048	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D Seismic Survey, near Scott Reef, Browse Basin	2005/2126	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D Seismic Survey, petroleum exploration permit AC/P33	2006/2918	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D seismic survey of AC/P4, AC/P17 and AC/P24	2006/2857	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
3D Seismic Survey WA-406-P Bonaparte Basin	2007/3904	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
AC/P37 3D Seismic Survey Ashmore Cartier	2007/3774	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Auralandia 3D marine seismic survey	2011/5961	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
		Manner)		
Aurora MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5510	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Bassett 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5538	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Bonaparte 2D & 3D marine seismic survey	2011/5962	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Braveheart 2D Infill Marine Seismic Survey 100km offshore	2008/4442	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Braveheart 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2005/2322	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Canis 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4492	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Cartier East and Cartier West 3D Marine Seismic Surveys	2009/5230	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Caswell MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6594	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Conduct an exploration drilling campaign	2011/5964	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Dillon South-1 Exploration Well Drilling - AC/P4, Territory of Ashmore/Cartier	2013/6849	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Drilling of Audacious-5 appraisal well	2008/4327	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Drilling of Exploration & Appraisal Wells Braveheart-1 & Cornea-3	2009/5160	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Drilling of two appraisal wells	2011/5840	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Endurance 3D Marine Seismic Data Acquisition Survey	2007/3667	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Exploration Drilling Campaign	2011/6047	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Exploration Drilling Campaign, Browse Basin, WA-341-P, AC-P36 and WA-343-P	2013/6898	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Exploration Drilling in Permit Areas WA-402-P & WA-403-P	2010/5297	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Exploration Drilling Program - Permit areas - WA-314-P, WA-315-P, WA-398-P.	2008/4064	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Fishburn2D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6659	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Geoscience Australia - Marine survey in Browse Basin to acquire data to assist assessment of CO2 sto	2013/6747	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Gicea 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4389	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Gigas 2D Pilot Ocean Bottom Cable Marine Seismic Survey	2007/3839	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Gold 2D Marine Seismic Survey Permit Areas WA375P and WA376P	2009/4698	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
		Manner)		
Ichthys 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5550	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Kingtree & Ironstone-1 Exploration Wells	2011/5935	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Kraken, Lusca & Asperus 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2013/6730	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Malita West 3D Seismic Survey WA-402-P and WA-403-P	2007/3936	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
NT/P80 2010 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5487	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Octantis 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Permit Area AC/P41 off northern Western Australia	2007/3369	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Offshore Exploration Drilling Campaign	2011/6222	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Offshore Fibre Optic Cable Network Construction & Operation, Port Hedland WA to Darwin NT	2014/7223	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Offshore Gas Exploration Drilling Campaign	2012/6384	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Petrel MC2D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5368	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Pilot Appraisal Well - Torosa South 1	2008/3991	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Rosebud 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-30-R and TR/5	2012/6493	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Sandalford 3D Seismic Survey	2012/6261	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Schild MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6373	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Schild Phase 11 MC3D Marine Seismic Survey, Browse Basin	2013/6894	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Scott Reef Seismic Research	2006/2647	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Searcher bathymetry & geochemical seismic survey, Brawse Basin,Timor Sea,WA	2013/6980	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Sonar and Acoustic Trials	2001/345	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Songa Venus Drilling and Testing Operations	2009/5122	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Songa Venus Drilling Programme, Bonaparte Basin	2009/4990	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Thoar 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5668	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Tiffany 3D Seismic Survey	2010/5339	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Torosa-5 Apraisal Well, WA-30-R	2008/4430	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
		Manner)		
Tow West Atlas wreck from present location to boundary of EEZ	2010/5652	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Tridacna 3D Ocean Bottom Cable Marine Seismic Survey	2011/5959	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Ursa 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4634	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Vampire 2D Non Exclusive Seismic Survey, WA	2010/5543	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Veritas Voyager 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/5151	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Woodside Southern Browse 3D Seismic Survey, WA	2007/3534	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Zeemeermin MC3D seismic survey, Browse Basin, Offshore WA	2009/5023	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Zeppelin 3D Seismic Survey	2011/6148	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Referral decision				
2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4623	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area
Aurora extension MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2011/5887	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area
BRSN08 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4582	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Referral decision				
Experimental Study of Behavioural and Physiological Impact on Fish of Seismic Ex	2006/2625	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area
Pilot Appraisal Well - Torosa South-1	2008/3985	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area
Puffin South-West Development of Oil Reserves	2007/3834	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area
Seismic Data Acquisition, Browse Basin	2010/5475	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area

Key Ecological Features [Resource Information]

Key Ecological Features are the parts of the marine ecosystem that are considered to be important for the biodiversity or ecosystem functioning and integrity of the Commonwealth Marine Area.

Name	Region	Buffer Status
Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour	North-west	In feature area
Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters	North-west	In feature area
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf	North-west	In feature area
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	North-west	In feature area
Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin	North	In feature area
Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin	North-west	In feature area
Seringapatam Reef and Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef Complex	North-west	In feature area

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Dolphins			
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Calving	Known to occur	In feature area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Foraging (high density prey)	Known to occur	In feature area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Resting	Known to occur	In feature area
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Calving	Known to occur	In feature area
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Foraging	Likely to occur	In feature area
Dugong			
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Calving	Known to occur	In feature area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Foraging (high density seagrass beds)	Known to occur	In feature area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Nursing	Known to occur	In feature area
Marine Turtles			
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Likely to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting	Likely to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting	Known to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting buffer	Likely to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Mating	Likely to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Likely to occur	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Known to occur	In feature area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Foraging	Likely to occur	In feature area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Internesting buffer	Likely to occur	In feature area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur	In feature area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting	Likely to occur	In feature area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting	Known to occur	In feature area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle [1767]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Seabirds			
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [84292]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird [1012]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Fregata minor Greater Frigatebird [1013]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Sternula albifrons sinensis Little Tern [82850]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Sternula albifrons sinensis Little Tern [82850]	Resting	Known to occur	In feature area
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Thalasseus bengalensis Lesser Crested Tern [66546]	Breeding	Known to occur	In feature area
Sharks			
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Whales			
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Migration	Known to occur	In feature area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Calving	Known to occur	In feature area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Migration	Known to occur	In feature area

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Nursing	Known to occur	In feature area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Resting	Known to occur	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

© Commonwealth of Australia

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

Fauna Type	Conservation management documents	Summary of relevant aspects/threats identified from conservation management documents	Summary of relevant actions from conservation management documents	Relevant exposure / risk evaluation section of EP
EPBC-listed cetaceans	**EPBC Act Regulations 2000:** EPBC Act Regulations 2000. Part 8 Interacting with cetaceans and whale watching. Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans. Commonwealth of Australia. **Recovery Plans / Management Plans:** Department of the Environment. 2015. Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whales - A Recovery Plan under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (2015-2025). Commonwealth of Australia. **Threatened Species Scientific Committee Conservation Advice:** Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2015. *Balaenoptera borealis* (Sei Whale) Conservation Advice. Commonwealth of Australia. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2022. Listing Advice for *Megaptera novaeangliae* (humpback whale). Commonwealth of Australia. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2015. Approved Conservation Advice for *Balaenoptera physalus* — Fin Whale. Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025. Conservation Advice for *Orcaella heinsohni* (Australian snubfin dolphin). Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Canberra, ACT. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025. Listing Advice for *Sousa sahulensis* (Australian humpback dolphin). Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Canberra, ACT. **Threat abatement plans:** Department of Environment and Energy. 2018. Threat abatement plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans. Commonwealth of Australia. **Marine Bioregional Plans:** Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPac). 2012. Marine bioregional plan for the North-west Marine Region. DSEWPac, Canberra, ACT. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPac). 2012. Marine bioregional plan for the North Marine Region. DSEWPac, Canberra, ACT.	• Waste / marine debris • Noise and vibration • Introduced Marine Species • Vessel strike • Benthic habitat degradation / seabed disturbance • Emissions and discharges • Oil spill	• Ensure all vessel strike incidents are reported in the National Ship Strike Database. • Ensure the risk of vessel strikes on blue whales is considered when assessing actions that increase vessel traffic in areas where blue whales occur and, if required, appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. • Protect habitat important to the survival of the species (humpback whales); assess and manage physical disturbance and development activities (such as ship-strike and pollution). • Ensure the risk of vessel strike on humpback whales is considered when assessing actions that increase vessel traffic in areas where humpback whales occur and, if required appropriate mitigation measures are implemented to reduce the risk of vessel strike. • Environmental assessment processes must ensure that existing information about coastal habitat requirements of humpback whales, environmental suitability of coastal locations, historic high use and emerging areas are taken into consideration. • Contribute to the long-term prevention of the incidence of harmful marine debris. • if a whale or dolphin surfaces in the vicinity of a vessel travelling for a purpose other than whale and dolphin watching, take all care necessary to avoid collisions. This may include stopping, slowing down and/or steering away from the animal. • Increased reporting of vessel collision (a requirement of the EPBC Act). • Reduce risk of collision with cetaceans such as maintaining look out, consider reducing vessel speed and course alterations away from sightings.	• EP Section 7.1.3 - Routine discharges • EP Section 7.2 – Waste Management • EP Section 7.3 - Noise and Vibration • EP Section 7.4.1 - Introduction of invasive marine species • EP Section 7.4.2 - Interaction with marine fauna • EP Section 7.5 - Seabed disturbance • EP Section 8 - Emergency conditions (oil spills).

Fauna Type	Conservation management documents	Summary of relevant aspects/threats identified from conservation management documents	Summary of relevant actions from conservation management documents	Relevant exposure / risk evaluation section of EP
	National Guidelines: Department of the Environment and Energy. 2017. National Strategy for Reducing Vessel Strike on Cetaceans and other Marine Fauna. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT. Department of Environment and Energy, 2017. Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2017. Commonwealth of Australia.			
EPBC-listed marine reptiles	**Recovery Plans / Management Plans:** Department of the Environment and Energy. 2017. Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia, Commonwealth of Australia 2017. **Threatened Species Scientific Committee Conservation Advice:** Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2011. Commonwealth Conservation Advice on *Aipysurus apraefrontalis* (Short-nosed Seasnake). Commonwealth of Australia. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2011. Commonwealth Conservation Advice on *Aipysurus foliosquama* (Leaf-scaled Seasnake). Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2024. Conservation Advice for *Aipysurus fuscus* (dusky sea snake). Canberra: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. **Threat abatement plans:** Department of Environment and Energy. 2018. Threat abatement plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans. Commonwealth of Australia. **Marine Bioregional Plans:** Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPac). 2012. Marine bioregional plan for the North-west Marine Region. DSEWPac, Canberra, ACT. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPac). 2012. Marine bioregional plan for the North Marine Region. DSEWPac, Canberra, ACT. **National Guidelines:** Department of the Environment and Energy. 2020. Light pollution guidelines – National light pollution guidelines for wildlife: Including marine turtles, seabirds and migratory shorebirds. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.	• Waste / marine debris • Noise and vibration • Introduced Marine Species • Vessel strike • Benthic habitat degradation / seabed disturbance • Emissions and discharges • Oil spill • Light emissions	• Manage artificial light from onshore and offshore sources to ensure biologically important behaviours of nesting adults and dispersing hatchlings can continue. • Artificial light within or adjacent to habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles will be managed such that marine turtles are not displaced from these habitats and implementation of best practice light management guidelines for developments adjacent to marine turtle nesting beaches. • Identify the cumulative impact on turtles from multiple sources of onshore and offshore light pollution. • Support retrofitting of lighting at coastal communities and industrial developments, including imposing restrictions around nesting seasons. • Manage anthropogenic activities to ensure marine turtles are not displaced from identified habitat critical for survival. • Contribute to the reduction in the source of marine debris. • Ensure that spill risk strategies and response programs include management for turtles and their habitats, particularly in reference to slow to recover habitats, e.g. seagrass meadows or corals. • Implement best practices to minimise impacts to turtle health and habitats from chemical discharges. • Identify populations and areas of high conservation priority (sea snakes). • Ensure there is no anthropogenic disturbance / implement measures to reduce adverse impacts of habitat degradation and/or modification (sea snakes). • Increased reporting of vessel collision (a requirement of the EPBC Act). • Reduce risk of collision with cetaceans (and turtles) such as maintaining look out, consider reducing vessel speed and course alterations away from sightings.	• EP Section 7.1.1 - Light emissions • EP Section 7.2 – Waste management • EP Section 7.3 - Noise and vibration • EP Section 7.4.1 - Introduction of invasive marine species • EP Section 7.4.2 - Interaction with marine fauna • EP Section 7.5 - Seabed disturbance • EP Section 7.1.3 - Routine discharges • EP Section 8 - Emergency conditions (oil spills).

Fauna Type	Conservation management documents	Summary of relevant aspects/threats identified from conservation management documents	Summary of relevant actions from conservation management documents	Relevant exposure / risk evaluation section of EP
	Department of the Environment and Energy. 2017. National Strategy for Reducing Vessel Strike on Cetaceans and other Marine Fauna. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.			
EPBC-listed fishes and sharks	**Recovery Plans / Management Plans:** Whale shark management. 2013. Wildlife management program no. 57. Department of Parks and Wildlife. State of Western Australia. Department of the Environment. 2015. Sawfish and River Sharks - Multispecies Recovery Plan. Commonwealth of Australia. Department of the Environment. 2014. Recovery plan for the grey nurse shark (*Carcharias taurus*). Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. 2013. Recovery Plan for the White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. **Threatened Species Scientific Committee Conservation Advice:** Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2015. Approved Conservation Advice for *Rhincodon typus* (whale shark). Commonwealth of Australia. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2014. Approved Conservation Advice for *Glyphis garricki* (northern river shark). Commonwealth of Australia. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2008. Approved Conservation Advice for *Pristis zijsron* (green sawfish). Commonwealth of Australia. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2009. Commonwealth Conservation Advice on *Pristis clavata* (dwarf sawfish). Commonwealth of Australia. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2014. Approved Conservation Advice for *Pristis pristis* (largetooth sawfish). Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2024. Listing Advice for *Sphyrna lewini* (scalloped hammerhead). Canberra, ACT. **Threat abatement plans:** Department of Environment and Energy. 2018. Threat abatement plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans. Commonwealth of Australia. **Marine Bioregional Plans:**	• Waste / marine debris • Noise and vibration • Introduced Marine Species • Vessel strike • Benthic habitat degradation / seabed disturbance • Emissions and discharges • Oil spill	• Identify populations and areas of high conservation priority (sawfishes). • Ensure there is no anthropogenic disturbance / implement measures to reduce adverse impacts of habitat degradation and/or modification (northern river shark). • Ensure all future developments will not significantly impact upon sawfish and river shark habitats critical to the survival of the species or impede upon the migration of individual sawfish or river sharks. Implement measures to reduce adverse impacts of habitat degradation and/or modification. • Review and assess the potential threat of introduced species, pathogens and pollutants. • Minimise offshore developments and transit time of large vessels in areas close to marine features likely to correlate with whale shark aggregations (Ningaloo Reef,) and along the northward migration route that follows the northern WA coastline along the 200 m isobath. • Contribute to the long-term prevention of the incidence of harmful marine debris.	• EP Section 7.2 – Waste management • EP Section 7.3 - Noise and vibration • EP Section 7.4.1 - Introduction of invasive marine species • EP Section 7.4.2 - Interaction with marine fauna • EP Section 7.5 - Seabed disturbance • EP Section 7.1.3 - Routine discharges • EP Section 8 - Emergency conditions (oil spills).

Fauna Type	Conservation management documents	Summary of relevant aspects/threats identified from conservation management documents	Summary of relevant actions from conservation management documents	Relevant exposure / risk evaluation section of EP
	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPac). 2012. Marine bioregional plan for the North-west Marine Region. DSEWPac, Canberra, ACT. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPac). 2012. Marine bioregional plan for the North Marine Region. DSEWPac, Canberra, ACT.			
EPBC-listed seabirds and shorebirds	**Recovery plans / management plans:** Department of the Environment. 2015. Wildlife conservation plan for migratory shorebirds. Commonwealth of Australia. Australian Government. 2020. Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds. Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2022. National Recovery Plan for the Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*). Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra. **Threatened Species Scientific Committee Conservation Advice:** Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2024. Conservation Advice for *Calidris canutus* (red knot). Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Canberra, ACT. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2023. Conservation Advice for *Calidris ferruginea* (curlew sandpiper). Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Canberra, ACT. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2023. Approved conservation advice for *Charadrius leschenaultii (*greater sand plover*).* Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2024. Approved Conservation Advice for *Limnodromus semipalmatus* (Asian dowitcher). Canberra, ACT. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2016. Approved Conservation Advice for *Limosa lapponica menzbieri* — Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit. Commonwealth of Australia. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2020. Conservation Advice for the Abbott's Booby - *Papasula abbotti*. Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment.	• Waste / marine debris • Introduced Marine Species • Introduced Terrestrial Pests (rodents) • Benthic habitat degradation / seabed disturbance • Emissions and discharges • Oil spill • Light emissions	• Reduce risk of rodents gaining access to key vessels at key ports • Contribute to the long-term prevention of the incidence of harmful marine debris • Identify threats to important (migratory shorebird) habitat and develop conservation measures for managing them. • Avoid degradation of migratory shorebird habitat that may occur through the introduction of exotic species, changes to hydrology or water quality (including toxic inflows), fragmentation of habitat or exposure to litter, pollutants and acid sulphate soils. Minimise human disturbance, a major threat to migratory shorebirds • Best practice waste management should be implemented.	• EP Section 7.1.1 - Light emissions • EP Section 7.1.2 - Atmospheric emissions • EP Section 7.1.3 - Routine discharges • EP Section 7.2. – Waste management • EP Section 7.4.1 - Introduction of invasive marine species • EP Section 8 - Emergency conditions (oil spills).

Fauna Type	Conservation management documents	Summary of relevant aspects/threats identified from conservation management documents	Summary of relevant actions from conservation management documents	Relevant exposure / risk evaluation section of EP
	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2023. Conservation Advice for *Numenius madagascariensis* (far eastern curlew). Commonwealth of Australia. Department of the Environment. 2014. Conservation Advice *Phaethon lepturus fulvus* white-tailed tropicbird (Christmas Island) Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2023. Conservation Advice for *Phaethon rubricauda westralis* (Indian Ocean red-tailed tropicbird). Canberra, ACT. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2015. Approved Conservation Advice for *Anous tenuirostris melanops* (Australian lesser noddy). Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2025. Approved Conservation Advice for *Sternula albifrons* (little tern). Canberra, ACT. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2024. *Conservation Advice for Calidris acuminata (*sharp-tailed sandpiper*)* **Species report card:** Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. 2012. Species group report card - seabirds and migratory shorebirds. Supporting the marine bioregional plan for the North-west Marine Region. Prepared under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Commonwealth of Australia. **Threat abatement plans:** Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. 2009. Threat abatement plan to reduce the impacts of exotic rodents on biodiversity on Australian offshore islands of less than 100 000 hectares. Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Environment and Energy. 2018. Threat abatement plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans. Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2024. Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats 2024. Commonwealth of Australia. **Marine Bioregional Plans:** Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPac). 2012.			

Fauna Type	Conservation management documents	Summary of relevant aspects/threats identified from conservation management documents	Summary of relevant actions from conservation management documents	Relevant exposure / risk evaluation section of EP
	Marine bioregional plan for the North-west Marine Region. DSEWPac, Canberra, ACT. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPac). 2012. Marine bioregional plan for the North Marine Region. DSEWPac, Canberra, ACT. **National Guidelines:** Department of the Environment. 2017. EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21 - Industry guidelines for avoiding, assessing and mitigating impacts on EPBC listed migratory shorebird species. Commonwealth of Australia. Department of the Environment and Energy. 2020. Light pollution guidelines – National light pollution guidelines for wildlife: Including marine turtles, seabirds and migratory shorebirds. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT. Department of the Environment. 2015. Draft referral guideline for 14 birds listed as migratory under the EPBC Act. Commonwealth of Australia.			

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register

For further important information on using this information please see the WA.gov.au website's Terms of Use at https://www.wa.gov.au/terms-of-use

Search Criteria

No Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register in Shapefile - Cash Maple EMBA

Disclaimer

Aboriginal heritage holds significant value to Aboriginal people for their social, spiritual, historical, scientific, or aesthetic importance within Aboriginal traditions, and provides an essential link for Aboriginal people to their past, present and future. In Western Australia Aboriginal heritage is protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

All Aboriginal cultural heritage in Western Australia is protected, whether or not the ACH has been reported or exists on the Register.

The information provided is made available in good faith and is predominately based on the information provided to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage by third parties. The information is provided solely on the basis that readers will be responsible for making their own assessment as to the accuracy of the information. If you find any errors or omissions in our records, including our maps, it would be appreciated if you provide the details to the Department via https://achknowledge.dplh.wa.gov.au/ach-enquiry-form and we will make every effort to rectify it as soon as possible.

Copyright

Copyright in the information contained herein is and shall remain the property of the State of Western Australia. All rights reserved. This includes, but is not limited to, information from the Register established and maintained under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

Location information data licensed from Western Australian Land Information Authority (WALIA) trading as Landgate. Copyright in the location information data remains with WALIA. WALIA does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the location information data or its suitability for any particular purpose.

Coordinates

Map coordinates are based on the GDA 2020 Datum.

Basemap Copyright

Map was created using ArcGIS software by Esri. ArcGIS and ArcMap are the intellectual property of Esri and are used herein under license. Copyright © Esri. All rights reserved. For more information about Esri software, please visit www.esri.com.

Satellite, Hybrid, Road basemap sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.

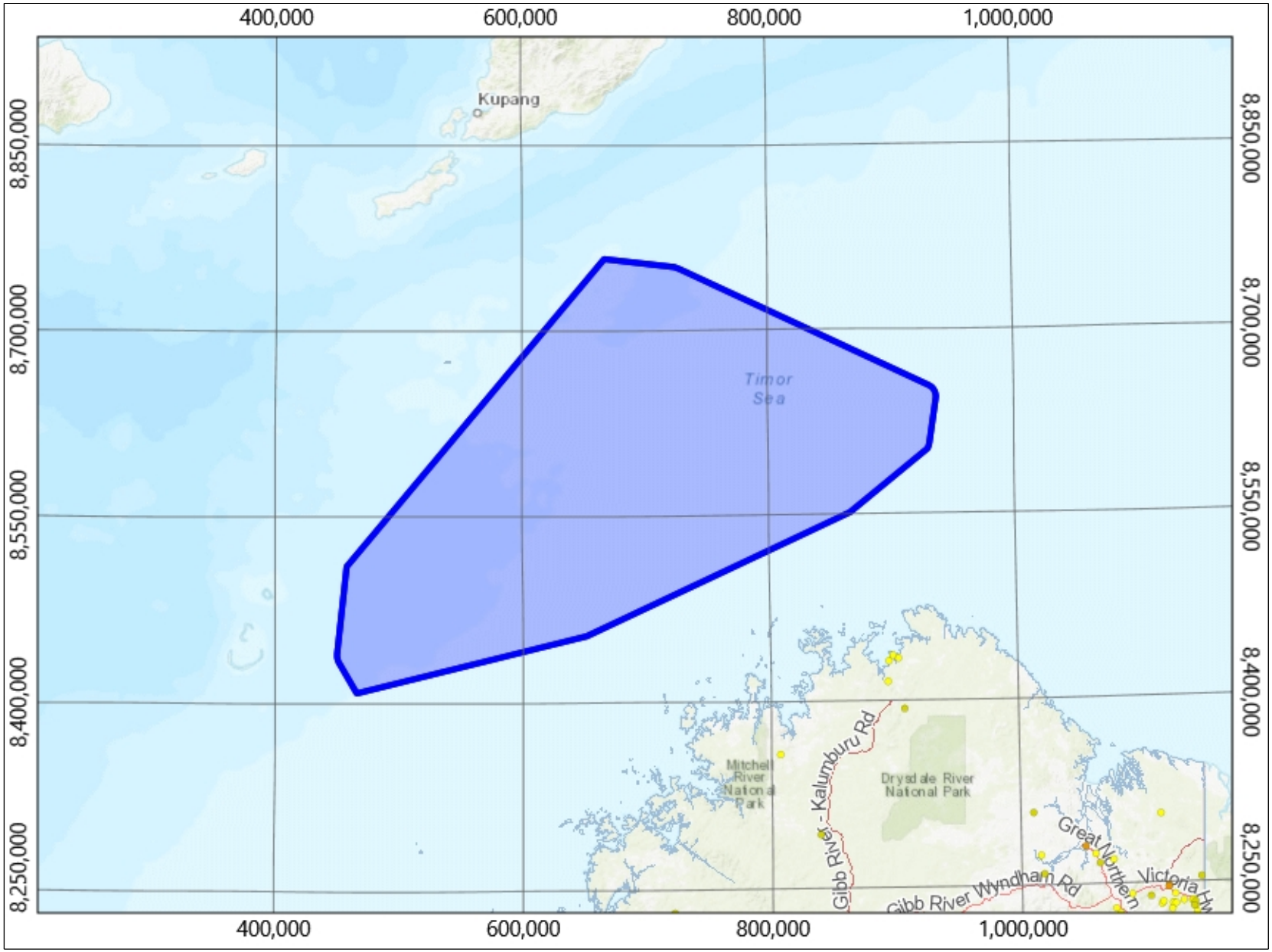
Topographic basemap sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register

For further important information on using this information please see the WA.gov.au website's Terms of Use at https://www.wa.gov.au/terms-of-use



Legend

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register
- Search Area
- Aboriginal Community
  - *Permanent*
  - *Seasonal*
  - *Town Based*
- Town
- Road
- River
- Local Government Authority

158.68 kilometres

Map Scale 1 : 4,810,000

MGA Zone 51 (GDA2020)

Copyright for topographic map information shall at all times remain the property of the Commonwealth of Australia, Geoscience Australia - National Mapping Division. All rights reserved.

Aerial Photos, Cadastre, Local Government Authority, Native Title boundary, Roads data copyright © Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate).

Mining Tenement, Petroleum Application, Petroleum Title boundary data copyright © the State of Western Australia (Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety).



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register

For further important information on using this information please see the WA.gov.au website's Terms of Use at https://www.wa.gov.au/terms-of-use

Search Criteria

No Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register in Shapefile - Cash Maple Planning Area

Disclaimer

Aboriginal heritage holds significant value to Aboriginal people for their social, spiritual, historical, scientific, or aesthetic importance within Aboriginal traditions, and provides an essential link for Aboriginal people to their past, present and future. In Western Australia Aboriginal heritage is protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

All Aboriginal cultural heritage in Western Australia is protected, whether or not the ACH has been reported or exists on the Register.

The information provided is made available in good faith and is predominately based on the information provided to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage by third parties. The information is provided solely on the basis that readers will be responsible for making their own assessment as to the accuracy of the information. If you find any errors or omissions in our records, including our maps, it would be appreciated if you provide the details to the Department via https://achknowledge.dplh.wa.gov.au/ach-enquiry-form and we will make every effort to rectify it as soon as possible.

Copyright

Copyright in the information contained herein is and shall remain the property of the State of Western Australia. All rights reserved. This includes, but is not limited to, information from the Register established and maintained under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

Location information data licensed from Western Australian Land Information Authority (WALIA) trading as Landgate. Copyright in the location information data remains with WALIA. WALIA does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the location information data or its suitability for any particular purpose.

For further important information on using this information please see the WA.gov.au website's Terms of Use at https://www.wa.gov.au/terms-of-use

Coordinates

Map coordinates are based on the GDA 2020 Datum.

Basemap Copyright

Map was created using ArcGIS software by Esri. ArcGIS and ArcMap are the intellectual property of Esri and are used herein under license. Copyright © Esri. All rights reserved. For more information about Esri software, please visit www.esri.com.

Satellite, Hybrid, Road basemap sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.

Topographic basemap sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.

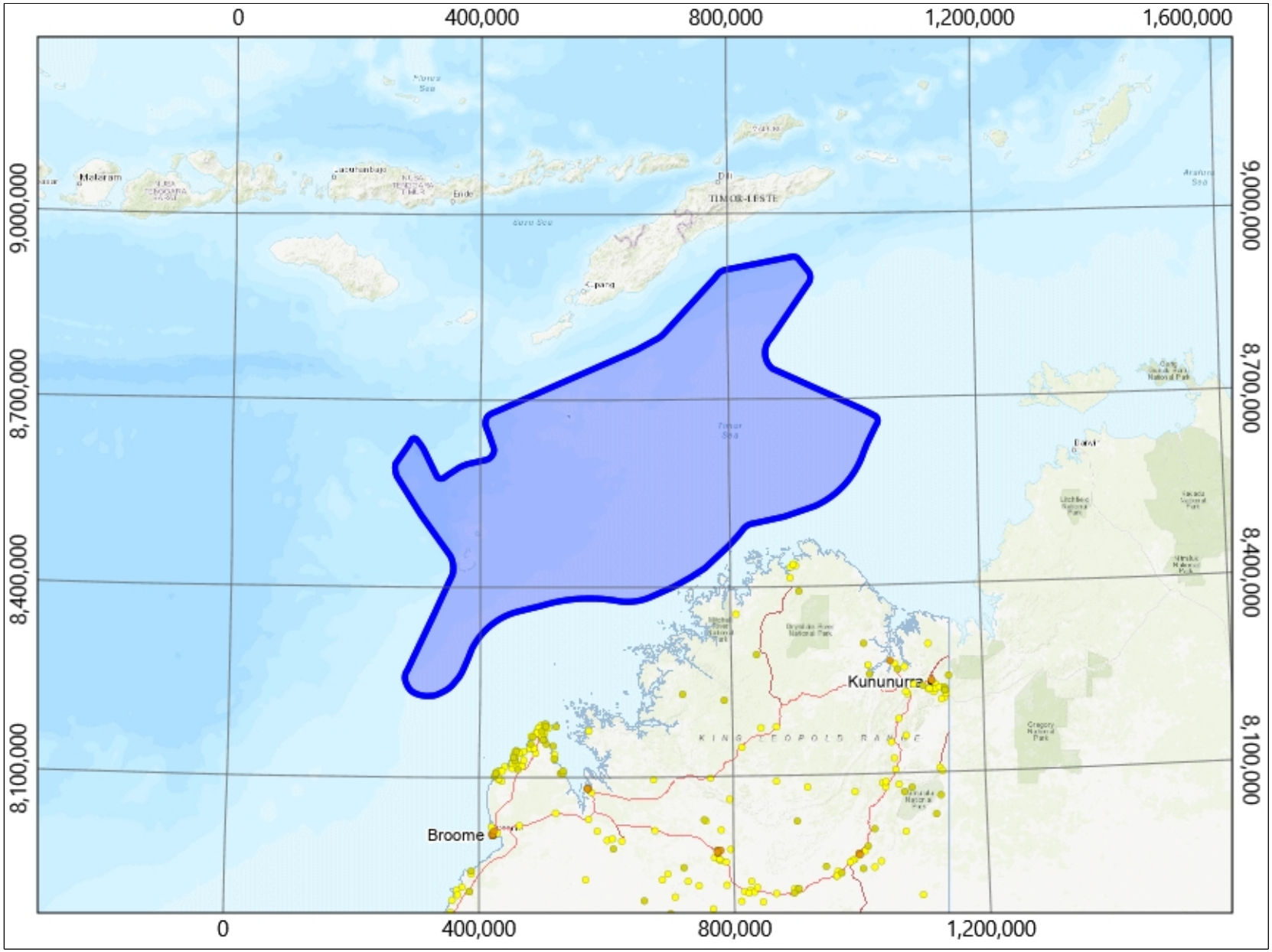
Department of **Planning, Lands and Heritage**

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register

For further important information on using this information please see the WA.gov.au website's Terms of Use at https://www.wa.gov.au/terms-of-use



Legend

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register
- Search Area
- Aboriginal Community
  - *Permanent*
  - *Seasonal*
  - *Town Based*
- Town
- Road
- River
- Local Government Authority

315.02 kilometres

Map Scale 1 : 9,550,000

MGA Zone 51 (GDA2020)

Copyright for topographic map information shall at all times remain the property of the Commonwealth of Australia, Geoscience Australia - National Mapping Division. All rights reserved.

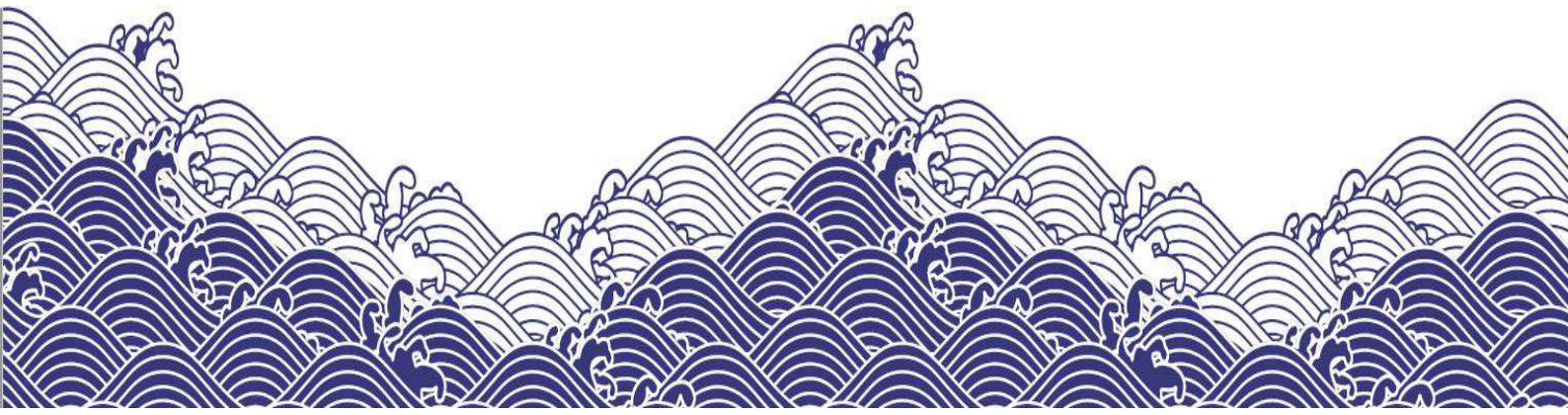
Aerial Photos, Cadastre, Local Government Authority, Native Title boundary, Roads data copyright © Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate).

Mining Tenement, Petroleum Application, Petroleum Title boundary data copyright © the State of Western Australia (Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety).



Appendix B

B1 INPEX Australia Relevant Persons Determination and Consultation Methodology for Offshore Environment Plans
B2 List of relevant persons
B3 Consultation materials
B4 Consultation summary report



Appendix B.1 – INPEX Australia Relevant Persons Determination and Consultation Methodology for Offshore Environment Plans

Revision	Section	Amendment
2	Section 1.1.1	Updated to reflect Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade correspondence.
	Section 3.2.1	Updated in accordance with NOPSEMA request for further information.
3	Section 1.1.1	Updated in accordance with NOPSEMA request for further information.
	Section 2	Updated to include guiding principles of offshore EP consultation
	Section 3.2.2	Updated to describe unascertainable relevant persons
4	Throughout document	Updated to reflect changes in the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 including regulation/subregulation numbers and text associated with these, as applicable. Updated to reflect change in terminology from potential exposure zone (PEZ) to environment that may be affected (EMBA).
		Updated to reflect change in timeframe described as the Consultation Period i.e. 30 business days (six weeks) to be 40 business days (eight weeks).
	Section 3.1.1	Updated to provide more detail on how oil spill modelling is used to determine relevant persons.
	Section 3.3.1	Updated to reflected use of third parties to facilitate consultation and distribution of information on behalf of INPEX.
5	Table 2-2	Inclusion of new terms to definitions table
	Section 3.1	Updates to prepare for workshop
	Table 3-1	Updates to data sources
	Section 3.2.1	Updates to identification of relevant persons
	Table 3-3	Updates to factors considered

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Name
00	Document Control
01	
02	
03	
04	
05	
06	
07	
08	
09	
10	

NOTICE

All information contained within this document has been classified by INPEX as Public and must only be used in accordance with that classification. Any use contrary to this document's classification may expose the recipient and subsequent user(s) to legal action. If you are unsure of restrictions on use imposed by the classification of this document you must refer to 0000-A9-STD-60008, Sensitive Information Protection Standard or seek clarification from INPEX.

