Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP

Global Wells & Seismic

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Table of contents

1. Introduction 15
1.1 Overview 15
1.2 Purpose of the Environment Plan 15
1.3 Environment Plan summary 15
1.4 Description of the titleholder 16
1.5 Structure of the Environment Plan 17
1.6 Details of titleholder and nominated liaison 20
1.6.1 Titleholders 20
1.6.2 Nominated liaison 20
1.6.3 Arrangements for notifying of change 20
1.7 Woodside Management System 20
1.7.1 Environment and Biodiversity Policy 22
1.8 Description of relevant requirements 22
1.8.1 Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006 (OPGGS Act) 22
1.8.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) 23
1.8.2.1 Recovery plans and threat abatement plans 23
1.8.2.2 Australian Marine Parks 23
2. Environment Plan process 25
2.1 Overview 25
2.2 Environmental impact and risk management methodology 25
2.3 Environment Plan process 25
2.4 Establish the context 26
2.4.1 Activity description 26
2.4.2 Existing environment description 26
2.4.3 Relevant requirements 26
2.4.3.1 Legislation and other requirements 26
2.4.3.2 Internal context 26
2.4.3.3 External context 27
2.5 Impact and risk management 27
2.5.1 Impact and risk identification and analysis 27
2.5.1.1 Decision support framework 28
2.5.1.2 Control measures (hierarchy of controls) 30
2.5.2 Impact and risk classification 31
2.5.2.1 Impact classification 31
2.5.2.2 Risk classification 31
2.6 Impact and risk evaluation 33
2.6.1 Demonstration of as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) 33
2.6.2 Demonstration of acceptability 33
2.7 Recovery plan and threat abatement plan assessment 34
2.8 Environmental performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria 34
2.9 Implement, monitor, review and reporting 35
3. Description of the activity 36
3.1 Overview 36
3.2 Project overview 36

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3.3 Location 37
3.4 Operational Areas 39
3.5 Timing 39
3.6 Survey vessels 39
3.6.1 Other support 40
3.7 Survey activities 40
3.7.1 Geophysical surveys 40
3.7.1.1 Multibeam echo sounder 41
3.7.1.2 Side scan sonar 41
3.7.1.3 Magnetometer 42
3.7.1.4 Sub bottom profiler 42
3.7.1.5 Geophysical equipment deployment 42
3.7.2 Geotechnical survey 44
3.7.2.1 Penetration testing 44
3.7.2.2 Cored borehole 45
3.7.2.3 Piston core sampling 47
3.7.2.4 Box core sampling 48
4. Description of the existing environment 50
4.1 Overview 50
4.2 Regional context 51
4.3 Matters of national environmental significance (MNES) 52
4.4 Physical environment 53
4.5 Habitats and biological communities 54
4.6 Protected species 56
4.6.1 Fish, sharks and rays 58
4.6.2 Marine reptiles 61
4.6.3 Marine mammals 66
4.6.4 Seabirds and migratory shorebirds 72
4.6.5 Seasonal sensitivities for protected species 79
4.7 Key ecological features 80
4.8 Protected places 81
4.9 Cultural features and heritage values 83
4.9.1 Background 83
4.9.2 First Nations peoples 84
4.9.3 Coastally adjacent First Nations groups 85
4.9.3.1 Marine parks 87
4.9.4 Sea Country values 88
4.9.4.1 Desktop assessment of Sea Country values 89
4.9.4.2 First Nations archaeological heritage assessment 97
4.9.4.3 Consultation feedback to inform existing environment 98
4.9.5 Further context: intangible cultural heritage 110
4.9.5.1 Songlines 110
4.9.5.2 Creation/dreaming sites, sacred sites and ancestral beings 110
4.9.5.3 Cultural obligations to care for Country 110
4.9.5.4 Knowledge of Country/customary law and transfer of knowledge 111
4.9.5.5 Connection to Country 111

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4.9.5.6 Access to Country 111
4.9.5.7 Restriction on access to Country 111
4.9.5.8 Kinship systems and totemic species 111
4.9.5.9 Resource collection 111
4.9.6 Further context: marine ecosystems and species 111
4.9.6.1 Marine mammals 111
4.9.6.2 Marine reptiles 112
4.9.6.3 Fish 112
4.9.6.4 Natural environment interests 112
4.9.7 Historic sites of significance 113
4.9.8 Underwater heritage 113
4.9.9 World, national and Commonwealth heritage listed places 113
4.10 Socio-economic environment 114
4.10.1 Commercial fisheries 114
4.10.2 Traditional fisheries 118
4.10.3 Tourism and recreation 119
4.10.4 Commercial shipping 119
4.10.5 Oil and gas 120
4.10.6 Submarine communications infrastructure 122
4.10.7 Defence 122
5. Consultation 124
5.1 Summary 124
5.2 Consultation – general context 125
5.3 Identification of relevant persons for consultation 129
5.3.1 Regulations 25(1)(a), (b) and (c) 129
5.3.2 Identification of relevant persons under Regulations 25(1)(a), (b) and (c) 129
5.3.3 Regulation 25(1)(d) 130
5.3.4 Identification of relevant persons under Regulation 25(1)(d)) 130
5.3.5 Regulation 25(1)(e) 136
5.3.6 Identification of relevant persons under Regulation 25(1)(e) 136
5.3.7 Persons or organisations Woodside chooses to contact 136
5.3.8 Assessment of relevant persons for the proposed activity 136
5.4 Consultation material and timing 136
5.4.1 Sufficient information 137
5.4.2 Reasonable period for consultation 140
5.4.3 Discharge of Regulation 25 141
5.5 Context of consultation approach with First Nations 141
5.5.1 Approach to methodology − Woodside's interpretation of Tipakalippa Appeal 141
5.5.2 Consultation method 142
5.5.3 Identification of relevant persons 144
5.5.4 Opportunity to self-identify and identifying other individuals 145
5.5.4.1 Sufficient information 146
5.5.4.2 Reasonable period for consultation 146
5.5.4.3 Discharge of Regulation 25 146
5.6 Providing feedback and assessment of merit of objections or claims 146
5.7 Ongoing consultation 147

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6. Environmental impact and risk assessment, performance outcomes, standards and measurements criteria 148
6.1 Overview 148
6.2 Cumulative impacts 151
6.3 Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Program presentation 151
6.4 Potential environment risks not included within the scope of the Environment Plan 153
6.4.1 Bunkering 153
6.4.2 Underwater noise emissions from helicopters and remotely operated vehicles 153
6.4.3 Indirect impacts 153
6.5 Planned activities (routine and non-routine) 154
6.5.1 Physical presence: interference with or displacement of third-party vessels 154
6.5.2 Physical presence: disturbance to seabed from geotechnical and geophysical surveys 160
6.5.3 Routine acoustic emissions: generation of noise from project vessels 165
6.5.4 Routine acoustic emissions: generation of noise from geophysical and geotechnical survey equipment 173
6.5.5 Routine light emissions: external lighting on survey vessels 184
6.5.6 Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions from fuel use 192
6.5.7 Routine and non-routine discharges to the marine environment: survey vessels 196
6.6 Unplanned activities (accidents, incidents, emergency situations) 204
6.6.1 Accidental hydrocarbon release: vessel collision 204
6.6.2 Physical presence: vessel collision with marine fauna 217
6.6.3 Physical presence: disturbance to seabed from dropped objects and equipment loss 221
6.6.4 Unplanned discharges: loss of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes/equipment 225
6.6.5 Unplanned discharges: deck, subsea spills from geotechnical and geophysical equipment 228
6.6.6 Physical presence: introduction of invasive marine species 232
6.7 Recovery plan and threat abatement assessment 238
6.8 First Nations cultural features and heritage values assessment 252
7. Implementation strategy 264
7.1 Overview 264
7.2 Systems, practice and procedures 264
7.2.1 Assessment of project fluids 264
7.2.1.1 Ecotoxicity 265
7.2.1.2 Biodegradation 265
7.2.1.3 Bioaccumulation 266
7.2.1.4 Alternatives 266
7.2.1.5 Decision 266
7.3 Roles and responsibilities 266
7.4 Frontline Offshore Seabird Management Plan 270
7.5 Unexpected Finds Procedure 270
7.6 Training and competency 271
7.6.1 Overview 271
7.6.2 Inductions 271
7.6.3 Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Program specific environmental awareness 272
7.6.4 Management of training requirements 272
7.7 Monitoring, auditing, management of non-conformance and review 272
7.7.1 Monitoring 272
7.7.1.1 Source-based impacts and risks 272

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7.7.1.2 Management of knowledge 273
7.7.2 Auditing 273
7.7.2.1 Vessel activities 273
7.7.2.2 Survey activities 273
7.7.2.3 Marine assurance 274
7.7.2.4 Risk assessment 275
7.7.3 Management of non-conformance 275
7.7.4 Review 276
7.7.4.1 Management review 276
7.7.4.2 Learning and knowledge sharing 276
7.7.4.3 Review of impacts, risks and controls across the life of the environment plan 276
7.8 Management of change and revision 276
7.8.1 Environment Plan management of change 276
7.8.2 Oil Pollution Emergency Plan management of change 277
7.9 Record-keeping 277
7.10 Reporting 277
7.10.1 Routine reporting (internal) 277
7.10.1.1 Daily progress reports and meetings 277
7.10.1.2 Regular health, safety and environment meetings 277
7.10.1.3 Performance reporting 278
7.10.2 Routine reporting (external) 278
7.10.2.1 Ongoing consultation 278
7.10.2.2 Start and end notifications of the Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Program 280
7.10.2.3 Environmental performance review and reporting 280
7.10.2.4 End of the Environment Plan 280
7.10.3 Incident reporting (internal) 281
7.10.4 Incident reporting (external) – reportable and recordable 281
7.10.4.1 Reportable incidents 281
7.10.4.2 Recordable incidents 281
7.10.4.3 Other external incident reporting requirements 282
7.11 Emergency preparedness and response 283
7.11.1 Overview 283
7.11.2 Emergency response training 284
7.11.3 Emergency response preparation 285
7.11.4 Initial response to incident 285
7.11.5 Oil and other hazardous materials spill 285
7.11.6 Emergency and spill response 286
7.11.7 Emergency and spill response drills and exercises 286
7.11.8 Hydrocarbon spill response testing of arrangements 287
7.11.8.1 Testing of arrangements schedule 287
7.11.9 Cyclone and dangerous weather preparation 288
8. References 289
9. List of terms and acronyms 308
Appendix A Woodside Environment and Biodiversity Policy 312
Appendix B Relevant requirements 313

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Appendix C EPBC Act Protected Matters Search reports 316

Appendix D Department of Planning Land, Heritage and Aboriginal Enquiry System results 321

Appendix E NOPSEMA reporting forms 322

Appendix F Consultation 323

Appendix G Program of ongoing engagement with Traditional Owners 324

Appendix H Master existing environment 325

Appendix I Oil spill preparedness and response mitigation assessment 326

Appendix J Oil Pollution First Strike Plan 327

Appendix K Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework 328

List of tables

Table 1-1: Permit areas where the proposed Geophysical and Geotechnical (GPGT) Survey Program is planned 15
Table 1-2: Environment Plan (EP) summary 16
Table 1-3: Titleholder details relevant to the GPGT Survey Program 16
Table 1-4: EP process phases, applicable Environment Regulations and relevant section of EP 18
Table 1-5: Conditions of the class approval relevant to the GPGT Survey Program 24
Table 2-1: Example of layout of identification of risks and impacts in relation to risk sources 28
Table 2-2: Determination of impact significance level 31
Table 2-3: Woodside risk matrix (environment and social and cultural) consequence descriptions 32
Table 2-4: Woodside risk matrix likelihood levels 32
Table 2-5: Woodside risk matrix determination of risk rating 33
Table 2-6: Summary of Woodside's criteria for ALARP demonstration 33
Table 2-7: Summary of Woodside's criteria for acceptability 33
Table 3-1: GPGT Survey Program overview 36
Table 3-2: Typical survey vessel parameters 39
Table 3-3: Acoustic source characteristics of geophysical survey techniques 41
Table 3-4: Proposed geophysical equipment deployment method 43
Table 3-5: Proposed geophysical equipment deployment depth 43
Table 4-1: Hydrocarbon spill thresholds used to define the environment that may be affected (EMBA) for surface and in-water hydrocarbons 50
Table 4-2: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool as potentially occurring within the Operational Areas 52
Table 4-3: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool as potentially occurring within the EMBA 53
Table 4-4: Habitats and communities within the EMBA 55
Table 4-5: Threatened and migratory fish, shark and ray species predicted to occur within Operational Areas and the EMBA 58
Table 4-6: Fish, shark and ray biologically important areas (BIAs) within the Operational Areas and EMBA 59
Table 4-7: Threatened and migratory marine reptile species predicted to occur within Operational Areas and the EMBA 61
Table 4-8: Marine turtle BIAs within or adjacent to Operational Areas 62
Table 4-9: Marine turtle BIAs within the EMBA 62

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Table 4-10: Internesting habitat critical to the survival of marine turtle species predicted to occur within or adjacent to the Operational Areas and EMBA 63
Table 4-11: Threatened and migratory marine mammal species predicted to occur within the Operational Areas and EMBA 66
Table 4-12: Marine mammal BIAs within the EMBA 68
Table 4-13: Threatened and migratory seabird and migratory shorebird species predicted to occur within the Operational Areas and EMBA 72
Table 4-14: Seabird and shorebird BIAs within the Operational Areas and EMBA 77
Table 4-15: Key seasonal sensitivities for protected migratory species with BIAs overlapping the EMBA 79
Table 4-16: KEFs within the Operational Areas and EMBA 80
Table 4-17: Established protected places and other sensitive areas overlapping the Operational Areas and EMBA 81
Table 4-18: Summary of native title claim or determination and Indigenous Land Use Agreement EMBA overlap and coastally adjacent 86
Table 4-19: Summary of Commonwealth and State Marine Park Management Plan EMBA overlap 88
Table 4-20: Cultural features and heritage values identified in publicly available literature 90
Table 4-21: Feedback received via consultation to inform the Master Existing Environment 99
Table 4-22: Underwater heritage sites located within the EMBA and proximity to Operational Areas 113
Table 4-23: World, national and Commonwealth heritage listed places within the EMBA 114
Table 4-24: Commonwealth and State commercial fisheries overlapping the Operational Areas 114
Table 4-25: Other oil and gas facilities located within 50 km of the Operational Areas 121
Table 4-26: Communications infrastructure located within 100 km of the Operational Areas 122
Table 5-1: Categories of relevant persons 131
Table 5-2: Methodology for identifying relevant persons within the EMBA undertaken under Subregulation 25(1)(d) – by category 132
Table 6-1: Environmental impact analysis summary of planned and unplanned activities 149
Table 6-2: Maximum (R_{max}) horizontal distances (in km) for an offshore support vessel 166
Table 6-3: Thresholds for permanent and temporary threshold shift and behavioural response onset for low-frequency, high-frequency and very-high-frequency cetaceans for continuous noise 167
Table 6-4: Maximum (R_{max}) horizontal distances (km) from vessels to modelled marine mammal thresholds* from Koessler and McPherson (2020) 167
Table 6-5: Thresholds for permanent threshold shift and temporary threshold shift and auditory injury threshold onset in marine turtles for continuous noise (dB re 1 µPa) 168
Table 6-6: Thresholds for behavioural response onset in marine turtles for continuous noise 168
Table 6-7: Impact thresholds to fish, sharks and rays for continuous noise 169
Table 6-8: Exposure thresholds for impulsive sounds applicable to cetaceans 175
Table 6-9: Exposure thresholds for impulsive sounds applicable to marine turtles 176
Table 6-10: Sound exposure thresholds and criteria for impulsive sounds applicable to fishes 177
Table 6-11: Greenhouse gas emissions and sources 192
Table 6-12: Details of identified hydrocarbon spill scenarios 205
Table 6-13: Details of identified marine diesel spill scenarios modelled in vicinity of Operational Areas 205
Table 6-14: Characteristics of the marine diesel used in the modelling 206
Table 6-15: Probability of hydrocarbon spill contact above impact thresholds within the EMBA with key receptor locations and sensitivities for a 182 m³ instantaneous release of marine diesel 208
Table 6-16: Credibility, consequence and likelihood of introducing invasive marine species 233
Table 6-17: Identification of applicability of recovery plan and threat abatement plan objectives and action areas 240
Table 6-18: Assessment against relevant actions of the Marine Turtle Recovery Plan 245
Table 6-19: Assessment against relevant actions of the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan 248