Uncontrolled when printed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 7
1.1 Background 7
1.1.1 Regulatory requirements 7
1.2 Purpose 8
1.3 Objective 8
2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF OFFSHORE EP CONSULTATION 9
2.1 Definitions 11
3 IDENTIFICATION OF RELEVANT PERSONS AND CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY 14
3.1 Step 1 – Prepare for relevant persons identification workshop 16
3.1.1 Workshop inputs 16
INPEX register of persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities 16
EP activity description 22
EP activity specific oil spill modelling 22
Description of the existing environment 23
Fishing effort data 23
3.1.2 Pre-population of draft register of relevant persons for the EP 24
3.2 Step 2 – Undertake relevant persons identification workshop 24
3.2.1 Identify relevant persons 25
3.2.2 Identify consultation requirements specific to each relevant person 31
Unascertainable relevant persons 32
3.3 Step 3 – Prepare for relevant person consultation 33
3.3.1 Specific consultation approaches and information requirements for certain relevant persons 33
3.4 Step 4 – Consult with relevant persons 35
3.4.1 Consultation period 37
Reasonable period 37
Follow-up 37
Close formal consultation period 37
3.4.2 Assessment of merit for responses received 38
Objections or claims and relevant matters 38
Responding to relevant persons 38
3.4.3 No responses received 38
3.5 Step 5 – Extension of enquiry to identify additional relevant persons 39
3.6 Step 6 – Updates to the EP to incorporate consultation feedback 39
3.6.1 EP relevant persons register 39
3.6.2 Relevant persons consultation summary report 40
3.6.3 Sensitive matters report 40

4 ONGOING CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS 41

5 REVIEW OF RELEVANT PERSONS IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE 42

5.1 Review of this document 42

5.2 Review of inputs 42

5.2.1 Maintenance and update of INPEX register of persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities 42

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1: Guiding principles and key concepts of INPEX offshore EP consultation 9

Table 2-2: List of definitions 11

Table 3-1: Data sources used to identify persons, organisations, departments, agencies and/or authorities 19

Table 3-2: Oil spill thresholds applicable to the EMBA 22

Table 3-3: Factors considered when assessing relevance of a person, organisation, department, agency or authority 26

Table 3-4: Definition of relevant persons 29

Table 3-5: Consultation categories for relevant persons 31

Table 3-6: Consultation strategy level 32

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3-1: Overall approach to relevant person determination and consultation 15

Figure 3-2: Enquiry Boundary 18

Figure 3-3: Determination of relevant persons 28

Figure 3-4: Consultation with relevant persons 36

Figure 4-1: Ongoing consultation post-EP development 41

TABLE OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: TECHNICAL NOTE - RPS 43

Abbreviation/Acronym/Terms	Meaning
Appeal Decision	*Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193*
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
EMBA	environment that may be affected
EP	environment plan
GIS	geographic information system
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
NT	Northern Territory
OPGGS Act	*Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*
OPGGS (E) Regulations	Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023
SME	subject matter expert
this document	INPEX Australia Relevant Persons Determination and Consultation Methodology for Offshore Environment Plans (0000-AH-MST-70000)
WA	Western Australia

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) is responsible for regulating environmental management arrangements for offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas activities in Commonwealth waters. The primary legislation regulating these activities is the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act* 2006 (OPGGS Act) and associated regulations.

Petroleum and greenhouse gas activities undertaken in Commonwealth waters do not require individual referral, assessment or approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provided they are undertaken in accordance with the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 [1] (OPGGS (E) Regulations). This requires such activities to be managed in accordance with an environment plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA.

When developing or revising an EP in accordance with the OPGGS (E) Regulations, titleholders must consult with relevant persons as described further in Section 1.1.1.

INPEX recognises that through consultation it will have an opportunity to receive information that it might not otherwise have received from others who may be affected by a proposed activity. The INPEX Australia Relevant Persons Determination and Consultation Methodology for Offshore Environment Plans (**this document**) details INPEX's approach to the identification of, and consultation with, relevant persons as required under the OPGGS (E) Regulations.

1.1.1 Regulatory requirements

The OPGGS Act and associated regulations provides the legal framework for the exploration and recovery of petroleum and greenhouse gas activities in Commonwealth waters (those areas that are more than three nautical miles from the territorial sea baseline).

The OPGGS (E) Regulations require that a petroleum or greenhouse gas activity is undertaken in an ecologically sustainable manner, and in accordance with an accepted EP.

OPGGS (E) Regulation 25 requires a titleholder to undertake consultation with relevant authorities, persons and organisations, etc. in the course of preparing a new or a revision to an EP. Specifically OPGGS (E) Regulation 25 requires:

1. *In the course of preparing an environment plan (including a revised environment plan referred to in Division 5) a titleholder must consult each of the following (a relevant person):*
    a. *each Commonwealth, State or Northern Territory agency or authority to which the activities to be carried out under the environment plan may be relevant*
    b. *if the plan relates to activities in the offshore area of a State—the Department of the responsible State Minister*

[1] The Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023, came into effect on 10 January 2024, repealing the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009. The revisions to the regulations are limited to minor amendments and have resulted in restructuring and renumbering of regulatory provisions. A concordance table outlining the equivalent provision for each provision previously recognised in the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009, can be found at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/F2023L00998/latest/text/explanatory-statement

c. if the plan relates to activities in the Principal Northern Territory offshore area—the Department of the responsible Northern Territory Minister

d. a person or organisation whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the environment plan

e. any other person or organisation that the titleholder considers relevant.

2. For the purpose of the consultation, the titleholder must give each relevant person sufficient information to allow the relevant person to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on the functions, interests or activities of the relevant person.

3. The titleholder must allow a relevant person a reasonable period for the consultation.

4. The titleholder must tell each relevant person the titleholder consults that:

a. the relevant person may request that particular information the relevant person provides in the consultation not be published; and

b. information subject to such a request is not to be published under this Part.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide a detailed methodology for determining and consulting with relevant persons, which is to be followed when developing a new EP or a revision to an EP. It covers the:

- process for identifying relevant persons applicable to an offshore activity that requires a new EP or a revision to an EP under the OPGGS (E) Regulations
- preparation of appropriate consultation materials and forms of consultation for each relevant person identified
- process of consultation including assessment of information and feedback received
- information required to be presented in the EP submission to demonstrate to NOPSEMA that appropriate consultation has been undertaken in accordance with the OPGGS (E) Regulations including any additional information incorporated into the EP as a result of consultation.

1.3 Objective

To have a robust approach to undertaking the identification of, and consultation with relevant persons for offshore activities that require an EP under the OPGGS (E) Regulations.

2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF OFFSHORE EP CONSULTATION

Guiding principles adopted key by INPEX for offshore EP consultation, are described in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Guiding principles and key concepts of INPEX offshore EP consultation

Guiding principle	Key concept
Consultation provides an opportunity for free and open exchange of information to occur between a titleholder and relevant person that may be affected by a proposed activity	• The process provides a genuine opportunity for relevant persons to be heard and provide feedback. • The process includes mechanisms for titleholders to receive information from relevant persons that they might not have otherwise received. • The process enables a titleholder to gain better understanding about the environment that may be affected and measures that may be necessary to mitigate the potential environmental impacts and risks associated with either a petroleum or greenhouse gas activity[2,3]. • Consultation does not carry with it any obligation on the titleholder either to seek or reach agreement; nor requires consent on the activity subject to the consultation; however, the titleholder should be receptive to suggestions from a relevant person, where these may improve the overall environmental outcome[3,4].
The consultation process must be capable of practicable and reasonable discharge	• The obligation to consult is a real world obligation that must be construed in a practical and pragmatic way that makes a process both reasonable and workable[5]. • Where communal interests are held, the process of consultation needs to reasonably reflect the characteristics of the communal interests affected and does not necessarily require communications with each and every person who is a member of the relevant community[6]. • The obligation to identify relevant persons for the purpose of consultation must be reasonably capable of discharged (i.e. relevant persons need to be ascertainable) within a reasonable time[7].

[2] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193* (Appeal Decision), paragraphs [49], [54], [57], [89] and [141].

[3] Replacement Explanatory Statement, Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulation 2023, 06 November 2023

[4] NOPSEMA. 2023. *Consultation on Offshore Environment Plans – Information for the Community*, May 2023

[5] Appeal Decision, paragraphs at [89], [109], [136], [138] and [141].

[6] Appeal Decision paragraphs [48], [89], [104], [108], [109], [141] and [153].

[7] Appeal Decision paragraphs [136], [141] and [153].

Guiding principle	Key concept
Consultation involves provision of sufficient information on a proposed activity to relevant persons and allows for a reasonable period of time a relevant person to consider the information	• Information provided to a relevant person should be sufficient to allow them to make an informed assessment of consequence of the proposed activity on their functions, interests or activities[8]. • The nature, scale, and complexity of a proposed activity, as well as the extent of potential impacts and risks on a relevant person's functions, interests, or activities, is considered when determining a reasonable period for consultation.
Relevant person participation in the consultation process is voluntary	• Relevant persons are not obligated to respond to a titleholder's request to participate in the consultation process[4,3]. • A titleholder is not required to wait indefinitely for a response where sufficient information and reasonable period of time has been afforded to the relevant person[3].

[8] As relevant to the categories of persons defined in the 25(1) (OPGGS (E) Regulations.

2.1 Definitions

As described in Section 1.2 and 1.3, INPEX has developed this document to ensure a consistent approach to identifying and consulting with relevant persons in relation to offshore EPs. The definitions included in Table 2-2 have been used as the basis for this methodology.

Table 2-2: List of definitions

Term	Definition
Activities	In relation to subregulation 25(1) (d), activities are considered to be what other persons or organisations are already doing.
Adjacent	Close to or near something, often physically touching or sharing a boundary.
Ascertainable	Able to be discovered or known; capable of being determined or identified.
Claims	Evidence provided that suggests that there are potential adverse impacts from the petroleum or greenhouse gas activities to which the EP relates.
Consultation Period	INPEX generally defines the Consultation Period during the development of an EP as being 40 business days (eight weeks), subject to the nature and scale of the proposed activity. Where dialogue with relevant persons is ongoing after this period, INPEX will continue to consult with these persons until INPEX believes that it has provided sufficient evidence/justification to close the consultation.
Enquiry Boundary	Generated by overlaying all INPEX's modelling outputs for offshore oil spill scenarios related to current active INPEX EPs. The geographical area within the Enquiry Boundary is used as the basis for identifying those to be included in INPEX's register of persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities.
Environment	OPGGS (E) Regulations defines this as: (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and (b) natural and physical resources; and (c) the qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas; and (d) the heritage value of places; and includes the social, economic and cultural features of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d).

Term	Definition
Environment that may be affected (EMBA)	This is the environment that may be affected as outlined in the OPGGS (E) Regulations. The spatial extent of the EMBA is determined from stochastic spill modelling using hydrocarbon exposure thresholds appropriate for the assessment of social/economic/cultural and ecological impacts (Table 3-2). Note, the EMBA does not define the area of affect to a relevant person's functions, interest or activities, but instead it is used as an initial input to develop a broad list of possible relevant persons that may be affected in a geographical area for the activity. Each relevant person is then further assessed in direct context of the effect the activity may have on their own specific functions, interests and activities.
EP Draft Register	A register of potentially relevant persons that may require consultation, developed for each activity specific EP and pre-populated ahead of the relevant person identification workshop.
Functions	In relation to subregulation 25(1) (d), functions refer to a power or duty to do something.
Interests	In relation to subregulation 25(1) (d), interests represent a connection to the values described in the EP. Any interest possessed by an individual, whether or not the interest amounts to a legal right or is a proprietary or financial interest or relates to reputation. However, an interest does not extend to general public interest in an activity[4,9].
Objection	A reason or argument that asserts that there are potential adverse impacts arising from the petroleum or greenhouse gas activities to which the EP relates.
Overlap	Extend over so as to cover partly.
Petroleum/Greenhouse Gas Activity	A planned offshore petroleum or greenhouse gas storage activity for which an EP is required. This also includes activities undertaken in the event of an emergency condition such as oil spill response.
Reasonable period	A reasonable time for relevant persons to identify the effect of a proposed activity on their functions, interests or activities and make a response detailing their objections or claims. INPEX generally defines a reasonable period for a relevant person to review and provide an initial response (i.e. the Consultation Period) as being 40 business days (eight weeks), subject to the nature and scale of the proposed activity. Where dialogue with relevant persons is ongoing after this period, INPEX will continue to consult with these persons until INPEX believes that it has provided sufficient evidence/justification to close the consultation (i.e. they have been provided sufficient information and reasonable time).

[9] Appeal Decision, paragraphs at [151] and [154].

Term	Definition
Reasonable attempt	During the Consultation Period, INPEX will make all reasonable attempts to contact all identified relevant persons for the EP (where a reasonable and workable avenue exists). Recognising that specific consultation methods of engagement and ways to share information may be more appropriate for certain groups of relevant persons.
Relevant matter	A matter raised that has been assessed as being relevant to the petroleum/greenhouse gas activity (refer to Section 3.4.2), comprises a request to INPEX for further relevant information, or provides information to INPEX that is relevant to the activity or the EP.
Relevant person	Can be a person, organisation, department, agency or authority that falls within one of the categories defined by subregulation 25(1) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations.
Subject matter experts (SMEs)	Specialists from within INPEX such as Aboriginal Affairs, Government Affairs, Environment team members and other technical experts relative to an activity.
Values	Values within an EP are broadly defined as: • Natural values—habitats, species and ecological communities within the EMBA. • Cultural values—living and cultural heritage recognising Indigenous beliefs, practices and obligations for country, places of cultural significance and cultural heritage sites within the EMBA. • Heritage values—non-Indigenous heritage within the EMBA that has aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance. • Socio-economic values— people, communities and/or businesses that operate within the EMBA.

3 IDENTIFICATION OF RELEVANT PERSONS AND CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY

When an EP is required, the process outlined in the following section will be followed. This section describes INPEX's process to identify relevant persons and develop forms of consultation in relation to each EP. An overview of the approach to relevant person determination and consultation is shown in Figure 3-1.

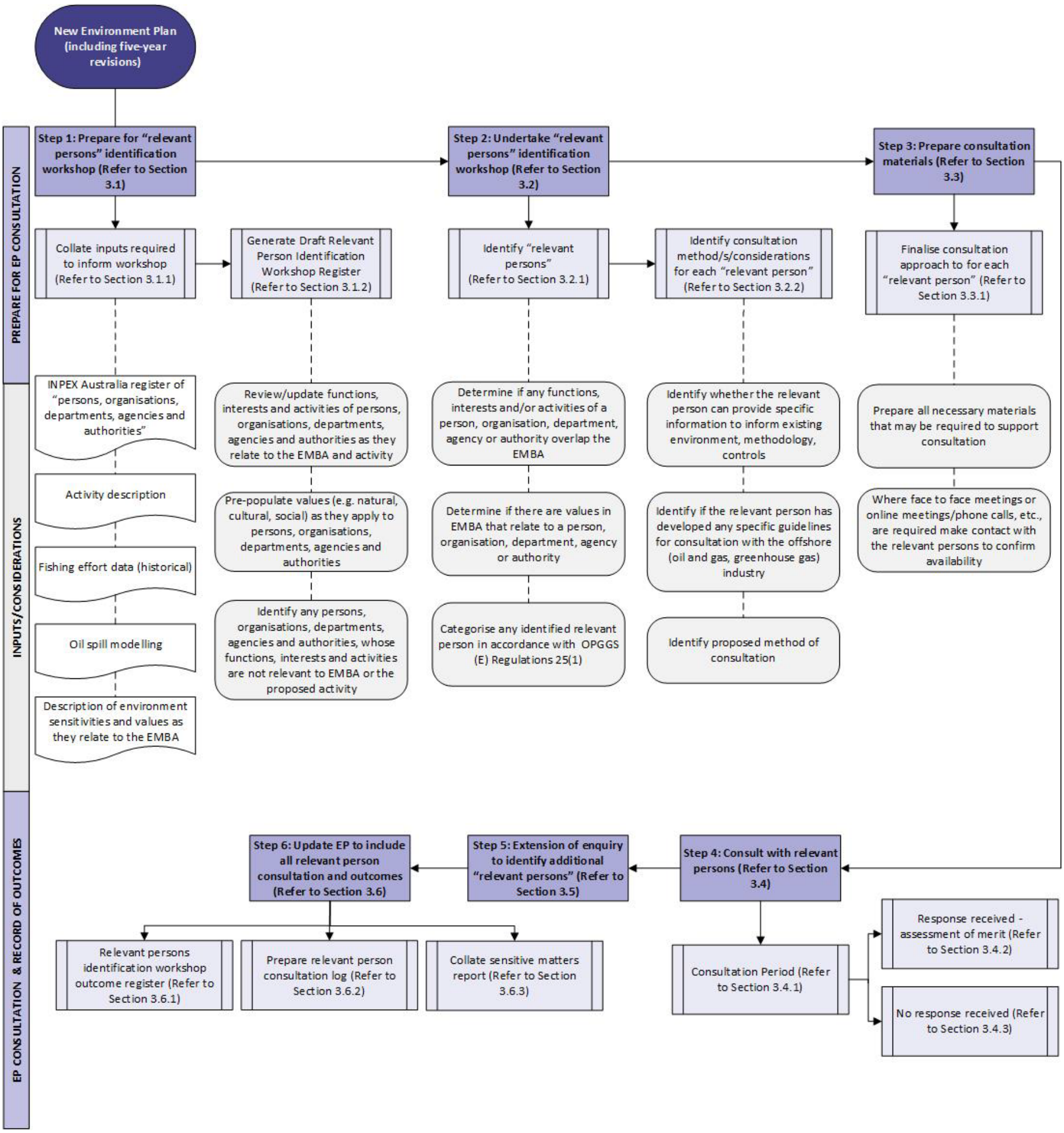


Figure 3-1: Overall approach to relevant person determination and consultation

3.1 Step 1 – Prepare for relevant persons identification workshop

Prior to undertaking a workshop to identify relevant persons for the purpose of EP consultation, a number of inputs are required. Preparation of these inputs, described in Section 3.1.1, may take several weeks to collate and this time should be allowed for when preparing for the workshop. Once the input data has been compiled it will be used as the basis for pre-population of the draft register of relevant persons for an EP (refer Section 3.1.2) prior to the relevant persons identification workshop (refer Section 3.2).

INPEX's health, safety, security, environment and quality (HSSEQ) policy applies to all INPEX controlled activities in Australia and specifies the minimum expectations for environmental performance. In accordance with Regulation 24(a) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations, and to align with INPEX's HSSEQ policy, maintaining trust with stakeholders is identified to be of key importance with respect to undertaking EP consultation. Stakeholder fatigue can be considered as apathy, disengagement, or weariness experienced by stakeholders due to being repeatedly asked for input, consultation, or participation in various engagement activities. It can also arise when stakeholders are asked to participate in multiple engagements by many companies operating independently.

In an attempt to prevent stakeholder fatigue, the consideration of streamlining processes to maximise the quality and effectiveness of engagement with relevant persons should be undertaken. These include consideration of the nature and scale of each activity, the grouping of similar activities in similar locations so that EP consultation campaigns are applicable across multiple EPs and meet the requirements of the OPGGS (E) Regulations. The outcomes and learnings from ongoing dialogue with stakeholders may also be carried forward for future campaigns so that the consultation process can be optimised to avoid repetitive requests and poor coordination, which may ultimately reduce participation.

To reduce stakeholder fatigue, during the preparation of an EP, INPEX may use feedback obtained from stakeholders during ongoing dialogue and/or simultaneous consultation for other similar activities where they can be grouped both spatially and temporally. Triggers for when it may be appropriate to group EP consultation periods may include:

- if planned activities for multiple EPs will occur within the same permit boundary or are in the same location
- if the EPs describe and assess the same unplanned spill scenarios
- if the EMBA for an EP is a smaller subset of a larger EMBA.

3.1.1 Workshop inputs

INPEX register of persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities

The **Enquiry Boundary** for identifying persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities was defined by overlaying all modelling outputs for offshore oil spill scenarios related to current active INPEX EPs. The extent of this is shown in Figure 3-2.

INPEX maintains a comprehensive register that includes persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities that have the potential to fall within; or have jurisdiction over matters within the Enquiry Boundary.

This extensive register was developed for INPEX by an external consultant that specialises in consultation and community relations. The register includes existing INPEX contacts that have been consulted with during the development and operation of the Ichthys Project (since 2008). Other persons have been identified and included in the register based on previous relationships with INPEX and/or proximity to offshore oil spills.

Categories in the register include Government departments, agencies and authorities, local government authorities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members, commercial fishing licence holders, businesses, environmental organisations (non-government) and other offshore (oil and gas or greenhouse gas) titleholders. Various data sources were used to identify the persons, organisation, departments, agencies or authorities within the Enquiry Boundary, these are presented in Table 3-1 for each category.

The register includes contact details and a general description for each entity. Where possible, the register includes alternative contact details/mechanisms.

The register is maintained by INPEX Corporate Affairs function with input from environmental specialists and other technical subject matter experts (SMEs). The register is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure it remains current and accurate, as outlined in Section 5.2.1. The review considers name changes (e.g. government agencies, government ministers, changes in key personnel), new persons and organisations that have been identified as potentially relevant since the previous review of the register.

The content of the register is used to generate a new draft register of potentially relevant persons that may require consultation as part of the development of a specific EP (**EP Draft Register**). The EP Draft Register is reviewed and populated during relevant person identification workshops that are held for all new EPs, as detailed in Section 3.1.2.



The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Figure 3-2: Enquiry Boundary

Table 3-1: Data sources used to identify persons, organisations, departments, agencies and/or authorities

Category	Data sources	Logic applied in relation to the enquiry boundary list
Government departments, agencies and authorities	The following data sources were used to determine potentially relevant Government departments, agencies and authorities : • http://www.directory.gov.au/departments-and-agencies • https://www.wa.gov.au/agency • https://nt.gov.au/about-government/government-agencies • Relevant Decision Makers (nopta.gov.au)	Agencies and authorities, with jurisdiction and/or authority over/within the Enquiry Boundary are included, in addition to departments of the responsible State/Northern Territory ministers that are a member of the Offshore Petroleum Joint Authority for an offshore area adjacent to where a planned activity may occur.
Local Government Authorities (LGAs)	The following data sources were used to determine potentially relevant LGAs: • Find your council | NT.GOV.AU • WA Online Local Government Directory | WALGA | WALGA • https://walga.asn.au/who-we-are/corporate-governance/zones	LGAs with coastal boundaries that overlap or are adjacent to the Enquiry Boundary are included.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, Traditional Owners and Site Custodians, Native Title Representative Bodies, Prescribed Body Corporates and other relevant Indigenous community organisations	The following data sources were used to determine potentially relevant Indigenous peoples and community organisations: • Review of the Tipakalippa Judgement and Appeal Decision • Relevant data previously obtained by INPEX. • Input from internal and external technical SMEs. • National Native Title Tribunal Register of Native Title Claims and Determinations http://www.nntt.gov.au/Pages/Home-Page.aspx. • Prescribed Body Corporate website https://www.nativetitle.org.au. • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples ranger groups https://www.countryneedspeople.org.au/what_are_indigenous_rangers • Values of marine parks | Australian Marine Parks (parksaustralia.gov.au) • Joint management in the Kimberley - Google My Maps • Joint management in the south-west Kimberley and Pilbara - Google My Maps	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples that have Native Title claims or determinations, and / or coastal boundaries including possible sea country that overlap or adjacent to the Enquiry Boundary are included. This may also include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Ranger Groups within the Enquiry Boundary.

Category	Data sources	Logic applied in relation to the enquiry boundary list
	• Individuals who self-identify as relevant (if any).	
Commercial fishing (licence holders, fisheries, associations/councils) and recreational fishing associations	The following data sources were used to determine potentially relevant commercial and recreational fishers and associated organisations: • Use of Fishery GIS layers to determine overlapping Commonwealth, State and Territory fishery management areas. • Request to Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Fisheries Branch for licence holder details. • Request to Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade - Fisheries Division for licence holder details. • Request to the Australian Fishery Management Authority (AFMA) for licence holder details. • AFMA list of fishing industry associations (Petroleum industry consultation with the commercial fishing industry | Australian Fisheries Management Authority (afma.gov.au). • Fisheries Research Development Commission list of commercial fisheries related organisations, industry councils, recreational fishing organisations (Useful links | FRDC).	Commercial fishery management areas and recreational fishing association boundaries that overlap the Enquiry Boundary are included.
Businesses	The following data sources were used to determine potentially relevant Chambers of Commerce's, fishing charters and tourism operators: • Operator data previously obtained by INPEX • Google Maps.	Businesses within the Enquiry Boundary that rely on the ocean for business and tourism operators along coast that might be affected due to an environmental incident (e.g. coastal accommodation and tour providers etc.) are included.
Oil and gas or greenhouse gas titleholders	The following data sources were used to determine potentially relevant oil and gas or greenhouse gas titleholders: • NOPTA title search and use of interactive map (https://public.neats.nopta.gov.au/Map). • Australian Securities & Investments Commission (ASIC Home | ASIC)	Active titleholders that overlap the Enquiry Boundary are included.

Category	Data sources	Logic applied in relation to the enquiry boundary list
Environmental organisations (non-government)	The following data source was used to determine potentially relevant environmental organisations: • Google search for those with an active interest in areas of WA and the NT.	Those with advocacy functions in relation to WA and NT marine and coastal environments.

EP activity description

The environment team member responsible for the development of the EP will engage with the relevant INPEX department (e.g., drilling, subsurface, operations, etc.) to define the activity description applicable to the proposed activity. The activity description should include as much quantified information as practicable, including the scope and extent of the activity, timing, duration, and location. This should provide an understanding of the nature and scale of the activity with respect to emissions, discharges and wastes and how they may interact with the receiving environment.

The activity description is used to help provide context to the workshop attendees. It provides information on types of activities, duration and timing/schedule to help ascertain how the activity may potentially impact on those with functions, interest or activities in the EMBA.

EP activity specific oil spill modelling

Oil spill modelling will be obtained for the proposed activity. This defines the outer extent of the EMBA which represents the environment that may be affected in an emergency condition oil spill scenario e.g. the furthest a spill could go based on stochastic modelling. The method of identifying the outer boundary of the EMBA is highly conservative as it is based on hundreds of modelled scenarios that are overlain to create the EMBA.

The EMBA boundary is used by workshop attendees to identify if persons, organisation, department, agencies or authorities have functions, interest or activities that overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA and therefore may be identified as relevant persons.

The oil spill thresholds used to define an EMBA are presented in Table 3-2. Note, whilst shoreline contact is considered, it is not the determining basis for identifying relevant persons. The oil spill model algorithms use many conservative assumptions including dispersion rates, entrainment rates and biological degradation rates, which collectively result in an over-prediction of entrained oil concentrations over large distances. The consequence of these conservative assumptions results in the over-estimation of the volumes of oil being calculated by the model, to be arriving at a shoreline.

In addition, the model algorithms include multiple conservative assumptions related to the processes of oil stranding on a shoreline, including over calculation of oil-patches arriving on a shoreline, simplification of shoreline contours, absence of wetting/drying effects and realistic intertidal zone widths, which may be large in areas with higher tidal ranges and/or gradual slopes. The outcome of this combination of factors is very likely to be resulting in the model over-reporting locations of shoreline contact. Further details on the limitations of oil spill modelling are provided in Appendix A.

Table 3-2: Oil spill thresholds applicable to the EMBA

Oil state	Threshold	Description
Surface oil	1 g/m^2	Equivalent to a rainbow sheen on the water surface, no ecological impacts.
Entrained oil	100 ppb	Approximates potential toxic effects, sublethal effects to sensitive species.
Dissolved oil	50 ppb	Approximates potential toxic effects, sublethal effects to sensitive species.

Oil state	Threshold	Description
Shoreline contact	10 g/m^2	Equivalent to 2 teaspoons of oil per square metre, no ecological impacts.

Description of the existing environment

An "Existing Environment" reference document has been developed and is maintained by INPEX's Environment team that describes the environmental values within an area off northern Australia. The area has been defined by overlaid EMBAs associated with INPEX offshore activities. This reference document is used to form the basis of the existing environment section for all new INPEX EPs.

The existing environment document is compiled using published scientific literature and publicly available scientific data, ensuring data is relevant and current. Information sources include, but are not limited, to the following:

- EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW))
- Relevant Marine Park Management Plans published by State, Territory and/or Commonwealth Departments
- Conservation Management Plans (recovery plans and advice) published by DCCEEW
- Searches of Commonwealth, State and Territory heritage registers (may include world heritage, national heritage, underwater cultural heritage databases) administered by the relevant Commonwealth, State and/or Territory Departments
- Searches of sacred sites registers administered by the relevant Commonwealth, State and/or Territory Departments
- Searches of Aboriginal land and Native Title registers administered by the relevant Commonwealth, State and/or Territory Departments including the National Native Title Tribunal Register of Claims and Determination GIS database
- Published healthy country management plans and marine park management plans that may include descriptions of cultural values
- Published ecological survey monitoring data or scientific studies (including water and sediment quality)
- Craft Tracking System (Australian Maritime Safety Authority vessel tracking data).

The existing environment document contains GIS mapping that may be suitable for use in the identification of relevant persons workshop. Existing maps will be reviewed in relation to the proposed activity and associated oil spill modelling and updated as required.

The existing environment document is used by workshop attendees to identify potential environmental values applicable to those that have functions, interest or activities within the EMBA and therefore may be relevant persons.

Fishing effort data

Fishing effort data can be used in the workshop to assist with the identification of relevant commercial fisheries that may be active within the EMBA. Fisheries can be distinguished between those that:

- may overlap the area of the planned activity; and
- overlap the EMBA but not the area of the planned activity.

Historic fishing effort data gathered during the development and consultation for previous INPEX EPs may also be utilised when preparing for the relevant persons identification workshop.

Databases, fishery reports or publications developed/maintained by relevant Commonwealth/State/Territory departments, may be able to provide fishing effort, catch and seasonality data. Where data is not up to date, a request for current data may be required.

3.1.2 Pre-population of draft register of relevant persons for the EP

In preparation for the relevant persons identification workshop, a copy of the latest version of the INPEX register of all persons, organisations, departments, agencies or authorities is to be requested from Corporate Affairs by the environmental advisor responsible for the preparation of the EP.

The following steps will be undertaken when preparing a new draft register prior to the relevant person identification workshop:

1. Create draft Relevant Person Identification Workshop Register (Draft EP Register): Pre-populate relevant person identification workshop with latest INPEX register of persons, organisations, departments, agencies or authorities.
2. Review the functions, interests and activities of each person, organisation, department, agency or authority in context of the proposed activity and environment that may be affected (i.e. the EMBA) by the activity.
3. Pre-populate the draft register with any environmental values (natural, heritage, cultural or socio-economic) as they apply to a person, organisation, department, agency or authority. Note, not all will necessarily have a value that applies.
4. Identify persons, organisations, departments, agencies or authorities, whose functions, interests or activities are not relevant to EMBA or the proposed activity and include a reason for omission and lack of relevancy in the register. For example, a fishery management area that does not overlap the EMBA would be omitted. Similarly, a government agency/authority/department with no function in relation to the activity or location of the activity would also be omitted. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples may also be omitted if the boundary of any native title claim areas are a significant distance (i.e. over 200 km) from the planned activities associated with an EP. In such instances the consideration of potential impact pathways on functions, interests or activities will be documented and presented within the activity-specific EP.

3.2 Step 2 – Undertake relevant persons identification workshop

The workshop will utilise the inputs described in Section 3.1.1, including GIS mapping.

Workshop attendees will include relevant SMEs from across INPEX including Corporate Affairs, Environment, and Aboriginal Affairs.

A workshop facilitator will record attendance at the workshop and retain all records for future audit/inspection.

The following questions and prompts are provided to help guide the discussion during the workshop:

- Does the function, interest or activities of the person, organisation, department, agency or authority overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA?
- Are there any values within the EMBA that the person, organisation, department, agency or authority may be interested in?
- Has the person, organisation, department, agency or authority previously provided information to INPEX regarding their potential for relevancy for an EP that is at the same location or for a similar activity?
- Does the relevant person have any specific information needs?

The output of the workshop is a completed register of all relevant persons that need to be consulted about the proposed activity that includes a summary of the specific information needs.

3.2.1 Identify relevant persons

The process of identifying relevant persons for a proposed activity is presented in Figure 3-3.

The initial screening question to establish if the person, organisation, department, agency or authority is a relevant person in relation to an EP, is whether they have functions, interest or activities that overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA. When considering this question during the workshop, various sources of information as described in Section 3.1.1, will be used.

Where there is overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA, the person, organisation, department, agency or authority is identified as a relevant person. Once identified, each relevant person shall be classified into one of the categories as defined by subregulation 25(1) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations and presented in Table 3-4.

Where there is no affect on a relevant person's functions, interest or activities, the person, organisation, department, agency or authority is not considered a relevant person for the EP.

INPEX maintains information on proposed activities on their publicly accessible website and where the EP relates to an exploration activity, the person, organisation, department, agency or authority has an opportunity to provide feedback during the public comment period in accordance with Regulation 30 of the OPGGS (E) Regulations.

If INPEX considers that the person, organisation, department, agency or authority, although not a relevant person, may be able to provide input into the development of the EP they can be categorised as a relevant person under subregulation 25(1) (e) *any other person or organisation that the titleholder considers relevant*.

In addition, in circumstances where there is uncertainty as to whether the functions, interests or activities of a person, organisation, department, agency or authority may be affected by the activity (e.g. those adjacent to the EMBA), then these persons are categorised as a relevant person under subregulation 25(1) (e) *any other person or organisation that the titleholder considers relevant.*

Table 3-3 presents factors that INPEX considers when assessing relevance of a person, organisation, department, agency or authority.

It is acknowledged that through either the process of consulting with a relevant person or via the extension of enquiry process (Section 3.5), additional relevant persons may be brought to INPEX's attention. In these scenarios, newly identified relevant persons will be consulted in the manner described in this methodology. Further, the new relevant persons will be added to the universal list in preparation for future EPs.

Relevant persons identified are then consulted in the most appropriate manner. Those that are identified as not relevant but have expressed an interest in INPEX activities can be directed to INPEX's website or where applicable, informed of the public comment process for exploration EPs.

During the consultation process, new information may become available to inform the extent of effect of an activity on a relevant person's functions, interests or activities, which may result in an identified relevant person being removed from the relevant persons list. For example, a relevant person identified by INPEX, may advise that they do not believe they are relevant, or new information may become available which further informs/clarifies a relevant person's actual functions, interests or activities which are not to the extent as previously perceived by INPEX during the initial selection process.

Table 3-3: Factors considered when assessing relevance of a person, organisation, department, agency or authority

Person, organisation, department, agency or authority	Factors considered
Government departments, agencies and authorities	Government agencies and authorities defined under subregulation 25(1) (a), are deemed relevant where their functions or activities overlap the EMBA. Relevant persons defined under subregulation 25(1) (b) and (c), are limited to departments of responsible State/Northern Territory ministers that are a member of the Offshore Petroleum Joint Authority for the offshore area adjacent to where the planned activity would occur.
Local Government Authorities (LGAs)	Only LGAs with coastal boundaries and where shoreline contact is predicted are deemed relevant. Consideration is given to whether an LGA is located in an area of INPEX's long-term areas of operational presence.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, Traditional Owners and Site Custodians, Native Title Representative Bodies, Prescribed Body Corporates and other relevant Indigenous community organisations	INPEX acknowledges the tradition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples includes a cultural and spiritual connection to their land and waters and that communal cultural interests, including sea country, could extend into an EMBA. These groups may have interests if they overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA. When considering the inherent conservatism of the EMBA, the likelihood of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples having an interest that may be affected by the proposed activities (if such groups do have sea country or other interests) becomes increasingly unlikely with increasing distance from the coastline. PBCs/Native Title Representative Bodies/Organisations representing Aboriginal people who are not associated with coastal areas are excluded. Where the functions, interests of activities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples overlap an EMBA they would be considered as relevant persons (category 25(1)(d)).