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Table 6-20: Assessment against relevant actions of the Grey Nurse Shark Recovery Plan 249
Table 6-21: Assessment against relevant actions of the Sawfish and River Shark Recovery Plan..... 250
Table 6-22: Assessment against relevant actions of the Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan 251
Table 7-1: CEFAS OCNS grouping based on ecotoxicity results 265
Table 7-2: Roles and responsibilities..... 267
Table 7-3: Ongoing consultation engagements..... 278
Table 7-4: Routine external reporting requirements..... 280
Table 7-5: External incident reporting requirements 282
Table 7-6: Oil pollution preparedness and response overview 283
Table 7-7: Emergency response training requirements 284
Table 7-8: Testing of response capability..... 287

List of figures

Figure 1-1: The four major elements of the Woodside Management System..... 21
Figure 1-2: The Woodside Management System business process hierarchy..... 22
Figure 2-1: EP development process 25
Figure 2-2: Risk-related decision-making framework (Oil and Gas UK, 2014) 29
Figure 3-1: Location of the GPGT Survey Program 38
Figure 3-2: Typical geotechnical investigation vessel 40
Figure 3-3: Deployment of geophysical equipment via uncrewed aerial vehicle..... 43
Figure 3-4: Deployment of geophysical survey equipment from a survey vessel 44
Figure 3-5: Examples of piezocone, T-bar and ball penetrometers 45
Figure 3-6: Geotechnical drilling/testing from a vessel..... 46
Figure 3-7: Typical remote subsea drilling rig 47
Figure 3-8: Example of a geotechnical piston corer 48
Figure 3-9: Examples of a geotechnical piston core sample tubes..... 48
Figure 3-10: Examples of box core samplers..... 49
Figure 4-1: Environment that may be affected by the GPGT Survey Program..... 51
Figure 4-2: Location of the Operational Areas and relevant marine bioregions..... 52
Figure 4-3: Bathymetry of the Operational Areas..... 54
Figure 4-4: Whale shark BIAs and satellite tracks of whale sharks tagged between 2005 and 2008 (Double et al., 2012, 2014)..... 60
Figure 4-5: Marine reptile BIAs overlapping and adjacent to the Operational Areas 64
Figure 4-6: Habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles overlapping and adjacent to the Operational Areas 65
Figure 4-7: Pygmy blue whale BIAs in relation to the Operational Areas and satellite tracks of whales tagged between 2014 and 2022 (Double et al., 2014; Möller et al., 2020; Thums et al., 2022a, 2022b) 69
Figure 4-8 Humpback whale BIAs in relation to the Operational Areas and satellite tracks of whales tagged between 2010 and 2012 (Double et al., 2012, 2010) 70
Figure 4-9: Dugong BIAs in relation to the Operational Areas 71
Figure 4-10: Seabird and migratory shorebird BIAs in relation to the Operational Areas 78
Figure 4-11: Key ecological features overlapping and adjacent to the Operational Areas 81
Figure 4-12: Protected areas overlapping and adjacent to the Operational Areas and EMBA..... 83
Figure 4-13: Operational Areas and EMBA in relation to native title claims, determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements..... 86
Figure 4-14: State commercial fisheries overlapping the Operational Areas with a potential for interaction with the GPGT Survey Program 118

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Figure 4-15: Vessel density map for the Operational Areas and EMBA, derived from Australian Maritime Safety Authority satellite tracking system data 120
Figure 4-16: Oil and gas Infrastructure in proximity to the Operational Areas 121
Figure 4-17: Defence areas within the Operational Areas and EMBA 123
Figure 5-1: Overview of Woodside's methodology to identify relevant persons 125
Figure 5-2: Overview of Woodside's consultation approach 127
Figure 6-1: Proportional mass balance plot representing weathering of a surface spill of marine diesel as a one-off release (50 m³ over one hour) and subject to variable wind at 27°C water temperature and 25°C air temperature 206
Figure 7-1: Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme ranking 264
Figure 7-2: Schematic for Seabird Management Plan to manage seabird impacts to ALARP 270
Figure 7-3: Indicative three-yearly testing of arrangements schedule 288

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Woodside Energy Ltd (Woodside), as titleholder under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Commonwealth) (referred to as the Environment Regulations), proposes to conduct a series of geotechnical and geophysical surveys which will collectively form the Geophysical and Geotechnical (GPGT) Survey Program.

The GPGT Survey Program is proposed to be undertaken to support future activities within the titles listed in Table 1-1, including the Goodwyn A (GWA) infill development, plug and abandonment activities at various wells, and future exploration activities for greenhouse gas activities and petroleum activities.

Table 1-1: Permit areas where the proposed Geophysical and Geotechnical (GPGT) Survey Program is planned

Operational Area A	Operational Area B	Operational Area C
WA-7-R	WA-1-L	WA-3-L
WA-56-L	WA-2-L	WA-4-L
WA-57-L		WA-9-L
WA-58-L		WA-16-L
WA-23-L		WA-11-L
WA-24-L		G-10-AP
WA-5-L		
WA-6-L		

1.2 Purpose of the Environment Plan

In accordance with the objectives of the Environment Regulations, the purpose of this Environment Plan (EP) is to demonstrate that:

- the potential environmental impacts and risks (planned (routine and non-routine) and unplanned) that may result from the GPGT Survey Program are identified
- appropriate management controls are implemented to reduce impacts and risks to a level that is 'as low as reasonably practicable' (ALARP) and acceptable
- the GPGT Survey Program is carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) (as defined in Section 3A of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*).

1.3 Environment Plan summary

Table 1-2 summarises the content of this EP, as required by Regulation 35(7).

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Table 1-2: Environment Plan (EP) summary

EP summary material requirement	Relevant section of this EP containing EP summary material
The location of the activity	Section 3.3
A description of the existing environment	Section 4
A description of the activity	Section 3
Details of the environmental impacts and risks	Section 6
The control measures for the activity	Section 6
The arrangements for ongoing monitoring of the titleholder's environmental performance	Section 7.7
Response arrangements in the oil pollution emergency plan	Section 7.11
Consultation already undertaken and plans for ongoing consultation	Section 5
Details of the titleholder's nominated liaison person for the activity	Section 1.6.2

1.4 Description of the titleholder

Woodside will be conducting the GPGT Survey Program on behalf of the Woodside titleholders and joint venture participants with interests in up to 14 petroleum titles and one greenhouse gas title. The details of the titles, titleholders and joint venture participants are detailed Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: Titleholder details relevant to the GPGT Survey Program

Operational Area	Permit areas	Operator/Woodside titleholder	Joint Venture participants
Operational Area A	WA-7-R WA-57-L WA-58-L WA-56-L WA-24-L WA-23-L WA-6-L WA-5-L	Woodside Energy Ltd	Woodside Energy Ltd., BP Developments Australia Pty. Ltd., Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty. Ltd. and CNOOC NWS Private Limited
Operational Area B	WA-1-L WA-2-L	Woodside Energy Ltd	Woodside Energy Ltd., BP Developments Australia Pty. Ltd., Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty. Ltd. and CNOOC NWS Private Limited
Operational Area C	WA-3-L	Woodside Energy Ltd	Woodside Energy Ltd., BP Developments Australia Pty. Ltd., Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty. Ltd. and CNOOC NWS Private Limited
	G-10-AP	Woodside Energy Ltd	Woodside Energy Ltd., BP Developments Australia Pty. Ltd., Chevron Australia Pty Ltd; Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty. Ltd. and Shell Australia Pty Ltd

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Operational Area	Permit areas	Operator/Woodside titleholder	Joint Venture participants
	WA-4-L	Woodside Energy Ltd	Woodside Energy Ltd, BHP Petroleum (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, CNOOC NWS Private Ltd
	WA-9-L	Woodside Energy Ltd	Woodside Energy Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd, Jadestone Energy (CWLH) Pty Ltd
	WA-16-L	Woodside Energy Ltd	Woodside Energy Ltd Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd Chevron Australia Pty Ltd (CHEVRONTEX) Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd (MIMI) Jadestone Energy (CWLH) Pty Ltd
	WA-11-L	Woodside Energy Ltd	Woodside Energy Ltd Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd Chevron Australia Pty Ltd (CHEVRONTEX) Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd (MIMI) Jadestone Energy (CWLH) Pty Ltd

Woodside's mission is to deliver affordable energy solutions and superior outcomes for stakeholders by being society's trusted energy partner. Woodside's strategy is to provide the low cost, lower carbon energy our world needs. We have significant opportunities to prosper and grow. Our three pillars, oil, gas and new energy, each have a role to play in our future. Wherever Woodside works, it is committed to living its values of one team, we care, innovation, results matter, and we build and maintain trust.

Since 1984 the company has been operating the landmark Australian project, the North West Shelf (NWS) and it remains one of the world's premier liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities. In 2012, Woodside added the Pluto LNG Plant to its onshore operating facilities.

Further information about Woodside can be found at http://www.woodside.com.

1.5 Structure of the Environment Plan

The EP has been structured to reflect the process and requirements of the Environment Regulations, as outlined in Table 1-4.

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Table 1-4: EP process phases, applicable Environment Regulations and relevant section of EP

Criteria for acceptance	Content requirements/relevant regulations	Elements	Section of EP
Regulation 34(a): is appropriate for the nature and scale of the activity	Regulation 21: • Environmental Assessment Regulation 22: • Implementation strategy for the environment plan Regulation 24: • Other information in the environment plan	The principle of 'nature and scale' applies throughout the EP	Section 2 Section 3 Section 4 Section 5 Section 6 Section 6.8
Regulation 34(b): demonstrates that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable Regulation 34(c): demonstrates that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level	Regulation 21(1)–21(7): • 21(1) Description of the activity • 21(2)(3) Description of the environment • 21(4) Requirements • 21(5) and (6) Evaluation of environmental impacts and risks • 21(7) Environmental performance outcomes and standards Regulation 24(a)–24(c): • A statement of the titleholder's corporate environmental policy • A report on all consultations between the titleholder and any relevant person	Set the context (activity and existing environment) Define 'acceptable' (the requirements, the corporate policy, relevant persons) Detail the impacts and risks Evaluate the nature and scale Detail the control measures – ALARP and acceptable	Section 1 Section 2 Section 3 Section 4 Section 5 Section 6 Section 6.8
Regulation 34(d): provides for appropriate environmental performance outcomes, environmental performance standards and measurement criteria	Regulation 21(7): • Environmental performance outcomes and standards	Environmental Performance Objectives (EPOs) Environmental Performance Standards (PSs) Measurement Criteria (MC)	Section 6
Regulation 34(e): includes an appropriate implementation strategy and monitoring, recording and reporting arrangements	Regulation 22: • Implementation strategy for the environment plan	Implementation strategy, including: • systems, practices and procedures • performance monitoring • Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) and operational and scientific monitoring • ongoing consultation.	Section 6.8

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Criteria for acceptance	Content requirements/relevant regulations	Elements	Section of EP
Regulation 34(f): does not involve the activity or part of the activity, other than arrangements for environmental monitoring or for responding to an emergency, being undertaken in any part of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act	Regulation 21(1) to 21(3): • 21(1) Description of the activity • 21(2) Description of the environment • 21(3) Without limiting [Regulation 21(2)(b)], particular relevant values and sensitivities may include any of the following: – (a) the world heritage values of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act; – (b) the national heritage values of a National Heritage place within the meaning of that Act; – (c) the ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland within the meaning of that Act; – (d) the presence of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community within the meaning of that Act; – (e) the presence of a listed migratory species within the meaning of that Act; – (f) any values and sensitivities that exist in, or in relation to, part or all of: – (i) a Commonwealth marine area within the meaning of that Act; or – (ii) Commonwealth land within the meaning of that Act.	No activity, or part of the activity, undertaken in any part of a declared World Heritage property	Section 3 Section 4 Section 6
Regulation 34(g): (i) the titleholder has carried out the consultations required by Section 25 (ii) the measures (if any) that the titleholder has adopted, or proposes to adopt, because of the consultations are appropriate	Regulation 25: • Consultation with relevant authorities, persons and organisations, etc. Regulation 24(b): • A report on all consultations between the titleholder and any relevant person	Consultation in preparation of the EP	Section 5

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Criteria for acceptance	Content requirements/relevant regulations	Elements	Section of EP
Regulation 34(h): Complies with the Act and the regulations	Regulation 21(4)(a): • Describe the requirements, including legislative requirements, that apply to activity and are relevant to the environmental management of the activity Regulation 23: • Details of the titleholder and liaison person Regulation 24(a): • A statement of the titleholder's corporate environmental policy Regulation 24(c): • Details of all reportable incidents in relation to the proposed activity	All contents of the EP must comply with the Offshore All contents of the EP must comply with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (Cth) (OPGGS Act) and the Environment Regulations	Section 1.5 Section 6.8

1.6 Details of titleholder and nominated liaison

In accordance with Regulation 23 of the Environment Regulations, details of the titleholders, nominated liaison and arrangements for the notification of changes are described below.

1.6.1 Titleholders

Woodside Energy Ltd

11 Mount Street

Perth, Western Australia

T: 08 9348 4000

ACN: 63 005 482 986 (Woodside Energy Limited)

1.6.2 Nominated liaison

Nicolas Wirtz

Corporate Affairs Manager

11 Mount Street

Perth, Western Australia

Telephone: 08 9348 4000

Email: feedback@woodside.com

1.6.3 Arrangements for notifying of change

If the titleholder, titleholder's nominated liaison person, or the contact details for either change, then National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) will be notified in writing within two weeks or as soon as practicable.

1.7 Woodside Management System

The Woodside Management System (WMS) provides a structured framework of documentation to set common expectations governing how all employees and contractors at Woodside will work. Many of the standards presented in Section 7 are drawn from the WMS documentation, which comprises four elements:

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Our Values and Policies; Expectations; Processes and Procedures; and Guidelines as outlined below (and illustrated in Figure 1-1):

- Values and Policies: Set the enterprise-wide direction for Woodside by governing our behaviours, actions, and business decisions and ensuring we meet our legal and other external obligations.
- Expectations: Set essential activities or deliverables required to achieve the objectives of the Key Business Activities and provide the basis for developing processes and procedures.
- Processes and Procedures: Processes identify the set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms inputs into outputs, to systematically achieve a purpose or specific objective. Procedures specify what steps, by whom, and when required to carry out an activity or a process.
- Guidelines: Provide recommended practice and advice on how to perform the steps defined in Procedures, together with supporting information and associated tools. Guidelines provide advice on how activities or tasks may be performed, information that may be taken into consideration, or, how to use tools and systems.

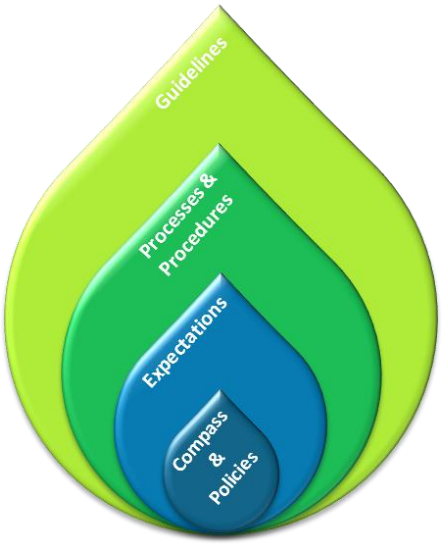


Figure 1-1: The four major elements of the Woodside Management System

The WMS is organised within a business process hierarchy based upon key business activities to ensure the system remains independent of organisation structure, is globally applicable and scalable wherever required. These key business activities are grouped into management, support, and value stream activities as shown in Figure 1-2. The value stream activities capture, generate and deliver value through the exploration and production lifecycle. The management activities influence all areas of the business, while support activities may influence one or more value stream activities.

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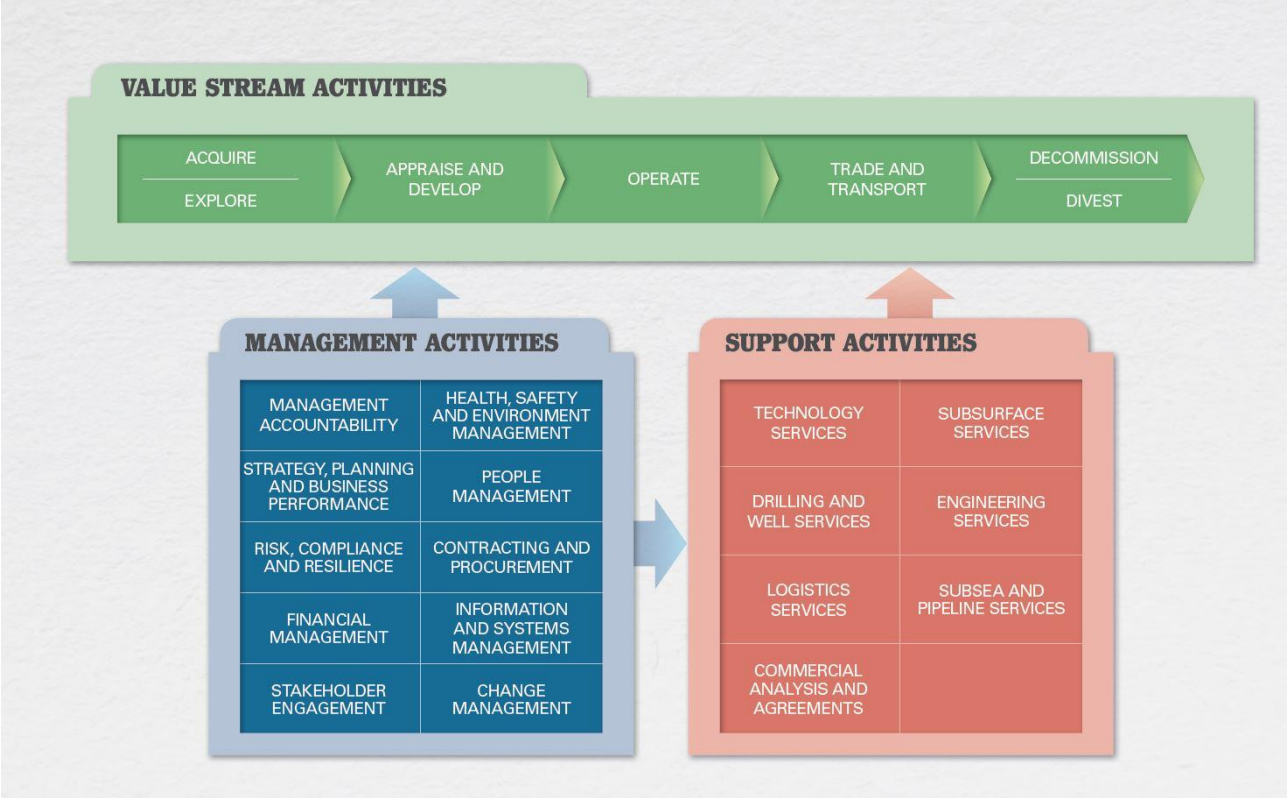


Figure 1-2: The Woodside Management System business process hierarchy

1.7.1 Environment and Biodiversity Policy

In accordance with Regulation 24(a) of the Environment Regulations, Woodside's Corporate Environment and Biodiversity Policy is provided in Appendix A of this EP.

Please note that the Environment and Biodiversity Policy is reviewed regularly and is updated as required. The Environment and Biodiversity Policy is made available on our website:https://www.woodside.com/who-we-are/corporate-governance-and-policies. This EP will be implemented in accordance with the current Environment and Biodiversity Policy as shown on our website.

1.8 Description of relevant requirements

In accordance with Regulation 21(4) of the Environment Regulations, a description of requirements, including legislative requirements, that apply to the activity and are relevant to the management of risks and impacts of the GPGT Survey Program are detailed in Appendix B. The below sections outline environmental legislation applicable to the GPGT Survey Program.

1.8.1 Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006 (OPGGS Act)

The OPGGS Act legislates offshore petroleum activities beyond three nautical miles (NM) of the mainland (and islands) to the outer extent of the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone at 200 NM.

Under the OPGGS Act, the Environment Regulations apply to petroleum activities in Commonwealth Waters and are administered by NOPSEMA. The objective of the Environment Regulations is to ensure petroleum activities are performed in a manner:

- consistent with the principles of ESD
- by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to ALARP
- by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level.

This EP has been prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the OPGGS Act and the Environment Regulations.

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1.8.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act is administered by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Part 3 of the EPBC Act protects matters of national environmental significance (MNES) across Australia in relation to actions on (or impacting upon) Commonwealth land or waters. Impacts on matters protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act from petroleum and greenhouse gas activities undertaken in Commonwealth waters are assessed by NOPSEMA under the Environment Regulations.

As outlined by Section 146(B) of the EPBC Act, separate EPBC approval is not required for this EP. Impacts on matters protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act from petroleum and greenhouse gas activities undertaken in Commonwealth waters will be assessed by NOPSEMA under the Environment Regulations.

1.8.2.1 Recovery plans and threat abatement plans

Under Section 139(1)(b) of the EPBC Act, the Environment Minister must not act inconsistently with a recovery plan for a listed threatened species or ecological community or a threat abatement plan for a species or community protected under the Act. Similarly, under Section 268 of the EPBC Act:

> *'A Commonwealth agency must not take any action that contravenes a recovery plan or a threat abatement plan.'*

In respect to offshore petroleum greenhouse gas activities in Commonwealth waters, these requirements are implemented by NOPSEMA via the commitments included in the Program. Commitments relating to listed threatened species and ecological communities under the Act are included in the Program Report (Australian Government, 2014):

- NOPSEMA will not accept an Environment Plan that proposes activities that will result in unacceptable impacts to a listed threatened species or ecological community.
- NOPSEMA will not accept an Environment Plan that is inconsistent with a recovery plan or threat abatement plan for a listed threatened species or ecological community.
- NOPSEMA will have regard to any approved conservation advice in relation to a threatened species or ecological community before accepting an Environment Plan.

1.8.2.2 Australian Marine Parks

Under the EPBC Act, Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) are recognised for conserving marine habitats and the species that live and rely on these habitats. The Director of National Parks (DNP) is responsible for managing AMPs (supported by Parks Australia) and is required to publish management plans for them. Under Section 362, other parts of the Commonwealth Government must not perform functions or exercise powers in relation to these parks that are inconsistent with management plans.

Specific zones within AMPs have been allocated conservation objectives as stated below (International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Protected Area Category) based on the Australian IUCN reserve management principles outlined in Schedule 8 of the EPBC Regulations 2000:

- Special Purpose Zone (IUCN Category VI): managed to allow specific activities through special purpose management arrangements while conserving ecosystems, habitats and native species. The zone allows or prohibits specific activities.
- Sanctuary Zone (IUCN Category Ia): managed to conserve ecosystems, habitats and native species in as natural and undisturbed a state as possible. The zone allows only authorised scientific research and monitoring.
- National Park Zone (IUCN Category II): managed to protect and conserve ecosystems, habitats and native species in as natural a state as possible. The zone only allows non extractive activities unless authorised for research and monitoring.
- Recreational Use Zone (IUCN Category IV): managed to allow recreational use, while conserving ecosystems, habitats and native species in as natural a state as possible. The zone allows for recreational fishing, but not commercial fishing.

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- Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN Category IV): managed to allow activities that do not harm or cause destruction to seafloor habitats, while conserving ecosystems, habitats and native species in as natural a state as possible.
- Multiple Use Zone (IUCN Category VI): managed to allow ecologically sustainable use while conserving ecosystems, habitats and native species. The zone allows for a range of sustainable uses, including commercial fishing and mining where they are consistent with park values.

Operational Area A overlaps the Montebello Islands Marine Park Multiple Use Zone (IUCN Category VI). GPGT Survey Program occurring within this zone are approved by a class approval under in accordance with the North Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018 (DNP, 2018). Conditions of the class approval that are considered relevant to the scope of this EP are provided in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5: Conditions of the class approval relevant to the GPGT Survey Program

Number	Condition	Relevant section of EP
1	The Approved Actions must be conducted in accordance with: • an Environment Plan accepted under the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 • the EPBC Act • the EPBC Regulations • the North-west Network Management Plan • any prohibitions, restrictions or determinations made under the EPBC Regulations by the Director of National Parks, and • all other applicable Commonwealth and state laws (to the extent those laws are capable of operating concurrently with the laws and instruments described in paragraphs (a) to (e)).	Conditions 1a, b, c and f are met by the submitted EP. Condition 1d: the impacts on the marine park values have been considered (Sections 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7). Condition 1e: Consultation has been undertaken with the Director of National Parks and no prohibitions, restrictions or determinations have been made (Section 5).
2	If requested by the Director of National Parks, an Approved Person must notify the Director prior to conducting Approved Actions within Approved Zones.	Section 7.10 describes requirements to notify the DNP prior to activities within the Montebello Multiple Use Zone.
3	If requested by the Director of National Parks, an Approved Person must provide the Director with information relating to undertaking the Approved Actions (or gathered while undertaking the Approved Actions), that is relevant to the Director's management of the Approved Zones.	If requested by the Director of National Parks, information relating to undertaking the Approved Actions (or gathered while undertaking the Approved Actions), that is relevant to the Director's management of the Approved Zones will be provided.

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2. ENVIRONMENT PLAN PROCESS

2.1 Overview

This section outlines the process Woodside follows to prepare the EP once an activity has been defined as a Petroleum Activity. This includes a description of the environmental risk management methodology that is used to identify, analyse and evaluate risks to meet ALARP and acceptability requirements; and to develop EPOs and PS. This section also describes Woodside's risk management methodologies applicable to implementation strategies applied during the activity. If Woodside is required to submit a revised EP under section 26 of the OPGGS Act, Woodside follows the process to prepare the EP outlined in this section.

2.2 Environmental impact and risk management methodology

The environmental impact and risk management methodology used in this EP is based on Woodside's Risk Management Policy (Appendix A) and aligned with ISO 13001 and the requirements of the Environment Regulations.

2.3 Environment Plan process

Figure 2-1 illustrates the EP development process. Each element of this process is discussed further in Sections 2.4 to 2.9.

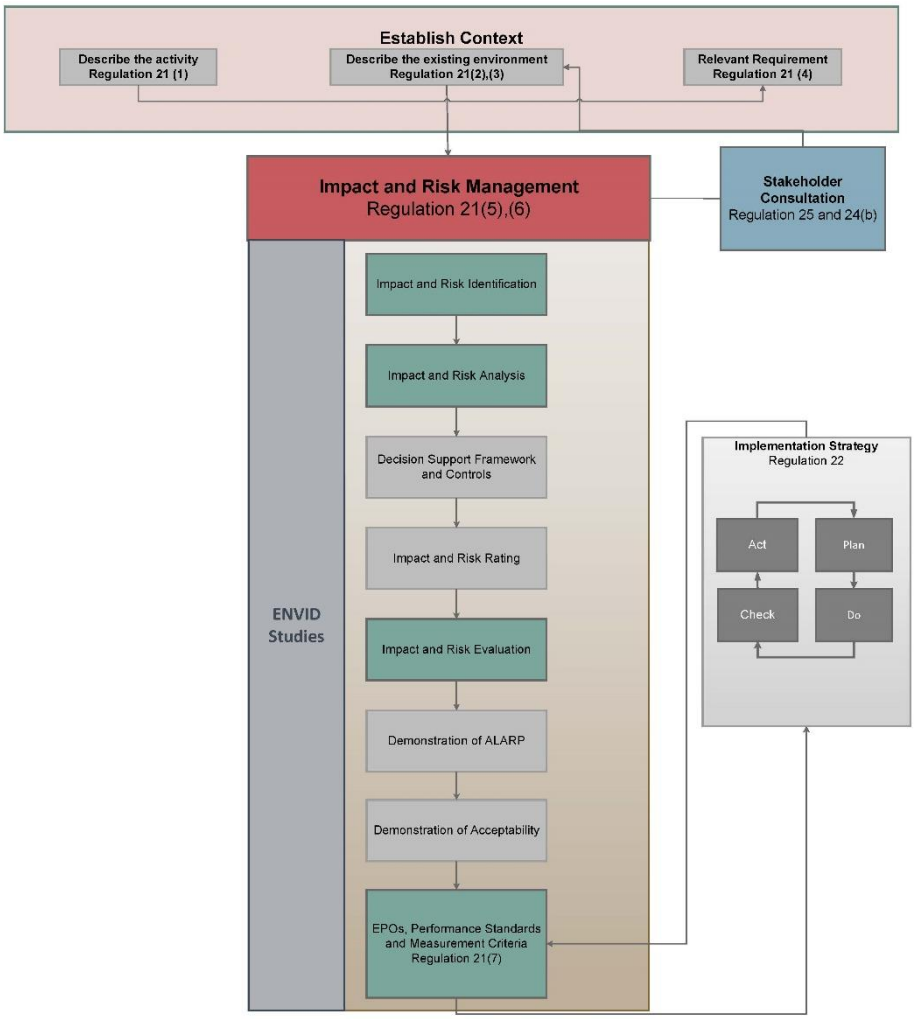


Figure 2-1: EP development process

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2.4 Establish the context

Context is established by considering the proposed activities associated with a Petroleum Activity, and the environment in which the activities are planned to take place.