Person, organisation, department, agency or authority	Factors considered
	Where the functions, interests of activities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are adjacent (defined as *close to or near something, often physically touching or sharing a boundary*)to an EMBA, they would be considered as relevant persons (category 25(1) (e)). Consideration is given to whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, Traditional Owners and Site Custodians, Native Title Representative Bodies, Prescribed Body Corporates or other organisation is located in an area of INPEX's long-term areas of operational presence.
Commercial fishing (licence holders, fisheries, associations/councils) and recreational fishing associations	Only those commercial fisheries with fishery management areas that overlap the EMBA are considered relevant persons. Only recreational fishing associations with activities that overlap the EMBA are considered relevant persons.
Businesses	Only businesses reliant on marine or coastal environments were considered relevant if they overlapped areas of shoreline contact or EMBA. Where a EMBA is adjacent to community with marine based businesses, business websites were reviewed to determine if they had any activities that could overlap the EMBA (e.g. fishing charter day trips). Consideration is given to whether a business is located in an area of INPEX's long-term areas of operational presence.
Oil and gas or greenhouse gas titleholders	Only those titleholders that have activities or interests that overlap or are adjacent to (within a 100km radius of) the petroleum/greenhouse title activities would occur in.
Environmental organisations (non-government)	ENGOs are limited to those with invested local interests within the area of possible consequence of the activity (i.e. state, territory and local area organisations), and other organisations that have self-identified as being relevant due to a specific function, interest or activity that directly relates to the possible consequences of the activity. ENGOs acting as a legal service are not considered relevant; however, persons they represent may be, where their functions, interests or activities directly relate to the possible consequences of the activity.

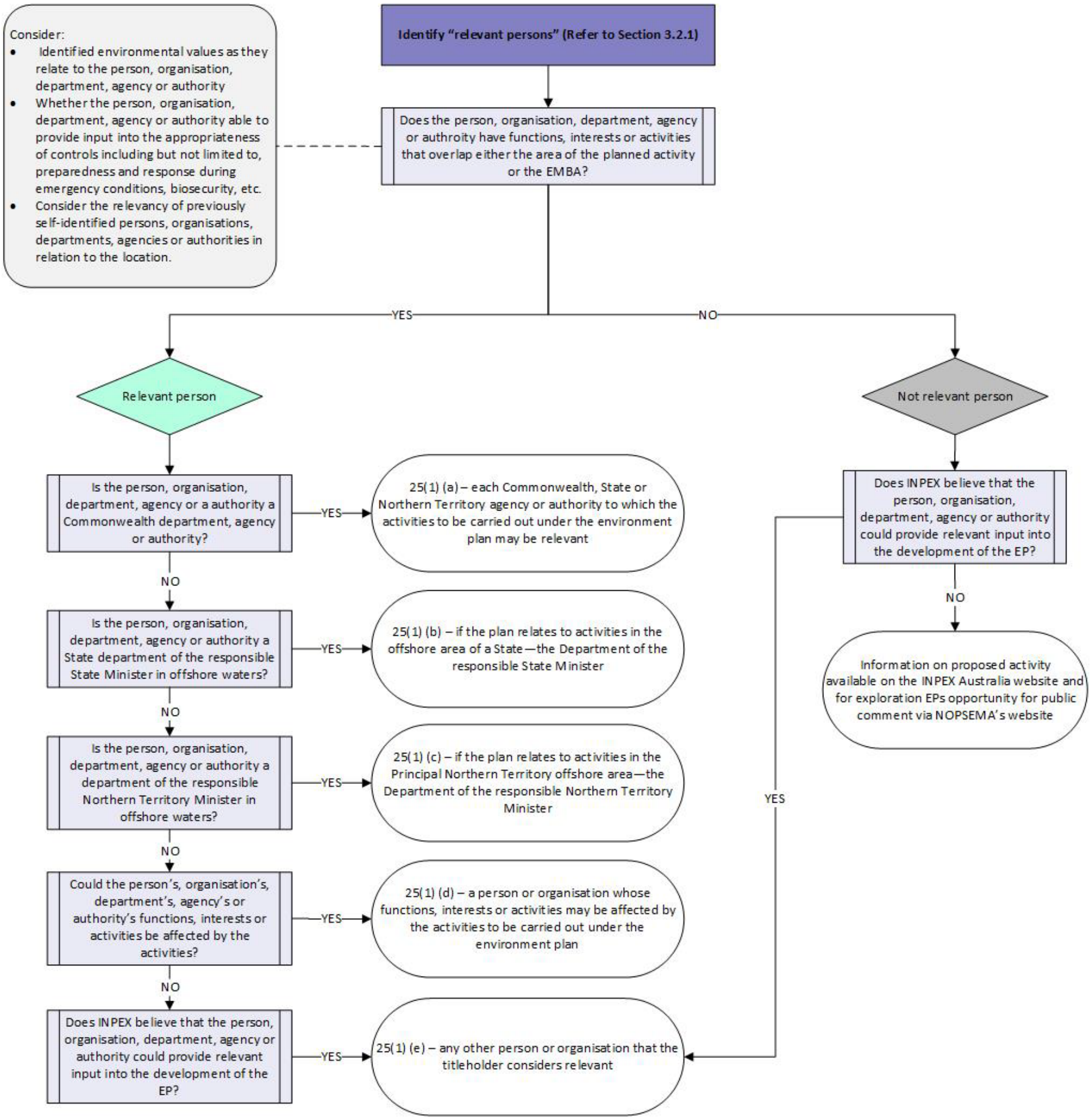


Figure 3-3: Determination of relevant persons

Table 3-4: Definition of relevant persons

Category	Definition	Examples of relevant persons	General consultation approach
25(1) (a)	Each Commonwealth, State or Northern Territory agency or authority to which the activities to be carried out under the environment plan may be relevant	This category includes, but is not limited to: • Commonwealth agencies or authorities such as DCCEEW-Underwater cultural heritage branch, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry-Biosecurity branch, the Australian Maritime Safety Authority, the Department of Defence, the Director of National Parks, etc. • State or Territory agencies or authorities such as the NT Department of Lands, Planning and Environment, NT Department of Logistics and Infrastructure, WA Department of Transport, WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, etc.	Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory agencies or authorities maybe be consulted at a high level using a basic factsheet or may receive detailed information specific to their functions, interests or activities.
25(1) (b)	If the plan relates to activities in the offshore area of a State—the Department of the responsible State Minister	This category refers to the responsible State Minister who is a member of the Offshore Petroleum Joint Authority. In WA this is the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.	Departments of relevant responsible ministers may receive a basic factsheet or may receive detailed information specific to their functions, interests or activities.
25(1) (c)	If the plan relates to activities in the Principal Northern Territory offshore area—the Department of the responsible Northern Territory Minister	This category refers to the responsible Northern Territory Minister who is a member of the Offshore Petroleum Joint Authority for the NT; the Department of Mining and Energy.	Departments of relevant responsible ministers may receive a basic factsheet or may receive detailed information specific to their functions, interests or activities.

Category	Definition	Examples of relevant persons	General consultation approach
25(1) (d)	A person or organisation whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the environment plan.	This category includes relevant persons such as Aboriginal land councils/body corporate representatives, industry (e.g. commercial fishing, tourism) representative bodies, other industries (e.g. fisheries, petroleum) that overlap with the EMBA, etc.	Different consultation approaches may be required for certain relevant persons in this category (refer to Section 3.3.1). This may range from high level basic factsheets, to the provision of detailed information on the activity location and timing. Meetings (e.g. community, town hall or in-person) may be required and cultural considerations may need to be taken into account. Note that initial consultation, as a first line of enquiry may be sought with Aboriginal land councils/body corporate or industry representatives which may then facilitate further identification and engagement with other relevant persons.
25(1) (e)	Any other person or organisation that the titleholder considers relevant.	This category may be used for example where the functions, interests of activities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are adjacent (defined as *close to or near something, often physically touching or sharing a boundary*) to an EMBA.	Other persons the titleholder considers relevant maybe be consulted at a high-level using a basic factsheet or may receive detailed information, including timing of activities, specific to their functions, interests or activities.

3.2.2 Identify consultation requirements specific to each relevant person

Once assessed as relevant, during the workshop, any specific requirements for consultation with relevant persons should be established. Government departments, agencies and authorities may have guidelines applicable to the offshore industry on how they wish to be consulted and what information they require. For example, this may require the completion of a proforma or specific GIS mapping to highlight the location of the proposed activity.

During the workshop, the potential for a relevant person to provide INPEX with specific information that can be used to support the development of the EP should also be considered. This may include scientific or other information to support the existing environment section. In addition, the appropriate method of consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons will be discussed and agreed. This will ensure that consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons, is effective and undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner and in accordance with the INPEX Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Engagement Standard (0000-A0-STD-60006).

INPEX utilises a range of tools to consult with relevant persons in the most appropriate manner considering best practice standards and codes of practice. For a proposed activity, identified relevant persons may be consulted using one or more of the following methods:

- high level factsheets/summaries/letters
- phone calls and emails
- meetings (community, town hall or in-person) and briefings with presentation slides, handouts
- focus groups with particular community groupings
- detailed descriptions of proposed controls
- GIS mapping highlighting values in relation to a relevant person's functions, interest, or activities
- provision of specific information as outlined in guidance material issued by certain relevant persons (refer to Section 3.3.1).

INPEX's strategy is to develop and maintain long-term relationships with stakeholders (including relevant persons) in areas where INPEX has an operational presence, both onshore and offshore, which may result in consultation and engagement at levels above and beyond that required for the purposes of compliance with the OPGGS (E) Regulations.

INPEX uses the categories and descriptors presented in Table 3-5 and Table 3-6 to ensure that potentially relevant persons receive appropriate consultation materials.

Table 3-5: Consultation categories for relevant persons

Category	Description of category
Category 1	Relevant persons who may be affected directly by planned activities. Relevant persons who have published / known requirements on how they wish to be consulted with.
Category 2	Relevant persons who may be affected directly by unplanned activities (within the EMBA). Relevant persons who require information regarding unplanned activities (i.e. spills).

Category	Description of category
Category 3	Other relevant persons who may be indirectly impacted by the activities or have interests. Includes relevant persons who are not known to INPEX but may make themselves known through the extended enquiry (refer to Section 3.3).

Table 3-6: Consultation strategy level

Consultation strategy level	Description of strategy
Level A	Work with relevant person to ensure targeted and tailored information is provided to enable an effective consultation process. This may include meetings or presentations, scheduled phone calls and specific information. As appropriate, direct engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons may be undertaken to co-design consultation approaches.
Level B	Specific information based on known information needs (e.g. published industry guidance notes or proformas outlining what information a relevant person wishes to receive). May require ongoing, iterative consultation over an extended period of time. As appropriate, direct engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons may be undertaken to co-design consultation approaches.
Level C	Broader, higher level consultation. This may include emailed factsheets or information, with access to EP summary website or similar.
Level D	Extended enquiry – advertisements in newspapers throughout Australia, social media/media information directing people to an EP summary website.

Unascertainable relevant persons

In some cases INPEX may identify a group of relevant persons that may be potentially affected; however, is unable to confirm individual contact details as these are not ascertainable [10], through normal mechanisms (e.g. associated government agencies, organisations or groups who hold these details or who can advise who these individuals are). As such consulting with such relevant persons is not capable of being discharged within a reasonable time due to the "*opacity as to the identity of those with whom consultations are to take place*"[10].

The opportunity exists for such persons to contact INPEX, via the publicly accessible INPEX Australia website.

[10] Appeal Decision, paragraph [136].

3.3 Step 3 – Prepare for relevant person consultation

Prior to preparing materials for consultation, the Corporate Affairs function will review the consultation methods proposed in workshop and finalise the consultation approach for each relevant person. Depending on the nature and scale of the activity and the complexity of consultation with relevant persons, a specific consultation strategy may be developed. Where meetings (either in-person or via other means) are required, the relevant person should be contacted to ascertain availability.

Where consultation for several EPs/proposed activities is required in a similar timeframe, an overall strategy to consultation will be considered to avoid relevant person 'fatigue'. Examples where this may be appropriate include:

- where multiple, but different, proposed activities are occurring in the same geographical area and permit area within a similar timeframe. For example, a seismic and drilling campaign are proposed in the same permit area within short succession of each other.
- where similar proposed activities are required in the same geographical location but different permit areas. For example, two separate exploration drilling campaigns are proposed in different permits, but within the same geographical location.

In accordance with subregulation 25(2) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations, when developing consultation materials, the following information will be provided:

- A summary of the activity description including location, timing and duration including distances from the Australian coastline and a map with coordinates listed.
- A high-level description of the environment that may be exposed in relation to values associated with the EMBA such as marine protected areas, protected species habitats, socio-economic and cultural features etc.
- A summary of potential impacts associated with the activity including a high-level description of emissions, discharges and wastes.
- A summary of management controls to be implemented.

3.3.1 Specific consultation approaches and information requirements for certain relevant persons

Relevant persons who have indicated specific information needs

Some relevant persons have developed guidance documents or have information on their websites, which outline specific information they require from a titleholder during EP consultation. Any specific guidance will be identified during the relevant persons identification workshop (refer to Section 3.2.2). When preparing consultation materials for such relevant persons any guidance should be reviewed to ensure all requested relevant information is provided.

Other petroleum or greenhouse gas titleholders

Given that other titleholders understand the offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas industry and the potential consequences of associated activities; INPEX will only notify titleholders who either overlap the planned activities or have permits within a 100 km radius of the location of the activity (the permit the activity is occurring in). Some titleholders may be notified directly by INPEX and others, where relevant, may be notified via established joint venture partner communication arrangements. Note, INPEX will not necessarily follow-up with other titleholders, unless there is the potential they could be affected directly by the proposed activity (i.e. by simultaneous operations or concurrent operations).

Commercial fishers

Fishers whose fishing management area overlaps the planned activity or EMBA, but where there is no actual fishing effort are provided less information (i.e. they would be sent the basic fact sheet). Whereas fishers that are active in the planned activity area or are active in close proximity to this area, would be provided with more detailed specific information about the proposed activity regarding timing and durations, etc. INPEX may also request additional information from them with regards to peak timing of fishing seasons and any potential closures so this can be reflected in the EP. They may also be sent information on INPEX's claims process.

In some instances, INPEX may opt to use a third-party provider such as the West Australian Fishing Industry Council that offers a paid for service to identify fisheries that overlap the activity and relay information to them.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

INPEX's Aboriginal Affairs team will be engaged to provide guidance on culturally appropriate consultation approaches in accordance with the INPEX Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Engagement Policy (0000-A0-POL-60003) Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Engagement Standard (0000-A0-STD-60006). As appropriate, direct engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons may be undertaken to co-design consultation approaches.

INPEX will engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons in a culturally appropriate manner ensuring that local traditions, customs and protocols are considered prior to scheduling engagements. Distances that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples may need to travel to attend a meeting will also be taken into consideration.

Where possible, INPEX will engage land councils and registered prescribed body corporates recognised under the *Native Title Act* and other relevant State/Territory legislation (e.g. *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*), to facilitate consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons. This initial consultation may be used as a first line of enquiry, the outcome of which may then facilitate further identification and engagement with other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples that are relevant persons for the purposes of the EP.

INPEX may opt to use a third-party provider to identify Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons that overlap the activity and facilitate/support INPEX's consultation activities.

3.4 Step 4 – Consult with relevant persons

The process of consulting with identified relevant persons for a proposed activity is presented in Figure 3-4. The process details the recommended timeframes and provides a prompt on when, and if it is appropriate, to seek alternative methods of consultation if responses or acknowledgments are not received. Where responses are received, an assessment of relevant matters, claims or objections is undertaken so that a response can be provided and the matter considered to be addressed, enabling the consultation for development of the EP to be closed.

As described in Section 3.2.2, a number of methods of consultation may be used during consultation with relevant persons; noting that each relevant person may require a different level of information in order to make an assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interest or activities. Emails, factsheets, letters, and meeting invites issued will include a request for acknowledgement of receipt of the materials. Relevant persons shall also be informed of the timeframes associated with the Consultation Period to ensure they are aware of when the EP Consultation Period will close and can provide feedback in a timely manner.

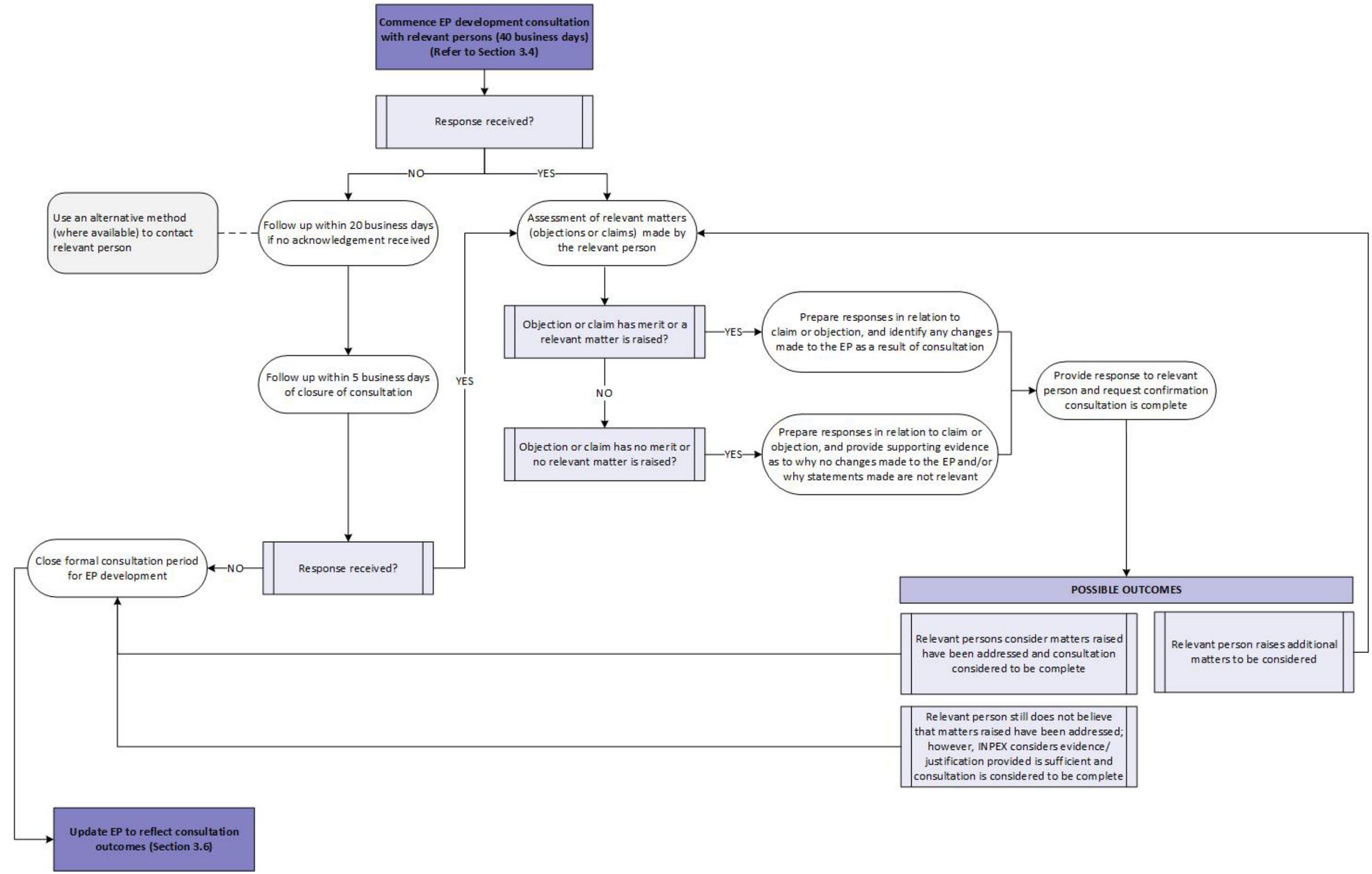


Figure 3-4: Consultation with relevant persons

3.4.1 Consultation period

Reasonable period

As defined in Table 2-2, for consultation to be effective, relevant persons need to be afforded a 'reasonable period' to identify the effect of the proposed activity.

Consultation with relevant persons during the development of an EP will generally run for 40 business days (eight weeks) (**Consultation Period)**. This duration has been identified by INPEX as reasonable time for relevant persons to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interests or activities, in accordance with the requirements of subregulation 25(3) of the OPGGS (E) Regulations and provide an initial response.

Where dialogue with relevant persons is ongoing after this period, INPEX will continue to consult with these persons until INPEX believes that it has provided sufficient evidence/justification to close the consultation.

Follow-up

If INPEX does not receive an acknowledgement of receipt or a response from relevant persons contacted, this will be followed up after 20 business days (4 weeks). If no response is received a further, and final follow-up will be undertaken 5 days prior to the closure of the Consultation Period. This will ensure that INPEX makes a reasonable attempt to contact all identified relevant persons during the preparation of an EP.

If, no acknowledgement or response is received from attempts to contact a relevant person, then INPEX may try an alternative method of contact, where this information is available. This may include phone calls, using alternative addresses or identifying an alternative contact person, or using relevant person industry body newsletters/websites (e.g. fishing bodies) to broadcast information to their members, extended enquiry process (Section 3.5), etc.

The INPEX register of persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities, should list alternative contact details for each entity where practicable.

INPEX, recognises that emailed information may be inappropriate for some relevant persons, and in some cases community, town hall or in-person meetings may be more effective.

As an additional mechanism for making a reasonable attempt to reach relevant persons, where alternative contact details are unknown, INPEX will advertise in local, regional and national newspapers ,as part of its extended enquiry (Section 3.5), during the Consultation Period. Further, the extended enquiry process will also act as a means for sharing information to identified relevant persons and providing an ongoing mechanism for feedback.

Close formal consultation period

The Consultation Period will close after 40 business days. Where dialogue with relevant persons is ongoing after this period, INPEX will continue to consult with these persons until INPEX believes that it has provided sufficient evidence/justification to close the consultation.

3.4.2 Assessment of merit for responses received

Objections or claims and relevant matters

INPEX's assessment of relevance and assessment of merit considers four broad categories:

1. **objection or claim has merit** – the objection or claim raised is relevant to both the planned activity and the relevant persons or organisations functions, activities or interests. The objection or claim has merit if there is a reasonable / scientific basis for related effects or impacts to occur and/or there is a reasonable basis for the objection or claim to be addressed in the EP.
2. **objection or claim does not have merit –** the objection or claim raised may be relevant to the planned activity or the relevant persons or organisations functions, activities or interests, however, the objection or claim raised has no credible or scientific basis.
3. **relevant matter** – the matter raised does not fit the criteria descriptions for objections or claims with/without merit. However, the matter raised is relevant to the planned activity, comprises a request to INPEX for further relevant information, or provides information to INPEX that is relevant to the activity or the EP.
4. **not a relevant matter** – correspondence does not relate to the planned activity or the relevant persons or organisations functions; interests or activities being affected by the activity. Non relevant matters may also be generic in nature with no specific issues raised (e.g. salutations, acknowledgements, meeting arrangements, etc.).

Responding to relevant persons

Upon receipt of comments made by relevant persons during the Consultation Period, INPEX will complete an assessment of merit as described in Section 3.4.2. For all comments received INPEX will draft and return responses where appropriate to the relevant persons who made the comment. INPEX's response will include the basis on which INPEX has assessed the matter to be relevant or not, and whether the objection or claim has merit.

The responses must be completed by relevant SMEs and include a reasonable/scientific justification. The responses may include a summary of changes made to the EP as a result of the objection or claim or the relevant matter raised. Information provided by relevant persons, that has been incorporated into the EP, will also be described in any responses.

Where INPEX has assessed matters to not be relevant or the objection or claim has no basis (scientific or other), then a response to explain and justify INPEX's position shall be provided to the relevant person.

INPEX shall request confirmation when providing responses to relevant persons that the matters raised have been addressed so that the Consultation Period can be considered closed.

Should new additional objections or claims, or matters be raised they will be assessed and appropriate responses made to the relevant persons as presented in Figure 3-4.

3.4.3 No responses received

Where no responses have been received from relevant persons after 40 business days (eight weeks), INPEX will close the EP development Consultation Period. The EP will be updated to reflect the outcomes of the Consultation Period as described in Section 3.6.

As noted in Section 2, relevant persons are not obligated to respond to a titleholder requests to participate in the consultation process. In cases where no response has been received from a relevant person, after relevant follow-ups, and where sufficient information and reasonable period of time has been afforded to the relevant person, INPEX will consider consultation to be closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP.

Note, relevant persons can continue to contact INPEX via the EP summary website during both the NOPSEMA assessment and implementation phases of the EP. The EP summary website includes multiple options for relevant persons to contact INPEX (e.g. via a link on the website, email, or phone).

3.5 Step 5 – Extension of enquiry to identify additional relevant persons

Through the comprehensive process described in Section 3.1 and 3.2, relevant persons for each EP specific activity will be identified. However, INPEX recognises that there may be instances where other persons, organisations, departments, agencies or authorities may consider themselves relevant and wish to be included in the consultation process. As an additional proactive step, INPEX will undertake an advertising campaign and publish information on the proposed activity to help identify any other relevant persons that may not have been identified.

The advertising campaign will include publication of notices on INPEX's website and social media channels. Notices will also be published in State/Territory and regional newspapers (as appropriate) to capture those with limited access to the internet.

Where a person, organisation, department, agency or authorities identifies themselves to INPEX via these campaigns, INPEX will use this document as a basis to:

- assess if the person, organisation, department, agency or authority is a relevant person, for the purposes of the EP (Section 3.2.1)
- if relevant, identify whether they have raised a relevant matter or objection or claim and provide a response to them (Section 3.4.2).

Further, as previously described in Section 3.4, the extended enquiry process will also act as a means for sharing information to identified relevant persons and providing an ongoing mechanism for feedback.

3.6 Step 6 – Updates to the EP to incorporate consultation feedback

The outcome of the consultation may involve an update to the EP to incorporate any appropriate information obtained by INPEX during the Consultation Period. This may include additional information presented in the existing environment section, or impact and risk evaluations. Where applicable this could include the inclusion of new controls. This is considered as part of the assessment merit of responses/information received, as described in Section 3.4.2.

3.6.1 EP relevant persons register

For transparency, the list of relevant persons identified during the workshop, as described in Section 3.2, will be presented in the EP as an appendix. This will provide a demonstration on how INPEX has assessed all persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities to confirm relevancy for the activity described in the EP.

3.6.2 Relevant persons consultation summary report

During consultation (refer Section 3.4) INPEX will retain all incoming and outgoing communications associated with the EP. A summary of consultation with relevant persons will be provided to NOPSEMA as part of the EP submission.

The consultation log will summarise feedback from relevant persons and INPEX's response to the feedback. INPEX will also present an assessment of merit for all responses received so that any objections or claims, and relevant matters as defined in Section 3.4.2, are fully considered. Where relevant matters are raised, which require an update to the EP, INPEX will include a reference to the sections of the EP that have been amended as a result of the consultation feedback.

3.6.3 Sensitive matters report

Sensitive information, as defined in Regulation 5 of the OPGGS (E) Regulations, must be submitted to NOPSEMA in a separate report (referred to as the sensitive matters report) and will not form part of the publicly available EP.

The sensitive matters report will contain a record of all consultation activities undertaken with relevant persons for the specific EP. The report will include all outgoing and incoming emails and letters, fact sheets that have been issued, meeting slides used for presentations, handout materials, meeting minutes, completed telephone call proformas and relevant persons contributions.

The sensitive matters report will contain evidence of the use of alternative methods of communication (e.g. phone calls instead of emails), for example in the event that no response or acknowledgment of receipt of consultation materials is received.

A central consultation email inbox will be established and also a repository for saving all relevant files that can be used to collate the sensitive matters report.

4 ONGOING CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

INPEX recognises that consultation with relevant persons in relation to activities covered by an EP is an iterative process.

In order to facilitate ongoing consultation INPEX will maintain a dedicated webpage for active EPs. This will provide identified relevant persons and any new relevant persons an opportunity to provide feedback during the implementation of the EP.

Where a person, organisation, department, agency or authority is identified by INPEX post-EP development (refer Figure 4-1), INPEX will use this document as a basis to:

- assess if the person, organisation, department, agency or authority is a relevant person, for the purposes of the EP
- if relevant, identify whether they have raised a relevant matter or objection or claim and provide a response to them (making any updates to the EP where required)
- if not relevant, assess whether they should be directed to the INPEX Community Grievance Procedure (0000-A0-PRC-60026).

In addition to the above, relevant persons may have requested to be informed of certain events or stages of the activity during the implementation of the EP. These requirements are described in the implementation strategy of the EP as commitments and commonly include notifications of start and end dates for an activity, or notifications in the event of an oil spill.

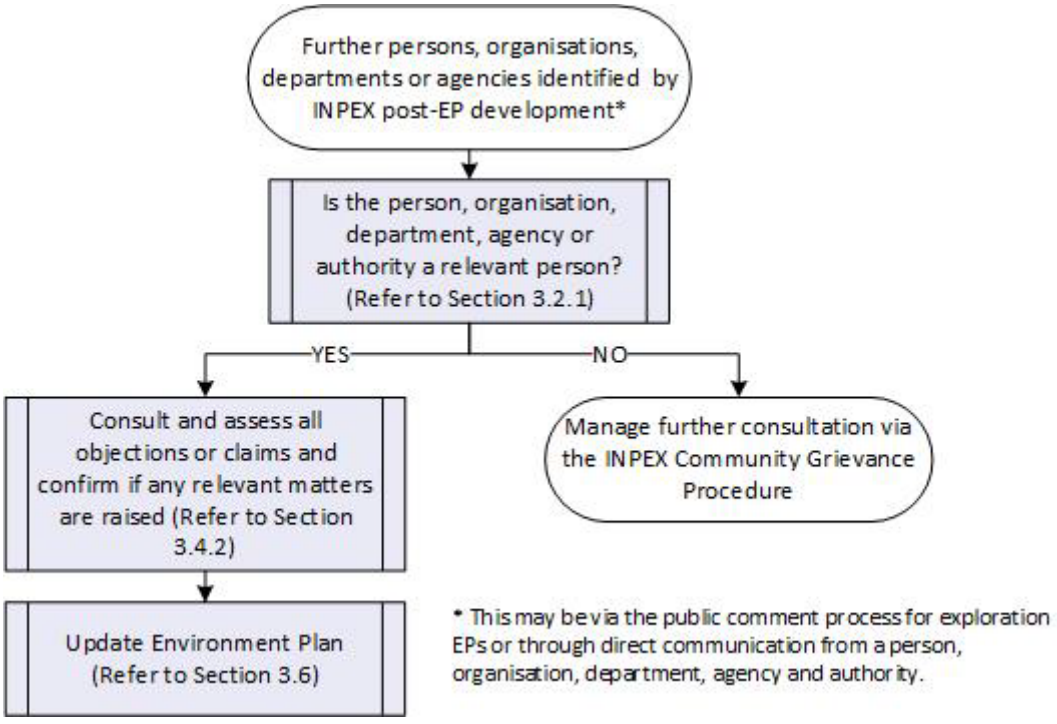


Figure 4-1: Ongoing consultation post-EP development

5 REVIEW OF RELEVANT PERSONS IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE

5.1 Review of this document

INPEX's Environment team is responsible for initiating the review process for this document.

This document shall be reviewed at a minimum frequency as stated in the INPEX Business Management System Standard, (currently at least every three (3) years).

The following shall also trigger a review of this document:

- a relevant change to applicable Australian legislation or regulations
- feedback from audits and/or inspections (internal and external).

5.2 Review of inputs

5.2.1 Maintenance and update of INPEX register of persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities

INPEX will review its existing register of persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities on the following basis:

- Annual review of all entities in the register
- Ad-hoc review of register in instances including, but not limited to, the following:
  - change in structure of Government departments, agencies or authorities
  - change in person or organisation contact details
  - notifications received from any entity, which may impact the accuracy of the register
  - as requested by any relevant SME within INPEX.

INPEX will maintain an up-to-date and fit-for-purpose register of persons, organisations, departments, agencies and authorities, to a practicable and reasonable extent.

APPENDIX A: TECHNICAL NOTE - RPS

Response to INPEX questions on Oil Spill Modelling

The following technical guidance has been prepared by me, Scott Langtry, as a subject matter expert in oil spill modelling as applied to environmental management of oil field operations within the offshore waters of Australia. The details provided constitute my opinions based on specialised knowledge developed through my education, training, study, and experience, including working experience carrying out oil spill modelling for risk assessment and response to real spill incidents over 26 years.

This report has been compiled in response to a request by INPEX Australia to provide answers to the following questions:

1.0 Base Scope

Question	Answer
a) Describe generally the purpose of oil spill modelling.	See addendum, Section 1.0.
b) Develop a report which describes the model conservatism, and how the conservatisms affect model outputs and results, as related to the thresholds presented in (c) and (d) below.	See addendum, Section 2.0 and details below.
c) 10 ppb entrained oil threshold:	
(i) Can you confirm that the 10 ppb entrained threshold, when evaluated through the model, is based on 'instantaneous exposure", when the 10 ppb threshold is actually derived from dissolved oil exposure over a time-weighted average?	Yes. The model calculations are analysed for distributions of oil mass in different states (floating, entrained, dissolved, stranded, evaporated) at each model time step. Typically, 15-minute time steps (or less) are used to maximise accuracy of the weathering and transport calculations. Consequently, entrained oil >10 ppb (parts per billion) calculated for durations as short as 15 minutes during any replicate simulation would flag a location as 'affected'. This flag would only need to occur during 1 of 300 simulations (=0.3% probability of occurrence) for that location to be enclosed by a polygon defining the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) as defined in the NOPSEMA guideline (2019). A 10 ppb entrained threshold is not based on evidence that 10 ppb of entrained oil droplets (alone) is harmful for either

	short term (e.g., 15 minutes or for any longer duration (e.g., 48-96 hrs). The NOPSEMA guideline has applied the same threshold for both dissolved and entrained hydrocarbon concentrations as instantaneous exposures. The dissolved threshold concentration was calculated by toxicity studies applying long-term exposures (48-96 hrs of exposure) to the components of oil that can dissolve into water from oil mixtures and no correction for shorter exposure durations has been applied in the NOPSEMA guidelines (see below; part ii). At the outer bounds of the EMBA calculated for a blowout simulation spanning 70 or more days, entrained oil would be present as widely dispersed and insoluble droplets with small diameter (10-50 µm). No insoluble compounds will remain to dissolve into the water to trigger the toxic effects demonstrated by toxicity testing on marine organisms. Direct contact with droplets or consumption of droplets may have influence but risks of influence would depend upon encounter rates, which would depend on the concentration of droplets and the duration that they are present. As an indication of the meaning of the 10 ppb concentration threshold that the NOPSEMA guidelines recommend for entrained oil, this would represent one insoluble droplet suspended in 40,000 L of water for a droplet of 25 µm diameter. It would be necessary to have one million droplets of this size to form a standard drop of oil from an oil dropper (0.05 ml). Consequently, the potential for direct contact by marine biota with a droplet at this threshold concentration when triggered by durations as short as 15 minutes is highly conservative for any consequence through direct contact with droplets.
(ii) Can you describe how the use of instantaneous thresholds in the model may affect the model outputs/geographical areas exposed above threshold?	Instantaneous thresholds have a very large influence upon the geographic extent that is mapped as the EMBA, an influence larger than all other conservative measures applied. Hydrocarbons impose a narcotic effect on organisms through absorption of soluble hydrocarbons from water into their tissue, and it takes longer than 15 minutes for harmful soluble compounds to accumulate to levels that impose effect when the concentration of harmful, soluble, hydrocarbons in the water is higher than 10 ppb. Species vary by sensitivity and different oils vary in terms of the toxic components present. The lowest toxic threshold for soluble hydrocarbons (~10 ppb) has been derived as a generic trigger value for potential sublethal influence from a large body of laboratory toxicity testing where exposure has been maintained for 48-96 hrs to ensure saturation of body tissues. A value of ~10 ppb is the lowest value reported for the most sensitive marine species using the water solutions generated from the most toxic oil mixtures.

	Exponentially higher concentrations are required to achieve equivalent effects over shorter durations. At least 100 times higher concentrations would remain conservative for durations of <1 hr. Instantaneous thresholds treat all areas exposed for a time as short as 15 minutes as if they were exposed constantly for 2 to 4 days (following evidence from toxicity studies). This is very conservative, and reliance on the extent of the EMBA alone obscures information that would be available to show those locations that may be more at risk, such as those locations where longer exposures may occur. Further clarification can be provided.
(iii) Can you comment on how the probability maps/contours generated by the model using instantaneous oil exposure thresholds would be affected, compared to what would occur using time- weighted exposure thresholds?	Comparisons of model calculations for areas that might experience instantaneous exposures (e.g., >10 ppb of entrained oil for 15 minutes) versus time-weighted exposures (e.g., >10 ppb on average over 24, 48 or 96 hours) indicates that the difference depends on the scenario, oil type and component (floating, entrained, dissolved). The outer extent of the EMBA may be reduced to as small as 20% of the surface area (i.e., the surface area enclosed by the EMBA may be reduced by up to 80%) when based on time-weighted exposures. The shape of the EMBA will also typically change to highlight locations where environmental forcing is more likely to direct higher concentrations of spilled material repeatedly or to retain spilled material for longer during a long duration release (e.g., a blowout) – detail that should be relevant to risk assessment, planning and consultation purposes. Allowing for as little as 2 subsequent time steps or for 2 records of exceedance at any time during any spill simulation, will result in marked reduction of the geographic area and alter the shape calculated for the EMBA, showing that large parts of the existing EMBA calculations can be due to single, 15-minute, records. Further clarification can be provided.
c) 10 g/m^2 shoreline contact threshold:	
(i) Can you describe how the model calculates oil accumulation volumes on shorelines, in consideration of the modelled shoreline grid-cell/lineal shoreline lengths vs actual/realistic shoreline lengths and the effect this may have on volumes of oil ashore calculated by the model?	Accumulation of oil onto shorelines is calculated as the mass of oil per unit of shoreline area. The coastline at mean sea level is subdivided into fixed, rectangular, grid cells of a defined area described by fixed length and width. For example: • 1 km long x 10 m wide (10,000 m^2 area per cell) for blowouts. • 400 m long x 10 m wide (4,000 m^2 area per cell) for diesel spills.

	Owing to the grid scale applied, the coastline shape must be simplified in areas of small-scale complexity. Very complex and convoluted shorelines will be represented by a smaller area than reality, adding conservatism by lowering the area used when calculating the mass of oil per unit area. The more complex the coastline the larger the degree of conservatism. If the model calculates that any part of a patch of floating oil contacts any part of a coastline cell, the total mass of oil in that patch is transferred to the coastline cell as a conservative calculation for oil stranding. Any subsequent oil patches that contact that coastline cell will add to the tally in that coastline cell over time. The maximum possible load at any time will be capped at the carrying capacity set for shoreline cells (40 m^3 over 10,000 m^2 for low viscosity oils (condensates and diesel, etc.). Any excess oil will be re-floated and may then accumulate on other coastline cells. Evaporation and degradation are calculated for stranded oil to reduce the tally of oil in a coastline cell over time. When all simulations are complete, the highest mass recorded at any time due to inputs versus losses is found for each coastline cell in each simulation. The highest mass from any simulation is divided by the shoreline area of the cell to determine the peak concentration (grams of oil/area in m2) as the most conservative calculation for the amount of oil that might be present, for clean-up and other considerations. The peak concentration calculated for each shoreline cell among all replicate simulations is compared to thresholds of relevance. Any shoreline cell with peak mass per area > minimum threshold (e.g., 10 g/m2) during any replicate simulation will be included in the EMBA polygon. Note that: 1.The peak concentration that is calculated will be higher if the surface area available for accumulation is under-represented in the model compared to reality. 2.The peak concentration that is calculated may be, and typically is, higher than the concentration that would be calculated at the end of the simulation, after further weathering is allowed for. 3.No differential is made between oil on the surface and oil that has entered the substrate. Further clarification can be provided.

(ii) Can you describe if the model includes consideration of tidal movements or wetting and drying of intertidal areas, and how this may affect modelled oil concentration outputs, vs what might occur in reality?	The model does not account for wetting and drying of the intertidal zone. Both the coastline position and water level are treated as fixed, and calculations assume a fixed average width of the shoreline interface (10 m wide) is always available for accumulation. One outcome at a very local scale is that the model cannot differentiate between the happenstance of oil arriving when the shoreline extends further seaward (at lower tide, exposing a wider zone) or when it might have shrunk back to a narrower zone (at higher tide). Although the intertidal width will vary over time, in reality, and oil might be spread over varying area, the area allowance is assumed fixed to an average of 10 m wide when calculating the mass accumulated per area. In reality, concentrations of oil would likely vary with the tide in areas with very large tidal ranges and low slope, and we have applied a fixed width as an assumed average. One conservatism is that shorelines are assumed to be "sticky" – binding the oil to the shorelines with no re-floating due to subsequent tidal flooding. This assumes oil accumulations would migrate up and down, occupying the same width of the shoreline as the tide varied. The exception is if the carrying capacity of the shoreline is exceeded. For condensates and diesel this would only be allowed in the model if the thickness exceeded 4 mm, allowing for high accumulation capacity (e.g., 32 tons per shoreline cell for a 1 km long x 10 m wide shoreline if the density averaged 800 kg/m3). Noting that the model domain must cover areas of hundreds of thousands of km2 for a blowout scenario, the fixed coastline assumptions represent necessary simplifications requiring a conservative approach. Further clarification can be provided.
(iii) Can you confirm if the model continues to calculate oil weathering of stranded oil on a shoreline, specifically evaporation and melting point?	Yes. As stated above (part i), oil weathering continues to apply to oil classed as stranded. Loss of oil mass from coastline cells can occur through three processes: 1.Evaporation. 2.Degradation (representing microbial action and photo-oxidation). 3.Re-floating (if the carrying capacity of the coastline cell is exceeded). The composition of the oil when freshly released at source is represented by the proportion of the whole oil contributed by groups of hydrocarbons, varying by volatility.

	Composition change is calculated over time through evaporation and dissolution when the oil is floating, and the composition of oil patches is known by the model at the time of stranding. Calculations for variable rates of evaporation, by sub-components, continues for stranded oil until only the non-evaporating residues (boiling point >380 °C) remain. Calculations for evaporation rates are based on wind speed and average ambient temperature (30 °C for the Inpex studies), not elevated temperatures that might occur during daytime on heat-retaining surfaces. Calculations for evaporation are, therefore, conservative if evaporating components remain in the stranded oil. If only residues strand, no loss of oil through evaporation will be calculated on shorelines. Degradation is applied to the total mass (regardless of composition) at a fixed rate. A conservative rate of 3% of the mass per day is applied. This rate has been derived from published tests on more complex oil types than diesel or condensate and is considered conservative for condensates in lieu of further research to confirm rates of degradation of both oil types. The model does not calculate for melting point to decide whether the oil is on the substrate (e.g., as solid wax) or in the substrate (e.g., as a melted wax).
iv) Can you describe if the model takes into consideration the effect of exposed intertidal shoreline temperature (i.e., sand/rock temperature) and the effect this may have on stranded oil including effect on oil melting point and subsequent behaviour of the stranded oil?	Degradation rates do not account for substrate temperature. This will be conservative in settings with high average substrate temperatures because degradation rates do increase at higher temperatures. The same ambient temperature and prevailing wind speeds are used for both floating and stranded oil for calculating evaporation rates. This will be conservative if the oil arrives with volatile content and the real temperatures are higher than assumed (30°C for the Inpex study locations) on average. This would not be conservative if only residues arrive at coastline cells. No calculations are made by the model for the physical state (solid/liquid) of hydrocarbons, or of uptake by sediments. Such considerations would need to be made outside of the model calculations. Further clarification can be provided.

1.1 Supplementary Scope

(a) Can you confirm if there are any other factors which may affect conservatisms within the model?	See addendum.
(b) If yes, can you please explain these additional factors.	See addendum.

Addendum

1.0 (a) Describe generally the purpose of oil spill modelling.

Modelling of oil fate and transport is useful, and has been applied to multiple purposes:

- Calculating risks of exposure to facilities, personnel, interests of other parties and environmental resources if a spill scenario were to eventuate.
- Guiding preparations for response, including identifying those resources that may need to be defended and what responses may be practical given factors such as the nature of the place at risk and the evolution through weathering of the oil type(s) that might be spilled.
- Forecasting the drift and behaviour of oil slicks ahead of real time to guide response to real spills.
- Forecasting the efficacy of alternative response measures.
- Guidance of environmental monitoring efforts to sense influence or impact.
- Post-spill assessment to inform and quantify social, environmental, or commercial impacts.

The first general application is the basis of EMBA calculations at present, but with the results simplified to calculating the area enclosing all locations where greater than low threshold concentrations might occur instantaneously at very low probabilities.

Other calculations from modelling are available and may be applied as contextual measures. These include:

- Mapping locations at higher probability of contact > instantaneous thresholds.
- Mapping locations at risk of longer durations of contact > instantaneous thresholds.
- Mapping locations at higher probability of contact at > time-integrated thresholds.
- Mapping locations based on potential concentrations (maximums and statistical distributions such as mean and higher percentiles).

1.0 (b) Develop a report which describes the model conservatism, and how the conservatisms affect model outputs and results, as related to the thresholds presented in (c) and (d) below.

General background

In general, oil spill models are a collection of interacting formulae and calculations that have been compiled to best represent current knowledge of processes that affect oil when released into the marine environment.

These processes are complex and interacting, requiring organised formulation to avoid errors and bias.

The formulations are numerical tools that allow comparative testing for different outcomes depending upon the scenario and prevailing conditions, subject to errors and uncertainties in both the inputs and the formulae.

Key processes have been studied to varying degrees over several decades through empirical studies, observations, and laboratory experiments. Some processes and their dependencies are well understood, while others have larger uncertainties and are the subject of ongoing testing and development.

The model formulations allow management of uncertainties through sensitivity allowances and/or conservative calculations or inputs (i.e., arrangements that are more likely to overstate and not understate risks).

Potential sources of conservatism

As a general principle, the ongoing calculation of concentrations over a large number of sequential time steps (e.g., 7,680 contiguous time-steps in an 80-day blowout simulation), with calculations at each time step dependent upon a previous calculation of state, can be expected to lead to magnification of any model errors at the outer distances and durations.

The current NOPSEMA guidance for calculating the EMBA has changed the focus of modelling assessment efforts from identifying locations that are most at risk (typically closer to the source and at risk of contact over shorter elapsed times) to map out only an outer bound of possibilities. One consequence of this is that the EMBA definition is now highly dependent on model capabilities, uncertainties, and compounding of errors in calculations for defining when concentrations will fall below very low concentrations.

The modelling software that I will detail to address model calculations and conservatism is the Spill Impact Model Application Package (SIMAP) that has been applied to most oil spill risk assessments in Australia, including those carried out for INPEX, but considerations will be common to other oil spill models of similar capability.

SIMAP is three-dimensional and is structured as a series of interacting algorithms that consider all known key processes that may affect the transport and weathering of hydrocarbon mixtures:

- Buoyancy (upward vertical transport from subsea).
- Initial spreading due to gravity and surface tension.
- Horizontal transport due to wind and current.
- Spreading (transport in the vertical and horizontal) due to dispersive forces.
- Wave-induced entrainment into the water column (as oil droplets).
- Dissolution (of soluble hydrocarbons) into the water column.
- Vertical dispersion of dissolved hydrocarbons (vertical spreading due to dispersive forces).
- Evaporation to the atmosphere.
- Emulsification (uptake of water into floating oil films).

- Change in viscosity due to change in composition and emulsification.
- Sedimentation (through binding with suspended sediment).
- Shoreline stranding – shoreline specific.
- Re-floating from shorelines (if capacity exceeded).
- Degradation (to component molecules).

The model uses oil composition and physical properties as input, and calculates changes in the mass distribution of the spilled oil over time among six states in response to the release scenario (e.g., onto the water, from subsea blowouts, etc.) and a sequence of environmental conditions:

1. Floating as a film on the water surface.
2. Entrained (at some depth) as oil droplets suspended in the water column.
3. Dissolved (at some depth) in the water column from films or suspended droplets.
4. Evaporated (to the atmosphere).
5. Stranded on a shoreline.
6. Degraded to simpler chemical components (hydrogen, carbons, etc.).

The NOPSEMA guidelines require that the worst-case (or worst plausible case) spill scenario is modelled for a given oilfield operation. For drilling operations into reservoirs where gas/condensates are targeted, that will involve a long-term (>70-day) release of gas and condensate at the highest rate possible through a fully open reservoir.

This scenario will generate the highest potential initial concentrations, both in reality and in the model, and is a conservative starting point.

Key considerations for conservatisms in the modelling are calculations for initial concentrations, the initial distribution of oil mass among the states, and processes that affect reductions in the concentrations of oil in each state over time.

Calculations for gas-condensate releases, more so than for heavier oil types, are very sensitive to model calculations of entrainment rates because these oil mixtures have both very low viscosity (hence will be susceptible to entrainment) and are mostly composed of volatile hydrocarbons (hence will be susceptible to evaporation, if exposed to the atmosphere). Entrainment and dissolution are competing fate pathway to floating and evaporation.

Over-prediction of entrainment rates will reduce the evaporation rate that is calculated (a general loss term for calculation of oil mass that would otherwise be on or in the water, or on shorelines) and leads to higher concentrations of entrained oil being calculated further from the source.

Entrainment is calculated for two processes by the model:

- As droplets released subsea (for blowouts).
- Generated by waves breaking up slicks into droplets and mixing the droplets into the surface layer, or keeping droplets that were entrained by the process above mixed into that layer.

Considerable care is required to calculate the initial droplet-size distributions accurately for subsea blowout scenarios involving highly volatile condensates (as opposed to less volatile mixtures) due to the large influence of droplet-size calculations upon entrainment rates versus evaporation rates. Calculations for oil droplet sizes have been an active area of model development and the modelling currently incorporates the most recent calculations from authoritative sources (SINTEF, TAMOC, etc.) but understatement of droplet sizes remains a risk for overstatement of entrainment rates because most research has involved heavier oil types.

Calculations for entrainment due to wave action in the SIMAP model were updated ~5 years ago to new formulations following a large volume of research conducted for the Deepwater Horizon blowout. The updated formulations increased the sensitivity to wave action, lowering thresholds for wind speed required to generate or maintain entrainment for low viscosity oils.

Sensitivity testing suggests that the allowances may be overly conservative for entrainment rates when applied to highly volatile condensates. In turn, calculations would likely be conservative for dissolution rates and dissolved hydrocarbon concentrations for these products because faster dissolution is calculated for entrained oil than for slicks.

The model will calculate reduction of oil concentrations for surface and subsurface oil concentrations (entrained and dissolved) due to dispersion, representing the spreading and thinning of patches and plumes over time due to the mixing forces in the ocean.

Contemporary calculations for dispersion are typically set for moderate sea conditions for the scenario setting and not for more energetic conditions that can occur. On average, it is expected that this approach will result in maintenance of higher concentrations over longer distances than might occur in reality. The level of conservatism would vary depending on the frequency of occurrence of windy conditions that would trigger breaking sea waves.

A further level of conservatism for calculation of entrainment (increasing dissolution) versus floating (increasing evaporation) for surface releases of highly volatile condensates is the model time step. Highly volatile condensates with a low residue content will flash off rapidly, in reality, when spread thinly onto the water surface.

However, calculation at 15-minute steps, which is a practical rate for long term blowout modelling, may underestimate the evaporation rate that is calculated for such condensates and overestimate the calculation for maintenance of entrained oil concentrations above low thresholds. Evaporation rates are calculated to occur at a slower rate for soluble hydrocarbons that are dissolved in surface-waters than at the surface, which could lead to overstatement of dissolved hydrocarbon concentrations exceeding low thresholds.

Some loss of mass is calculated for entrained oil over time due to dissolution of the soluble compounds. These compounds will typically represent a small proportion of the mass of an oil initially (typically 6-12% for condensates) so there would be only a relatively small influence on reduction of entrained oil concentrations.

It is also noteworthy that the model can calculate when entrained oil droplets have lost all soluble components. However, the NOPSEMA guidelines are applied equally to entrained oil that has remaining soluble components and those that have migrated long distances over long time periods and would have weathered to lose all soluble components. Because the EMBA line defines the widest boundaries, it will be the concentrations of weathered entrained oil that are tested against the NOPSEMA guideline threshold.

Degradation rates are applied to allow for reduction of oil concentrations over time. These rates are derived from literature accounts, and different rates are applied to floating, entrained, dissolved, and stranded oil. All rates are assumed to be conservative for condensates, in particular, because they tend to be composed of simpler hydrocarbons than those oils used to measure degradation rates, which could lead to concentrations being maintained for longer distances and durations than might occur, in reality, in warm tropical and sub-tropical settings. The rate currently applied to the insoluble components of entrained oil is a constant rate of ~8% of the mass per day.

Collectively for these uncertainties, calculations for entrainment mass concentrations and dissolved hydrocarbons will tend to be increasingly conservative over many sequential calculations.

The extremely low threshold set by the NOPSEMA guidelines for entrained oil is interacting with the conservative allowances for entrained concentrations for gas condensates to dominate calculations for the EMBA for both blowout and surface release scenarios for this oil type. In other words, the extent of the entrained oil contour applied to the EMBA calculation is always larger than for any other component.

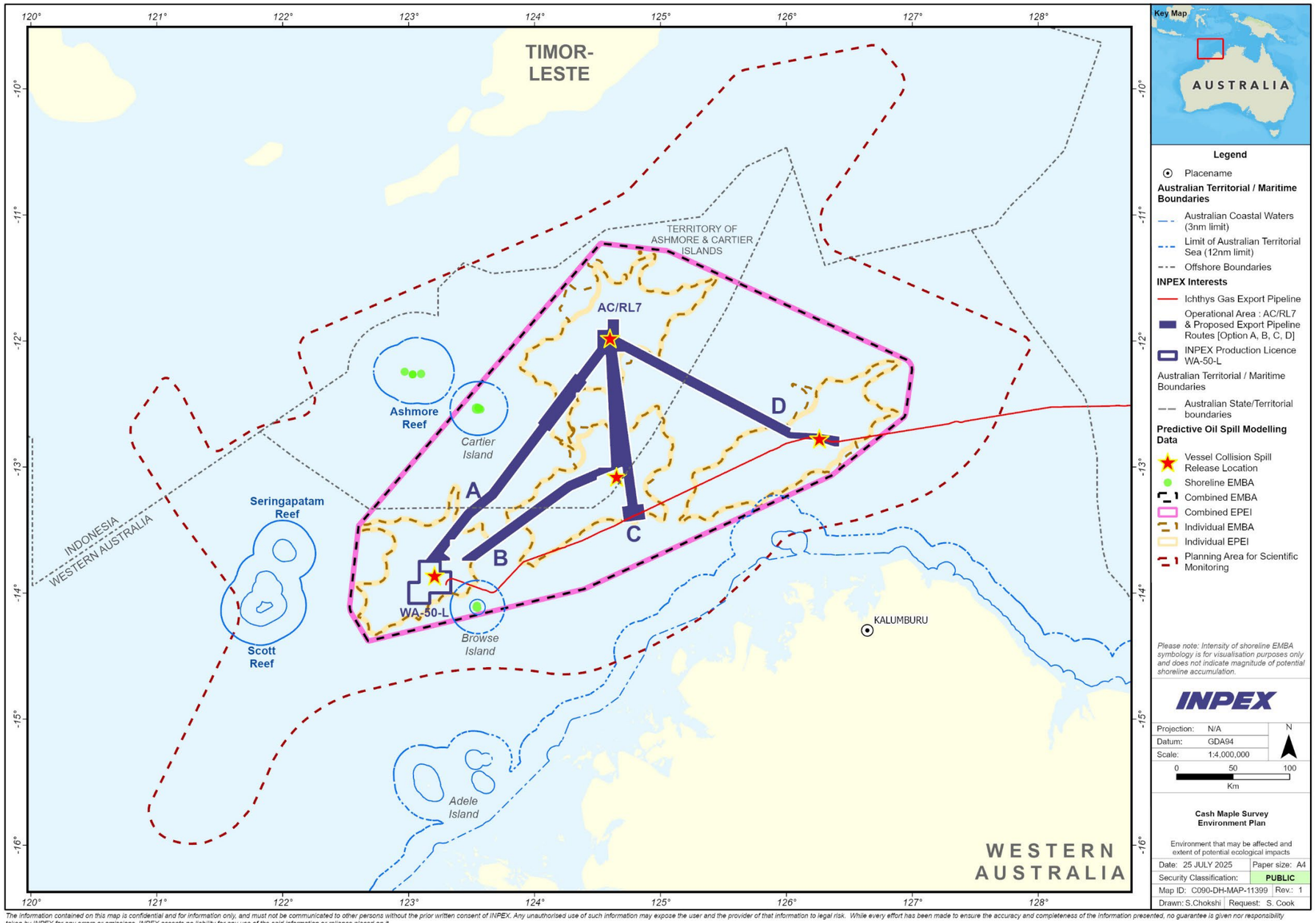
A further, potential, consequence of maintaining entrained concentrations for longer, in combination with the low threshold set by the NOPSEMA guidelines for oil contact with shorelines (as opposed to accumulation), is that model calculations for re-floating of oil from an entrained state become more critical. The model only needs to calculate that re-floating has led to a small patch of oil at the surface that is equal to or marginally higher than the low threshold (10 g/m^2 on the surface) from an overstated entrained oil concentration to flag a once-off calculation for shoreline exposure at a location that can be isolated by a long distance from the extent calculated for surface slicks to decrease below threshold concentrations when remaining at surface. One such occurrence among 300 simulations will flag a shoreline location for inclusion in the EMBA at a further distance than is indicated for the persistence of surface slicks above the low threshold. Although entrainment and re-floating are real processes that can occur, it is plausible that model errors are responsible for triggering the flagging of some stranding events judged by the low instantaneous threshold at the outer bounds of the EMBA.

Scott Langtry

Principal Scientist

RPS | MetOcean Science & Technology

WORKSHOP INPUTS



The information contained on this map is confidential and for information only, and must not be communicated to other persons without the prior written consent of INPEX. Any unauthorised use of such information may expose the user and the provider of that information to legal risk. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, no guarantee is given nor responsibility taken by INPEX for any errors or omissions. INPEX accepts no liability for any use of the said information or reliance placed on it.

Relevant person	Description
25(1)(a)	each Commonwealth, State or Northern Territory agency or authority to which the activities to be carried out under the environment plan may be relevant
25(1)(b)	if the plan relates to activities in the offshore area of a State—the Department of the responsible State Minister
25(1)(c)	if the plan relates to activities in the Principal Northern Territory offshore area—the Department of the responsible Northern Territory
25(1)(d)	a person or organisation whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the environment plan
25(1)(e)	any other person or organisation that the titleholder considers relevant.

Summary of the categories of relevant persons and consultation strategy

Category	Description of category
Category 1	Relevant persons who may be affected by planned activities. Relevant persons who have published / known requirements on how they wish to be consulted with.
Category 2	May be affected directly or indirectly by unplanned activities (within the EMBA). Those that require information regarding unplanned activities (i.e. spills).
Category 3	Other relevant persons who may be indirectly impacted by the activities or have interests. Includes relevant persons who are not known to INPEX but may make themselves known through the extended enquiry.
Consultation strategy level	
Level A	Work with relevant person to ensure targeted and tailored information is provided to enable an effective consultation process. This may include meetings or presentations, scheduled phone calls and specific information. As appropriate, direct engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons may be undertaken to co-design consultation approaches.
Level B	Specific information based on known information needs (e.g. published industry guidance notes or proformas outlining what information a relevant person wishes to receive). May require ongoing, iterative consultation over an extended period of time. As appropriate, direct engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relevant persons may be undertaken to co-design consultation approaches.
Level C	Broader, higher-level consultation. This may include emailed factsheets or information, with access to EP summary website or similar.
Level D	Extended enquiry – advertisements in newspapers throughout Australia, social media/media information directing people to an EP summary website.

WORKSHOP OUTPUT

Category	Jurisdiction/ location or activities	Relevant person	General description	Functions, activities or interests	Are there any environmental values in relation to the EP/EMBA that intersect a persons, organisations, departments or agency's functions, activities or interests?	Categorisation of relevant person under OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 25 (1)	Basis of selection for relevant persons engagement during development of EP.	Category (1 to 3)	Consultation strategy level (A to D)
Government Agency	Commonwealth	Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) - Nautical Advice	AMSA are an agency under Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts. Responsible for implementation/application of marine orders, maritime safety information and provision of shipping data.	Implementation/application of marine orders and provision of maritime safety information.	Other marine users interface. Prevention of maritime accidents.	25(1)(a)	Publish radio and navigation warnings for activities in the Commonwealth marine area. AMSA provide specific information to be included in the EP (notifications).	Category 1	Level C
Government Agency	Commonwealth	Australian Communications and Media Authority	ACMA are an agency under Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts. Assist in identifying subsea cables within vicinity of proposed activities.	Play a role in the protection zones for submarine cables and provide information as to their location.	Other marine users (presence of communications infrastructure in the marine environment).	25(1)(a)	ACMA can provide advice on any submarine cables that may be present in the area.	Category 1	Level C
Government Agency	Commonwealth	Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)	AFMA are an agency under the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Responsible for the management and sustainable use of Commonwealth fish resources on behalf of the Australian community. They manage and monitor commercial Commonwealth fishing to ensure Australian fish stocks and fishing industry are viable now and in the future. AFMA do not directly license or regulate the traditional fishers that may be operating in the MoU Box.	Management and sustainable use of Commonwealth fish resources, including the management of Commonwealth Fisheries.	Commonwealth fisheries and fish habitat.	25(1)(a)	Commonwealth Fishery boundaries extend from 3nm to the Australian EEZ which overlaps the EMBA and operational area.	Category 1	Level C
Government Department	Commonwealth	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water - Underwater Cultural Heritage	Australian Government department that regulates activity in relation to protected underwater cultural heritage (UCH) within Australian waters including Commonwealth marine area. Covers shipwrecks, aircraft and artefacts that have been in commonwealth waters for over 75 years. The Department is a relevant agency where an offshore activity has the potential to directly or indirectly adversely impact protected underwater cultural heritage (see section 30(2) of the UCH Act), whether located or unlocated.	Regulates activities to provide protection for UCH over 75 years old, including shipwrecks, aircraft and other underwater cultural heritage.	UCH values associated with wrecked vessels and aircraft that have been in Commonwealth waters for longer than 75 years.	25(1)(a)	Responsible for the protection of underwater cultural heritage in Commonwealth Waters. A number of historic wrecks are located within the EMBA, but not within the operational area.	Category 2	Level C
Government Department	Commonwealth	Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO)	Forms is part of the Department of Defence and is responsible for providing Australia's national charting service under the terms of SOLAS and the Navigation Act 2012 (Cth) and issuing notice to mariners. Gazettal of infrastructure i.e. well heads.	Provision of national charting service under the terms of SOLAS and the *Navigation Act 2012* (Cth) and issuing notice to mariners. Gazettal of	Other marine users interface. Physical presence and disruption to marine users, prevention of maritime accidents between users.	25(1)(a)	Need to be kept informed of location of offshore activities so can publish notice to mariners.	Category 1	Level C

Category	Jurisdiction/ location or activities	Relevant person	General description	Functions, activities or interests	Are there any environmental values in relation to the EP/EMBA that intersect a persons, organisations, departments or agency's functions, activities or interests?	Categorisation of relevant person under OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 25 (1)	Basis of selection for relevant persons engagement during development of EP.	Category (1 to 3)	Consultation strategy level (A to D)
				infrastructure i.e. well heads.					
Government Department	Commonwealth	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - biosecurity branch (Marine Pests, Vessels, aircraft and personnel)	Responsible for managing the threat of biosecurity risks to Australia including marine pests, terrestrial pests, etc).	Marine pest management in the Commonwealth marine area.	Values relating to the marine habitats (shoals, reefs, etc.) and potential impacts resulting from inappropriate management of biofouling and ballast water management.	25(1)(a)	Marine biosecurity management in the Commonwealth Marine Area.	Category 1	Level B
Government Department	Commonwealth	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) - fisheries branch	Responsible for ensuring management processes are implemented, such as limits on catch or effort levels, and regulations of fishing methods to manage Australia's fisheries in a sustainable way.	Conservation of marine ecosystems and biodiversity that support commercially valuable fisheries resources.	Commonwealth fisheries and fish habitat.	25(1)(a)	DAFF have advised they wish to be engaged where there is possible disruption to Commonwealth fisheries.	Category 1	Level C
Government Agency	Commonwealth	Director of National Parks	DNP are an agency under DCCEEW. Responsible for the management of Australian Marine Parks (AMPs), provision of advice on management of activities located in AMPs or in proximity.	Provision of advice on management of activities located in AMPs or in proximity to these.	AMPs ecosystem and habitats found in the EMBA. 52 g/m^2 max concentration of shoreline contact present at Cartier Island MP and max concentration of 24 g/m^2 at Ashmore Reef MP.	25(1)(a)	Responsible for the management of Australian Marine Parks, provision of advice on management of activities located in AMPs or in proximity.	Category 2	Level B
Government Department	Commonwealth	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) - Foreign Affairs	DFAT has no direct role in the management of the Commonwealth marine area. DFAT may be consulted under the following circumstances: - where a proposed activity may cross into or impact on waters outside of Australia's maritime jurisdiction - where a proposed activity poses any oil spill or other environmental risks that could result in impacts to other international jurisdictions - where relevant persons that may be impacted by a proposed activity include foreign individuals or governments.	Required to be consulted where a proposed activity poses any oil spill or other environmental risks that could result in impacts to other international jurisdictions.	Operational area and EMBA extends into the Perth Treaty area; EMBA overlaps the MOU box.	25(1)(a)	Required to be consulted where a proposed activity poses any oil spill or other environmental risks that could result in impacts to other international jurisdictions.	Category 2	Level C
Government Agency	Commonwealth	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) - Foreign Affairs - Perth Treaty	Agency responsible for the joint management of the Perth Treaty (unratified), an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and Government of Australia	Required to be consulted where a proposed activity poses any oil spill or other environmental risks that could result in impacts to other international jurisdictions.	Operational area and EMBA extends into the Perth Treaty area	25(1)(a)	Required to be consulted where a proposed activity poses any oil spill or other environmental risks that could result in impacts to other international jurisdictions.	Category 2	Level C
Government Department	Western Australia	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	Responsible for promoting biodiversity and conservation through sustainable management of WA's species, ecosystems, lands and the attractions in WA. Oil wildlife response lead agency WA.	Manage WA parks (including marine parks) to protect and conserve. Lead agency for oil wildlife response for spills in WA.	Ecological values associated with WA habitats in the EMBA (e.g. Browse Island).	25(1)(a)	Manage WA habitats within the EMBA (e.g. Browse Island).	Category 2	Level C

Category	Jurisdiction/ location or activities	Relevant person	General description	Functions, activities or interests	Are there any environmental values in relation to the EP/EMBA that intersect a persons, organisations, departments or agency's functions, activities or interests?	Categorisation of relevant person under OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 25 (1)	Basis of selection for relevant persons engagement during development of EP.	Category (1 to 3)	Consultation strategy level (A to D)
Government Department	Western Australia	Department of Transport (WA DoT) – Marine Safety	Control agency for marine oil pollution in WA waters. Responsible for oil spill preparedness and response.	Management of marine oil pollution in WA. As control agency they will take the lead in communications/ consultation in the event of an oil spill.	DoT is the Control Agency for response to marine pollution in WA.	25(1)(a)	Informs the development of the BROPEP - preparedness and response as they relate to State Control Agency functions.	Category 2	Level B
Government Department	Western Australia	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS)	Responsible to protect workers and consumers; build a sustainable and responsible resources industry; and support economic growth and energy transformation. Department of a responsible Minister who is a member of the Offshore Petroleum Joint Authority.	Department of a responsible Minister who is a member of the Offshore Petroleum Joint Authority, who are required to be notified of drilling and seismic activities occurring in offshore WA waters.	N/A	25(1)(b)	Department of responsible WA Minister who sits on the Offshore Petroleum Joint Authority. Planned activities occur in offshore areas of Western Australia.	Category 1	Level C
Government Department	Western Australia	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) - Fisheries Division - Commercial Fisheries & Biosecurity sections	Responsible for assessing and mitigating the potential impacts of planned industrial and resource projects on regional aquatic biodiversity. Responsible for the management of marine pest risks to Western Australia. Leads aquatic biosecurity surveillance program (state-wide).	Managing fisheries and aquatic ecosystems and managing fish stocks. Management of marine pest risks to WA.	Environmental ecological values located in State Waters (WA), and WA fisheries (whose boundaries may extend beyond WA state waters).	25(1)(a)	A number of WA fisheries overlap with the EMBA, with a few overlapping operational area. Further, the department can provide information on management controls implemented to manage marine pest risks associated with the activity.	Category 1	Level C
Foreign Government	International	The Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia	Responsible for representing the Republic of Indonesia in Australia through diplomatic, consular, and cultural engagement. Facilitates bilateral cooperation in trade, education, and regional development. Supports initiatives that strengthen Indonesia–Australia relations across government, business, and community sectors.	Acts as the official representative of Indonesia in Australia.	Operational area and EMBA extends into the Perth Treaty area.	25(1)(e)	DFAT advised INPEX to consult with the Embassy due to overlap with the Perth Treaty area.	Category 2	Level A
Foreign Government	International	Indonesian Directorate of Legal Affairs and Territorial Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Responsible for managing Indonesia's international treaty processes and legal frameworks. Oversees the negotiation, drafting, and ratification of bilateral and multilateral agreements. Ensures alignment of treaty governance with national interests and international legal standards.	Leads legal coordination on territorial matters, including maritime boundaries.	Operational area and EMBA extends into the Perth Treaty area.	25(1)(e)	Advised by the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia that INPEX should share consultation information with the Directorate.	Category 2	Level A
Foreign Government	International	Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Responsible for administering national policies and programs in the energy and mineral resources sectors. Coordinates international cooperation and investment in Indonesia's energy and mining industries.	Oversees regulation, supervision, and development of oil and gas projects.	Operational area and EMBA extends into the Perth Treaty area.	25(1)(e)	Advised by the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia that INPEX should share consultation information with the Ministry.	Category 2	Level A