Describing the activity involves the evaluation of whether the activity meets the definition of a 'Petroleum Activity' as defined in the Environment Regulations. The activity is then described in relation to the location, what is to be undertaken and how this allows for the identification of environmental aspects for each activity.

2.4.1 Activity description

The activity description (Section 3) provides a detailed summary of the proposed activities comprising the GPGT Survey Program, including:

- the location or locations of the activity; general details of the construction and layout of the facility used in undertaking the activity
- an outline of the operational details of the activity and proposed timetables for undertaking the activity
- additional information relevant to consideration of environmental impacts and risks of the activity.

The 'what' and 'how' are described in the context of 'environmental aspects' to inform the risk and impact assessment for planned (routine and non-routine) and unplanned (accidents, incidents, emergency conditions) activities.

This activity is described in Section 3 and is referred to as the GPGT Survey Program.

2.4.2 Existing environment description

The environment in the context of this EP refers to the physical, biological, social, economic and cultural features which may be impacted by the activity from planned and unplanned events, including:

- ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities
- natural and physical resources
- the qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas
- the heritage value of places.

In accordance with Regulation 56(1) of the Environment Regulations, The Master Existing Environment is attached as Appendix H. The purpose is to describe the existing environment that may be impacted by the activity, directly or indirectly, by planned or unplanned events.

The existing environment (Section 4) has been described with consideration of the nature and scale of the activity (size, type, timing, duration, complexity, and intensity of the activity as established in the activity description (Section 3) to inform potential impacts to receptors from the GPGT Survey Program.

2.4.3 Relevant requirements

2.4.3.1 Legislation and other requirements

Relevant legislation and other requirements that apply to the GPGT Survey Program are presented in Section 1.8 and Appendix B. These requirements have been considered through development of this EP.

2.4.3.2 Internal context

The objectives under the Woodside Management System (Section 1.7) define the mandatory performance requirements that apply to all Woodside activities, and its employees and contractors. Where relevant, Woodside internal requirements have been identified as controls to manage impacts and risks managed under this EP. Woodside's Corporate Health, Safety, Environment (HSE) and Quality Policy is presented in Appendix A.

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2.4.3.3 External context

Consultation with relevant persons including authorities, persons, organisations and other stakeholders, as defined under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, has been undertaken as part of the development of this EP. A summary of relevant persons consultation conducted for this EP is presented in Section 5. A copy of the full text correspondence provided by Woodside to relevant persons is provided in Appendix F

2.5 Impact and risk management

2.5.1 Impact and risk identification and analysis

The first step of impact and risk management is to identify all credible sources of environmental impacts and risks, include those directly and indirectly associated with the GPGT Survey Program and potential emergency and accidental events. This may include environment impacts and risk that are a consequence of the proposed activity but are not within Woodside's control. In this EP:

- Planned (routine and non-routine) activities have the potential for inherent changes to the environment, are termed environmental 'impacts.'
- Unplanned events, including potential emergency and accidental events which have the potential to result in a change to the environment, are termed environmental 'risks.'

An environmental impacts and risks identification and assessment workshop (ENVID) was undertaken by multidisciplinary teams comprising relevant operational, technical and environmental personnel with sufficient breadth of knowledge, training, and experience to reasonably assure that risks and impacts were identified, and their potential environmental consequences assessed. Impacts and risks were identified, during the workshop, for both planned (routine and non-routine) activities and unplanned (accidents/incidents/emergency conditions) events. During this process, risks identified as not applicable (not credible) were removed from the assessment.

Impacts and risks presented in this EP were identified during an ENVID and informed by recent and historic hazard identification and ENVID workshops for similar activities, relevant requirements (Section 2.4.3), activities described in Section 3, and the existing environment that the GPGT Survey Program has a potential to impact (Section 4). The ENVID was undertaken by multidisciplinary teams comprising relevant operational and environmental personnel with sufficient breadth of knowledge, training and experience to reasonably assure that risks and impacts were identified, and their potential environmental consequences assessed.

During the ENVID, environmental impacts and risks were assessed, and controls assigned to each to manage the impact or risk. The ENVID also supported identification of relevant stakeholders to be consulted as part of development of this EP (Section 5). The output of the ENVID, an environmental impacts and risk register, was used as a basis to develop the risk and impact assessment section of this EP (Section 6).

Impacts and risks were evaluated and tabulated for each planned activity and unplanned events respectively. Environmental impacts and risks were recorded in an environmental impacts and risk register. The output of the workshop is used to present the risk assessment and form the basis of EPOs, PSs, and MC. This information is presented in Section 6, following the format presented in Table 2-1.

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Table 2-1: Example of layout of identification of risks and impacts in relation to risk sources

Impact evaluation summary													
Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Summary of source of impact/risk													

2.5.1.1 Decision support framework

To support the impact and risk assessment process and Woodside's determination of acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside's HSE risk management procedures include the use of a decision support framework based on principles set out in the Guidance on Risk Related Decision Making (Oil and Gas UK, 2014). Application of the decision support framework confirms:

- activities do not pose an unacceptable environmental risk
- appropriate focus is placed on activities where the impact or risk is anticipated to be acceptable and demonstrated to be ALARP
- appropriate effort is applied to manage risks and impacts based on the uncertainty of the risk, the complexity and risk rating (i.e. potential higher order environmental impacts are subject to further evaluation and assessment).

The framework allows a decision type (A, B, or C) to be selected for each impact and risk based on a number of criteria; the decision type is documented in the environmental impacts and risk register. A summary of the framework and the criteria and resulting level of assessment for Decision Types A, B and C are presented in Figure 2-2 and discussed further below.

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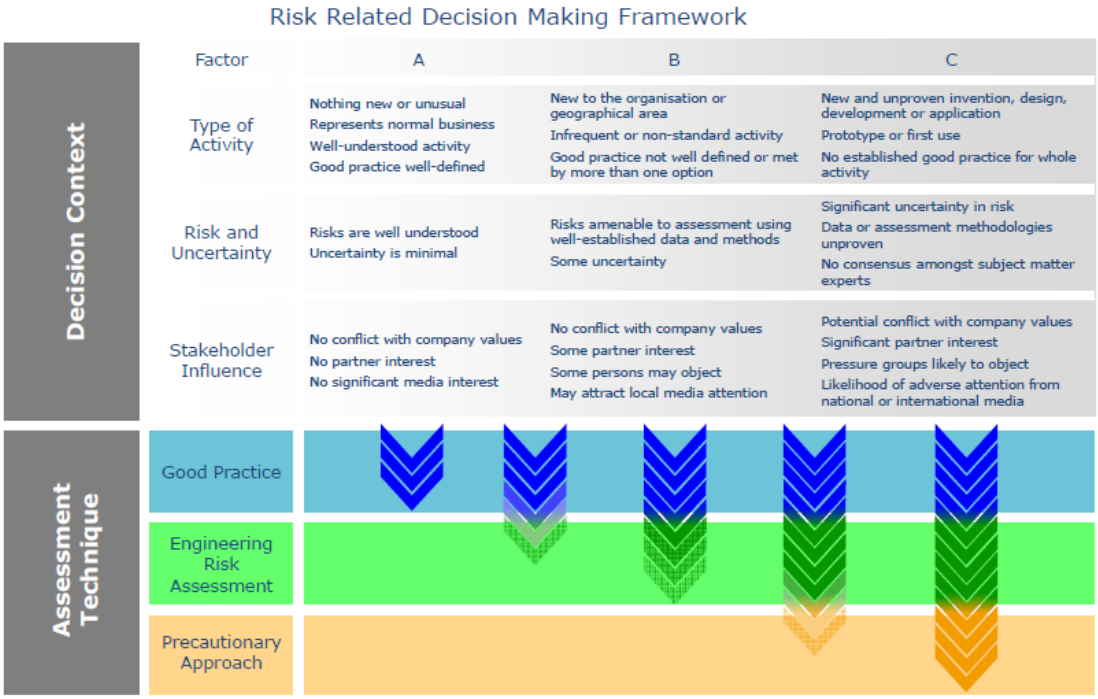


Figure 2-2: Risk-related decision-making framework (Oil and Gas UK, 2014)

2.5.1.1.1 Decision Type A

Decision Type A risks and impacts are well understood and established practice; they are generally recognised as good industry practice and are often embodied in legislation, codes and standards, and use professional judgment.

2.5.1.1.2 Decision Type B

Decision Type B risks and impacts typically involve greater uncertainty and complexity and are considered higher-order impacts and risks. These impacts and risks may deviate from established practice or have some lifecycle implications and therefore require further engineering risk assessment to support the decision and ensure the risk is ALARP. Engineering risk assessment tools may include:

- risk-based tools such as cost-based analysis or modelling
- consequence modelling
- reliability analysis
- company values.

2.5.1.1.3 Decision Type C

Decision Type C risks and impacts typically have significant risks related to environmental performance. Such risks typically involve greater complexity and uncertainty, therefore requiring the adoption of the precautionary approach. The risks may result in significant environmental impact, significant project risk or exposure, or may elicit negative stakeholder concerns. For these risks or impacts, in addition to Decision Type A and B tools, company and societal values need to be considered by undertaking broader internal and external consultation as part of the risk assessment process.

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2.5.1.1.4 Decision support framework tools

The below framework tools were applied, as appropriate, during the assessment of each impact and risk to help identify control measures based on the selected decision type described above.

- Legislation, Codes and Standards (LCS): identifies the requirements of legislation, codes and standards that are to be complied with for the activity.
- Good Industry Practice (GP): identifies further engineering control standards and guidelines that may be applied by Woodside above that required to meet the LCS.
- Professional Judgement (PJ): uses relevant personnel with the knowledge and experience to identify alternative controls. Woodside applies the hierarchy of control as part of the risk assessment to identify any alternative measures to control the risk.
- Risk-based Analysis (RBA): assesses the results of probabilistic analyses such as modelling, quantitative risk assessment and/or cost–benefit analysis to support the selection of control measures identified during the risk assessment process.
- Company Values (CV): identifies values identified in Woodside's code of conduct, policies and the Woodside Compass. Views, concerns and perceptions are to be considered from internal Woodside stakeholders directly affected by the planned impact or potential risk.
- Societal Values (SV): identifies the views, concerns and perceptions of relevant stakeholders and addresses relevant stakeholder views, concerns and perceptions.

2.5.1.1.5 Decision calibration

To determine that the decision type selected and the control measures applied are suitable, the following tools may be used for calibration (i.e. checking) where required:

- LCS/Verification of Predictions: Verification of compliance with applicable LCS and/or good industry practice.
- Peer Review: Independent peer review of PJs, supported by RBA, where appropriate.
- Benchmarking: Where appropriate, benchmarking against a similar facility or activity type or situation that has been deemed to represent acceptable risk.
- Internal Consultation: Consultation undertaken within Woodside to inform the decision and verify company values are met.
- External Consultation: Consultation undertaken to inform the decision and verify societal values are considered.

Where appropriate, additional calibration tools may be selected specific to the decision type and the activity.

2.5.1.2 Control measures (hierarchy of controls)

Once impacts and risks have been identified, the sensitivity of potentially impacted receptors is understood and the decision type has been selected, impact and risk reduction measures (i.e. controls) can be applied. Controls are prioritised and categorised in accordance with the below hierarchy of controls, where risk reduction measures at the top of the hierarchy take precedence over risk reduction measures further down:

- Elimination of the impact or risk by removing the hazard.
- Substitution of a hazard with a less hazardous one.
- Engineering Controls include design measures to prevent or reduce the frequency of the impact or risk event, or detect or control the impact or risk event (limiting the magnitude, intensity and duration) such as:
  - Prevention: design measures that reduce the likelihood of a hazardous event occurring
  - Detection: design measures that facilitate early detection of a hazardous event
  - Control: design measures that limit the extent/escalation potential of a hazardous event

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  - Mitigation: design measures that protect the environment if a hazardous event occurs
  - Response Equipment: design measures or safeguards that enable clean-up/response after a hazardous event occurs.
- Procedures and Administration includes management systems and work instructions used to prevent or mitigate environmental exposure to hazards.
- Emergency Response and Contingency Planning includes methods to enable recovery from the impact of an event (e.g. protection barriers deployed near the sensitive receptor).

2.5.2 Impact and risk classification

Environmental impacts and risks are assessed to determine their potential impact significance level or risk rating, which can then be evaluated, along with other criteria, against the ALARP and acceptability requirements under the Environment Regulations. The full process for impact and risk classification is described in the subsections below.

2.5.2.1 Impact classification

Impacts are classified by significance level in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Guideline and Tool. Table 2-2 describes the possible significance levels for an identified impact. Where multiple receptors have the potential to be impacted, the worst-case impact significance level is carried into the final impact assessment and evaluation.

Table 2-2: Determination of impact significance level

Magnitude[1]	Receptor sensitivity[1]			Impact significance level[2]
	Low	*Medium*	*High*	
Catastrophic	B	A	A	Catastrophic (A) – Applicable limits or standards are substantially exceeded and/or catastrophic or major magnitude impacts are expected to receptors of medium/high or high sensitivity respectively.
Major	C	B	A	Major (B) – Applicable limits or standards are exceeded and/or moderate, major or catastrophic magnitude impacts are expected to occur to receptors of high, medium or low sensitivity respectively.
Moderate	D	C	B	Moderate (C) – Impacts are close to applicable limits or standards, or within standards but with potential for occasional exceedance. Minor, moderate or major magnitude impacts are predicted to occur to receptors of high, medium or low sensitivity respectively.
Minor	E	D	C	Minor (D) – Impact magnitude is within applicable standards but is considered to have significance. Slight, minor or moderate impacts are predicted to occur to receptors of high, medium or low sensitivity respectively.
Slight	F	E	D	Slight (E) – The receptor will experience a noticeable effect, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small and well within applicable standards, and/or the receptor is of low value.
No lasting effect	F	F	E	Negligible (F) – The receptor will essentially not be affected.

1. *Defined in the Environment Impact Assessment Guidance Tool.*
2. *Defined in the Woodside Environment Impact Assessment Guideline.*

2.5.2.2 Risk classification

Risks are classified in accordance with the Woodside's Risk Assessment Guideline and HSE Risk Assessment Guideline, as well as the Environmental Risk Assessment Tool and Woodside Risk Matrix. The steps for risk classification are described in the subsections below.

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2.5.2.2.1 Determine the risk consequence level

Table 2-3 describes the possible environmental and social-cultural consequence levels for each identified risk. Where multiple receptors have the potential to be impacted, the worst-case consequence level is carried into the final risk assessment and evaluation.