Category	Jurisdiction/ location or activities	Relevant person	General description	Functions, activities or interests	Are there any environmental values in relation to the EP/EMBA that intersect a persons, organisations, departments or agency's functions, activities or interests?	Categorisation of relevant person under OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 25 (1)	Basis of selection for relevant persons engagement during development of EP.	Category (1 to 3)	Consultation strategy level (A to D)
Foreign Government	International	Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Responsible for developing and implementing national policies on marine affairs and fisheries. Oversees sustainable management of marine ecosystems, capture fisheries, and aquaculture. Leads conservation efforts and marine spatial planning to protect biodiversity and coastal communities.	Coordinates international cooperation and promotes Indonesia's role in global maritime governance.	Operational area and EMBA extends into the Perth Treaty area.	25(1)(e)	Advised by the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia that INPEX should share consultation information with the Ministry.	Category 2	Level A
Foreign Government	International	Indonesian Geospatial Information Agency	Responsible for managing Indonesia's national geospatial information infrastructure. Implements the One Map Policy to ensure standardized and accurate spatial data across sectors. Provides geospatial services and training to support planning, governance, and disaster mitigation efforts.	Oversees the development of geospatial datasets, including marine boundary mapping.	Operational area and EMBA extends into the Perth Treaty area.	25(1)(e)	Advised by the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia that INPEX should share consultation information with this agency.	Category 2	Level A
Foreign Government	International	Indonesian Directorate General of Sea Transportation	Responsible for overseeing maritime policies, ship registration and safety standards, and port control operations across the archipelagic nation. It formulates and enforces regulations to ensure the safe, secure, and environmentally responsible movement of vessels within Indonesian waters, manages technical certification and inspections of ships, and helps maintain efficient and sustainable maritime connectivity vital to the country's economy and island communities.	Maritime policies, ship registration, safety.	Operational area and EMBA extends into the Perth Treaty area.	25(1)(e)	Advised by the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia that INPEX should share consultation information with Indonesian Government entities. INPEX assessed, in addition to the four agencies mentioned by the Embassy, that this agency may also be relevant.	Category 2	Level A
ATSI Representative Body	Western Australia	Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Holds on trust the native title rights and interests of Balanggarra Traditional Owners. The claim area covers country in the north Kimberley including the Wyndham township, Kalumburu, Oombulgurri and Forrest River Aboriginal reserves, Carson River pastoral lease, parts of the Drysdale River National Park and unallocated Crown land at Cape Londonderry, Carson River and the Cambridge Gulf Coast.	The RNTBC represents Traditional Owners and hold native title trust.	Marine resources and cultural heritage in potential areas of sea country adjacent to the EMBA. No direct overlap with EMBA (floating/dissolved/entrained or shoreline contact). The closest distances between the boundary of the native claim area to the boundary of the operational area and EMBA are 100 km and 72 km respectively.	25(1)(e)	At the closest point the EMBA is 72 km from the boundary of the native title claim area. Given the uncertainty regarding the extent of sea country, INPEX have identified this group as a relevant person.	Category 2	Level A
ATSI Representative Body	Western Australia	Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation	Aboriginal people located in the North Kimberley region of Australia. Organisation advances social, cultural, political, economic and legal interests Represents the Wanjina Wunggurr community, comprising Uunguu people. Located to the west of Kalumburu. The Wunambal Gaambera people's sea country extends into the Kimberley MP.	The RNTBC represents Traditional Owners and hold native title trust.	Marine resources and cultural heritage in potential areas of sea country adjacent to the EMBA. No direct overlap with EMBA (floating/dissolved/entrained or shoreline contact). The closest distances between the boundary of the native claim area to the boundary of the operational area and EMBA are 75 km and 15 km respectively.	25(1)(e)	At the closest point the EMBA is 15 km from the boundary of the native title claim area. Given the uncertainty regarding the extent of sea country, INPEX have identified this group as a relevant person.	Category 2	Level A

Category	Jurisdiction/ location or activities	Relevant person	General description	Functions, activities or interests	Are there any environmental values in relation to the EP/EMBA that intersect a persons, organisations, departments or agency's functions, activities or interests?	Categorisation of relevant person under OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 25 (1)	Basis of selection for relevant persons engagement during development of EP.	Category (1 to 3)	Consultation strategy level (A to D)
Business	Western Australia	Vocus Communications	Own and manage the national subsea fibre network between Darwin and Port Hedland.	Vocus cables /infrastructure is present within the operational area.	Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if infrastructure is damaged by planned activities.	25(1)(d)	Vocus cables may traverse operational area where planned activities will occur.	Category 1	Level C
Business	Commonwealth	Inligo Networks	Owner and developer of the Asia Connect cable system.	Proposed cable infrastructure may overlap operational area.	Potential disruption to other marine users.	25(1)(d)	A fibre optic cable to be installed in the future that may traverse the operational area.	Category 1	Level C
Business	Commonwealth	BW Digital	Owner and developer of the Hawaiki Nui cable development.	Proposed cable infrastructure may overlap operational area.	Potential disruption to other marine users.	25(1)(d)	A fibre optic cable to be installed in the future may traverse the operational area.	Category 1	Level C
Business	Commonwealth	Google (Bosun Cable Development)	Developer of the proposed Bosun cable.	Proposed cable infrastructure may overlap operational area.	Potential disruption to other marine users.	25(1)(d)	INPEX were advised by ACMA that the proposed Google Bosun cable may traverse the operational area.	Category 1	Level C
Oil & Gas - Titleholder	Western Australia	Melbana Energy	Titleholder of AC/P70	May have petroleum or GHG activities occurring within the Operational Area	Displacement of other marine users	25(1)(d)	Title overlaps Operational Area where planned activities will occur.	Category 2	Level C
Oil & Gas - Titleholder	Western Australia	Jadestone Energy (Eagle)	Titleholder of AC/L8, AC/L7	May have petroleum or GHG activities occurring within the Operational Area	Displacement of other marine users	25(1)(d)	Title overlaps Operational Area where planned activities will occur.	Category 2	Level C
Oil & Gas - Titleholder	Western Australia	Shell Australia P/L	Titleholder of AC/P65, WA534-P and WA-44-L, AC/L10, AC/P41	May have petroleum or GHG activities occurring within the Operational Area	Displacement of other marine users	25(1)(d)	Title overlaps Operational Area where planned activities will occur.	Category 2	Level C
Oil & Gas - Titleholder	Western Australia	deepC Store P/L	Titleholder of G-13-AP	May have petroleum or GHG activities occurring within the Operational Area	Displacement of other marine users	25(1)(d)	Title overlaps Operational Area where planned activities will occur.	Category 2	Level C
Oil & Gas - Titleholder	Western Australia	INPEX Ichthys P/L	Titleholder of WA-50-L	May have petroleum or GHG activities occurring within the Operational Area	Displacement of other marine users	25(1)(d)	Title overlaps Operational Area where planned activities will occur.	Category 2	Level C
Oil & Gas - Titleholder	Western Australia	INPEX Browse E&P P/L	Titleholder of WA-285-P	May have petroleum or GHG activities occurring within the Operational Area	Displacement of other marine users	25(1)(d)	Title overlaps Operational Area where planned activities will occur.	Category 2	Level C
Oil & Gas - Titleholder	Western Australia	Santos Browse P/L	Titleholder of WA-74-R	May have petroleum or GHG activities occurring within the Operational Area	Displacement of other marine users	25(1)(d)	Title overlaps Operational Area where planned activities will occur.	Category 2	Level C
eNGO	Western Australia	Conservation Council of WA (CCWA)	Four broad policy and campaign areas: Nature and Wildlife; Waste and Recycling; Climate Change, Energy and Fossil Fuels and Environmental Regulations and	Represents more than 100 environmental organisations across WA with an	Marine habitats and species found in the EMBA. GHG emissions generated from EP activities.	25(1)(d)	Represent WA-based environmental organisations with local branches within proximity to the EMBA.	Category 3	Level C

Category	Jurisdiction/ location or activities	Relevant person	General description	Functions, activities or interests	Are there any environmental values in relation to the EP/EMBA that intersect a persons, organisations, departments or agency's functions, activities or interests?	Categorisation of relevant person under OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 25 (1)	Basis of selection for relevant persons engagement during development of EP.	Category (1 to 3)	Consultation strategy level (A to D)
			Pollution Control. Represent more than 100 environmental organisations across WA.	advocacy function for environmental issues that include aspects relevant to the offshore activity covered by the EP.					
eNGO	Western Australia	The Wilderness Society (WA)	Part of national environmental NGO with several key focus areas including stopping new fossil fuel projects and promoting regulatory change. (Focus on Kimberley Region and Great Australian Bight).	Plays an advocacy function for environmental issues that include aspects relevant to the offshore activity covered by the EP.	Marine habitats and species, and cultural values found in the EMBA.	25(1)(d)	Kimberley based environmental NGO based within proximity to the EMBA.	Category 3	Level C
Fishing - Commercial	Commonwealth	Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association	The Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA) represents the Australian SBT industry.	Fishing industry association who represents their members who may actively fish in the EMBA or have fish resources (stocks & spawning habitat) within the EMBA.	Fishery association representing licence holders. Southern bluefin tuna spawn in Indonesian waters and migrate south through the EMBA. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if damage to tuna or spawning grounds.	25(1)(d)	Represents commercial fishers whose fishery management areas overlap the EMBA.	Category 1	Level C
Fishing - Commercial	Commonwealth	Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA)	The peak body representing the collective rights, responsibilities and interests of a diverse commercial fishing industry in Commonwealth regulated fisheries.	Fishing industry association who represents their members who may actively fish in the EMBA.	Represent commercial fishers that overlap the EMBA Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill.	25(1)(e)	Represents commercial fishers whose fishery management areas overlap the EMBA. This stakeholder has previously advised that they are not resourced to provide feedback on proposed activities and requested INPEX to direct enquiries to the associations that represent the directly affected fisheries/fishers. Given this INPEX has conservatively identified this stakeholder as category (e).	Category 1	Level C
Fishing - Commercial	Commonwealth	NPF Industry Pty Ltd (Industry association)	Acts as the representative body for NPF trawler operators, processors and marketers, which spans from Cape York (Qld) to Cape Londonderry (WA).	Fishing industry association who represents their members who may actively fish in the EMBA.	Represent commercial fishers that overlap the EMBA Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill.	25(1)(d)	Represent commercial fishers that overlap the EMBA but fishing management area of the NPF does not overlap the operational area.	Category 1	Level C
Fishing - Commercial	Commonwealth	North West Slope Trawl Fishery - Licence holders (4 licence holders)	The North West Slope Trawl Fishery targets scampi and deepwater prawn. The fishery is located in deep water from the coast of the Prince Regent National Park to Exmouth between the 200 m depth contour to the outer limit of the Australian Fishing Zone.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill. It is one of the few active fisheries in the vicinity of operational area, with reportedly low negligible trawl-fishing in the Ichthys field.	25(1)(d)	Fishing management area overlaps the EMA and operational area. Fishing effort may occur over the operational area.	Category 1	Level C
Fishing - Commercial	Commonwealth	Northern Prawn Fishery - Licence holders (22 licence holders)	The fishery targets several prawn species in northern Australian waters from Cape York in Queensland to Cape Londonderry in WA and is predominantly active in the shallow waters with the highest catches taken offshore from	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps a small portion of the easternmost boundary of the EMBA by 3 km. Does not overlap the operational area. Most recent data from 2020 indicate no blocks were fished near the EMBA - closest was approx. 40km away.	25(1)(d)	Fishing management area overlaps the EMBA but not the operational area	Category 1	Level C

Category	Jurisdiction/ location or activities	Relevant person	General description	Functions, activities or interests	Are there any environmental values in relation to the EP/EMBA that intersect a persons, organisations, departments or agency's functions, activities or interests?	Categorisation of relevant person under OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 25 (1)	Basis of selection for relevant persons engagement during development of EP.	Category (1 to 3)	Consultation strategy level (A to D)
			mangrove forests, which act as juvenile nursery areas. Known to be active in areas of the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf.						
Fishing - Commercial	Commonwealth	Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery - Licence holders (83 licence holders)	The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery covers all Australian waters out to 200 nm from the coast including those around Christmas Island and the Cocos Keeling Islands. Known spawning grounds in Indonesia.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Although no fishing effort in the EMBA, southern bluefin tuna spawn in Indonesian waters and migrate south through the EMBA. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if damage to tuna or spawning grounds. Fishing effort based around Port Lincoln in South Australia. No fishing effort operational area. Spawning grounds do slightly overlap the EMBA.	25(1)(d)	Fishing management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area.	Category 1	Level C
Fishing - Commercial	Commonwealth	Western Skipjack Fishery - Licence holders (2 licence holders)	The Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery covers the waters surrounding WA and NT out to 200 nm from the coast. The fishery targets the skipjack tuna.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area; however, no fishing effort in the area of planned activities. The fishery has not been active since 2008/2009 (advice from AFMA).	25(1)(d)	Fishing management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area.	Category 1	Level C
Fishing - Commercial	Commonwealth	Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery - Licence holders (59 licence holders)	The fishery covers the sea area west from the tip of Cape York in Queensland, around WA, to the border between Victoria and South Australia. Fishing occurs in both the Australian Fishing Zone and adjacent high seas. The fishery also includes the waters surrounding Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands operating outside 12 nm of the Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Fishery is managed by WA DPIRD under the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management arrangements.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Fishing effort is concentrated off south-west WA with no fishing occurring near the operational area	25(1)(d)	Fishing management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area.	Category 1	Level C
Fishing - Commercial	Commonwealth	Tuna Australia (Industry association)	Industry association representing members of the Eastern and Western Tuna and Billfish and Western Skipjack fisheries of Australia.	Represents Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery and Western Skipjack Industry, whose fishing management areas may overlap with the operational area and EMBA.	Represent Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery and Western Skipjack Industry, whose fishing management areas may overlap with the operational area and EMBA.	25(1)(d)	Represents Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery and Western Skipjack Industry, whose fishing management areas may overlap with the operational area and EMBA.	Category 1	Level B
Fishing - Traditional	Commonwealth	Traditional Indonesian fishers - MOU Box	Indonesian traditional fishers, using traditional fishing methods only, are permitted to operate in an area of about 50,000 km^2 of Australian waters in the Timor Sea, known as the MoU Box. The MoU Box is managed in accordance with a bilateral agreement between the Australian and Indonesian Governments, promoting fisheries and marine	Traditional fishing activities within areas of the MOU box. Traditional fishing by Indonesian fishers within the MOU box is restricted to traditional boats and fishing methods which do not use motors or engines and include line	Most traditional fishing occurs in areas of Scott and Seringapatam reefs, Browse Island and Ashmore and Cartier islands. Target species includes trepang, trochus, abalone, sponges and reef fish.	25(1)(d)	Traditional fishers may operate in the EMBA which overlaps the M0U box. Shoreline contact concentrations >10 g/m^2 will occur at Browse Island, Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island. The obligation to identify relevant persons for the purpose of consultation must be reasonably capable of discharge within a reasonable time and there is an evident need for all relevant persons to	N/A	N/A

Category	Jurisdiction/ location or activities	Relevant person	General description	Functions, activities or interests	Are there any environmental values in relation to the EP/EMBA that intersect a persons, organisations, departments or agency's functions, activities or interests?	Categorisation of relevant person under OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 25 (1)	Basis of selection for relevant persons engagement during development of EP.	Category (1 to 3)	Consultation strategy level (A to D)
			cooperation between Australia and Indonesia.	fishing or free-diving for hand collection of sedentary species without the use of compressed air breathing equipment or any other fishing equipment.			be ascertainable. Based on the opacity as to the identity of any traditional fishers operating within the MoU Box, INPEX has not been able to identify or make contact with them in a manner which is considered to be both reasonable and workable		
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Northern Demersal Scalefish Fishery - Area 1 & 2 (Kimberley) Licence holders (8 licence holders via WAFIC)	Primarily a trap-based fishery which targets red emperor and gold band snapper. The fishery operates off the north-west coast of WA in the waters east of longitude 120°E.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill.	25(1)(d)	Fishing management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Fishing effort may occur over the operational area. Fish cube data from WA DPRID (2014-2024) confirmed active fishing within the operational area in recent years.	During preliminary consultation with WAFIC, and consistent with WAFIC's consultation approach (https://www.wafic.org.au/what-we-do/access-sustainability/oil-gas/consultation-approach-for-unplanned-events/), licence holders in the Northern Demersal Scalefish Fishery were consulted on the proposed activities in via WAFIC.	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Abalone Managed Fishery (Zone 8) - Licence holders (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	Targets the West Coast Roe's Abalone resource and the South Coast Greenlip /Brownlip) Abalone resource. Roe's abalone is found in commercial quantities from the South Australian/ WA border to Shark Bay. The commercial fishery harvest method is a single diver working off a 'hookah'. The fishery operates in shallow coastal waters coinciding with abalone distributions.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area; however, no fishing effort occurs over the area of planned activities due to the depth of water (>120 m) water temperature and lack of suitable habitat. Areas of collection are located closer to the coast. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill.	25(1)(d)	Fishing management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area.	*See table footnote	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Broome Prawn Managed Fishery - Licence Holders (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	Broome Prawn Managed Fishery operates off Broome and targets Western King prawns and Coral prawns.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill. No effort overlapping operational area. In 2021, extremely low fishing effort occurred in the Broome Prawn Managed Fishery as three boats undertook trial fishing to investigate whether catch rates were sufficient for commercial fishing.	25(1)(d)	Fishing management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Fishing effort may occur over the operational area.	*See table footnote	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Hermit Crab Fishery - Licence holders (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	The Hermit Crab Fishery targets the Australian land hermit crab for the domestic and international live pet trade. The fishery operates throughout the year and is currently permitted to fish in waters north of Exmouth Gulf.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill. The fishery is land based, and no effort occurs in the deep waters of the operational area or EMBA	25(1)(d)	Fishing licence holders whose management areas overlap the EMBA.	*See table footnote	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Joint Authority Northern Shark Fishery - Licence Holders (multiple licence	This fishery is managed by the WA Fisheries Joint Authority. For reporting and assessment purposes, the Joint Authority Northern Shark Fishery (JANSF) is combined with the adjacent (state-managed)	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill. Fishery has not been active since	25(1)(d)	Although the fishery is not currently active, the fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area.	*See table footnote	

Category	Jurisdiction/ location or activities	Relevant person	General description	Functions, activities or interests	Are there any environmental values in relation to the EP/EMBA that intersect a persons, organisations, departments or agency's functions, activities or interests?	Categorisation of relevant person under OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 25 (1)	Basis of selection for relevant persons engagement during development of EP.	Category (1 to 3)	Consultation strategy level (A to D)
		holders via WAFIC)	Western Australia North Coast Shark Fishery (WANCSF) and reported as part of the northern shark fishery.		2008/2009 to enable recovery of shark species (AFMA 2022).				
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Kimberley Managed Prawn Fishery - Licence Holders (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	The fishery operates from the north-eastern boundary of the Exmouth Gulf Prawn Fishery to Cape Londonderry.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA not operational area. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill.	25(1)(d)	Fishing licence holders whose management areas overlap the EMBA only.	*See table footnote	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Mackerel Managed Fishery - Area 1 (Kimberley) (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	The Mackerel Managed Fishery uses near-surface trolling gear from vessels in coastal areas around reefs, shoals and headlands. Area 1 - Kimbereley covers from approximately Eighty Mile Beach north to the WA/NT border.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill. Fishery uses near-surface trolling gear from vessels in coastal areas around reefs, shoals and headlands in the EMBA.	25(1)(d)	Fishing licence holders whose management areas overlap the EMBA and operational area. Fish cube data from WA DPRID (2014-2024) confirmed active fishing within the operational area in recent years.	During preliminary consultation with WAFIC, and consistent with WAFIC's consultation approach (https://www.wafic.org.au/what-we-do/access-sustainability/oil-gas/consultation-approach-for-unplanned-events/), licence holders in the Mackerel Managed Fishery were consulted on the proposed activities in via WAFIC.	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Marine Aquarium Fish Fishery - Licence holders (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	The Marine Aquarium Fish Fishery is typically more active in coastal waters south of Broome with higher levels of effort around the Capes region, Perth, Geraldton, Exmouth, Dampier and Broome.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill. No fishing effort overlapping the operational area. Main activity is waters south of Broome with higher levels of effort around the Capes region, Perth, Geraldton, Exmouth, Dampier and Broome.	25(1)(d)	Fishing licence holders whose management areas overlap the EMBA and operational area.	*See table footnote	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	North Coast Shark Fishery - Licence holders ((multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	Commercial fishing licence holders whose fishing management areas may overlap planned or unplanned areas of activity.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill. Fishery has not been active since 2008/2009 to enable recovery of shark species.	25(1)(d)	Although the fishery is not currently active, the fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area.	*See table footnote	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery - Zone 3 - Licence holders (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	The WA Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery is the only remaining significant wild-stock fishery for pearl oysters in the world. Zone 3 covers area from Port Hedland to Sandy Point.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill. Dive fishery operating in the shallow coastal waters of the EMBA with no effort in deep waters.	25(1)(d)	Fishing licence holders whose management areas overlap the EMBA and operational area.	*See table footnote	
Fishing - Recreational	Western Australia	Recfishwest	Peak body representing recreational fishers (via membership) in WA, who may be interested in planned activities if these are located in areas fished.	Peak body representing their members who may actively fish in the EMBA.	Represents recreational fishers that may fish in the EMBA who may be excluded from area due to oil spill.	25(1)(e)	Represent recreational fishers who may operate in the EMBA.	Category 2	Level C

Category	Jurisdiction/ location or activities	Relevant person	General description	Functions, activities or interests	Are there any environmental values in relation to the EP/EMBA that intersect a persons, organisations, departments or agency's functions, activities or interests?	Categorisation of relevant person under OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 25 (1)	Basis of selection for relevant persons engagement during development of EP.	Category (1 to 3)	Consultation strategy level (A to D)
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	South-west Coast Salmon Managed Fishery- Licence holders (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	South-west Coast Salmon Managed Fishery targets WA salmon. Fishery effort is south of Exmouth, WA.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill. Fishing effort is south of Exmouth and does not overlap with operational area.	25(1)(d)	Fishing licence holders whose management areas overlap the EMBA and operational area.	*See table footnote	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Specimen Shell Managed Fishery - Licence holders (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	The Specimen Shell Managed Fishery is based on the collection of individual shells for the purposes of display, collection, cataloguing, classification and sale. The fishery covers the entire WA coastline. There is some concentration of effort in areas adjacent to population centres such as Broome.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area. Potential economic impacts (loss of revenue) if excluded from area due to oil spill. Fishery effort concentrated in areas adjacent to population centres on WA mainland and not deep offshore waters.	25(1)(d)	Fishing licence holders whose management areas overlap the EMBA and operational area.	*See table footnote	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Fishery - Licence holders (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)	The West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Fishery operates using baited pots in a long-line formation in the shelf edge waters. Extends from Onslow north along the Kimberley coast in water > 150 m depth to the Australian Fishing Zone.	Licence holders may be actively fishing within their fishing management areas.	Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA and operational area; however, no fishing effort occurs over the area of planned activities. Fishery uses baited pots in a long-line formation in the shelf edge waters > 150 m depth.	25(1)(d)	Fishing licence holders whose management areas overlap the EMBA and operational area.	*See table footnote	
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC)	The peak industry body representing professional fishing, pearling and aquaculture enterprises, processors and exporters in Western Australia. WAFIC's offers a fee-for-service to titleholders utilising WAFIC networks to share/disseminate information with its members and support consultation activities.	Fishing industry association who represents their members who may actively fish in the EMBA.	Represent WA fisheries operating in the EMBA and operational area.	25(1)(d)	Represent commercial fisheries operating in the EMBA. Note: WAFIC is both a service provider to INPEX for contact with WA fisheries and a relevant person in their own right.	Category 2	Level B
Fishing - Commercial	Western Australia	Northern Wildcatch Seafood Australia (NWSA)	NWSA is an Australian company specialising in catching and selling tropical fin fish such as snapper, emperor and cod. NWSA operate in the Northern Demersal Scalefish Fishery in WA waters, and the Timor Reef Fishery and the Demersal Fishery in NT waters.	Represent fishing licence holders who actively fish within the operational area and EMBA.	Represents fishers that may fish in the operational area and EMBA who may be disrupted (economic impact) by planned activities or excluded from the area due to an oil spill.	25(1)(e)	NWSA self-identified as a relevant person in response to INPEX's extended enquiry advertising.	Category 2	Level C
Fishing - Recreational	Western Australia	Western Australian Game Fishing Association	Coordinates game fishing activities within WA.	Game fishing association representing members who may actively fish in the EMBA.	Represents recreational fishers that may fish in the EMBA who may be excluded from area due to oil spill.	25(1)(e)	Represent recreational fishers that may operate in the EMBA.	Category 2	Level C

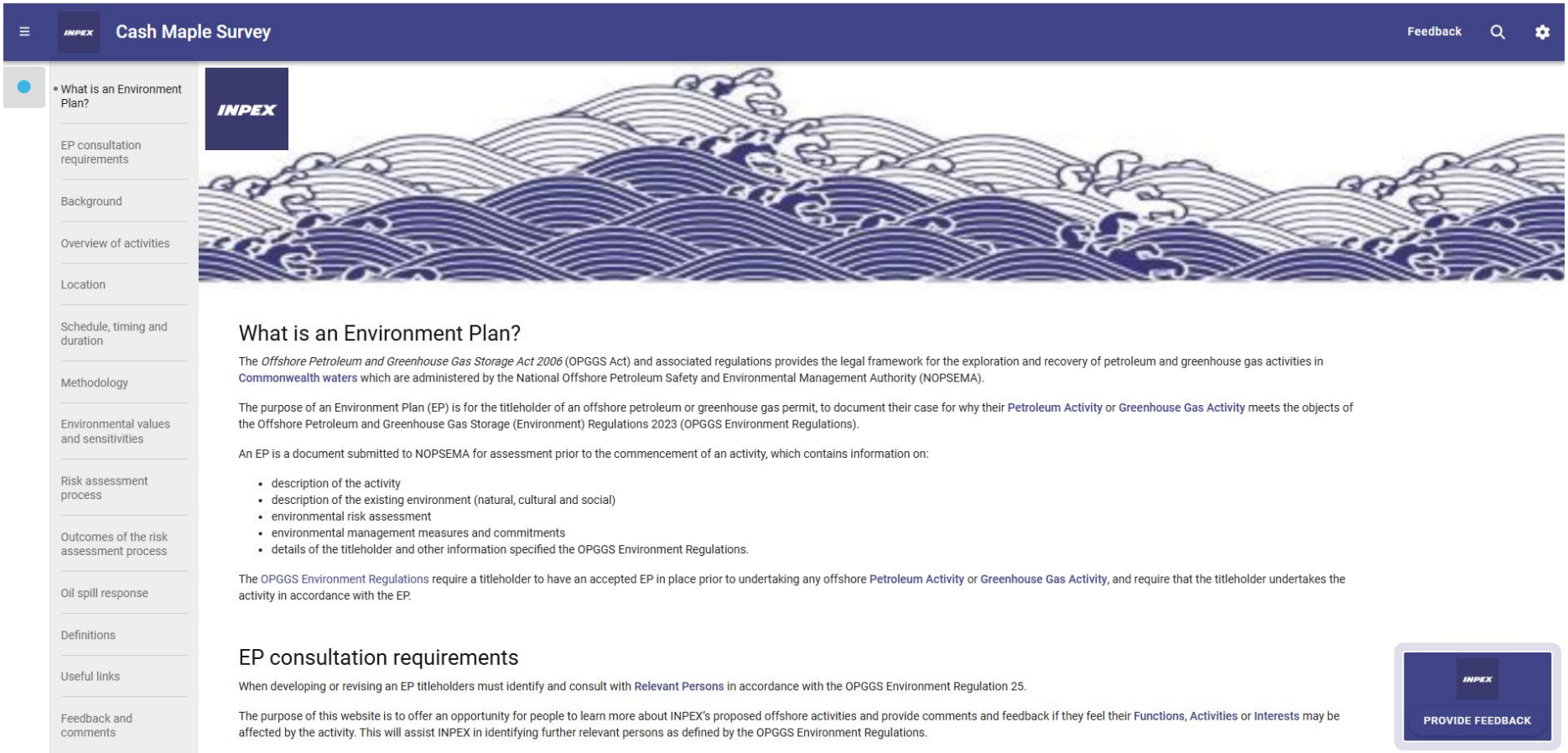
*While INPEX initially identified this group of licence holders as relevant persons (category & consultation strategy level 2B), during preliminary consultation with WAFIC, and consistent with WAFIC's consultation approach (refer to https://www.wafic.org.au/what-we-do/access-sustainability/oil-gas/consultation-approach-for-unplanned-events/), it was confirmed that this group should not be engaged for this EP. WAFICs preferred approach, to avoid consultation fatigue of their members, is to undertake consultation with licence holders that would only be affected by a significant unplanned event. To this end, INPEX has engaged WAFIC using their fee-for-service to support EP consultation with those WA commercial licence holders appropriate for the proposed Cash Maple geophysical and geotechnical survey activities.

Appendix B.3 – Consultation materials

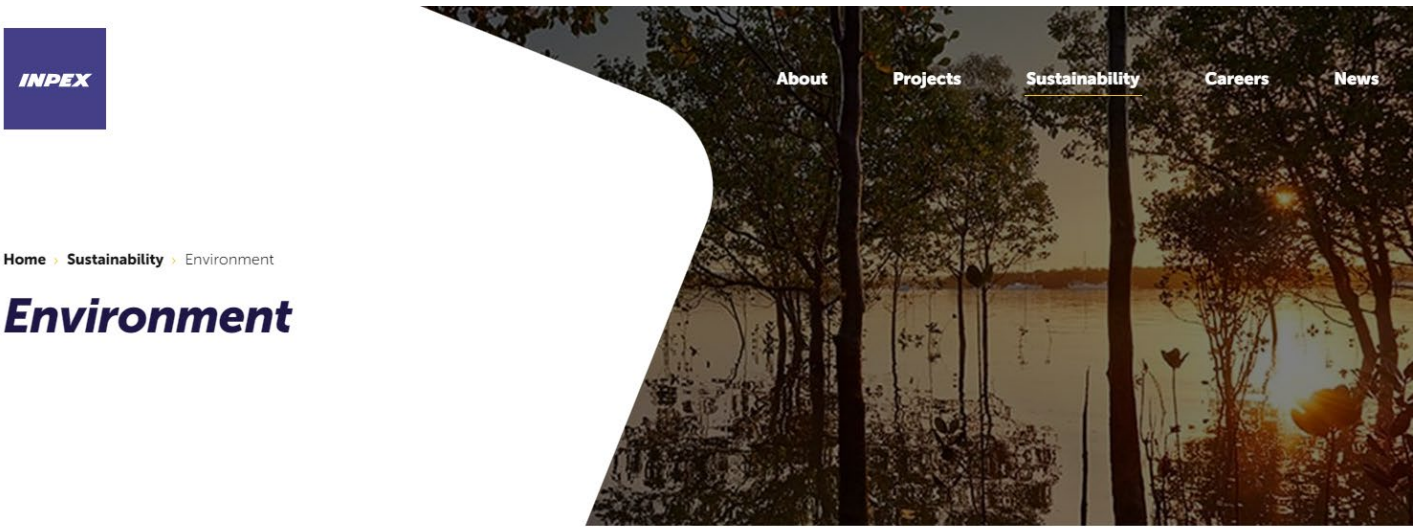
Table of contents

Publication/platform (link to subsection)	**Method**	**Dates**
EP summary website	Dedicated website	12 March 2025
INPEX Australia Website	Online post/advertisement	17 March 2025
National Indigenous Times	National newspaper advertisement	25 March 2025
Broome Advertiser	Local newspaper advertisement	20 March 2025 10 April 2025
Kimberley Echo	Local newspaper advertisement	20 March 2025 10 April 2025
INPEX Australia Facebook	Social media advertisement/post	21 March to 4 April 2025 11 – 20 April 2025
INPEX Australia Instagram	Social media advertisement/post	21 March to 4 April 2025 11 – 20 April 2025
Consultation information factsheet - English		
Consultation information factsheet - Bahasa		

EP summary website
https://anz.planengage.com/cashmaplesurvey



INPEX Australia Website
https://www.inpex.com.au/sustainability/environment/



We take pride in the delivery of onshore and offshore marine monitoring programs, developing innovative research partnerships and robust management plans to reduce our environmental footprint.

/ Environment Plans

Currently open for consultation:

Proposed Cash Maple geophysical and geotechnical survey Environment Plan

INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd on behalf of the Cash Maple joint venture participants is developing the Cash Maple gas/condensate fields in the Bonaparte Basin off the north-west coast of Western Australia (WA). The proposed development supports INPEX-operated Ichthys LNG's long-term production volume.

This environment plan (EP) is being prepared to inform and support decisions at an early concept select phase. Future development of the Cash Maple fields would require a pipeline to be constructed on one of four possible routes.

We wish to hear from relevant persons whose functions, interests and activities may be affected by the work that we are doing.

Please visit the link for more detail on this Environment Plan.

Home Page - Cash Maple (planengage.com)

National Indigenous Times

INPEX

Environment plan consultation:
Opportunity for relevant persons to provide feedback

INPEX is an energy company committed to sustainable and responsible resource development.

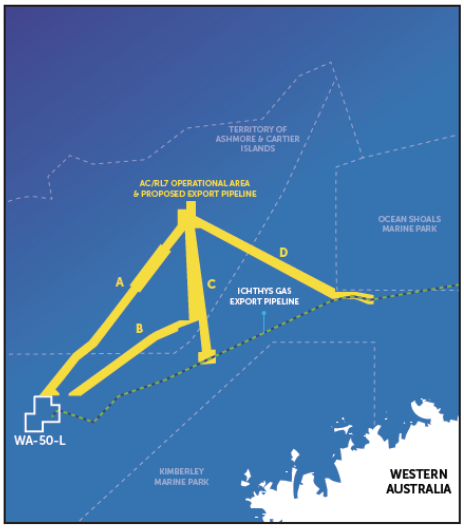
INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd on behalf of the Cash Maple joint venture participants is developing the Cash Maple gas/condensate fields in the Bonaparte Basin off the north-west coast of Western Australia (WA). The proposed development supports INPEX-operated Ichthys LNG's long-term production volume – and continued security of supply for our customers.

INPEX is proposing to undertake a vessel-based geophysical and geotechnical survey to inform and support decisions at an early concept select phase.

At the closest point, the survey area is approximately:

- 110 kilometres from the Kimberley coastline
- 320 kilometres from northwest of Kalumburu

We wish to hear from relevant persons whose functions, interests and activities may be affected by the work that we are planning. These may include cultural and spiritual connections, commercial or recreational activities offshore, tourism or local community interests. Your feedback assists with continuing to understand the environment, identifying any new potential environmental impacts and risks, and enables INPEX to refine its management measures, if needed, to reduce potential impacts.



Contact us

Your views on these activities are important to us and we welcome your comments. If you have any questions, please contact the consultation team on **1800 705 010** or by visiting the above QR to the right. INPEX kindly requests feedback by 8 May 2025.
For more information on INPEX visit inpex.com.au

Broome Advertiser

Environment plan consultation:
Opportunity for relevant persons to provide feedback

INPEX is an energy company committed to sustainable and responsible resource development.

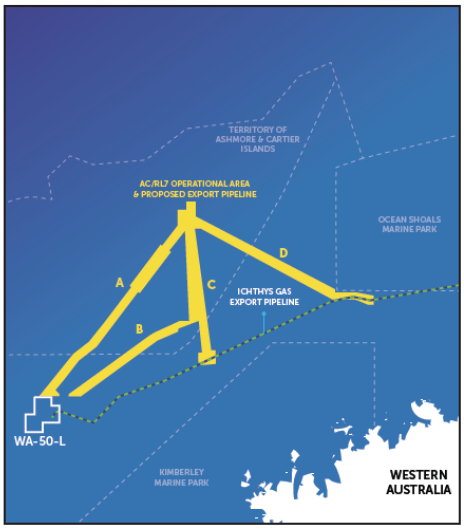
INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd on behalf of the Cash Maple joint venture participants is developing the Cash Maple gas/condensate fields in the Bonaparte Basin off the north-west coast of Western Australia (WA). The proposed development supports INPEX-operated Ichthys LNG's long-term production volume – and continued security of supply for our customers.

INPEX is proposing to undertake a vessel-based geophysical and geotechnical survey to inform and support decisions at an early concept select phase.

At the closest point, the survey area is approximately:

- 110 kilometres from the Kimberley coastline
- 320 kilometres from northwest of Kalumburu

We wish to hear from relevant persons whose functions, interests and activities may be affected by the work that we are planning. These may include cultural and spiritual connections, commercial or recreational activities offshore, tourism or local community interests. Your feedback assists with continuing to understand the environment, identifying any new potential environmental impacts and risks, and enables INPEX to refine its management measures, if needed, to reduce potential impacts.



Contact us

Your views on these activities are important to us and we welcome your comments. If you have any questions, please contact the consultation team on **1800 705 010** or by visiting the above QR to the right. INPEX kindly requests feedback by 8 May 2025.
For more information on INPEX visit inpex.com.au

Kimberley Echo

Environment plan consultation:
Opportunity for relevant persons to provide feedback

INPEX is an energy company committed to sustainable and responsible resource development.

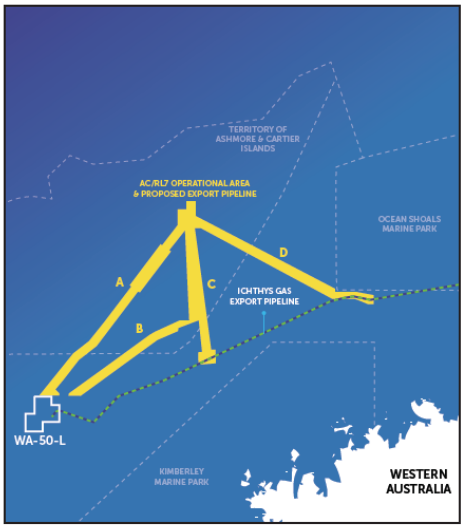
INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd on behalf of the Cash Maple joint venture participants is developing the Cash Maple gas/condensate fields in the Bonaparte Basin off the north-west coast of Western Australia (WA). The proposed development supports INPEX-operated Ichthys LNG's long-term production volume – and continued security of supply for our customers.

INPEX is proposing to undertake a vessel-based geophysical and geotechnical survey to inform and support decisions at an early concept select phase.

At the closest point, the survey area is approximately:

- 110 kilometres from the Kimberley coastline
- 320 kilometres from northwest of Kalumburu

We wish to hear from relevant persons whose functions, interests and activities may be affected by the work that we are planning. These may include cultural and spiritual connections, commercial or recreational activities offshore, tourism or local community interests. Your feedback assists with continuing to understand the environment, identifying any new potential environmental impacts and risks, and enables INPEX to refine its management measures, if needed, to reduce potential impacts.



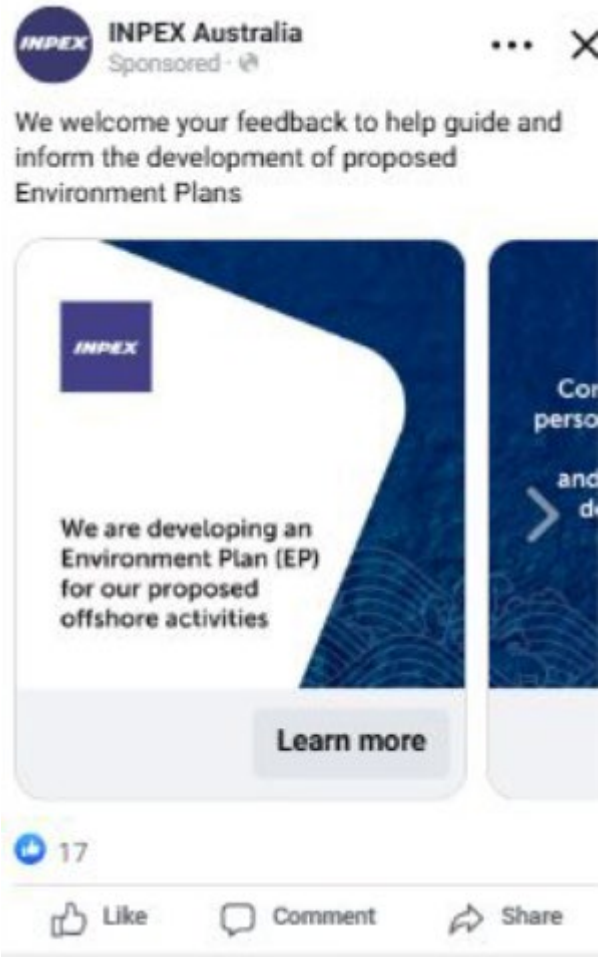
Contact us

Your views on these activities are important to us and we welcome your comments. If you have any questions, please contact the consultation team on **1800 705 010** or by visiting the above QR to the right. INPEX kindly requests feedback by 8 May 2025.
For more information on INPEX visit inpex.com.au

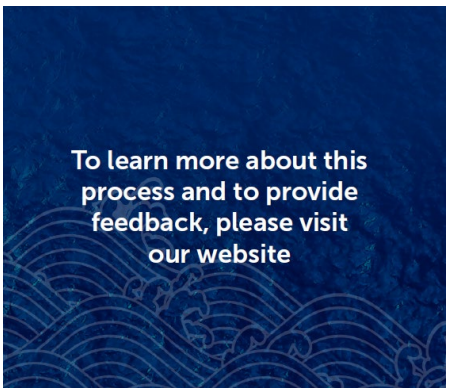
INPEX Australia Facebook

INPEX Australia Instagram

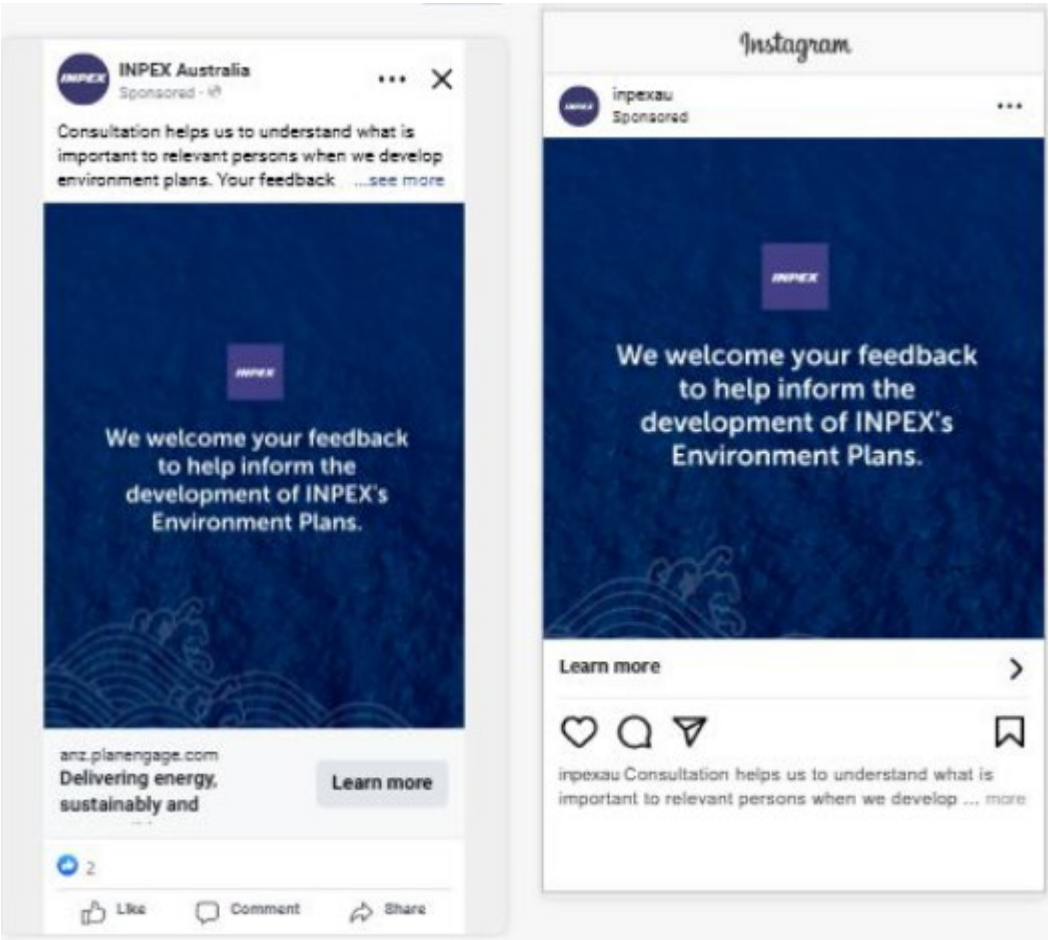
Social media – posts, story, carousel



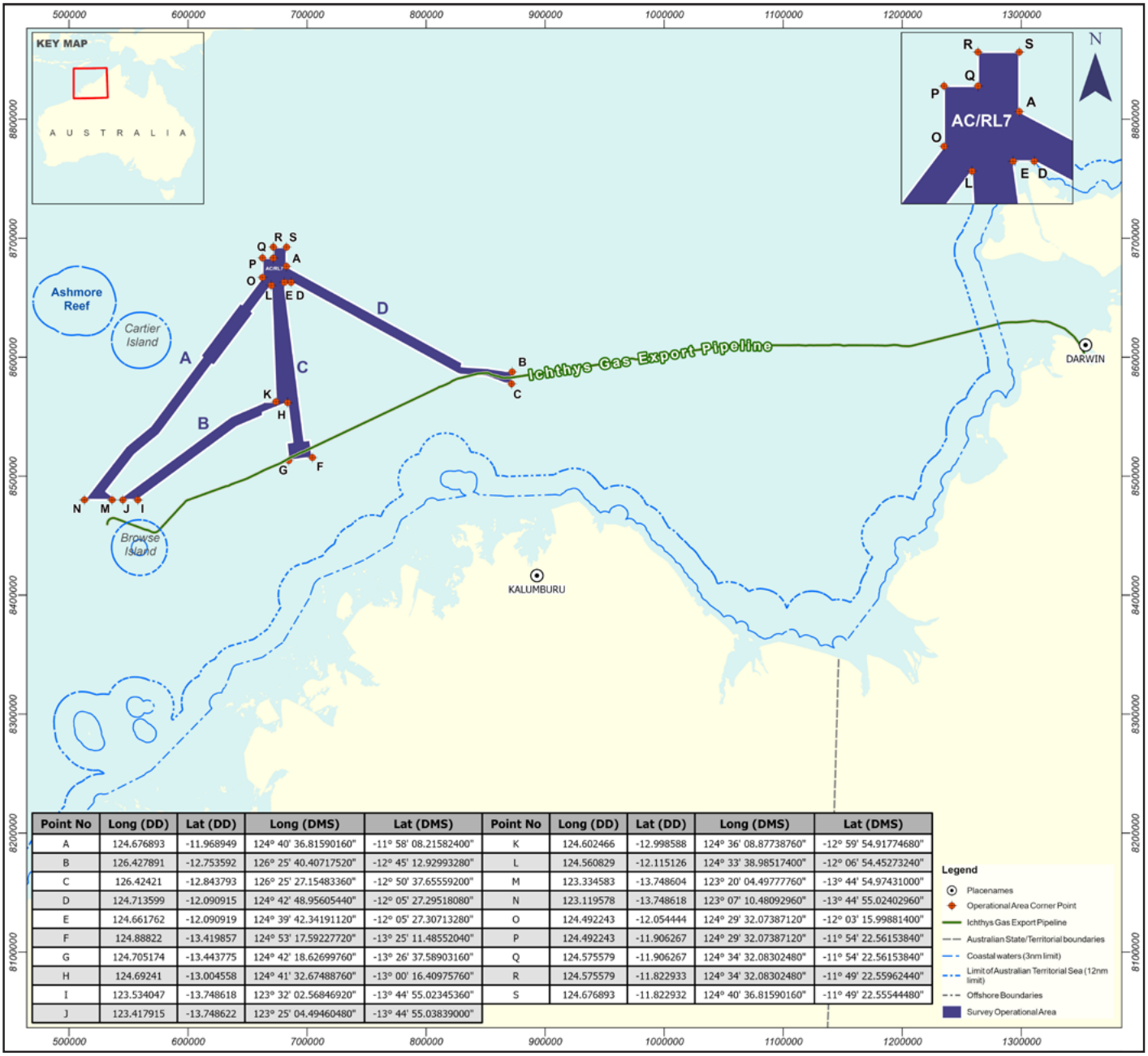







INPEX Australia
Sponsored
Consultation helps us to understand what is important to relevant persons when we develop environment plans. Your feedback ...see more
We welcome your feedback to help inform the development of INPEX's Environment Plans.
anz.planengage.com
Delivering energy, sustainably and
Learn more
2
Like
Comment
Share
Instagram
inpexau
Sponsored
We welcome your feedback to help inform the development of INPEX's Environment Plans.
Learn more
inpexau Consultation helps us to understand what is important to relevant persons when we develop ... more

Proposed Cash Maple geophysical and geotechnical survey environment plan



Point No	Long (DD)	Lat (DD)	Long (DMS)	Lat (DMS)	Point No	Long (DD)	Lat (DD)	Long (DMS)	Lat (DMS)
A	124.676893	-11.968949	124° 40' 36.81590160"	-11° 58' 08.21582400"	K	124.602466	-12.998588	124° 36' 08.87738760"	-12° 59' 54.91774680"
B	126.427891	-12.753592	126° 25' 40.40717520"	-12° 45' 12.92993280"	L	124.560829	-12.115126	124° 33' 38.98517400"	-12° 06' 54.45273240"
C	126.42421	-12.843793	126° 25' 27.15483360"	-12° 50' 37.65559200"	M	123.334583	-13.748604	123° 20' 04.49777760"	-13° 44' 54.97431000"
D	124.713599	-12.090915	124° 42' 48.95605440"	-12° 05' 27.29518080"	N	123.119578	-13.748618	123° 07' 10.48092960"	-13° 44' 55.02402960"
E	124.661762	-12.090919	124° 39' 42.34191120"	-12° 05' 27.30713280"	O	124.492243	-12.054444	124° 29' 32.07387120"	-12° 03' 15.99881400"
F	124.88822	-13.419857	124° 53' 17.59227720"	-13° 25' 11.48552040"	P	124.492243	-11.906267	124° 29' 32.07387120"	-11° 54' 22.56153840"
G	124.705174	-13.443775	124° 42' 18.62699760"	-13° 26' 37.58903160"	Q	124.575579	-11.906267	124° 34' 32.08302480"	-11° 54' 22.56153840"
H	124.69241	-13.004558	124° 41' 32.67488760"	-13° 00' 16.40975760"	R	124.575579	-11.822933	124° 34' 32.08302480"	-11° 49' 22.55962440"
I	123.534047	-13.748618	123° 32' 02.56846920"	-13° 44' 55.02345360"	S	124.676893	-11.822932	124° 40' 36.81590160"	-11° 49' 22.55544480"
J	123.417915	-13.748622	123° 25' 04.49460480"	-13° 44' 55.03839000"					

Figure 1: *Proposed location of the survey operational area in the Bonaparte and Browse Basins.*

Introduction

INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd on behalf of the Cash Maple joint venture participants is developing the Cash Maple gas/condensate fields in the Bonaparte Basin off the north-west coast of Western Australia (WA). The proposed development supports INPEX-operated Ichthys LNG's long-term production volume.

This environment plan (EP) is being prepared to inform and support decisions at an early concept select phase. Future development of the Cash Maple fields would require a pipeline to be constructed on one of four possible routes.

The proposed survey is intended to determine technical feasibility of the potential pipeline route options and inform the optimal pipeline path on the selected route.

The scope of this EP, summarised in Table 1, includes:

- vessel-based geophysical and geotechnical surveying of the seabed within retention lease AC/RL7 and along four possible export pipeline routes (route A, B, C and D); and
- collection of marine baseline data.

For each pipeline route option an approximate centreline has been delineated and optimised using desktop resources and existing available bathymetry data. The centreline of each route option will be surveyed along with wing lines either side of the centreline. To allow for deviations to the centreline during the survey, for example due to unexpected seabed features or irregular bathymetry that may be encountered, a buffer has been nominated to each side of the centreline. Therefore, the total width of each pipeline route ranges from four kilometres to ten kilometres allowing for route optimisation during the survey.

The proposed activities will be conducted using a survey vessel (which may be crewed or uncrewed) and/or an autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) and remotely operated vehicles (ROVs).

The proposed activities will be subject to regulation by National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) – the national regulatory body for health and safety, well integrity and environmental management for all offshore petroleum facilities and activities. The EP, and an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) will describe all the potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the proposed activities, and how they will be managed to meet the requirements of the Commonwealth *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*.

Location

The Cash Maple fields are located in retention lease AC/RL7 within the Bonaparte Basin in the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands. AC/RL7 is approximately 320 kilometres north-west of Kalumburu (WA). The survey operational area for the purposes of this EP is defined as the boundary of retention lease AC/RL7 and the proposed export pipeline routes (route A, B, C and D) (refer to Figure 1).

All planned activities associated with the scope of this EP will occur within the survey operational area, which is approximately 110 kilometres from the Kimberley coastline at its closest point (route D). Water depths in the operational area range between 40 metres and 325 metres at lowest astronomical tide (LAT).

Schedule

Subject to acceptance by NOPSEMA, it is anticipated the survey activities could commence in Q1 2026.

The precise timing and duration of activities may be subject to change due to stakeholder consultation, acceptance of the EP, vessel availability, weather conditions and other operational factors. Therefore, to allow for some flexibility for contingency purposes the EP allows for the activities to occur anytime within the calendar years 2026 to 2029. The proposed activities are expected to last for approximately 70 days with a maximum of 120 days to allow for delays. Operations will be conducted 24 hours per day.

While preparing the EP, INPEX will consider time periods important for environmental sensitivities (e.g. whales, dolphins, and turtles) and for other marine users (e.g. commercial fishers) and other titleholders. The final timing of survey activities will be communicated to stakeholders where requested, ahead of the activity commencing.



Overview of activity description

Table 1: *Summary of proposed activities.*

Summary of activity	
Petroleum retention lease area	AC/RL7
Basin	Bonaparte and Browse
Activity location	Located within the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Commonwealth waters; AC/RL7 is approximately 320 kilometres northwest of Kalumburu (WA). The operational area (AC/RL7 and possible pipeline routes A, B, C and D) is located approximately 110 kilometres from the Kimberley coastline at its closest point (route D). All planned activities associated with the scope of this EP will occur within the operational area.
Water depth	Water depth ranges from 40–325 metres at LAT.
Vessels	• Survey vessels (crewed or uncrewed), remotely operated vehicles (ROV) and autonomous underwater vehicles (AUV).
Activities	Geophysical and geotechnical surveying activities within AC/RL7 and along the possible pipeline route options will acquire data using the following techniques: • multibeam echo sounder • side scan sonar • sub-bottom profiling • magnetometer • piston or vibro-coring/sampling • piezocone penetration tests • box core sampling • deployment of ultra-short baseline positioning system • deployment of mini transponders to geotechnical and geophysical equipment. Collection of marine baseline data in the operational area may include: • collection of water and sediment samples • deployment of equipment to record water quality parameters e.g. temperature, salinity • deployment of baited remote underwater video stations to assess fish assemblages • towed or ROV video data collection for benthic habitat mapping • observation of marine megafauna.
Duration of EP	36 months from the date this EP is accepted with proposed activities expect to last approximately 70 days but no more than 120 days. The proposed activities will not commence earlier than Q1 2026.

Environment

Environmentally sensitive areas, including distances to the operational area, within the environment that may be affected (EMBA) are described in Table 2 and shown in Figure 2. In addition to these, the environmental values that may be impacted by the proposed activities include:

- Benthic and shoreline habitats at Browse Island, Cartier Island and Ashmore Reef.
- Marine fauna including listed and migratory species identified under the EPBC Act and biologically important areas associated with those species.
- Cultural heritage including underwater cultural heritage.
- Socio-economic receptors such as commercial fisheries.

Table 2: *Environmental sensitivities in the EMBA.*

Environmental sensitivities	**Distance from operational area at closest point**
Key ecological features	
Continental slope demersal fish communities	Overlaps operational area (route A and B)
Ancient coastline at 125 metres depth contour	Overlaps operational area (route B and C)
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf	Overlaps operational area (route D)
Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters	45 kilometres west (route A)
Marine parks/nature reserves (Commonwealth and State)	
Oceanic Shoals Marine Park (multiple use zone)	2 kilometres north (route D)
Kimberley Marine Park (multiple use zone)	25 kilometres south-east (route C)
Browse Island Nature Reserve	40 kilometres south (route B)
Cartier Island Marine Park (sanctuary zone)	45 kilometres north-west (route A)
Ashmore Reef Marine Park (sanctuary zone)	95 kilometres north-west (route A)
Banks and shoals	
Eugene McDermott Shoal	1 kilometre south (route B)
Heywood Shoal	1 kilometre south-east (route B)
Favell Bank	1.6 kilometres north (route D)
Barracouta Shoal	2 kilometres west (route A)
Baldwin Bank	4 kilometres south (route D)
Van Cloon Shoal	6 kilometres north (route B)
Jabiru Shoals	7 kilometres east (AC/RL7)
Gale Bank	10 kilometres north-east (route D)
Sahul Bank	10 kilometres west (AC/RL7)
Vulcan Shoal	16 kilometres south-east (route B)
Goeree Shoal	18 kilometres north (route B)
Penguin Shoal	32 kilometres south (route D)
Echuca Shoal	35 kilometres south-east (route B)

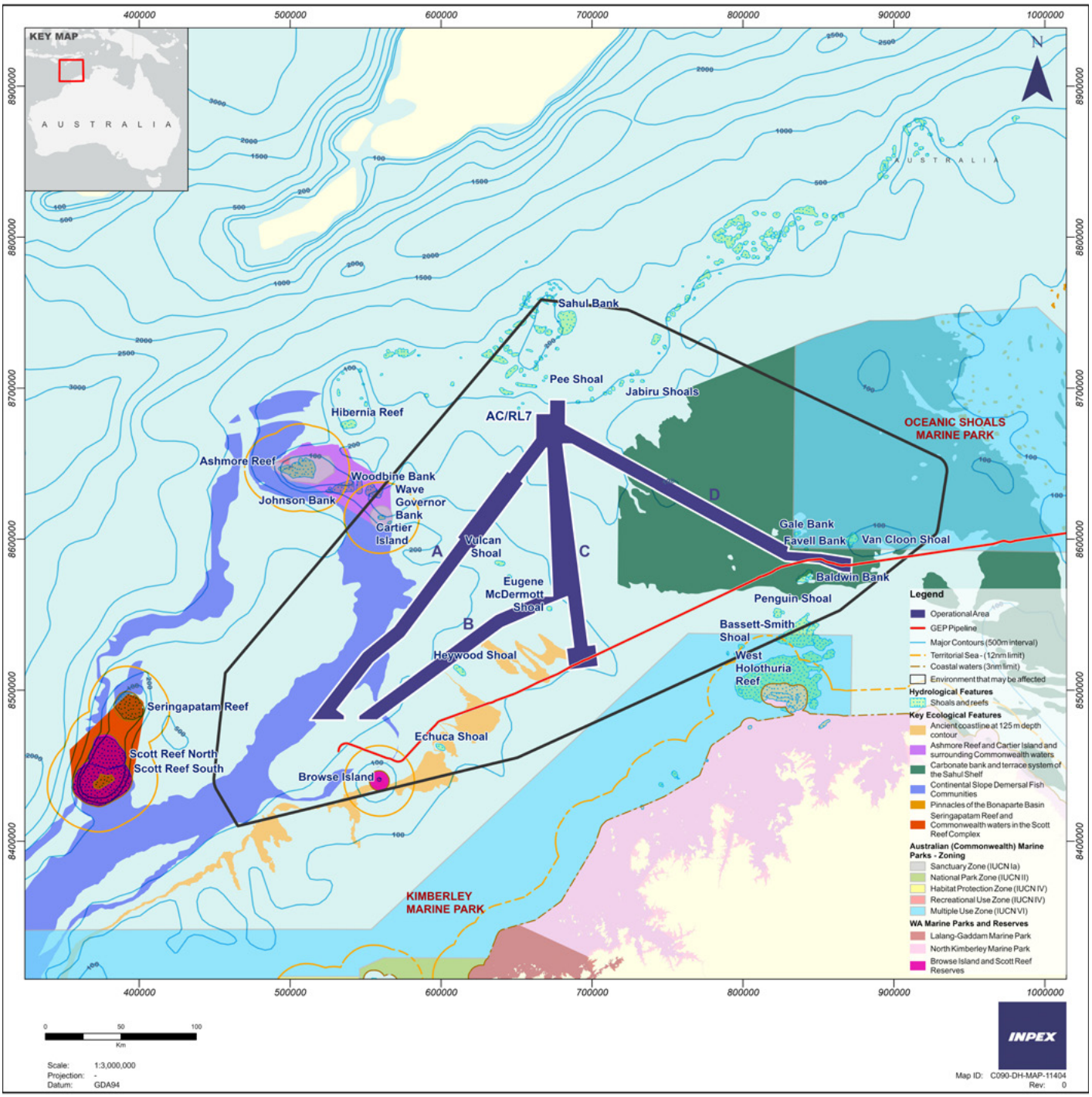


Figure 2: *Environmental sensitivities in the EMBA (Key Ecological Features, marine parks, banks and shoals).*

Environmental management of key aspects

Key controls to be implemented to mitigate potential impacts to environmental sensitivities or other marine users during the survey activities are described in the below table. Additional controls will be identified during the risk assessment and development of the EP to reduce potential impacts and risks to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and acceptable levels.

Table 3: *Proposed environmental management controls.*

Aspect	Potential impacts	Proposed controls
Light emissions - Sources of artificial light include vessel navigational and deck lighting.	Light emissions generated from vessel navigational and deck lighting are not expected to cause any discernible effect on adult turtles' or hatchlings' abilities to orientate to water at Browse Island or Cartier Island (the closest turtle nesting habitats located 40 kilometres and 45 kilometres away respectively). Adult turtles undertaking internesting, migration, mating or foraging activities are reported to not use light cues to guide these behaviours with no evidence to suggest adult turtles (internesting) are attracted to artificial light from offshore vessels. Any impacts are expected to be insignificant.	Vessel personnel will receive an induction/training to inform them of the requirements to minimise external artificial lighting. Premobilisation review of vessel lighting to be undertaken prior to activities commencing. Lighting is directed to working areas (rather than overboard) to minimise light spill to the ocean. Reduce light spill from internal light sources by using blinds on windows.
Air and Green House Gas (GHG) emissions	Atmospheric emissions will be generated through the use of combustion engines, compressors, steam generators and ODS containing equipment on board the vessels. Atmospheric emissions from the petroleum activity will contribute to overall GHG concentrations and have the potential to result in localised changes in air quality and subsequent exposure of marine avifauna to air pollutants. Exposure to air pollutants may cause respiratory distress in birds. Individuals may develop some short-term symptoms if they remain in the immediate vicinity of an emissions source where the pollutants are most concentrated. Rapid recovery is expected after individuals move away from the source. Chronic exposures are not considered plausible given that marine avifauna would move away (i.e. continue migration or undertake foraging activities elsewhere).	Vessels will: • comply with the air emission requirements of Marine Order 97 (as applicable to vessel and engine size, type and class) including sulfur content of fuel oil. • comply with ODS and energy efficiency requirements of Marine Order 97. Vessel contractors have a preventative maintenance system to ensure diesel powered, power generation equipment is maintained. Measurement and monitoring of emissions data to enable legislative reporting requirements under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 to be met for the petroleum activity.
Waste – inappropriate waste handling and disposal	Vessels associated with the activity will generate a variety of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes, which will not be intentionally discharged to the marine environment. Unsecured or incorrectly stored waste may be windblown or displaced into the ocean where it has the potential to negatively affect marine ecosystems. Wastes can cause contamination of the ocean resulting in changes to water quality e.g. through the leaching of chemicals from wastes, which can cause changes to ecosystem productivity and diversity. Certain types of waste can cause injury to marine fauna through entanglement or may affect the health of marine species that ingest waste materials.	Premobilisation health, safety and environment (HSE) inspection of vessels and waste contractors confirm capability for the correct storage, labelling and handling of wastes. Waste management awareness materials communicated to site personnel. Garbage management plans will be maintained and implemented on vessels in accordance with Marine Order 95. Loss of equipment or materials lost to sea will be reported.

Aspect	Potential impacts	Proposed controls
Underwater noise emissions	Noise emissions from the use of underwater acoustic survey equipment and from the operation of vessels may be audible to marine fauna (cetaceans, turtles and whale sharks) and fish species targeted by commercial fisheries. There are no known marine fauna aggregation areas that would result in sedentary behaviour in the operational area. Marine fauna with the potential to be exposed to increased noise levels are transient in nature and have the ability to avoid the area. Any potential impacts are likely to be localised and temporary given the short duration of the survey activities (maximum 120 days) and that the vessel will be constantly moving while acquiring the data. Commercially important fish species may be exposed to increased noise levels; however, any impacts would be localised to individuals and would not result in any detrimental impacts in stock levels. Benthic communities and fish assemblages associated with banks and shoals (closest shoals are approximately 1 kilometre from the operational area) may be exposed to increased noise levels. Potential impacts as a result of short-term sound exposure during the survey are highly unlikely to occur.	Vessel contractors will comply with relevant requirements of the EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05 Interacting with cetaceans) including: • vessels will not travel faster than 6 knots within 300m of a cetacean or turtle (caution zone) and minimise noise. • vessels will not approach closer than 50 metres to a dolphin or turtle and/or 100 metres for a whale (with the exception of bow riding). • if a cetacean shows signs of being disturbed, vessels will immediately withdraw from the caution zone at a constant speed of less than 6 knots.
Biosecurity (invasive marine species)	There are several banks and shoals in proximity to the operational area. Benthic communities and fisheries all have the potential to be impacted by IMS. To pose a biosecurity risk viable IMS propagules/individuals must be able to transfer from the colonised area (e.g. a vessel hull), survive in the surrounding environment, find a suitable habitat, and establish a self-sustaining population. The introduction/transfer of IMS propagules to sensitive benthic habitats in the wider region may result in local to medium scale impacts. It may also result in community disruption with potential impacts to fisheries.	Vessels will: • complete biofouling risk assessment and implement any associated biofouling reduction and management measures. • comply with the Australian Ballast Water Requirements • have an approved ballast water management plan and valid ballast water management certificate, unless an exemption applies or is obtained. • have a biofouling management plan in accordance with the Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021 and the Australian biofouling management requirements.
Displacement of other marine users	Other marine users in the vicinity of the operational area may be impacted by the presence of the vessels through the loss of navigable space available to conduct their activities. The implications of such disruptions include changes to sailing routes and journey times or reduced ability to fish in an area. The worst-case consequence from a loss of access to an area could result in economic losses and/or potential reduction in employment levels.	Stakeholder consultation with relevant stakeholders. Vessels fitted with lights, signals and navigation equipment as required by the *Navigation Act* 2012.

Aspect	Potential impacts	Proposed controls
Vessel collision	Potential for exposure to floating oil at the sea surface and within the water column. Potential accumulation on shorelines at Browse Island, Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island; however, not exceeding concentrations that may result in ecological impact. Marine mammals, marine reptiles and marine avifauna could be impacted through direct hydrocarbon exposure in the water column or at the sea surface. They may also be indirectly impacted through ingestion during foraging activities. Fisheries may be impacted by the presence of exclusion zones and the oiling of nets and lines. Fish communities may be impacted by exposure to oil within the water column.	Marine vessels > 400 tonne will carry shipboard oil pollution emergency plan. All vessels fitted with lights, signals and navigation equipment as required by the Navigation Act 2012. All vessels will use only marine diesel fuel and the maximum volume of fuel contained in any tank will not exceed 250 m^3. Consultation with relevant persons including required safety notifications of the activities. INPEX Browse regional oil pollution emergency plan.



Further information

Further information can be found online:

Via QR Code

Instructions for accessing QR code:

1. Open your camera app on your Apple or Android device.
2. Point your camera at the QR code as if you are about to take a picture of it.
3. If your device recognises the code, a link will appear at the top of your screen. Tap on the link when it appears.

Via website

https://anz.planengage.com/cashmaplesurvey/page/Home

Alternatively, you can request further information by calling 1800 705 010.



Comments and enquiries

INPEX welcomes your feedback on the proposed Cash Maple Survey.

You can provide comment about the proposed activity in the following ways:

Via email

Contact: INPEX Environment Plan Consultation Team
Subject: Proposed Cash Maple Survey EP
E-mail: cashmaplesurvey@inpex.com.au

Via website

www.inpex.com.au

Via phone

Call 1800 705 010 regarding proposed Cash Maple Survey EP.

How is your feedback used?

Your feedback assists INPEX with understanding the environment, identifying potential environmental impacts and risks, and enables INPEX to refine its management measures if needed to reduce potential impacts.

All communications will be logged, assessed and acknowledged with a response.

To ensure transparency and in accordance with regulatory requirements, INPEX provides NOPSEMA with full copies of all feedback within the EP submission, together with INPEX's initial correspondence and responses to feedback.

Petroleum titleholders are required to publish full copies of new EPs on the NOPSEMA website. Accordingly, those who provide feedback should advise INPEX if any part of their feedback is not suitable for public disclosure (i.e. is 'sensitive information'). Sensitive information will be removed or redacted from the published EP and provided to NOPSEMA in a separate, private document.

Any stakeholder feedback received after acceptance of an EP will be managed through INPEX's formal stakeholder engagement process.