Table 2-3: Woodside risk matrix (environment and social and cultural) consequence descriptions

Environment	Social and cultural	Consequence level
Catastrophic, long-term impact (>50 years) on highly valued ecosystem, species, habitat or physical or biological attributes.	Catastrophic, long-term impact (>20 years) to a community, social infrastructure or highly valued areas/items of international cultural significance.	A
Major, long-term impact (10 to 50 years) on highly valued ecosystem, species, habitat or physical or biological attributes.	Major, long-term impact (5 to 20 years) to a community, social infrastructure or highly valued areas/items of national cultural significance.	B
Moderate, medium-term impact (2 to 10 years) on ecosystem, species, habitat or physical or biological attributes.	Moderate, medium-term impact (2 to 5 years) to a community, social infrastructure or highly valued areas/items of national cultural significance.	C
Minor, short-term impact (1 to 2 years) on species, habitat (but not affecting ecosystem function), physical or biological attributes.	Minor, short-term impact (1 to 2 years) to a community or highly valued areas/items of cultural significance.	D
Slight, short-term impact (<1 year) on species, habitat (but not affecting ecosystem function), physical or biological attributes.	Slight, short-term impact (<1 year) to a community or areas/items of cultural significance.	E
No lasting effect (<1 month). Localised impact not significant to environmental receptor.	No lasting effect (<1 month). Localised impact not significant to areas/items of cultural significance.	F

2.5.2.2.2 Select the likelihood level

Table 2-4 describes the possible likelihood levels for each identified risk. Likelihood is determined based on the chance of the selected worst-case consequence occurring.

Table 2-4: Woodside risk matrix likelihood levels

Likelihood description						
Frequency	1 in 100,000 to 1,000,000 years	1 in 10,000 to 100,000 years	1 in 1,000 to 10,000 years	1 in 100 to 1000 years	1 in 10 to 100 years	>1 in 10 years
Experience	Remote: Unheard of in the industry	Highly Unlikely: Has occurred once or twice in the industry	Unlikely: Has occurred many times in the industry but not at Woodside	Possible: Has occurred once or twice in Woodside or may possibly occur	Likely: Has occurred frequently at Woodside or is likely to occur	Highly Likely: Has occurred frequently at the location or is expected to occur
Likelihood level	0	1	2	3	4	5

2.5.2.2.3 Calculate the risk rating

The risk rating is derived from the consequence and likelihood levels determined above, in accordance with the Woodside Risk Matrix summarised in Table 2-5. This risk rating is used as an input into the risk evaluation process and ultimately for prioritising further risk reduction measures. Once each risk is treated to ALARP, the risk rating articulates the ALARP baseline risk in the environmental impacts and risk register.

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Table 2-5: Woodside risk matrix determination of risk rating

Consequence level	Likelihood level					
	0	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
A	A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
B	B0	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
C	C0	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
D	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
E	E0	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
F	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5

Risk rating
Severe
Very High
High
Moderate
Low

2.6 Impact and risk evaluation

In accordance with Regulations 34(a), 34(b), 34(c) and 21(5)(b), Woodside applies the following process to evaluate impacts and risks and demonstrate ALARP and acceptability for environmental impacts and risks, appropriate to the nature and scale of each impact or risk.

2.6.1 Demonstration of as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)

The descriptions in Table 2-6 articulate how Woodside demonstrates that each impact and risk identified within this EP are ALARP.

Table 2-6: Summary of Woodside's criteria for ALARP demonstration

Risk	Impact	Decision type
Low and moderate (below C level consequence)	***Negligible, slight, or minor (D, E or F)***	***A***
Woodside demonstrates these impacts, risks and decision types are reduced to ALARP if: • identified controls meet legislative requirements, industry codes and standards, applicable company requirements and industry guidelines, or • further effort towards impact/risk reduction (beyond using opportunistic measures) is not reasonably practicable without sacrifices that are grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.		
High, very high or severe (C+ consequence risks)	***Moderate and above (D, E or F)***	***B and C***
Woodside demonstrates these higher-order risks, impacts and decision types are reduced to ALARP where it can be shown good industry practice and RBA have been employed, if legislative requirements are met, societal concerns are accounted for, and the alternative control measures are grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.		

2.6.2 Demonstration of acceptability

The descriptions in Table 2-7 articulate how Woodside demonstrates how each impact and risk identified within this EP are Acceptable.

Table 2-7: Summary of Woodside's criteria for acceptability

Risk	Impact	Decision type
Low and moderate	***Negligible, slight, or minor (D, E or F)***	***A***
Woodside demonstrates these lower order impacts, risks and decision types are 'broadly acceptable' if they meet the ALARP requirements for lower order risks and impacts described above (Table 2-6).		
High, very high or severe	***Moderate and above (D, E or F)***	***B and C***
Woodside demonstrates these higher-order risks, impacts and decision types are 'acceptable if ALARP' (as described in Section 2.6.1) if it can be demonstrated using good industry practice and RBA, if legislative requirements are met and societal concerns are accounted for and the alternative control measures are grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.		

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Risk	Impact	Decision type
In undertaking this process for moderate and high risks, Woodside evaluates: • the principles of ESD as defined under the EPBC Act • the internal context – the proposed controls and consequence/risk level are consistent with Woodside policies, procedures and standards • the external context – consideration of the environment consequence and stakeholder acceptability are considered • other requirements – the proposed controls and consequence/risk level are consistent with national and international industry standards, laws and policies ad consideration of applicable plans for management and conservation advices, conventions and significant impact guidelines (e.g. MNES). Additionally, very high and severe risks require 'escalated investigation' and mitigation. If after further investigation the risk remains in the very high or severe category, the risk requires appropriate business engagement with increasing involvement of senior management in accordance with Woodside's Risk Management Procedure to accept the risk. This includes due consideration of regulatory requirements.		

2.7 Recovery plan and threat abatement plan assessment

To support the demonstration of acceptability, a separate assessment is undertaken to demonstrate that the EP is not inconsistent with any relevant recovery plans or threat abatement plans (Section 1.8.2.1). The steps in this process are:

- Identify relevant listed threatened species and ecological communities (Section 4.5).
- Identify relevant recovery plans and threat abatement plans (Section 3.2 of the Master Existing Environment).
- List all objectives and (where relevant) the action areas of these plans and assess whether these objectives/action areas apply to government, the titleholder, and the GPGT Survey Program (Section 6.7).
- For those objectives/action areas applicable to the GPGT Survey Program, identify the relevant actions of each plan, and evaluate whether impacts and risks resulting from the activity are clearly not inconsistent with that action (Section 6.7).

2.8 Environmental performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria

The Environment Regulations define EPOs to mean: "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". As such, the process of defining an appropriate EPO, has relied on the required levels of performance set either in:

- legislation (such as the OPGGS Act)
- regulator guidance notes such as the Matters of National Environmental Significance – Significant Impact Guidelines (DoE, 2013), or
- specific agreements or expectations with other relevant persons (e.g. fishers or other marine users).

For each evaluated impact and risk, controls adopted during the ENVID and through demonstrating ALARP are paired with activity-specific EPOs, PS and MC. EPOs, PS and MC form the basis for monitoring and auditing and allow Woodside's environmental performance to be measured through the implementation of this EP to ensure impacts and risks will be managed to a level that is ALARP and acceptable. EPOs, PS and MC are defined for each identified credible impact and risk in Section 6.

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2.9 Implement, monitor, review and reporting

An implementation strategy for the Petroleum Activity describes the specific measures and arrangements to be implemented for the duration of the program. The strategy is based on the requirements of the Environment Regulations, and demonstrates:

- control measures are effective in reducing the environmental impacts and risks of the Petroleum Activity to ALARP and acceptable levels
- EPOs and PSs set out in the EP are met through monitoring, recording, auditing, managing non-conformance, and reviewing
- all environmental impacts and risks of the Petroleum Activity are periodically reviewed in accordance with Woodside's risk management procedures
- roles and responsibilities are clearly defined, and personnel are competent and appropriately trained to implement the requirements set out in this EP, including in emergencies or potential emergencies
- arrangements are in place for oil pollution emergencies, to respond to and monitor impacts
- environmental reporting requirements are met, including 'reportable incidents'
- appropriate consultation is undertaken throughout the activity.

The implementation strategy is presented in Section 6.8.

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3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

3.1 Overview

This section has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 21(1) of the Environment Regulations and describes the activities to be undertaken as part of the GPGT Survey Program under this EP. It includes the location of the activities, operational details and additional information relevant to considering environmental risks and impacts.

3.2 Project overview

Woodside plans to collect high resolution geotechnical and geophysical data within the Operational Areas. This data will inform the design of flowlines and umbilical routes, design of subsea structure foundation locations and planning for mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU) anchoring or jack-up location associated with the GWA infill development, plug and abandonment activities and future exploration activities.

Table 3-1 provides an overview of the GPGT Survey Program, including location, water depths and key activities.

Table 3-1: GPGT Survey Program overview

Item	Description		
Permit Titles	Operational Area A WA-7-R WA-56-L WA-57-L WA-58-L WA-23-L WA-24-L WA-6-L WA-5-L	Operational Area B WA-1-L WA-2-L	Operational Area C WA-3-L WA-4-L WA-9-L WA-16-L WA-11-L G-10-AP
Location	North West Shelf		
Water depth	20 to 190 m		
Vessels	At least two survey vessels (Section 3.6)		
Key activities	Geophysical survey(s) within the Operational Areas using the following survey equipment: • multibeam echo sounder (MBES) • side scan sonar (SSS) • magnetometer • sub bottom profiler (SBP) (boomer, sparker, chirp) Geotechnical survey(s) within the Operational Areas using the following survey equipment: • box cores/grab sample • piston/gravity/vibro cores • drilling core holes • cone penetrometer test		
Other titleholders licence areas that overlap the operational areas which may be subject to access authority)	WA-17-L G-9-AP		

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3.3 Location

The GPGT Survey Program is proposed to be located on the NWS adjacent to Woodside's GWA platform and North Rankin Complex, approximately 32 km from the nearest shoreline (Montebello Islands) and approximately 123 km to Dampier on mainland WA.

The activities will occur within multiple permit areas as shown in Figure 3-1 within the three Operational Areas further defined in Section 3.4.

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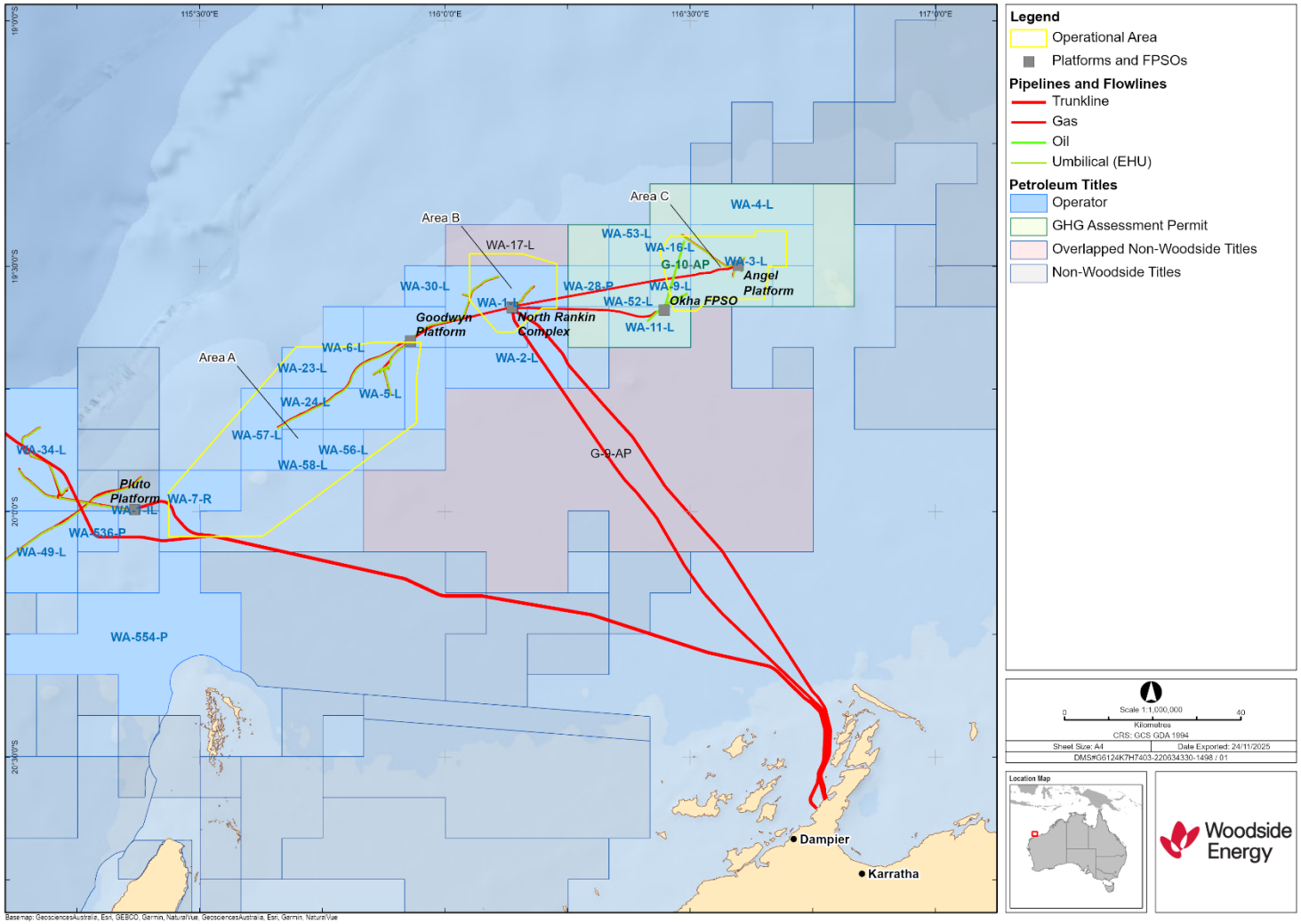


Figure 3-1: Location of the GPGT Survey Program

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3.4 Operational Areas

The GPGT Survey Program will occur in three Operational Areas: Operational Area A (1,410.82 km²), Operational Area B (266.88 km²) and Operational Area C (362.53 km²) (Figure 3-1). The coordinates of each Operational Area are:

- about 115.42° E 19.51 S° for Operational Area A
- about 116.80° E 19.33 S° for Operational Area B
- about 116.30° E 19.30 S° for Operational Area C.

As the exact location of the proposed surveys within each Operational Area may vary during the GPGT Survey Program, a conservative approach has been employed to assess risks and impacts; and the size of each Operational Area has been considered to include the potential variations to survey locations. This approach considered the existing environment of the entirety of each of the Operational Areas (along with the environment potentially impacted by the credible hydrocarbon spill scenarios) to provide context for the risk assessment (Section 4).

The Operational Areas for the activity include a 500 m safety exclusion zone around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements. The 500 m safety exclusion zone is under the control of the Person in Charge.

Vessels transiting to and from the Operational Areas are outside the scope of this EP.

To the extent that any activities carried out in parts of the Operational Areas not included in the area of Woodside's existing titles, Woodside will obtain the relevant authorisations and will carry out activities in those areas in accordance with the authorisations. In relation to greenhouse gas (GHG) titles, Woodside will comply with the relevant legislation and obtain the relevant authorisations as appropriate.

3.5 Timing

The GPGT Survey Program is anticipated to commence from Q1 2026 and is forecast a total of approximately 18 weeks to complete with vessels operating 24 hours a day. It is possible that the GPGT Survey Program will not be undertaken in a single campaign and the approximately 18-week activity may be split over the five-year period of this EP. Timing and duration may be subject to change due to project vessel availability, unforeseen circumstances and weather.

The GPGT Survey Program could also occur at any time throughout the year and therefore this EP has assessed risks relevant to geophysical and geotechnical survey activities in all seasons to provide operational flexibility on project schedule changes and project vessel availability.