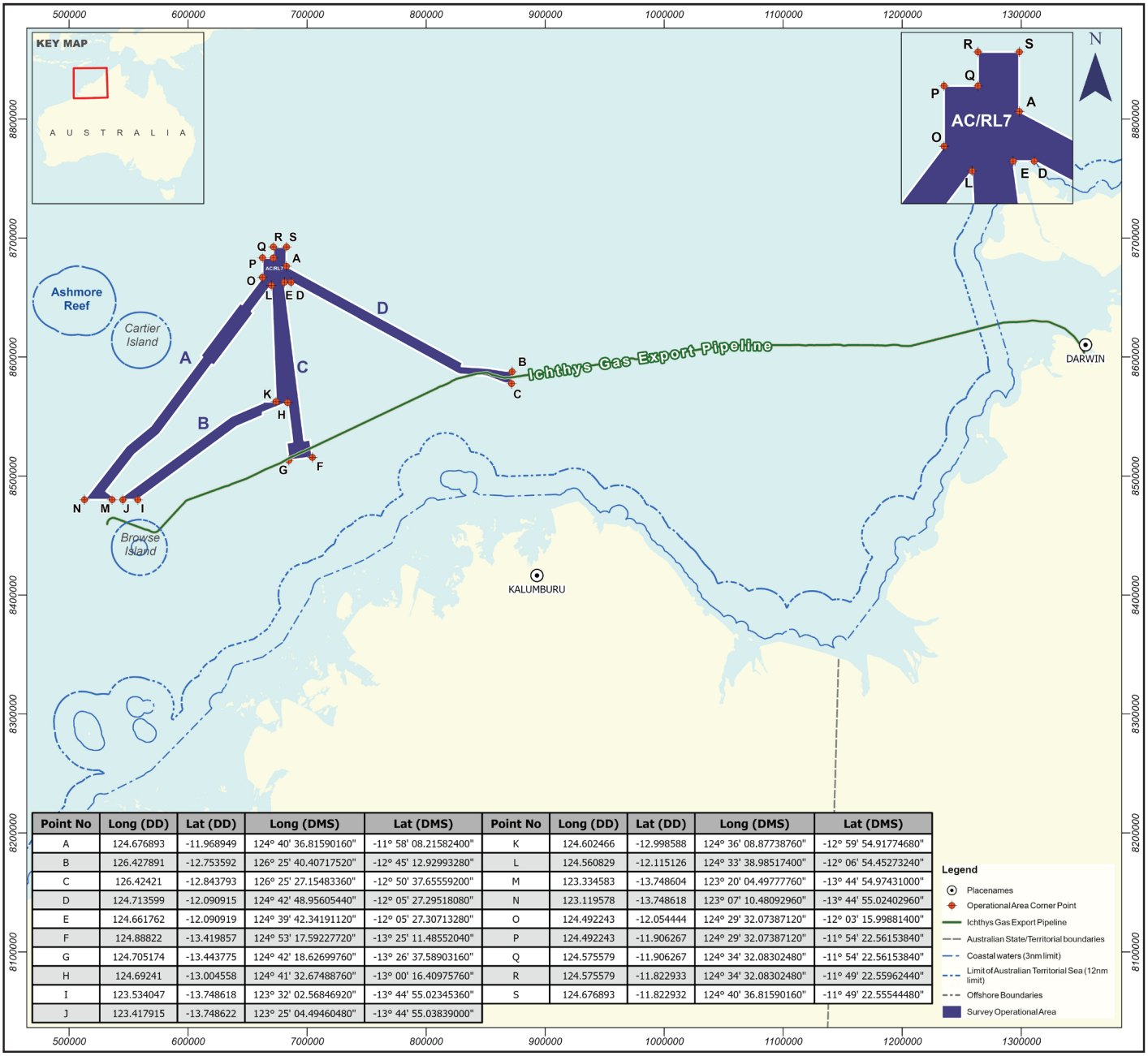
INPEX Australia
Level 22, 100 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000

T +61 8 6213 6000
F +61 8 6213 6455

W INPEX.com.au

© INPEX March 2025

Rencana survei lingkungan hidup geofisika dan geoteknik Cash Maple yang diajukan



Point No	Long (DD)	Lat (DD)	Long (DMS)	Lat (DMS)	Point No	Long (DD)	Lat (DD)	Long (DMS)	Lat (DMS)
A	124.676893	-11.968949	124° 40' 36.81590160"	-11° 58' 08.21582400"	K	124.602466	-12.998588	124° 36' 08.87738760"	-12° 59' 54.91774680"
B	126.427891	-12.753592	126° 25' 40.40717520"	-12° 45' 12.92993280"	L	124.560829	-12.115126	124° 33' 38.98517400"	-12° 06' 54.45273240"
C	126.42421	-12.843793	126° 25' 27.15483360"	-12° 50' 37.65559200"	M	123.334583	-13.748604	123° 20' 04.49777760"	-13° 44' 54.97431000"
D	124.713599	-12.090915	124° 42' 48.95605440"	-12° 05' 27.29518080"	N	123.119578	-13.748618	123° 07' 10.48092960"	-13° 44' 55.02402960"
E	124.661762	-12.090919	124° 39' 42.34191120"	-12° 05' 27.30713280"	O	124.492243	-12.054444	124° 29' 32.07387120"	-12° 03' 15.99881400"
F	124.88822	-13.419857	124° 53' 17.59227720"	-13° 25' 11.48552040"	P	124.492243	-11.906267	124° 29' 32.07387120"	-11° 54' 22.56153840"
G	124.705174	-13.443775	124° 42' 18.62699760"	-13° 26' 37.58903160"	Q	124.575579	-11.906267	124° 34' 32.08302480"	-11° 54' 22.56153840"
H	124.69241	-13.004558	124° 41' 32.67488760"	-13° 00' 16.40975760"	R	124.575579	-11.822933	124° 34' 32.08302480"	-11° 49' 22.55962440"
I	123.534047	-13.748618	123° 32' 02.56846920"	-13° 44' 55.02345360"	S	124.676893	-11.822932	124° 40' 36.81590160"	-11° 49' 22.55544480"
J	123.417915	-13.748622	123° 25' 04.49460480"	-13° 44' 55.03839000"					

Gambar 1: *Lokasi area operasional survei yang diajukan di Cekungan Bonaparte dan Browse.*

Pendahuluan

INPEX Cash Maple Pty Ltd atas nama pihak-pihak dalam usaha patungan Cash Maple sedang mengembangkan ladang gas bumi/kondensat Cash Maple di Cekungan Bonaparte di lepas pantai barat laut Australia Barat (WA). Pengembangan yang diusulkan ini mendukung volume produksi jangka panjang LNG Ichthys yang dioperasikan oleh INPEX.

Rencana lingkungan hidup (EP) ini disusun untuk menyampaikan dan mendukung keputusan pada tahap pemilihan konsep awal. Pengembangan lapangan Cash Maple di masa depan akan memerlukan pembangunan jaringan pipa pada satu dari empat kemungkinan rute.

Survei yang diajukan ini bertujuan untuk menentukan kelayakan teknis potensi opsi rute jaringan pipa dan menyampaikan jalur jaringan pipa optimal pada rute yang dipilih.

Ruang lingkup EP ini, yang dirangkum dalam Tabel 1, mencakup:

- survei geofisika dan geoteknik dasar laut menggunakan kapal di wilayah sewa retensi AC/RL7 dan di sepanjang empat rute kemungkinan jaringan pipa ekspor (rute A, B, C dan D); dan
- pengumpulan data dasar kelautan.

Untuk setiap opsi rute jaringan pipa, sebuah garis tengah perkiraan telah digambarkan dan dioptimisasikan menggunakan sumber daya sekunder dan data batimetri yang tersedia saat ini. Garis tengah setiap opsi rute akan disurvei bersamaan dengan garis tepi pada salah satu sisi garis tengah. Untuk memungkinkan adanya deviasi ke garis tengah selama survei, misalnya akibat adanya bentuk dasar laut yang tidak terduga atau batimetri yang tidak normal yang mungkin ditemui, suatu penyangga telah ditentukan untuk setiap sisi garis tengah. Karena itu, total lebar setiap rute jaringan pipa berkisar antara empat kilometer hingga sepuluh kilometer untuk memungkinkan optimisasi rute selama survei.

Kegiatan yang diajukan akan dilakukan menggunakan kapal survei (mungkin dengan awak atau tanpa awak) dan/atau kendaraan bawah air dengan operasi mandiri (AUV) dan kendaraan yang dioperasikan dari jarak jauh (ROVs).

Kegiatan yang diajukan akan tunduk pada peraturan Badan Keselamatan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Minyak Bumi Lepas Pantai Nasional (NOPSEMA) – badan pengatur nasional untuk kesehatan dan keselamatan, integritas dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup yang baik untuk semua fasilitas dan kegiatan minyak bumi di lepas pantai. EP, dan Rencana Darurat Polusi Minyak (OPEP) akan menjelaskan semua potensi dampak lingkungan hidup dan risiko terkait dengan kegiatan yang diajukan, dan bagaimana hal tersebut akan dikelola untuk memenuhi persyaratan dalam *Undang-Undang Persemakmuran Minyak Bumi Lepas Pantai dan Penyimpanan Gas Rumah Kaca 2006*.

Lokasi

Lapangan Cash Maple berada di dalam wilayah sewa retensi AC/RL7 di Cekungan Bonaparte di Daerah Kepulauan Ashmore dan Cartier. AC/RL7 berada di sekitar 320 kilometer arah barat laut dari Kalumburu (WA). Area operasional survei untuk keperluan EP ini ditentukan sebagai batas wilayah sewa retensi AC/RL7 dan rute jaringan pipa ekspor yang diajukan (rute A, B, C dan D) (lihat Gambar 1).

Semua kegiatan yang direncanakan terkait dengan ruang lingkup EP ini akan dilakukan di dalam area operasional survei, yang berada di sekitar 110 kilometer dari garis pantai Kimberley pada titik terdekatnya (rute D). Kedalaman air di area operasional berkisar di antara 40 meter dan 325 meter dari permukaan air laut terendah (LAT).

Jadwal

Berdasarkan persetujuan dari NOPSEMA, kegiatan survei diperkirakan dapat dimulai pada Q1 2026.

Waktu dan durasi pasti kegiatan dapat berubah tergantung pada konsultasi dengan pemangku kepentingan, disetujuinya EP, ketersediaan kapal, kondisi cuaca, dan faktor operasional lainnya. Karena itu, demi adanya fleksibilitas untuk keperluan kontingensi, EP mengizinkan kegiatan untuk dilakukan kapan pun pada tahun kalender 2026 hingga 2029. Kegiatan yang diajukan diperkirakan berlangsung selama sekitar 70 hari dan tidak melebihi 120 hari untuk mengantisipasi adanya keterlambatan. Jam operasional akan berlaku selama 24 jam per hari.

Selama menyusun EP, INPEX akan mempertimbangkan periode waktu yang penting untuk sensitivitas lingkungan hidup (misalnya paus, lumba-lumba, dan penyu) dan pelaku kelautan lainnya (misalnya nelayan komersial) dan pemegang hak kepemilikan lainnya. Waktu pasti kegiatan survei akan disampaikan kepada pemangku kepentingan jika diminta, sebelum dimulainya kegiatan.



Gambaran deskripsi kegiatan

Tabel 1: *Ringkasan kegiatan yang diajukan.*

Ringkasan kegiatan	
Area sewa retensi minyak bumi	AC/RL7
Cekungan	Bonaparte dan Browse
Lokasi kegiatan	Berada di Daerah Kepulauan Ashmore dan Cartier dan perairan Persemakmuran; AC/RL7 berada di sekitar 320 kilometer arah barat laut dari Kalumburu (WA). Area operasional (AC/RL7 dan kemungkinan rute jaringan pipa A, B, C dan D) berada di sekitar 110 kilometer dari garis pantai Kimberley pada titik terdekatnya (rute D). Semua kegiatan yang direncanakan terkait dengan ruang lingkup EP ini akan dilakukan di dalam area operasional.
Kedalaman air	Kedalaman air berkisar di antara 40–325 meter dari LAT.
Kapal	• Kapal survei (dengan awak atau tanpa awak), kendaraan yang dioperasikan dari jarak jauh (ROV) dan kendaraan bawah air dengan operasi mandiri (AUV).
Kegiatan	Kegiatan survei geofisika dan geoteknik di wilayah AC/RL7 dan di sepanjang kemungkinan opsi rute jaringan pipa akan mengambil data menggunakan teknik sebagai berikut: • pendeteksi kedalaman *multibeam* • sonar pemindaian samping • pemrofilan sub-dasar • magnetometer • pengambilan inti/sampel piston atau vibro • uji penetrasi piezocone • pengambilan sampel sedimen dasar laut • penggunaan sistem pemosisian garis dasar ultra-pendek • penggunaan transponder mini untuk peralatan geoteknik dan geofisika. Pengumpulan data dasar kelautan di dalam area operasional dapat mencakup: • pengumpulan sampel air dan sedimen • penggunaan peralatan untuk merekam parameter kualitas air, misalnya temperatur, salinitas • penggunaan stasiun video bawah air yang dioperasikan jarak jauh menggunakan umpan untuk mengukur kumpulan ikan • pengumpulan data video dengan mesin ditarik (towed) atau ROV untuk pemetaan habitat bentik • observasi megafauna kelautan.
Durasi EP	36 bulan sejak tanggal EP ini disetujui dengan kegiatan yang diajukan diperkirakan untuk berlangsung selama sekitar 70 hari tetapi tidak lebih dari 120 hari. Kegiatan yang diajukan tidak akan dimulai sebelum Q1 2026.

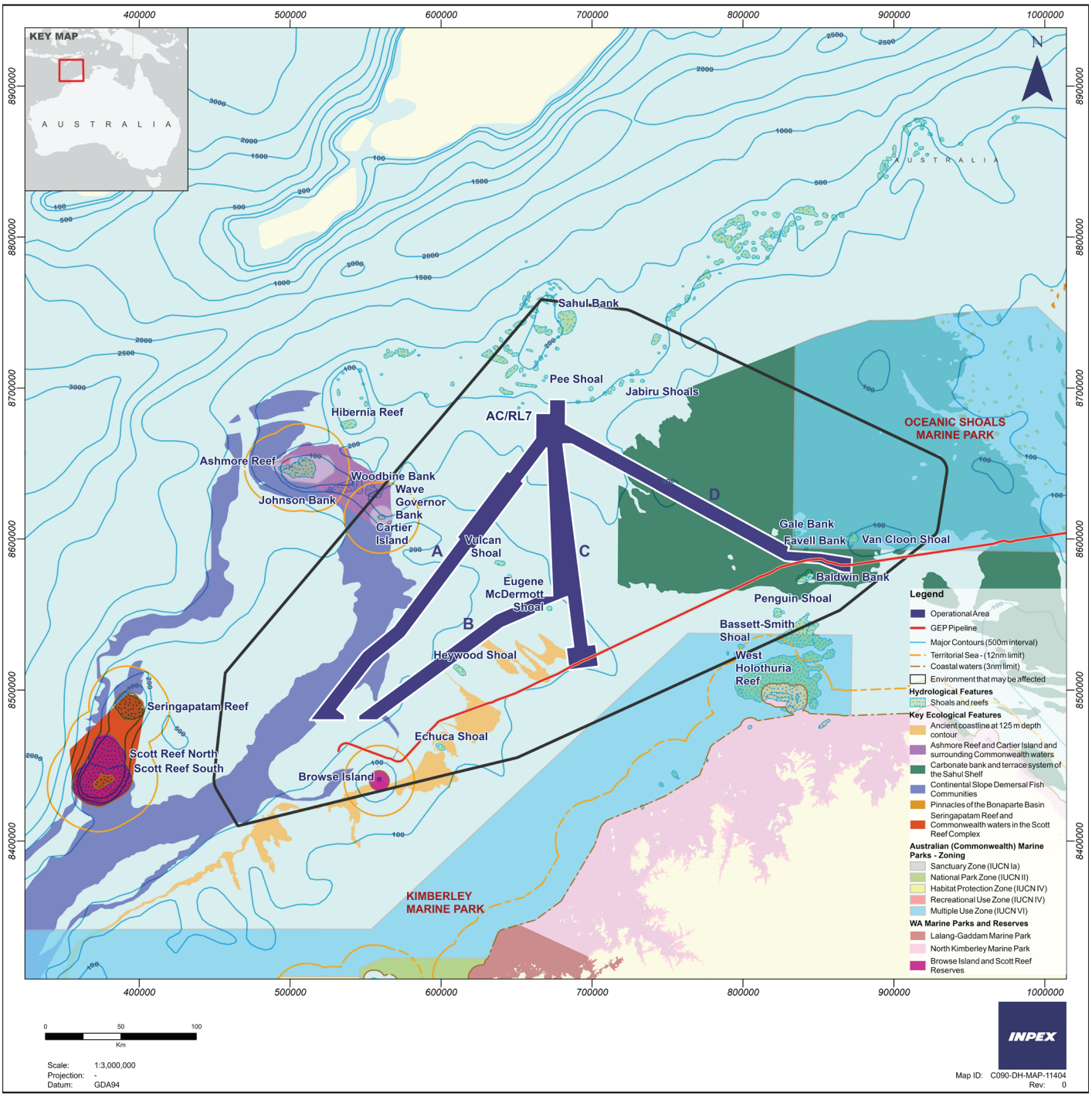
Lingkungan hidup

Area sensitif lingkungan hidup, termasuk jarak ke area operasional, di dalam lingkungan hidup yang dapat terdampak (EMBA) dijelaskan dalam Tabel 2 dan ditunjukkan pada Gambar 2. Selain itu, nilai lingkungan hidup yang dapat terdampak oleh kegiatan yang diajukan mencakup:

- Habitat bentik dan garis pantai di Pulau Browse, Pulau Cartier dan Terumbu Karang Ashmore.
- Fauna kelautan mencakup spesies yang tercantum dalam dan yang bermigrasi berdasarkan Undang-Undang EPBC dan area yang penting secara biologis yang terkait dengan spesies tersebut.
- Warisan budaya mencakup warisan budaya bawah laut.
- Reseptor sosio-ekonomi seperti nelayan komersial.

Tabel 2: *Sensitivitas lingkungan hidup dalam EMBA.*

Sensitivitas lingkungan hidup	**Jarak dari area operasional pada titik terdekat**
Fitur ekologis utama	
Komunitas ikan demersal pada lereng benua	Tumpang tindih area operasional (rute A dan B)
Garis pantai purba pada kontur di kedalaman 125 meter	Tumpang tindih area operasional (rute B dan C)
Gundukan karbonat dan sistem teras Paparan Sahul	Tumpang tindih area operasional (rute D)
Terumbu Karang Ashmore dan Pulau Cartier dan sekitar perairan Persemakmuran	45 kilometer ke arah barat (rute A)
Taman bahari/cagar alam (Persemakmuran dan Negara Bagian)	
Taman Bahari Beting Oceanic (zona penggunaan beragam)	2 kilometer ke arah utara (rute D)
Taman Bahari Kimberley (zona penggunaan beragam)	25 kilometer ke arah tenggara (rute C)
Cagar Alam Pulau Browse	40 kilometer ke arah selatan (rute B)
Taman Bahari Pulau Cartier (zona lindung)	45 kilometer ke arah barat laut (rute A)
Taman Bahari Terumbu Karang Ashmore (zona lindung)	95 kilometer ke arah barat laut (rute A)
Gundukan dan beting	
Beting Eugene McDermott	1 kilometer ke arah selatan (rute B)
Beting Heywood	1 kilometer ke arah tenggara (rute B)
Gundukan Favell	1,6 kilometer ke arah utara (rute D)
Beting Barracouta	2 kilometer ke arah barat (rute A)
Gundukan Baldwin	4 kilometer ke arah selatan (rute D)
Beting Van Cloon	6 kilometer ke arah utara (rute B)
Beting Jabiru	7 kilometer ke arah timur (AC/RL7)
Gundukan Gale	10 kilometer ke arah timur laut (rute D)
Gundukan Sahul	10 kilometer ke arah barat (AC/RL7)
Beting Vulcan	16 kilometer ke arah tenggara (rute B)
Beting Goeree	18 kilometer ke arah utara (rute B)
Beting Penguin	32 kilometer ke arah selatan (rute D)
Beting Echuca	35 kilometer ke arah tenggara (rute B)



Gambar 2: *Sensitivitas lingkungan hidup dalam EMBA (Fitur Ekologis Utama, taman bahari, gundukan dan beting).*

Pengelolaan lingkungan hidup atas aspek utama

Kendali utama yang akan diterapkan untuk memitigasi potensi dampak terhadap sensitivitas lingkungan hidup atau pelaku kelautan lainnya selama kegiatan survei dijelaskan dalam tabel di bawah ini. Kendali tambahan akan diidentifikasi selama penilaian risiko dan pengembangan EP untuk mengurangi potensi dampak dan risiko ke tingkat terendah yang secara wajar dapat dilakukan (ALARP) dan tingkat yang dapat diterima.

Tabel 3: *Kendali pengelolaan lingkungan hidup yang diajukan.*

Aspek	Potensi dampak	Kendali yang diajukan
Emisi cahaya - Sumber cahaya buatan mencakup kapal navigasi dan pencahayaan dek.	Emisi cahaya yang dihasilkan dari kapal navigasi dan pencahayaan dek tidak diperkirakan akan menyebabkan efek yang terlihat pada kemampuan penyu dewasa atau anakan untuk berorientasi di perairan Pulau Browse dan Pulau Cartier (habitat sarang penyu terdekat masing-masing berada di jarak 40 kilometer dan 45 kilometer). Penyu dewasa yang sedang melakukan aktivitas di antara masa bertelur, migrasi, kawin, atau mencari makan dilaporkan tidak menggunakan sinyal cahaya untuk memandu perilaku tersebut dan tidak ada bukti yang menyatakan bahwa penyu dewasa (dalam masa di antara bertelur) tertarik pada cahaya buatan dari kapal lepas pantai. Dampak yang ditimbulkan diperkirakan tidak signifikan.	Personel kapal akan diberikan pengarahan/pelatihan untuk memberi tahu mereka mengenai persyaratan untuk meminimalisasi pencahayaan buatan eksternal. Pemeriksaan pencahayaan kapal sebelum mobilisasi akan dilaksanakan sebelum melakukan kegiatan. Pencahayaan diarahkan pada area kerja (bukan ke luar kapal) untuk meminimalisasi bocornya cahaya ke laut. Mengurangi bocornya cahaya dari sumber cahaya internal dengan menggunakan tirai pada jendela.
Emisi udara dan Gas Rumah Kaca (GHG)	Emisi atmosferik akan dihasilkan melalui penggunaan mesin pembakaran, kompresor, generator uap, dan peralatan yang mengandung ODS di atas kapal. Emisi atmosferik dari kegiatan minyak bumi akan menyumbang keseluruhan konsentrasi GHG dan memiliki potensi untuk menyebabkan perubahan kualitas udara setempat dan paparan polutan udara susulan terhadap avifauna kelautan. Paparan polutan udara dapat menyebabkan gangguan pernapasan pada burung. Individu dapat mengalami beberapa gejala jangka pendek jika tetap berada di sekitar sumber emisi tempat polutan paling terkonsentrasi. Pemulihan cepat diperkirakan akan terjadi setelah individu menjauhi sumber. Paparan kronis tidak dianggap mungkin terjadi dengan pertimbangan bahwa avifauna kelautan akan menjauh (yaitu melanjutkan migrasi atau mencari makan di tempat lain).	Kapal akan: • memenuhi persyaratan emisi udara sesuai dengan Penetapan Kelautan 97 (yang berlaku terhadap ukuran, jenis dan kelas kapal dan mesin) termasuk kandungan sulfur pada bahan bakar minyak. • memenuhi persyaratan ODS dan efisiensi energi sesuai dengan Penetapan Kelautan 97. Kontraktor kapal memiliki sistem perawatan preventif untuk memastikan peralatan pembangkit listrik bertenaga diesel terawat. Pengukuran dan pemantauan data emisi untuk memungkinkan persyaratan pelaporan legislatif berdasarkan Undang-Undang Pelaporan Rumah Kaca dan Energi Nasional 2007 dipenuhi untuk kegiatan minyak bumi.
Limbah – penanganan dan pembuangan limbah yang tidak tepat	Kapal-kapal yang terlibat dalam kegiatan ini akan menghasilkan berbagai jenis limbah, baik yang tidak berbahaya maupun yang berbahaya, yang tidak akan dibuang secara sengaja ke lingkungan laut. Limbah yang disimpan secara tidak aman atau tidak tepat dapat tertiup angin atau berpindah ke laut yang berpotensi menimbulkan efek negatif terhadap ekosistem laut. Limbah dapat menyebabkan pencemaran laut yang mengakibatkan perubahan kualitas air, misalnya melalui perembesan bahan kimia dari limbah, yang dapat menyebabkan perubahan pada produktivitas dan keanekaragaman ekosistem. Beberapa jenis limbah dapat menyebabkan cedera pada fauna kelautan akibat terlilit, atau dapat memengaruhi kesehatan spesies laut yang menelan bahan limbah tersebut.	Inspeksi kesehatan, keselamatan dan lingkungan hidup (HSE) sebelum mobilisasi atas kapal dan kontraktor limbah untuk memastikan kapabilitas penyimpanan, pemberian label dan penanganan limbah dengan tepat. Materi kesadaran pengelolaan limbah disampaikan kepada personel lapangan. Program pengelolaan sampah akan dipertahankan dan diterapkan di kapal sesuai dengan Penetapan Kelautan 95. Kehilangan peralatan atau material yang jatuh ke laut akan dilaporkan.

Aspek	Potensi dampak	Kendali yang diajukan
Emisi kebisingan bawah air	Emisi kebisingan dari penggunaan peralatan survei akustik bawah air dan dari operasi kapal dapat terdengar oleh fauna kelautan (seperti cetacea, penyu, dan hiu paus) serta spesies ikan-ikan yang menjadi target nelayan komersial. Tidak diketahui adanya area pengumpulan fauna kelautan di wilayah operasi yang dapat menyebabkan perilaku menetap. Fauna kelautan yang memiliki potensi untuk terpapar tingkat kebisingan yang meningkat bersifat sementara dan memiliki kemampuan untuk menghindari area tersebut. Semua potensi dampak yang terjadi kemungkinan bersifat lokal dan sementara mengingat durasi survei yang singkat (maksimal 120 hari) serta kapal yang akan terus bergerak selama pengumpulan data berlangsung. Spesies ikan yang penting secara komersial dapat terpapar tingkat kebisingan yang meningkat; namun, dampak yang terjadi bersifat lokal pada individu saja dan tidak akan menyebabkan dampak merugikan pada tingkat stok ikan secara keseluruhan. Komunitas bentik dan kumpulan ikan yang terkait dengan gundukan dan beting (beting terdekat berada di sekitar 1 kilometer dari area operasional) dapat terpapar dengan tingkat kebisingan yang meningkat. Namun, potensi dampak sebagai akibat dari paparan kebisingan jangka pendek selama survei sangat kecil kemungkinannya untuk terjadi.	Kontraktor kapal akan memenuhi persyaratan relevan dalam Peraturan EPBC 2000 – Bagian 8 Paragraf 8.1 (Peraturan 8.05 Berinteraksi dengan cetacea) yang termasuk: • kapal tidak akan bergerak dengan kecepatan lebih tinggi dari 6 knot dalam jarak 300 meter dari cetacea atau penyu (zona waspada) dan meminimalisasi kebisingan. • kapal tidak akan mendekat melebihi 50 meter dengan lumba-lumba atau penyu dan/atau 100 meter dengan paus (kecuali *bow riding*). • jika suatu cetacea menunjukkan tanda-tanda terganggu, kapal akan dengan segera meninggalkan zona waspada dengan kecepatan konstan di bawah 6 knot.
Biosekuriti (spesies kelautan invasif)	Terdapat beberapa gundukan dan beting di dekat area operasional. Komunitas bentik dan perikanan semuanya memiliki potensi untuk terdampak oleh IMS. Untuk menimbulkan risiko biosekuriti yang layak, propagul/individu IMS harus mampu berpindah dari area terkoloni (misalnya lambung kapal), bertahan hidup di lingkungan sekitar, menemukan habitat yang sesuai, dan membentuk populasi yang dapat bertahan hidup secara mandiri. Pemasukan/perpindahan propagul IMS ke habitat bentik sensitif di wilayah yang lebih luas dapat mengakibatkan dampak dalam skala lokal hingga menengah. Kondisi tersebut juga dapat mengakibatkan disrupsi komunitas dengan potensi dampak terhadap perikanan.	Kapal akan: • melengkapi penilaian risiko *biofouling* dan melakukan tindakan pengurangan dan pengelolaan *biofouling* terkait mana pun. • mematuhi Persyaratan Air Ballast Australia • memiliki rencana pengelolaan air ballast yang telah disetujui dan sertifikat pengelolaan air ballast yang masih berlaku, kecuali jika berlaku pengecualian atau telah mendapatkan pengecualian. • memiliki program pengelolaan *biofouling* sesuai dengan Peraturan Perubahan Biosekuriti (Pengelolaan *Biofouling*) 2021 dan persyaratan pengelolaan *biofouling* Australia.
Perpindahan pelaku kelautan lainnya	Pengguna kelautan lainnya di sekitar wilayah operasi mungkin akan terdampak oleh keberadaan kapal-kapal tersebut akibat berkurangnya ruang navigasi yang tersedia untuk melaksanakan aktivitas mereka. Implikasi dari gangguan tersebut meliputi perubahan rute pelayaran dan waktu tempuh, atau berkurangnya kemampuan untuk menangkap ikan di suatu area. Akibat terburuk dari hilangnya akses ke suatu area bisa berupa kerugian ekonomi dan/atau potensi penurunan tingkat pekerjaan.	Konsultasi pemangku kepentingan dengan pemangku kepentingan terkait. Kapal dilengkapi dengan peralatan pencahayaan, sinyal, dan navigasi sebagaimana diwajibkan dalam *Undang-Undang Navigasi* 2012.

Aspek	Potensi dampak	Kendali yang diajukan
Tabrakan kapal	Potensi paparan terhadap minyak yang mengambang pada permukaan laut dan di dalam kolom air. Terdapat potensi akumulasi pada garis pantai di Pulau Browse, Terumbu Karang Ashmore dan Pulau Cartier; namun, tidak melebihi konsentrasi yang dapat mengakibatkan dampak ekologis. Mamalia laut, reptilia laut, dan avifauna kelautan dapat terdampak melalui paparan langsung terhadap hidrokarbon di dalam kolom air atau pada permukaan laut. Mereka bisa juga terdampak secara tidak langsung melalui konsumsi selama mereka mencari makan. Perikanan dapat terdampak dengan adanya zona eksklusi dan menempelnya minyak pada jaring dan tali pancing. Komunitas ikan dapat terdampak melalui paparan minyak di dalam kolom air.	Kapal kelautan > 400 ton akan menyediakan rencana darurat polusi minyak di atas kapal. Semua kapal dilengkapi dengan peralatan pencahayaan, sinyal, dan navigasi sebagaimana diwajibkan dalam Undang-Undang Navigasi 2012. Semua kapal hanya akan menggunakan bahan bakar diesel kelautan dan volume bahan bakar maksimum yang disimpan dalam tangki mana pun tidak melebihi 250 m^3. Konsultasi dengan pihak terkait, termasuk pemberitahuan keselamatan wajib atas kegiatan. Rencana darurat polusi minyak INPEX wilayah Browse.



Informasi selengkapnya

Informasi selengkapnya tersedia secara online:

Melalui Kode QR

Petunjuk untuk mengakses kode QR:

1. Buka app kamera Anda pada perangkat Apple atau Android Anda.
2. Arahkan kamera Anda pada kode QR seolah-olah Anda akan memfotonya.
3. Jika perangkat Anda mengenali kode tersebut, sebuah tautan akan muncul di bagian atas layar. Ketuk tautan tersebut saat muncul.

Melalui situs web

https://anz.planengage.com/cashmaplesurvey/page/Home

Anda juga dapat meminta informasi selengkapnya dengan menghubungi 1800 705 010.



Komentar dan pertanyaan

INPEX dengan senang hati menerima masukan Anda tentang Survei Cash Maple yang diajukan ini.

Silakan sampaikan komentar Anda mengenai kegiatan yang diajukan melalui cara berikut:

Melalui email

Kontak: INPEX Environment Plan Consultation Team
Subjek: Proposed Cash Maple Survey EP
E-mail: cashmaplesurvey@inpex.com.au

Melalui situs web

www.inpex.com.au

Melalui telepon

Hubungi 1800 705 010 mengenai Survei EP Cash Maple yang diajukan.

Bagaimana masukan Anda akan kami gunakan?

Masukan Anda membantu INPEX memahami lingkungan hidup, mengidentifikasi potensi dampak dan risiko lingkungan hidup, serta memungkinkan INPEX untuk memperbaiki langkah manajemen jika diperlukan untuk mengurangi potensi dampak.

Semua komunikasi akan dicatat, dinilai, dan diakui dengan sebuah respons.

Untuk memastikan transparansi dan sesuai dengan persyaratan hukum, INPEX memberikan salinan lengkap dari semua masukan kepada NOPSEMA dalam pengajuan EP, beserta korespondensi awal dari INPEX dan tanggapan terhadap masukan tersebut.

Pemegang hak kepemilikan minyak bumi diwajibkan untuk mengumumkan salinan lengkap EP baru di situs web NOPSEMA. Dengan demikian, pihak yang menyampaikan masukan harus memberi tahu INPEX jika ada bagian dari masukan yang tidak layak untuk diungkapkan ke publik (misalnya 'informasi sensitif'). Informasi sensitif tersebut akan dihapus atau disunting dari EP yang dipublikasikan dan disampaikan kepada NOPSEMA melalui suatu dokumen terpisah yang bersifat pribadi.

Semua masukan dari pemangku kepentingan yang diterima setelah EP disetujui akan dikelola melalui proses formal hubungan dengan pemangku kepentingan INPEX.

INPEX Australia
Level 22, 100 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000

T +61 8 6213 6000
F +61 8 6213 6455

W INPEX.com.au

© INPEX Maret 2025

Appendix B.4 – Consultation Summary Report

Jurisdiction	Relevant Person	Outgoing Date	Incoming Date	Type of Correspondence	Attachments provided (additional info such as map, fact sheet etc)	Summary of Correspondence (Identifying any objection, claim, relevant matter) / Summary statement of INPEX response	Assessment of Merit	Summary of changes to the EP as a result of relevant person feedback
Department, Agency, Minister								
Commonwealth	**Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) - Nautical Advice**	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	14/05/2025	Email	N/A	AMSA responds to INPEX, sharing information on requirements for INPEX to notify AMSA's JRRC before operations and contact AHO at least four weeks prior for maritime notices. Vessels must comply with COLREGs, display appropriate lights/shapes, ensure AIS accuracy, and apply anti-collision measures including guard vessels and AIS use.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Table 9-4 of the EP includes a commitment to provide the requested notifications.
		3/06/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX responds to AMSA, confirming it will include requested notifications and associated timeframes to AMSAs JRCC and AHO in the EP.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
Commonwealth	**Australian Communications and Media Authority**	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	24/03/2025	Email	N/A	ACMA responds to INPEX, confirming the proposed survey as shown in the EP is not in the vicinity of the any existing protection zones as declared by ACMA. ACMA proposes INPEX share information with the relevant nearby submarine cable developments. ACMA confirms no additional consultation is required on the EP.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
		25/03/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX confirms it has already shared information with one of the proposed cable development projects as suggested by ACMA, and will endeavour to obtain relevant contact details for the rest to further share information.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	26/03/2025	Email	N/A	ACMA recommends INPEX use publicly available information to contact relevant development teams for submarine cable project in vicinity of the survey area.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
Commonwealth	**Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)**	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	19/03/2025	Email	N/A	AFMA responds to INPEX, confirming it wishes to continue to be included in future consultations for offshore activities. AFMA advises it has no specific comments on the proposal at this stage and encourages INPEX to talk directly with relevant Commonwealth fishing operators in the area.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
		25/03/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX confirms it will be consulting with relevant Commonwealth fishing operators as advised by AFMA.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
Commonwealth	**Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water - Underwater Cultural Heritage**	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	18/03/2025	Email	N/A	Automatic reply	General correspondence	N/A
		15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	15/04/2025	Email	N/A	Automatic reply	General correspondence	N/A
		8/05/2025	N/A	Email	Extract from draft INPEX Cash Maple Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey EP - Section 4.9.4 Underwater cultural heritage	INPEX provides DCCEEW UCH team with a draft text of the underwater cultural heritage desktop study it has completed for Cash Maple, which has been used to form the basis of the assessment presented in the draft EP. INPEX requests any feedback by 23 May 2025.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	8/05/2025	Email	N/A	Automatic reply	General correspondence	N/A
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
Commonwealth	**Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO)**	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	20/03/2025	Email	N/A	AHO responds to INPEX, confirming it has no comments to provide in relation to any of the activities proposed in the EP. AHO informs it only requires further updates once activity is due to begin.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	EP Table 9-4: Ongoing stakeholder consultation, includes notifications to be made to AHO in advance of the survey.
		25/03/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX confirms receipt of response and notes it will provide further updates once activity is due to begin as requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
Commonwealth	**Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - biosecurity branch (Marine Pests, Vessels, aircraft and personnel)**	13/03/2025	N/A	Email	*Consultation information as requested by the Department in their 'Offshore Consultation Guidance for Environmental Plans and Offshore Project Proposal' note.*	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided consultation information as requested and specified by the Department on their note for 'Offshore Consultation Guidance for Environmental Plans and Offshore Project Proposals'. INPEX requests feedback from the Department by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A	N/A
		10/04/2025	N/A	Email	*Consultation information as requested by the Department in their 'Offshore Consultation Guidance for Environmental Plans and Offshore Project Proposal' note.*	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided Consultation information as requested by Department again, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A	N/A
		7/05/2025	N/A	Email	*Consultation information as requested by the Department in their 'Offshore Consultation Guidance for Environmental Plans and Offshore Project Proposal' note.*	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided Consultation information as requested by Department with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A	N/A
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
Commonwealth	**Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) - fisheries branch**	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
Commonwealth	**Director of National Parks**	13/03/2025	N/A	Email	*Consultation information as requested by the Department under Petroleum activities and Australian Marine Parks - A guidance note to support environmental protection and effective consultation (issued by the DNP and NOPSEMA on 01/06/2023).*	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided the Department with bespoke consultation information, as detailed by the Department in Petroleum Activities ad Australian Marine Parks - A guidance note to support environmental protection and effective consultation (issued by DNP and NOPSEMA on 1/6/2023) with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		10/04/2025	N/A	Email	*Consultation information as requested by the Department under Petroleum activities and Australian Marine Parks - A guidance note to support environmental protection and effective consultation (issued by the DNP and NOPSEMA on 01/06/2023).*	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided previously shared consultation information as requested by DNP, with feedback requested by14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	16/04/2025	Email	N/A	The Director of National Parks (DNP) confirms no overlap with Australian Marine Parks. The closest parks—Oceanic Shoals, Kimberly, Cartier Island and Ashmore Reef—are located 2 to 95 km from the operational area. While authorisation is not required, DNP advises that the Environment Plan (EP) addresses possible impacts within the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA), including marine park values and ensure any impacts are managed to ALARP and acceptable levels and align with management plans. Operational activities like repositioning, resupply and deployment must be included in the EP and assessed for potential risks. In the event of oil or gas pollution likely to affect a marine park, INPEX is expected to promptly notify the DNP. No further updates are required unless project details change or an emergency arises.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Section 4 of the EP (Existing environment) describes the values of Australian Marine Parks within the planning area for scientific monitoring and EMBA. Notifications to DNP in the event of an oil spill are described in Table 2-4 of the BROPEP.
		23/04/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX confirms that the EP includes consideration of Australian Marine Parks. INPEX also acknowledges that DNP do not require further notification of progress made in relation to this activity unless details regarding the activity change and result in an overlap with or new impact to a marine park, or for emergency purposes. INPEX also confirmed scope of the EP is limited to geophysical, geotechnical and environmental baseline surveys. As the scope does not include seismic surveys there will not be any line turns or equipment deployment/recovery typically associated with seismic streamers. INPEX confirms consultation closed on for the purposes of the EP.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A

	Commonwealth	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) - Foreign Affairs	25/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			23/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			21/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 28 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	21/05/2025	Email	N/A	DFAT responds to INPEX, advising they have no comments on the proposed Environment Plan.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Commonwealth	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) - Foreign Affairs - Perth Treaty	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	19/03/2025	Email	N/A	DFAT advises INPEX that due to the EMBA extending into Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), INPEX may contact the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra for consultation with the Indonesian Government.	General correspondence	N/A
			9/06/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX responds to DFAT, confirming that it has actioned consultation with the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra as advised.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	13/05/2025	Email	N/A	The DBCA reviewed INPEX's proposed EP and highlights potential environmental risks within the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) in the event of substantial hydrocarbon release. Important areas include Browse Island Nature Reserve, North Kimberley Marine Park, and biologically important areas for multiple vulnerable and migratory species. DBCA advises INPEX to ensure baseline environmental data is documented prior to operations and encourages a BACI monitoring framework to assess and manage impacts. Light pollution management should align with national guidelines, and INPEX is to share ecological data with agencies. In the event of a hydrocarbon release, INPEX is required to promptly notify DBCA and commit to monitoring and remediation of affected DBCA interests, with support provided on a cost recovery basis.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Section 4 of the EP (Existing environment) includes baseline information gathered from multiple sources. Section 7.1.1 (Table 7-1) presents the assessment of light emissions with controls from the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife assessed and incorporated. Notifications to DBCA in the event of an oil spill are described in Table 2-4 of the BROPEP.
			28/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX responds and outlines its baseline and monitoring efforts. For Cash Maple, INPEX commissioned a gap analysis and confirmed additional field data collection will help to build a comprehensive dataset for impact assessment. INPEX operates an Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program (OSMP) with rapid-response capabilities for hydrocarbon spill surveillance and ecological monitoring, guided by its Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). INPEX includes DBCA in emergency response protocols and acknowledges WA Department of Transport as the control agency for oiled wildlife responses in state waters.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Department of Transport (WA DoT) – Marine Safety	13/03/2025	N/A	Email	*BROPEP WA/NT Control Agencies Consultation Report*	INPEX emails the Department with a Letter and Consultation report prepared in alignment with the Departments Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note - Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements, for consideration in relation to consultation for the environment plan.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	24/03/2025	Email	N/A	WA DoT advises it has no comments to provide on this EP.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS)	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) - Fisheries Division - Commercial Fisheries & Biosecurity sections	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
	International	The Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia	5/06/2025	N/A	Email	*INPEX Letter to Chancery - Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia and Factsheet (in Indonesian Bahasa and English)*	INPEX shares information on proposed survey activities in the Bonaparte Basin.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			30/06/2025	N/A	Email	*INPEX Letter to Chancery - Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia and Factsheet (in Indonesian Bahasa and English)*	INPEX follows-up on previous correspondence, requesting feedback by end of July 2025.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	14/07/2025	Email	Letter to INPEX Operations Australia	The Embassy responds to INPEX, advising it has shared the consultation materials provided with relevant Indonesian Government Departments and Authorities for their information. The Embassy recommends INPEX to also further distribute this information to said Departments themselves, and advises on relevant contact details.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
			23/07/2025	N/A	Email	*INPEX Letter to the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, July 2025*	INPEX responds the Embassy to thank them for their support in consultation.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	International	Indonesian Directorate of Legal Affairs and Territorial Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	23/07/2025	N/A	Email	Letter and factsheet	INPEX representative shares consultation information with the Directorate, as advised by the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra. INPEX advises the Directorate on notification of commencement process.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	International	Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	23/07/2025	N/A	Email	Letter and factsheet	INPEX representative shares consultation information with the Directorate, as advised by the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra. INPEX advises the Directorate on notification of commencement process.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	International	Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	23/07/2025	N/A	Email	Letter and factsheet	INPEX representative shares consultation information with the Directorate, as advised by the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra. INPEX advises the Directorate on notification of commencement process.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	International	Indonesian Geospatial Information Agency	23/07/2025	N/A	N/A	Letter and factsheet	INPEX representative shares consultation information with the Directorate, as advised by the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra. INPEX advises the Directorate on notification of commencement process.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	23/07/2025	N/A	N/A	Relevant person responds, confirming receipt of INPEX email.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	International	Indonesian Directorate General of Sea Transportation	23/07/2025	N/A	Email	Letter and factsheet	INPEX representative shares consultation information with the Directorate after identifying them as relevant, following advice around other Indonesian Government entities by the Embassy. INPEX advises the Directorate on notification of commencement process.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Community									
	Western Australia	Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	24/03/2025	N/A	Email	INPEX Letter to Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation, March 2025, Link to EP Summary website	INPEX emails Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation (BAC), sharing information on proposed survey activities. INPEX provides links to the EP summary website, which includes details of the proposed survey activities.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	INPEX Letter to Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation, March 2025, Link to EP Summary website	INPEX emails alternative contact for relevant person, sharing information about proposed survey activities and requesting an opportunity to further consult with BAC on the EP.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			23/05/2025	N/A	Email	INPEX Letter to Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation, March 2025, Link to EP Summary website	INPEX follows-up on previous emails, requesting an opportunity to consult with BAC on the EP.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			10/06/2025	N/A	Phone Call	N/A	INPEX speaks on the phone with a representative of BAC.	General correspondence	N/A
			10/06/2025	N/A	Email	INPEX Letter to Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation, March 2025, Link to EP Summary website	INPEX emails BAC after the phone call, requesting an opportunity to further consult with BAC on proposed survey activities.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/06/2025	N/A	Phone Call	N/A	Phone call to discuss previous correspondence.	General correspondence	N/A
			N/A	26/06/2025	Email	N/A	BAC emails INPEX, inviting them to attend the next directors meeting being held in Wyndham on 8 July.	General correspondence	N/A
			27/06/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX confirms it will attend in person and thanks BAC.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			8/07/2025	N/A	In person meeting	INPEX Presentation to BAC, Cash Maple Factsheets	INPEX presents at the BAC directors meeting in Wyndham, providing details of the EP consultation process and the proposed survey activities for Cash Maple. INPEX and BAC discuss impacts of surveys on environment. No relevant matters are raised by BAC.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
			16/07/2025	N/A	Email	INPEX Letter to Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation, July 2025	INPEX writes to BAC to thank them for their time meeting earlier in the month, noting that while no relevant matters were raised in the meeting, BAC and INPEX have agreed to a broader business briefing to be arranged at a later date. INPEX advises BAC it intends to submit the EP to NOPSEMA in the coming month, and should any further questions or concerns arise on the proposed activities, INPEX remains open for feedback.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A

			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation	24/03/2025	N/A	Email	INPEX Letter to Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation, Link to EP summary website	INPEX emails Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation (WGAC), sharing information on proposed survey activities and requesting to consult with WGAC in their preferred method. INPEX provides a link to the EP summary website which includes details of the proposed surveys.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Link to the EP summary website	INPEX emails WGAC to follow-up on previous correspondence and phone call. INPEX requests an opportunity to consult on the proposed survey activities, and shares an overview of the EP. INPEX encourages WGAC to visit the EP summary website, which has further information on the proposed activities.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			23/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX follows-up on previous correspondence, advising WGAC it would like to understand if WGAC has any feedback on the proposed Cash Maple survey activities. INPEX requests for a call back to further discuss.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			16/07/2025	N/A	Email	INPEX Letter to Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation July 2025	INPEX emails WGAC, advising that whilst it has not yet heard back from them in relation to the proposed activities for the Cash Maple project, opportunity to share feedback remains open throughout the implementation of the EP. INPEX advises that it intends to submit the EP to NOPSEMA for acceptance in the coming month, however continues to welcome opportunities for discuss with WGAC about the proposed activities.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
Businesses									
	Commonwealth	Vocus Communications	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	31/03/2025	Email	N/A	Vocus responds to INPEX, advising parts of the proposed survey are located around the Vocus owned and operated subsea fibre optic cable, the North West Cable System (NWCS). Vocus advises INPEX that given the critical nature of this cable, care should be taken to not disturb the NWCS when in the area and no seabed activity should be taken within 1km of the cable without written approval.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Section 7.5 (Seabed disturbance; Table 7-11) includes the consideration of feedback from Vocus with a new additional control adopted to ensure no seabed activity will occur within 1 km of the NWCS cable by having the cable route available onboard the survey vessel.
			8/04/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX notes the advise provided by Vocus, and confirms not activities will be undertaken in the seabed within 1km of the cable.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Commonwealth	Inligo Networks	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
	Commonwealth	BW Digital	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			14/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	30/04/2025	Email	N/A	BW Digital (BWD) advises that it plans to install a fibre optic cable in vicinity of the proposed survey activity area, subject to seabed conditions. Preliminary assessment indicates the cable is likely to cross one of INPEX's proposed alignments. Route design is being finalised, with survey and installation activities scheduled between 2026–2028. BWD commits to coordinating offshore operations with INPEX to avoid any conflicts and requests ongoing updates on planning and progress.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Table 9-4 of the EP includes a notification to BW Digital in advance of upcoming survey activities.
			21/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX thanks BWD for their response, and confirms that it will contact them again prior to the planned survey activities for Cash Maple, to ensure they remain informed on the progression of the proposed campaign.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Commonwealth	Google (Bosun Cable Development)	1/04/2025	N/A	Other	N/A	INPEX fills a contact form requesting for details to the relevant project team to share information about proposed activities in the Bonaparte Basin, following advise from ACMA stating that they are unable to share any contact details directly. No direct contact details were identified for Google Bosun development.	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, attempts were made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. No direct contact details were able to be established, however other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
Oil and Gas Titleholders									
	Western Australia	Melbana Energy	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	15/04/2025	Email	N/A	Melbana responds, advising it has no comments on the proposed activity. Melbana requests updates as the project progresses.	General correspondence	N/A
			16/04/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX confirms receipt of response and notes it will continue to provide updates on the progression of the project.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Jadestone Energy (Eagle)	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Shell Australia P/L	20/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	deepC Store P/L	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	18/05/2025	Email	N/A	deepC Store Pty Ltd notes that INPEX's Cash Maple permit lies approximately 30km west of its G-13-AP greenhouse gas storage acreage, with proposed pipeline route D potentially intersecting the permit area. Given INPEX's activity timeline (2026–2029), deepC Store flags the potential for Simultaneous Operations (SIMOPS) with its own CCS activities, which may include surveys and appraisal drilling. The company requests ongoing communication from INPEX to manage SIMOPS risks.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Table 9-4 of the EP includes a commitment to notify deepC Store in advance of upcoming survey activities.

			28/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX acknowledges receipt of comments from deepC Store Pty Ltd regarding potential Simultaneous Operations (SIMOPS) with CCS activities in permit area G-13-AP, located west of the proposed Cash Maple survey area. INPEX confirms it will continue to share updates on activity timing and maintain open communication as planning progresses.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	INPEX Ichthys P/L	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	INPEX Browse E&P P/L	20/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow-up email.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	2/05/2025	Email	Factsheet	INPEX Browse E&P Pty Ltd (IBEP) acknowledges the opportunity to provide feedback and has no specific concerns regarding the proposed Cash Maple pipeline surveys. IBEP requests to be kept informed of survey timing. INPEX is not the Operator of Petroleum Retention Lease WA-74-R (underlying Option A and B) and encourage INPEX to also reach out to the Operator (Santos) for comment as well as for any required ingress agreements.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Table 9-4 includes a notification to INPEX Browse E&P in advance of the survey activities commencing.
			28/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX Cash Maple confirms it will continue to keep IBEP informed on the timing of the proposed survey as the work progresses. Also confirms that INPEX has already distributed information to Santos the operator of WA-74-R.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Santos Browse P/L	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
eNGOs									
	Western Australia	Conservation Council of WA (CCWA)	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	15/04/2025	Email	N/A	The Conservation Council of Western Australia (CCWA) advises that it does not provide feedback during early consultation stages and will review the detailed Environment Plan once submitted to the regulator. CCWA representative requests to be included as the contact point for future consultation notices.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	The Wilderness Society (WA)	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	19/05/2025	Email	N/A	The Wilderness Society acknowledges its status as a relevant person under the OPGGSA but advises it will not provide feedback on INPEX's proposed Cash Maple Environment Plan at this time. The organisation requests to be kept updated as the activity progresses.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Table 9-4 includes a notification to the Wilderness Society in advance of the survey activities commencing.
			28/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX confirms receipt of email.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
Fishing Industry Associations									
	Commonwealth	Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	24/03/2025	Email	N/A	The Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA) confirms its status as a relevant person, representing over 80% of Southern Bluefin Tuna Statutory Fishing Rights holders. ASBTIA notes that INPEX's operational area overlaps with the management area of the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) fishery. Given SBT's highly migratory nature and single spawning ground near northern Western Australia, ASBTIA advises INPEX to consider potential impacts from acoustic/seismic activities on spawning and migratory behaviour.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Section 4.10 of the EP describes the southern bluefin tuna spawning grounds and the fishery (Table 4-10). Potential impacts to southern bluefin tuna and the fishery are assessed in Section 7 and 8 specifically in Table 7-8 (underwater noise), Table 7-12 (disruption to other users) and Table 8-5 (vessel collision).
			28/03/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX acknowledges ASBTIA's role as a relevant person and peak body for Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) statutory fishing rights holders. INPEX confirms its proposed Cash Maple survey will use low-intensity geophysical methods and does not include seismic activity. While the survey area marginally overlaps with the SBT spawning grounds, it lies outside current fishing zones and active fishing areas. Potential environmental impacts are assessed in the EP.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	31/03/2025	Email	N/A	ASBTIA acknowledges INPEX's determination that the proposed Cash Maple survey activities are unlikely to significantly affect member interests. ASBTIA clarifies it does not represent Southern Bluefin Tuna Statutory Fishing Right holders within the East Coast Tuna and Billfish Fishery, who are represented by Tuna Australia.	General correspondence	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Commonwealth	Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA)	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A
	Commonwealth	NPF Industry Pty Ltd (Industry association)	25/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			24/04/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX emails NPFI to confirm best contact email address.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	24/04/2025	Email	N/A	NPFI responds.	General correspondence	N/A
			8/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX emails NPFI and advises a hardcopy letter was also sent in March.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	8/05/2025	Email	N/A	NPFI responds.	General correspondence	N/A
			8/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX offers a briefing on the consultation materials over the phone or via Teams.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	8/05/2025	Email	N/A	NPFI responds and confirms it is interested to have a discussion on the proposed activities.	General correspondence	N/A
			8/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	Meeting arrangements are made.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	8/05/2025	Email	N/A	Meeting arrangements are made.	General correspondence	N/A
			8/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	Meeting arrangements are made.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A

			19/05/2025	N/A	Phone Call	N/A	INPEX meet with NPFI over Teams to discuss proposed survey activities. NPFI confirms they do not wish to provide any feedback. INPEX shares two maps as a reference to discussions had in the meeting, one displaying the survey operational area and EMBA and the other showing the extent of the NPF.	General correspondence	N/A
			19/05/2025	N/A	Email	Maps and Factsheet	Email to follow up phone call earlier that day with copies of maps and fact sheet.	General correspondence	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Commonwealth	Tuna Australia (Industry association)	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	2/04/2025	Email	N/A	Tuna Australia advises that based on a preliminary assessment, the proposed survey area may overlap with the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) and Western Skipjack Fishery. Tuna Australia expresses its willingness to conduct a consultation under the existing consultation agreement and seeks confirmation to proceed on that basis.	General correspondence	N/A
			10/04/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX confirms it is happy to proceed with consultation under existing agreements.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	10/04/2025	Email	N/A	Tuna Australia confirms they will commence the assessment of information and will provide a consultation report back by the agreed to due date.	General correspondence	N/A
			12/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	Consultation arrangements.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			21/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	Consultation arrangements.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	21/05/2025	Email	N/A	Tuna Australia advises INPEX that the consultation report has been finalised.	General correspondence	N/A
			26/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX responds.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	26/05/2025	Email	*Tuna Australia Consultation Report*	Tuna Australia provides INPEX with the finalised consultation report which concludes that overall the activity poses as a low risk to the tuna fishing industry.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Section 4.10 of the EP was updated using information on the tuna fisheries represented by Tuna Australia. Impacts to tuna species are assessed in Section 7 and 8 of the EP. Table 9-4 of the EP includes a notification to Tuna Australia 4 weeks in advance of the commencement of the activity.
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Recfishwest	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			15/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	12/05/2025	Email	N/A	Recfishwest reviews proposed Cash Maple geophysical and geotechnical survey EP information. Based on the location and nature of activities, recreational fishing is unlikely to be impacted, and Recfishwest raises no concerns.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
			28/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX acknowledges receipt of email and thanks Recfishwest for their participation in consultation.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC)	13/03/2025	N/A	Email	Table of commercial fisheries	INPEX advises WAFIC of its intent to submit an EP for proposed geophysical and geotechnical surveys in the Cash Maple field. Initial assessment identifies potential overlap with WA fisheries. INPEX seeks feedback and proposes to process consultation to relevant fisheries under existing arrangements.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	19/03/2025	Email	N/A	Consultation arrangements are made.	General correspondence	
			25/03/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX shares consultation materials for distribution with WAFIC.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	
			N/A	27/03/2025	Email	N/A	Consultation arrangements are made.	General correspondence	
			27/03/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	Consultation arrangements are made.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	
			N/A	7/04/2025	Email	Factsheet	WAFIC distributes consultation information to relevant license holders. WAFIC confirms with INPEX that consultation information has been shared to license holders.	Not a relevant matter	
			N/A	7/05/2025	Email	N/A	WAFIC relays feedback from a license holder in the Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery regarding the proposed Cash Maple survey. WAFIC requests INPEX overlay commercial fishing activity data onto the operational area map for future consultation materials. WAFIC seeks details on vessel numbers, survey timing and duration, and requests inclusion in vessel operation planning. In the event of a spill, WAFIC expects to be notified within 24 hours and to assist with industry communications. WAFIC understands INPEX will maintain relevant contacts, assess potential fishery impacts, and implement an Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program (OSMP) to monitor and support environmental recovery.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Section 4.10 of the EP has been updated to include several maps showing fishing activity that overlaps the operational area. Data is displayed for a 10 year period as suggested by WAFIC. The data has been used in Section 7 of the EP specifically Table 7-12 (disruption to other users) . WAFIC has been included in Table 9-4 to receive notification about the survey commencement and completion.
			4/06/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX responds to questions raised by license holder and provides an overview of the emergency response plans it has in place.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	4/06/2025	Email	N/A	WAFIC thanks INPEX for the response and advises it has no further comments at this stage.	Not a relevant matter	N/A
			5/06/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX responds.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	5/06/2025	Email	N/A	WAFIC requests INPEX amend previously provided screenshots to be maps presented in the EP which show 10-years of historical fishing data, instead of only 4 years to ensure consistency with NERA compensation protocol.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	To clearly demonstrate fishing activity within the operational area Figure 4-9 and Figure 4-10 in Section 4.10 of the EP present fishing data for WA Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed fishery and WA Mackerel Managed fishery for a 10 year period (2014 to 2024) as suggested by WAFIC.
			5/06/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX confirms that the maps with 10-years of historical fishing data will be included in the EP.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	6/06/2025	Email	N/A	WAFIC responds.	General correspondence	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
		Northern Wildcatch Seafood Australia	N/A	8/04/2025	Phone call	N/A	Relevant person called INPEX hotline number after seeing a newspaper advertisement on the proposed survey activities. Relevant person requests for INPEX to contact them so they may obtain further information.	General correspondence	N/A
			14/04/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX emails relevant person and provides overview of the proposed activities. INPEX advises relevant person that WAFIC has been engaged and advised that notification of unplanned impacts is not required for this survey. INPEX encourages further contact if additional clarification is needed	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	14/04/2025	Email	N/A	Relevant persons responds to INPEX, requesting for further information on the effects of geotechnical surveys on fishing activity. Concerned about insufficient information being presented in the EP and potential for long-term impacts to fishing grounds.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	No changes were made to the EP, agreed to further meeting so INPEX could present information obtained and NWSA could share further data sources.
			16/04/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX emails relevant person, offering a meeting to discuss the feedback raised.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			23/04/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX follows-up with relevant person on the meeting offer.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	23/04/2025	Email	N/A	Meeting arrangements are made.	General correspondence	N/A
			24/04/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX meets with NWSA, which represents 8 license holders who operate in the vicinity of the survey operational areas. NWSA requests to be added to INPEX's relevant persons list and raises concerns about gear damage and potential future pipeline impacts on fishing grounds. Requests INPEX include maps of fishing ground in EP. Keen for ongoing communications between INPEX and fishers to avoid potential equipment damage or disruption. INPEX confirms the survey is low-impact and non-seismic but agrees to consider controls to avoid fishing gear and keep communication open. Both parties agree to share information and stay in contact.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Section 4.10.1 presents fishing data that overlaps with the operational area as figures (Figure 4-8, Figure 4-9 and Figure 4-10) as requested. A notification to NWSA will be made in advance of the survey commencement/completion as present in Table 9-4 of the EP.
			24/04/2025	N/A	Teams Meeting	Meeting minutes from 24 April 2025	INPEX emails relevant person, thanking them for their time in the meeting. INPEX shares draft meeting minutes.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	28/04/2025	Email	Meeting minutes from 24 April 2025	Relevant person responds and provides further input to meeting records.	General correspondence	N/A
			30/04/2025	N/A	Email	Meeting minutes from 24 April 2025	INPEX shares finalised meeting minutes with relevant person and proposes a follow-up phone call in the coming weeks.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			5/05/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX follows-up with relevant person on the meeting offer.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	7/05/2025	Email	N/A	Meeting arrangements are made.	General correspondence	N/A
			13/05/2025	N/A	Teams Meeting	N/A	INPEX and relevant person discuss fishing vessel traffic, how fishing data is represented in the EP and further consultation.	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Section 4.10.1 and 4.10.3 have been updated to include fishing data from several sources such as FishCube and validated using data from Global Fishing Watch. This information is then used to support the assessment in Section 7.6.1 (Table 7-12).
			N/A	24/06/2025	Email	N/A	Relevant person emails INPEX and requests further information in relation to potential compensation protocol for the survey (NERA protocol).	Relevant matter - relevant person has provided or requested information relevant to the activity and/ or their functions, interest or activities.	Section 7.6.1. (Table 7-12) includes the consideration of a claims process to provide compensation for commercial fisheries for damage to equipment or displacement/loss of access. The control is not adopted.
			25/06/2025	N/A	Email	N/A	INPEX responds to relevant persons enquiry and confirms the NERA protocol is not appropriate for the geophysical and geotechnical survey due to the lesser nature and scale. INPEX is confident that any disruption (displacement/damage to equipment) can be prevented through information sharing and notifications. INPEX provides an update on the intended EP submission in early August. INPEX notes it remains open to further feedback from NWSA.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			21/07/2025	N/A	Email	Two maps - WA Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery and WA Mackerel Managed Fishery fishing intensity by days 2014-2024	INPEX sends NWSA copies of maps to be presented in the EP and includes EP excerpt showing commitment to consult with Northern Wildcatch Seafood Australia on commencement and completion of planned survey. INPEX confirms EP will be submitted shortly and EP will be available on NOSPEMA website	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.* *Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3).*	N/A	N/A
	Western Australia	Western Australian Game Fishing Association	18/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			5/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			21/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 28 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations.*	N/A	N/A

Jurisdiction	Relevant Person	Name of Licence Holder	Unique Identifying Number of Licence Holder	Status during development of EP (open / complete)	Outgoing Date	Incoming Date	Type of Correspondence	Attachments provided (additional info such as map, fact sheet etc)	Summary of Correspondence (Identifying any objection, claim, relevant matter)/Summary statement of INPEX response	Assessment of Merit	Summary of changes to the EP as a result of relevant person feedback
Fishing - License Holders											
Western Australia	**Northern Demersal Scalefish Fishery - Area 1 & 2 (Kimberley) Licence holders (8 licence holders via WAFIC)**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation via WAFIC as representative industry council. Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Refer to WAFIC section of this consultation log.*	N/A	N/A
Western Australia	**Mackerel Managed Fishery - Area 1 (Kimberley) (multiple licence holders via WAFIC)**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Consultation via WAFIC as representative industry council. Consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Refer to WAFIC section of this consultation log.*	N/A	N/A
Commonwealth	**Western Skipjack Fishery - License Holders**	Talley's Australia Pty Ltd	WS Fishery License Holder 1	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*In accordance with INPEX methodology, multiple attempts have been made to contact this Relevant Person during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		Tony's Tuna International Pty Ltd	WS Fishery License Holder 2	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		All Oceans Tuna Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 1	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		Anthony Ciconte	WTB Fishery License Holder 2	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		Australian Fishing Enterprises Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 3	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		Biagio Spinella	WTB Fishery License Holder 4	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		Blaslov Fishing Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 5	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		Correia Holdings Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 6	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		Craig R Justice	WTB Fishery License Holder 7	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		David Colin Chaffey	WTB Fishery License Holder 8	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		David John Smith & Margaret Jane Burridge	WTB Fishery License Holder 9	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		DI Fishing Eden Pty Limited	WTB Fishery License Holder 10	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
		EF,MJ & PA Boschetti	WTB Fishery License Holder 11	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
					13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A

						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Emily Krstina (Australia) Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 12	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			G.J. Holdings Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 13	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Gary J Kennedy Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 14	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Gurpreet Singh	WTB Fishery License Holder 15	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Hawkness P/L As T/ F Geraldton Trust	WTB Fishery License Holder 16	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Hinchcliff Holdings Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 17	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Hugh C Gilbert	WTB Fishery License Holder 18	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			JA & JE Boschetti	WTB Fishery License Holder 19	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Jason S Macdonald	WTB Fishery License Holder 20	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Jetopay Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 21	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			John F Mason & Lynn Cheung	WTB Fishery License Holder 22	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			John F Mcdonald	WTB Fishery License Holder 23	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Latitude Fisheries Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 24	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Leanne M Ladlow	WTB Fishery License Holder 25	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A

			Lindsay Michael	WTB Fishery License Holder 26	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			M G Kailis Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 27	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Marellen Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 28	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Menbar Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 29	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			MP & SP Powe	WTB Fishery License Holder 30	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			NF & MJ Burridge, PC Rowe and DJ Smith	WTB Fishery License Holder 31	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			North Coast Fishing Company Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 32	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Panther Nominees Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 33	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Peak Holdings Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 34	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Peltown Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 35	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Peter & Sandra Gillooly	WTB Fishery License Holder 36	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Quota Holdings Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 37	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Radar Holdings Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 38	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Raymond W Davies	WTB Fishery License Holder 39	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A

						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			S & Z Lukin Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 40	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Seacave Enterprises Pty Ltd & Puresea Investments Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 41	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Ship Agencies Australia Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 42	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Stehr Group Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 43	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Stephen J Pearsall	WTB Fishery License Holder 44	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Sunzray Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 45	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Tasmanian Seafoods Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 46	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Tunafish.Com Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 51	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Tirrenia Nominees Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 47	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Tonka Santic	WTB Fishery License Holder 48	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Toren Fishing & Trading Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 49	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Tuna Farmers Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 50	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Uptop Fisheries Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 52	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Viking J Fisheries Pty Ltd	WTB Fishery License Holder 53	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A

						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Anthony & Maria Cheung	SBT Fishery License Holder 9	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Australian Fishing Enterprises Pty. Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 10	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Blaslov Fishing Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 11	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Boric Fisheries Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 12	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Brunos Tuna Quota Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 13	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Charissa Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 14	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Chasper Investments Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 15	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Chris Corrigan	SBT Fishery License Holder 16	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Daniel Pui-Sand Kwok	SBT Fishery License Holder 17	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Davica Pty Ltd	SBT Fishery License Holder 18	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Denise M Willey	SBT Fishery License Holder 19	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Edith NG	SBT Fishery License Holder 21	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Emily Krstina (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 22	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			F.C. & S. Campisi Pty Ltd	SBT Fishery License Holder 23	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A

			Fina K Pty. Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 24	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Fobbing Hall Pty. Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 25	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			G.M.P. Nominees Proprietary Limited	SBT Fishery License Holder 26	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Gary J Kennedy Pty. Ltd	SBT Fishery License Holder 27	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			GKJ Investments Pty. Ltd	SBT Fishery License Holder 28	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Great Ocean Tuna Pty Ltd	SBT Fishery License Holder 29	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Guy D Manthorpe	SBT Fishery License Holder 30	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Hagen & Anna Stehr	SBT Fishery License Holder 31	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Hagen H Stehr	SBT Fishery License Holder 32	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Houvan Pty Ltd	SBT Fishery License Holder 33	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Hugh C Gilbert	SBT Fishery License Holder 34	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Jacanna SMSF Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 35	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Jaskot Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 36	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Jimmy NG	SBT Fishery License Holder 37	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A

			John Kin Sang Kwok	SBT Fishery License Holder 38	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			JW & AS Investments Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 39	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Kaplan Equity Limited	SBT Fishery License Holder 40	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			LCM77 Super Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 41	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Leonie M Herman	SBT Fishery License Holder 42	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Lukin Enterprises Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 43	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			M & P Basile Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 44	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Mae Investments Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 45	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Marcus Stehr Australia Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 46	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Mario Basile	SBT Fishery License Holder 47	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Mario Valcic & Rita Valcic	SBT Fishery License Holder 48	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Mario, Giuseppe, Agostino & Bartolino Puglisi	SBT Fishery License Holder 49	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Marit Enterprises Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 50	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Marnikol Fisheries Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 51	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A

						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Marvic Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 52	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Meridan International Research Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 53	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Michael C & Valmae P O'May	SBT Fishery License Holder 54	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Moore Family Nominee Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 55	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Morris L & Christine M Wolf	SBT Fishery License Holder 56	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			N & M J Lucarelli	SBT Fishery License Holder 57	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Opus2 Pty Ltd,	SBT Fishery License Holder 58	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Piedmont Investments Pty Lts.	SBT Fishery License Holder 60	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Pikachu Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 61	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Quickwind Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 62	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Rebecca Maree & Keith Allan Barnett	SBT Fishery License Holder 63	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Rebecca Maree Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 64	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Reyhall Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 65	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Robert A Ferguson	SBT Fishery License Holder 66	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A

			S. & Z. Lukin Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 67	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Sam Quota (VIC) Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 68	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Sanchez Tuna Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 69	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Sarin Marine Farm Pty Ltd	SBT Fishery License Holder 70	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Sarin Quota (VIC) Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 71	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Sarunic Bros. Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 72	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Ship Agencies Australia Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 73	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Siamang Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 74	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Stehr Group Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 75	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Sustainable Seafood OP CO Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 76	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			The Estate Of The Late Helen May Romaro	SBT Fishery License Holder 77	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again,	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Tuna Farmers Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 78	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			V B S Tuna Holdings Pty Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 79	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again,	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Vera R Kwok	SBT Fishery License Holder 80	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
						19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A

			Wangara Holdings (SA) Pty Ltd	SBT Fishery License Holder 81	Complete	16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Warna Mar Holdings Ltd.	SBT Fishery License Holder 82	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Willowood Holdings Pty Ltd	SBT Fishery License Holder 83	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Austfish Pty Ltd	NWST Fishery License Holder 1	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Raptis Fishing Licences Pty Ltd	NWST Fishery License Holder 2	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
						19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Seafresh Holdings Pty Ltd	NWST Fishery License Holder 3	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
						19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Shark Bay Seafoods Pty Ltd	NWST Fishery License Holder 4	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			ABQ Qld Holdings Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 1	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Adele Fisheries Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 2	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Advance Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 3	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Austral Fisheries Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 4	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
						19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
			Brian J & Helen C Corbett	NPF Fishery License Holder 5	Complete	13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Crystal Trawling Co Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 6	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			De Costi Seafoods Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 7	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
						19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A

			Dujour Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 8	Complete	13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Henchman Fishing Company Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 9	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Horizon Bay Holdings Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 10	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Irene A And Brian T Bienke	NPF Fishery License Holder 11	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
Commonwealth	**Northern Prawn Fishery**		John E Thomas	NPF Fishery License Holder 12	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			John J Jarrett (Jnr)	NPF Fishery License Holder 13	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			John Thomas Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 14	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Juara Fishing Company Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 15	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Machro Fishing Co Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 16	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						20/05/2025	N/A	Letter	Factsheet	Hardcopy version of the factsheet is posted to the license holder, due to a failed emailed delivery notification being received.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Madang Contractors (QLD) Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 17	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Ronbridge Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 18	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Ruby Marine Engineering Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 19	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			Urangan Fisheries Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 20	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			WA Seafood Exporters Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 21	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A
			7Bois Nominees Pty Ltd	NPF Fishery License Holder 22	Complete	19/03/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Initial outgoing consultation email to new relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in the Bonaparte Basin. Advised that they have been identified as a relevant person whose functions, activities or interests may be affected by proposed activities. INPEX included brief description of activities and provided link to EP specific website, factsheet, email address and phone number with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. INPEX advised that all correspondence received must be provided to NOSPEMA, but that correspondence can be treated confidentially (not published publicly) if requested.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						16/04/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 14 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX may make further attempts to contact again.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A

			Eni[illegible] Pty Ltd	[illegible] Fishery Licence Holder 22	Complete	13/05/2025	N/A	Email	Factsheet	Final follow up email to relevant persons seeking comment and feedback on proposed offshore activities in Bonaparte basin. Provided link to EP website, factsheet and phone number, with feedback requested by 19 May 2025. Requested relevant person to advise INPEX if they have no further comments on the activity, enabling consultation to be closed. If no receipt of acknowledgement is received, INPEX will note that no further information is required.	N/A - correspondence sent by INPEX	N/A
						NA	NA	NA	NA	*during a reasonable period with no response received to date. In addition, other mechanisms have been used to comply with INPEX's requirement to consult with Relevant Persons on the proposed activity. Further, Relevant Persons can provide feedback to INPEX via the EP webpage during the implementation of the EP with any new relevant matters assessed in accordance with the EP (Section 9.8.3). Accordingly, consultation in the course of preparation of the EP has been completed in accordance with the OPPGS (E) Regulations. Note: INPEX has consulted with the relevant industry body.*	NA	N/A