3.6 Survey vessels

At least two project vessels will be required to complete the activities associated with the GPGT Survey Program. This includes one that is capable of conducting geophysical surveys, such as a multi-purpose project survey vessel, and one to undertake geotechnical surveys such as a geotechnical drilling vessel. There may also be times where a smaller geotechnical survey vessel is required to undertake surveys along proposed pipeline routes. Typical details of these vessels are provided in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Typical survey vessel parameters

Purpose	Length	Maximum persons onboard	Fuel type	Largest tank size
Geophysical survey	55 m	30	Marine Diesel	182 m³
Geotechnical survey[1]	85 m	60	Marine Diesel	182 m³

It is feasible, although unlikely, two geotechnical vessels will be in the Operational Areas at any one time, with one undertaking box core and cone penetration test (CPT) sampling, and another the borehole sampling.

1 A vessel used to deploy subsea geotechnical investigation drilling equipment is likely to have similar characteristics. If a separate vessel is used for the pipeline investigation, then this vessel is likely to be smaller in size and capacity.

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Geotechnical vessels may hold station in the Operational Areas using a dynamic positioning (DP) system with Class 2 capability as a minimum. No anchoring is planned within the Operational Areas.

All survey vessels are required to pass a Woodside Marine Assurance Inspection Audit (to audit compliance with safety management requirements and marine compliance laws) and operate in accordance with Woodside's HSE policies. A typical geotechnical survey vessel is shown in Figure 3-2.

Vessels will mobilise and demobilise either from international waters or domestically from within Australia and will comply with the relevant maritime safety requirements and marine order requirements as appropriate for the vessel. Port calls may be required, to change crew or reconfigure the vessel to use different survey equipment (for example, between the completion of the geophysical and commencement of the geotechnical surveys). No bunkering at sea will be performed as part of the GPGT Survey Program. Any bunkering would be performed during a port call, out of the scope of this EP.

Vessels associated with the GPGT Survey Program will comply with this EP when they are within the Operational Areas. When vessels are transiting to or from the Operational Areas they will comply with applicable maritime regulations, laws and other requirements.



Figure 3-2: Typical geotechnical investigation vessel

3.6.1 Other support

No other support activities, including helicopter transfers are applicable to the GPGT Survey Program.

3.7 Survey activities

3.7.1 Geophysical surveys

A geophysical survey is the systematic collection of geophysical data. Survey methods used for the geophysical surveys in this GPGT Survey Program involve acoustic measurements to characterise the seabed features, seabed morphology and the sub-seabed stratigraphy. A variety of geophysical systems described below may be used depending on seabed soil conditions and required penetration and resolution. Some of the systems act as the transmitter and receiver; others have a separate transmitter and a short

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hydrophone streamer as a receiver The industry accepted techniques are outlined in Table 3-3 and described in the following sections. These will be adopted to achieve the objectives of the geophysical survey scope.

The geophysical survey techniques may occur anywhere within the Operational Areas. Geophysical sources emit sound at a variety of intensities and frequencies depending on the resolution of information required. A summary of estimated source levels and operating frequencies for the proposed geophysical survey techniques is provided in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Acoustic source characteristics of geophysical survey techniques

Geophysical survey technique	Estimated source sound pressure level ($L_{S,P}$) (dB re 1 µPa m/ dB re 1 µPa @ 1 m)	Estimated source peak pressure level ($L_{S,pk}$) (dB re 1 µPa m/ dB re 1 µPa @ 1 m)	Estimated sound exposure level ($L_{S,E}$) (dB re 1 µPa².s @ 1 m)	Proposed frequency range (kHz)
MBES	210 to 245 [1,2,3]	NA	173 to 188 [2]	The petroleum and greenhouse gas activity program is expected to use approximately 150 to 300 kHz (hull mounted). Using autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) may be higher frequency due to proximity to seabed.
SSS	200 to 235 [1,2]	NA	200 [2]	75 to 900 [1,2]
SBP – Chirp	192 to 210[2,4]	198 to 218 [2,4]	171 to 193 [2, 4]	2 to 30 [1,2,4]
SBP – Boomer	200 to 206 [2,4]	210 to 217 [2,4]	175 to 180 [2,4]	0.2 to 16 [2,4]
SBP – Sparker	200 to 220[1]	N/A	N/A	0.05 to 4 [1]
Ultrashort Baseline (USBL)	184 to 202[1]	N/A	N/A	19 to 34 [1]

1. *Jimenez-Arranz et al., 2017*
2. *Zykov, 2013*
3. *MacGillivray et al., 2013*
4. *McPherson and Wood, 2017*

3.7.1.1 Multibeam echo sounder

MBES, like other sonar systems, transmit sound energy and analyse the return signal (echo) from the seabed or other objects. The sound waves are transmitted from a transducer mounted on the hull of the survey vessel or AUV to produce a fan-shaped coverage of the seabed. The coverage area on the seabed depends on the equipment used, the settings of the equipment and the depth of the water. Typically, coverage is two to four times the water depth (below the transducer). A summary of sound emitted from MBES, including proposed operating frequency and source intensity, is provided in Table 3-3.

3.7.1.2 Side scan sonar

SSS is a hydro-acoustic technique. The sensor array comprises a set of transducers which are mounted on either side of a towfish or AUV. The transducers produce a high frequency pulse of sound energy which is formed into the shape of a fan that sweeps the seabed. The return signal (echo) comprises acoustic energy reflected from the seabed and waterborne discontinuities. The strength of the return echo is continuously

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recorded, creating an ‘image’ of the ocean bottom which can be used to indicate the texture of the seabed. A summary of sound emitted from SSS, including proposed operating frequency and source intensity, is provided in Table 3-3.

3.7.1.3 Magnetometer

A magnetometer is used to detect ferrous materials on or buried under the seabed by measuring small variations in the earth's magnetic field. This is used to detect anchors, chains, buried pipelines or cables or identify other magnetic anomalies that may require further investigation. The magnetometer is a passive sensor that does not rely on generating a magnetic field but only measures perturbations in the ambient total field strength in the environment. The sensor is typically towed behind the side scan sonar.

3.7.1.4 Sub bottom profiler

SBP are devices that convert electrical energy into acoustic energy. They produce an acoustic profile which extends from the seabed down to the limit of penetration. Geophysical surveys use a variety of profilers which operate at differing energy levels and are characterised by different dominant frequencies. Higher energy sources are needed to transmit the acoustic signals to greater depth, but they have correspondingly lower dominant frequencies which reduce the resolution of the resultant record. Hence, the type of profiler used depends on the nature of the substrate, penetration and resolution required. The acoustic sources for a SBP associated with this GPGT Survey Program may include the following:

Chirp sub bottom profiler

During the geophysical survey, the chirp SBP system may be used. This system emits a sweep of frequency signals (transmitted electromagnetic signals over a period of time). The chirp system also acts as a receiver for the reflected signal. The chirp SBP may be hull mounted, contained in a towfish or fitted to an AUV.

Boomer sub bottom profiler

A boomer SBP system may be used during the geophysical survey. The system consists of two spatially separated units; the boomer plate acoustic source mounted within a catamaran, and a hydrophone receiver. These are both towed on the surface immediately astern of the vessel, usually on opposite sides.

The boomer plate is an electro-mechanical transducer comprising an insulated electrical coil adjacent to a metal plate. A shipboard power supply generates an electrical pulse which is discharged to the electrical coil causing a magnetic field to repel a metal plate. This energetic motion generates a broad band, high amplitude impulsive acoustic signal in the water column that is directed vertically downward.

The hydrophone system consists of individual hydrophone elements located within neutrally buoyant synthetic hydrocarbon filled tubing (approximately 5 L). They typically contain eight to 12 hydrophone elements evenly spaced in a 2.5 to 4.5 m long, 25 mm diameter tube.

Sparker sub bottom profiler

A sparker SBP system may be used during the geophysical survey. The system consists of two spatially separated units; the sparker array acoustic source mounted within a catamaran and a hydrophone receiver. These are both towed on the surface immediately astern of the vessel, usually on opposite sides.

The sparker is an acoustic source which uses an electrical arc which momentarily vaporises water between positive and negative electrodes, producing an omni-directional acoustic pulse.

The hydrophone system consists of individual hydrophone elements located within neutrally buoyant synthetic hydrocarbon filled tubing (approximately 5 L). They typically contain eight to 12 hydrophone elements evenly spaced in a 2.5 to 4.5 m long, 25 mm diameter tube.

3.7.1.5 Geophysical equipment deployment

A survey vessel together with a towfish and/or towed catamaran (Figure 3-3) will be used to deploy geophysical sources and collect data. Proposed deployment methods are summarised in Table 3-4 and illustrated in Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4. Depending on the method of deployment, geophysical sources can sit at a variety of locations within the water column (Table 3-5), noting that only one type of deployment will be used.

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Table 3-4: Proposed geophysical equipment deployment method

Geophysical survey technique	AUV	Towfish	Towed catamaran	Hull-mounted
MBES	✓			✓
SSS	✓	✓*		
USBL	✓**	✓**		✓**
SBP – Chirp	✓	✓		✓
SBP – Boomer			✓	
SBP – Sparker			✓	

** Note - Towfish can also attach several acoustic sources including Side Scan Sonar or CHIRP.*

*** USBL has a hull mounted or towed transceiver*

Table 3-5: Proposed geophysical equipment deployment depth

Geophysical survey technique	AUV	Towfish	Towed catamaran	Hull mounted
Deployment depth	35 m above seabed (nominal)	10 to 20 m above seabed	Within 1 m of surface	Dependent on draft of vessel (approximately 10 m)

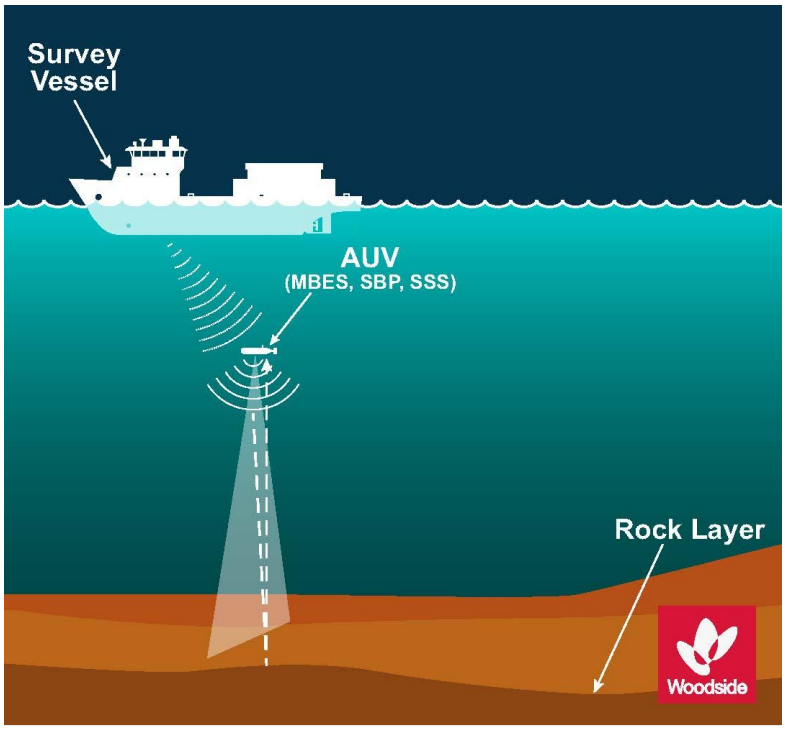


Figure 3-3: Deployment of geophysical equipment via uncrewed aerial vehicle

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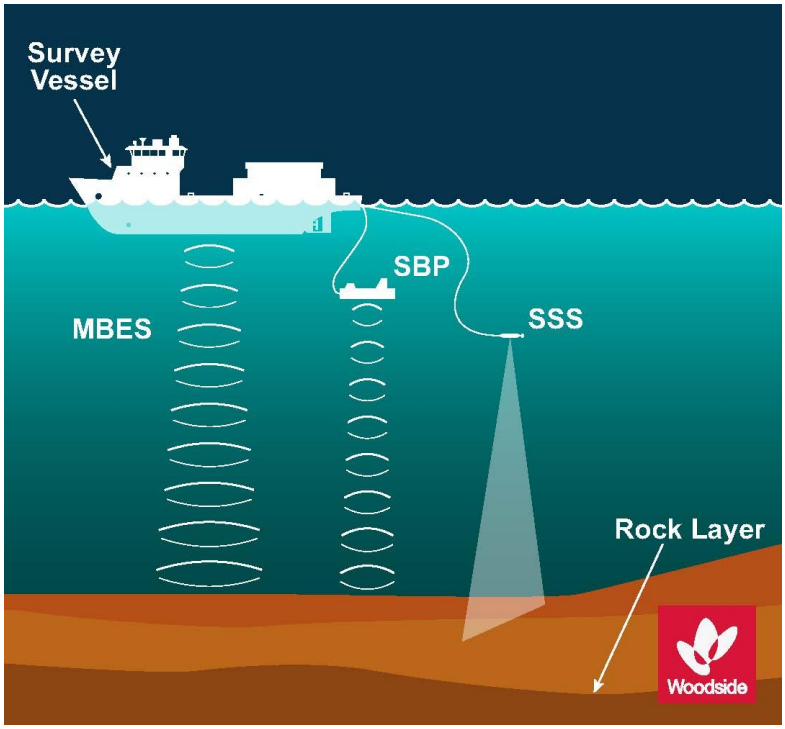


Figure 3-4: Deployment of geophysical survey equipment from a survey vessel

3.7.2 Geotechnical survey

The geotechnical surveys will be performed using standard industry equipment and will consist of *in situ* testing and the recovery of soil/rock samples at locations within the Operational Areas to ground truth existing geophysical data and provide geotechnical data for engineering design.

The geotechnical survey methods that are expected to be used during the GPGT Survey Program include:

- penetration testing
- cored borehole
- piston core sampling
- box core sampling.

Each of these methods are described in the following subsections.

3.7.2.1 Penetration testing

Penetration testing involves pushing a penetrometer (probe) into the seabed at a constant rate of penetration, and continuously measuring resistance, friction and pore pressure. The piezocone/cone penetration test (PCPT/CPTU) is performed most frequently. In suitable seabed sediments, the cone penetrometer can be replaced with a T-bar penetrometer or ball penetrometer to continuously measure resistance, friction and pore pressure during both the push-in and pull-out phases of the test. Figure 3-5 shows the probes that may be used for the GPGT Survey Program.

When the required final penetration depth is reached, all equipment is withdrawn from the seabed. A small hole will remain in the seabed, which will eventually collapse and infill as surface sediments move in the ocean current. The hole remaining in the seabed immediately after test completion will depend on the geometry of the type of penetrometer used:

- piezocone penetrometers: about 25 mm to 40 mm (diameter)
- T-bar penetrometers: a slot of about 40 mm by 250 mm
- ball penetrometers: about 56 mm to 133 mm (diameter).

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PCPTs will generally be undertaken to depths of between 3 m and 35 m below the mudline. Sub-seabed conditions in Operational Areas may include cemented layers that prevent the penetration of the PCPT equipment to the required depth. Depending on the depth and thickness of any cemented layer, it may be necessary to continue the PCPT in order to investigate the conditions below. This would be done by drilling through the cemented layer and the diameter of the drilled hole would depend on the type of equipment utilised (80 mm to 125 mm) The section within a borehole subject to drilling would probably remain open but depending on the layer depth below seabed may eventually infill with the movement of surface sediments in ocean current.

PCPTs may be undertaken using a remotely operated subsea rig positioned on the seabed and capable of continuously driving the probe to target depth or from a remotely operated subsea drilling rig as described in Section 3.7.2.2. Alternatively, the testing may be undertaken from the surface on a vessel, as described in Section 3.7.2.2.

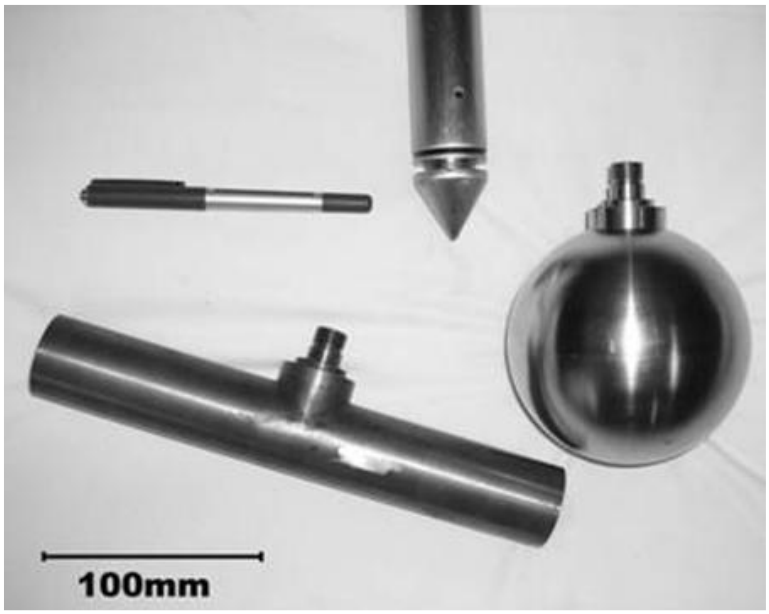


Figure 3-5: Examples of piezocone, T-bar and ball penetrometers

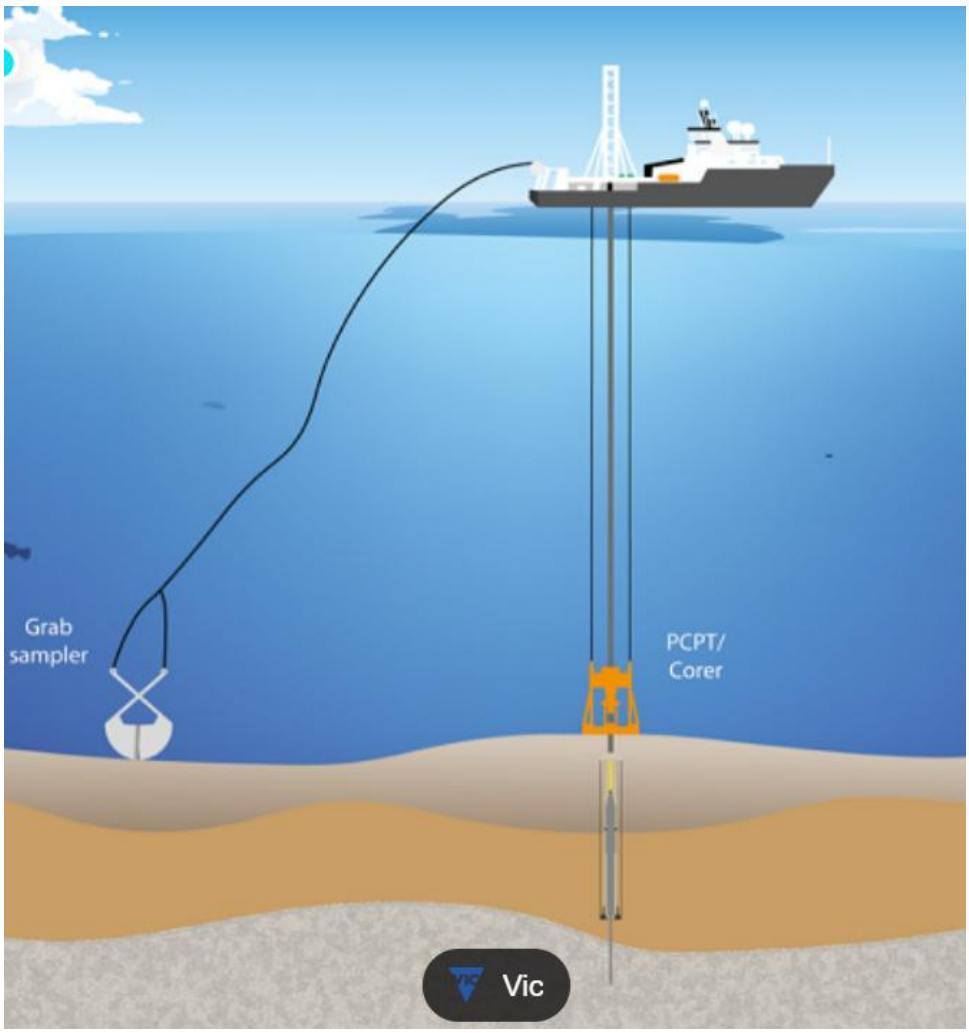
3.7.2.2 Cored borehole

Some boreholes will be required at the proposed rig sites to recover physical samples at greater depths than can achieved using piston core sampling (Section 3.7.2.3) and especially where significant layers of cemented material are present. The equipment used to drill each borehole could involve drilling from the sea surface on a vessel (Figure 3-2), where drilling takes place through a riser spanning the water depth and which is slotted into a base frame located on the seabed (Figure 3-6). The geotechnical drilling vessels generally have a length of less than 100 m and always have DP capability.

In the first case, the borehole is advanced by either push sampling (thin or thick-walled tubes) at intervals or PCPTs (Section 3.7.2.1), each interval followed by drilling to each completed depth using a bit of diameter approximately 125 mm. Where cemented layers are encountered, coring equipment is used to recover representative samples for those layers. In some cases, depending on the strength of the formation, the borehole may need to be stabilised by running sufficient casing to span the weak formation. Drilling mud is generally used in the process in order to lubricate the drill bit, keep the borehole stable and hopefully preclude the necessity for casing. Sea water is the primary constituent of geotechnical drilling fluids. In suitable seabed sediments the base fluid (sea water) can be used as the drilling fluid. However, often one or more drilling fluid additives are mixed with the base fluid to produce a drilling fluid with the appropriate properties for the seabed conditions. The geotechnical survey would involve discharge of a small amount of drill cuttings and associated fluids to the marine environment at seabed level. The drill fluid additives will only be known after the contract is awarded and the specific type of seabed coring is confirmed. However, all drilling fluid products proposed by the geotechnical contractor will be assessed by Woodside using the Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline prior to approval for use.

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The second case involves deploying a self-contained drilling unit to the seafloor rather than using a dedicated vessel. In this scenario there is no drill pipe between the vessel and the seafloor and only a combined lifting wire and umbilical runs from the drill unit up to the vessel. Apart from being remote from the vessel this is a similar operation where the drilling unit can provide either core samples or CPT investigations using a combination of drilling and pushing the CPT probe through the drill pipe. The seafloor units typically use a smaller diameter pipe and do not always need the use of drilling mud.



Source: Victoria State Government, 2021

Figure 3-6: Geotechnical drilling/testing from a vessel

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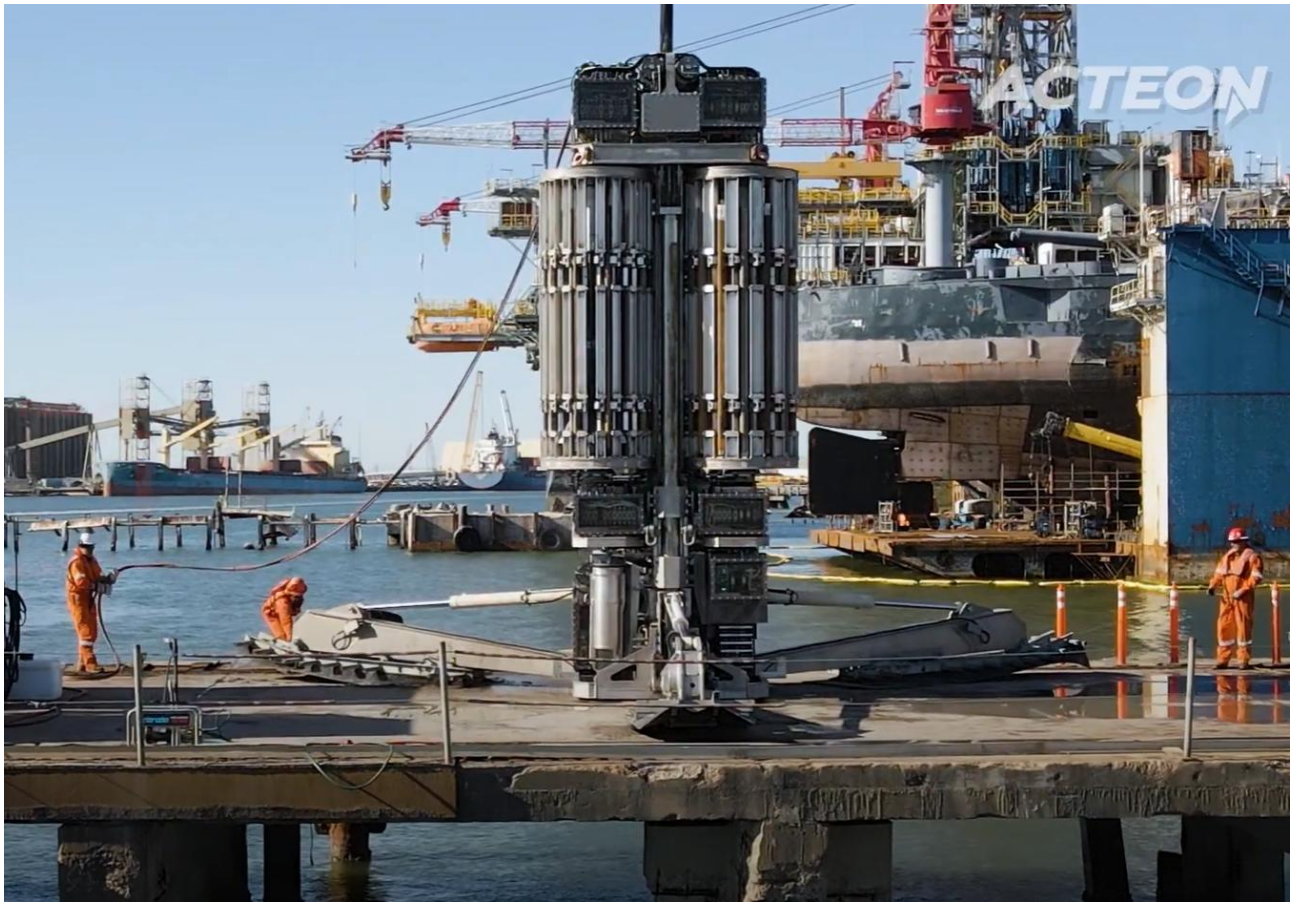


Figure 3-7: Typical remote subsea drilling rig

3.7.2.3 Piston core sampling

Piston coring is normally used on soft, unconsolidated sediments. A piston corer is lowered by wire rope to the seabed, at approximately 1m/s so the duration of lowering and recovery operation is short (minutes at each site). It has a trigger device that hits the seabed before the core barrel and releases the corer allowing it to freefall (Figure 3-8). As the barrel enters the sediment, a special internal piston creates a vacuum and helps to draw the core into the barrel. Core catchers prevent the sediment from coming out of the coring tube. The leading edge of the coring tube is tapered to minimise disturbing the sample and seabed. This suction reduces compaction of the sample in the inner sleeve. Sampling itself is of short duration, typically approximately 15 minutes at each location.

When the depth of sampler refusal is reached, all equipment is withdrawn from the seabed. A small hole will remain in the seabed, which if does not collapse immediately, will infill with time. Typically, the hole left in the seabed will be proportional to the geometry of the sample tube (i.e. typically 3 m depth by 105 mm diameter).

Piston core samples are typically 72 to 105 mm in diameter and 1 m to 6 m in length (Figure 3-9).

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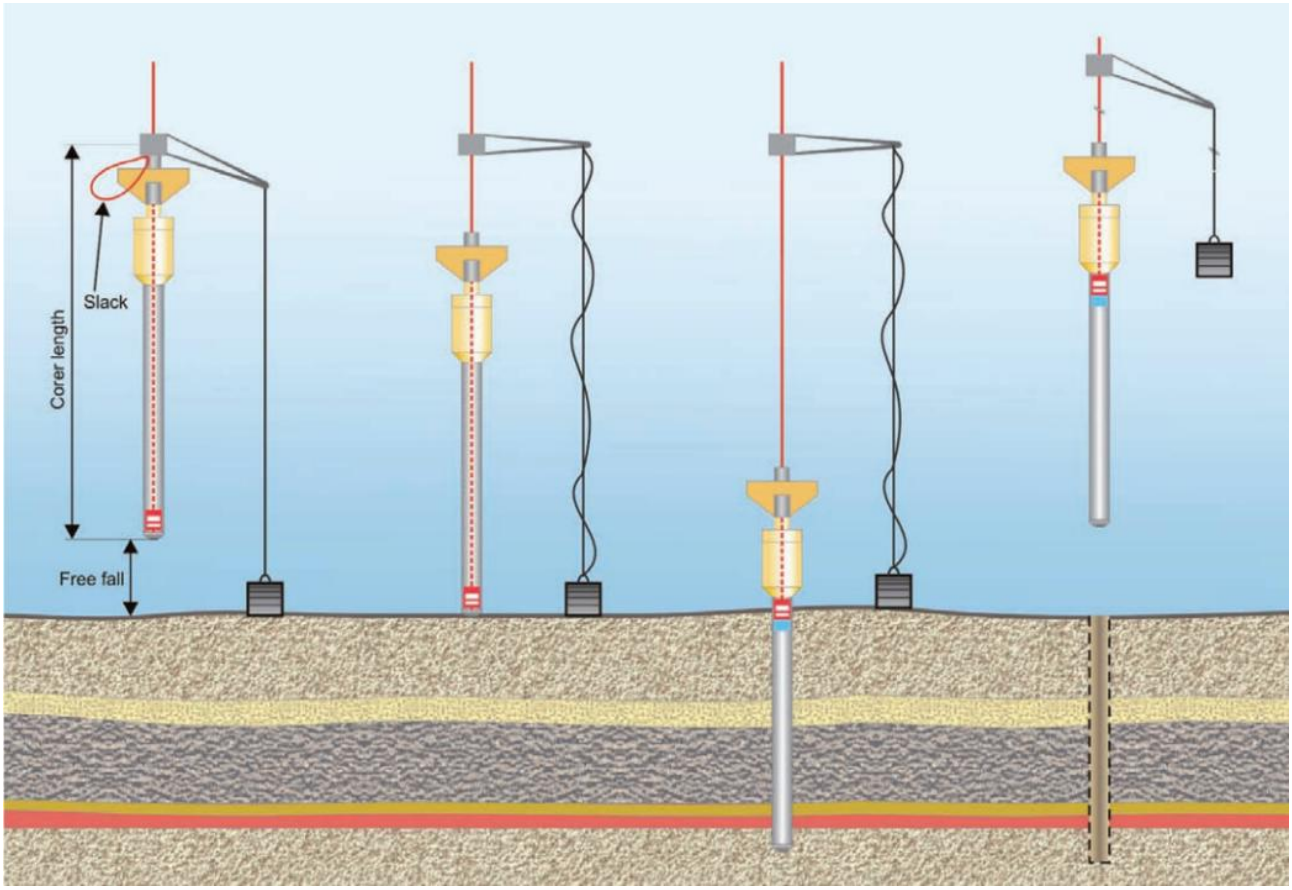


Figure 3-8: Example of a geotechnical piston corer



Figure 3-9: Examples of a geotechnical piston core sample tubes

3.7.2.4 Box core sampling

Box core samplers (Figure 3-10) are designed to recover bulk, undisturbed samples of soft surficial material. Box dimensions of 0.5 m by 0.5 m by 0.5 m are typically used for offshore geotechnical surveys. The box corer is mounted on a frame, which is lowered to the seabed. A self-releasing trigger mechanism, initiated

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once the frame reaches the seabed, allows the box corer to penetrate into the seabed. Penetration is limited by a stopper to 0.5 m depth.

The volume of sample recovery is typically approximately 0.125 m³.



Figure 3-10: Examples of box core samplers

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4. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Overview

In accordance with Regulations 21(2) and 21(3) of the Environment Regulations, this section describes the existing environment that may be affected (EMBA) by the activity (planned and unplanned, as described in Section 3), including details of the particular relevant values and sensitivities of the environment, which were used for the risk assessment.

The EMBA is the largest spatial extent where unplanned events could have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. For this EP, the EMBA is the potential spatial extent of surface and in-water hydrocarbons at concentrations above ecological impact thresholds, in the event of the worst-case credible spill scenario (Section 6.6.1). The ecological impact thresholds used to delineate the EMBA are defined in Table 4-1. The worst-case credible spill scenario for this EP is accidental vessel collision resulting in breach of project vessel fuel tanks.

Woodside recognises that hydrocarbons may be visible beyond the EMBA at lower concentrations than the ecological impact thresholds defined in Table 4-1. These visible hydrocarbons are not expected to cause ecological impacts. In respect of this, an additional socio-cultural EMBA is defined as the potential spatial extent within which social-cultural impacts may occur from changes to the visual amenity of the marine environment. Receptors relevant to the socio-cultural EMBA include Commonwealth and State marine protected areas, areas of tourism and recreation, and commercial and traditional fisheries. For this EP, the socio-cultural EMBA for surface hydrocarbons encompasses an area wider than the boundaries of the EMBA for ecological impacts The EMBA and socio-economic EMBA are shown in Figure 4-1 and described in Table 4-1.

The EMBA presented does not represent the predicted coverage of any one hydrocarbon spill or a depiction of a slick or plume at any particular point in time. Rather, the areas are a composite of a large number of theoretical paths, integrated over the full duration of the simulations under various metocean conditions.

Table 4-1: Hydrocarbon spill thresholds used to define the environment that may be affected (EMBA) for surface and in-water hydrocarbons

Hydrocarbon type	EMBA1	Socio-cultural EMBA1	Planning area for operational and scientific monitoring
Surface	10 g/m² This represents the minimum oil thickness (0.01 mm) at which ecological impacts (e.g. to birds and marine mammals) are expected to occur.	1 g/m² This represents a wider area where a visible sheen may be present on the surface and, therefore, the concentration at which socio-cultural impacts to the visual amenity of the marine environment may occur. However, it is below concentrations at which ecological impacts are expected to occur. This low exposure value also establishes the planning area for operational and scientific monitoring (NOPSEMA guidance note: A652993, April 2019).	
Dissolved	50 ppb This represents potential toxic effects, particularly sublethal effects to highly sensitive species (NOPSEMA guidance note: A652993, April 2019). As dissolved hydrocarbons are within the water column and not visible, impacts to socio-cultural receptors are associated with ecological impacts. Therefore, dissolved hydrocarbons at this threshold also represent the level at which socio-cultural impacts may occur.		10 ppb This low exposure value establishes the planning area for operational and scientific monitoring (based on potential for exceedance of water quality triggers) (NOPSEMA guidance note: A652993, April 2019). This area is described further in Appendix I: In the event of a spill, DNP will be notified of AMPs which may be contacted by hydrocarbons at this threshold (Table 7-3).
Entrained	100 ppb This represents potential toxic effects, particularly sublethal effects to highly sensitive species (NOPSEMA guidance note: A652993, April 2019). As entrained hydrocarbons are within the water column and not visible, impacts to socio-cultural receptors are associated with ecological impacts. Therefore, entrained		

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Hydrocarbon type	EMBA1	Socio-cultural EMBA1	Planning area for operational and scientific monitoring
	hydrocarbons at this threshold also represent the level at which socio-cultural impacts may occur.		
Shoreline	100 g/m² This represents the threshold that could impact the survival and reproductive capacity of benthic epifaunal invertebrates living in intertidal habitat.	10 g/m² This represents the volume where hydrocarbons may be visible on the shoreline but is below concentrations at which ecological impacts are expected to occur.	N/A.

1. *Further details, including the source of the thresholds used to define the EMBA in this table, are provided in Section 6.6.1.*

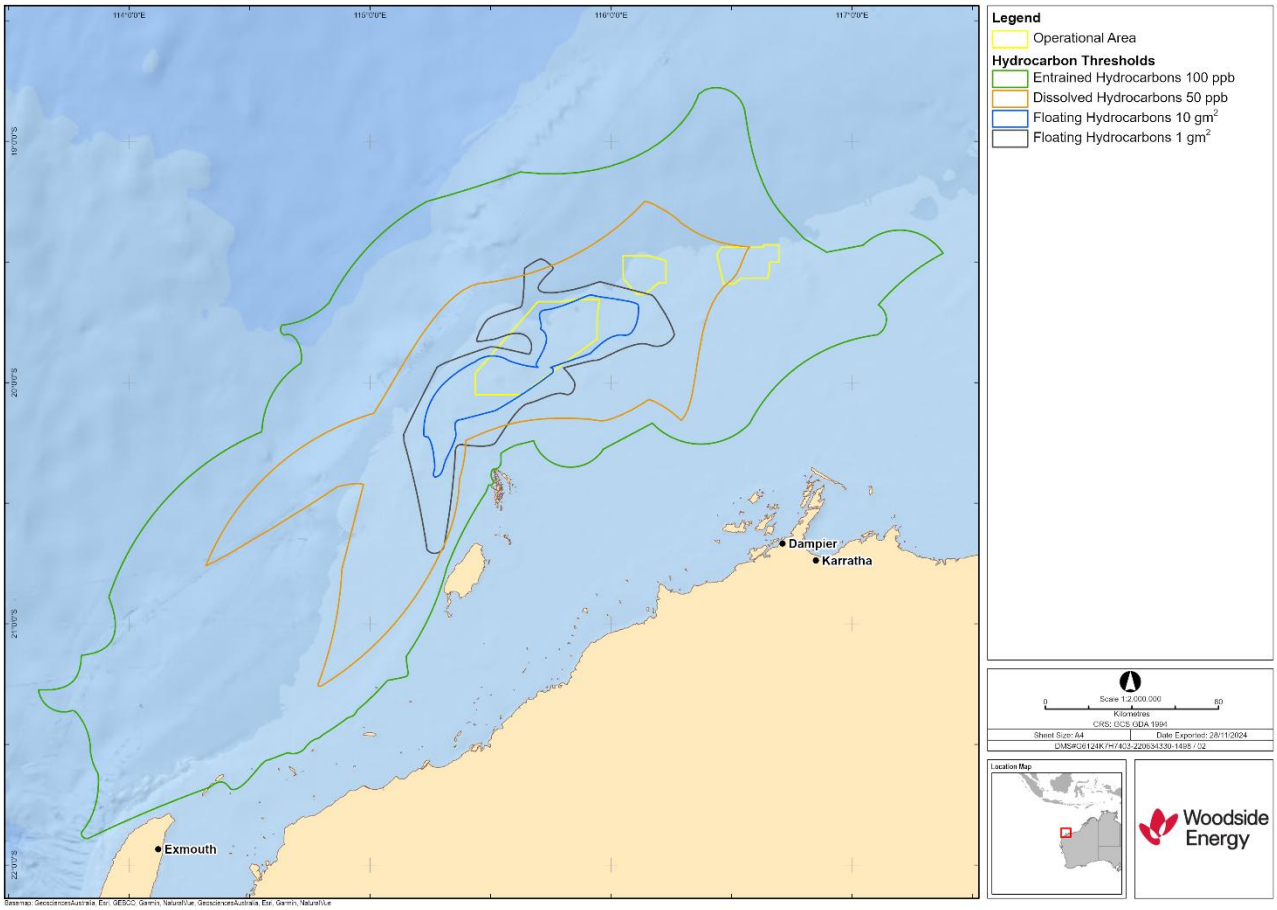


Figure 4-1: Environment that may be affected by the GPGT Survey Program

4.2 Regional context

The Operational Areas are located in Commonwealth waters within the North-West Marine Region (NWMR), as defined under the Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia (IMCRA v4.0) (Commonwealth of Australia, 2006), in water depths of about 20-190 m with some shallow shoals (Rankin Bank and Wilcox Shoal) at a minimum 20 m water depth. Within the NWMR, the operational areas lie within the NWS Province (Figure 4-2). The EMBA overlaps the Northwest Province and Northwest Transition. Woodside's Master Existing Environment summarises the characteristics for the relevant marine bioregions.

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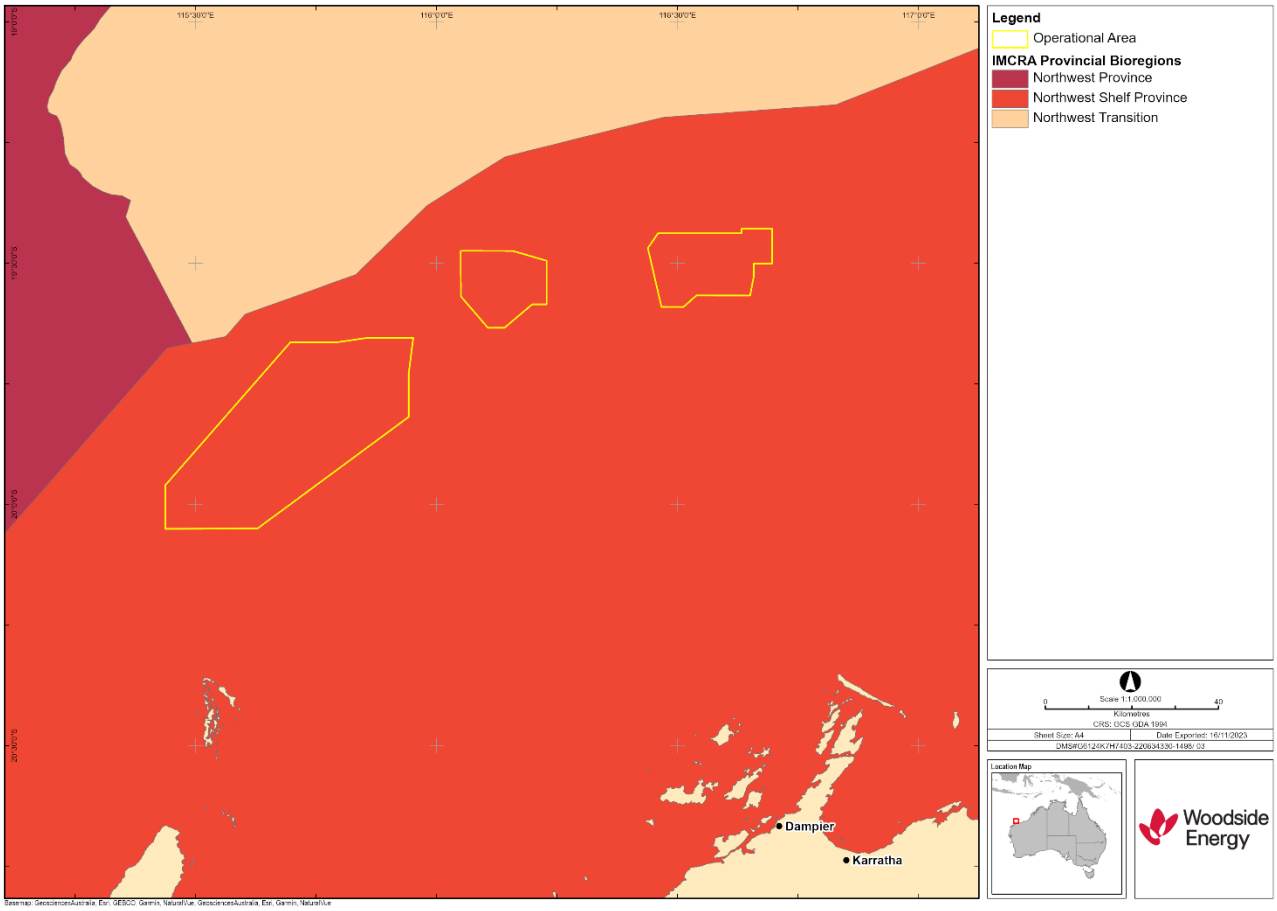


Figure 4-2: Location of the Operational Areas and relevant marine bioregions

4.3 Matters of national environmental significance (MNES)

Table 4-2 and Table 4-3 summarise the MNES under the EPBC Act that overlap the Operational Areas and EMBA, according to EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) results (Appendix C). The PMST is a general database that conservatively identifies areas in which protected species have the potential to occur.

Table 4-2: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool as potentially occurring within the Operational Areas

MNES	Number Overlapping the Operational Areas			Relevant section of the EP and Master Existing Environment
	Area A	Area B	Area C	
World Heritage Properties	0	0	0	Section 4.8 Section 11.2 of the Master Existing Environment
National Heritage Places	0	0	0	
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	0	0	0	Section 4.8 Sections 4 and 5 of the Master Existing Environment
Commonwealth Marine Area	2	1	1	
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0	0	0	
Listed Threatened Species	27	20	24	Section 4.6 Sections 3 to 8 of the Master Existing Environment
Listed Migratory Species	43	38	39	

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Table 4-3: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool as potentially occurring within the EMBA

MNES	Number Overlapping the EMBA	Relevant section of the EP and Master Existing Environment
World Heritage Properties	1	Section 4.9 Section 11.2 of the Master Existing Environment
National Heritage Places	1	
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	0	Section 4.9
Commonwealth Marine Area	2	
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0	
Listed Threatened Species	49	Section 4.6
Listed Migratory Species	63	Section 4.6

4.4 Physical environment

The Operational Areas lie on the outer continental shelf in waters approximately 20 to 190 m deep (Figure 4-3). The bathymetry within the Operational Areas is generally flat, which is consistent with the broader NWS Province shelf region (Baker et al., 2008). Operational Area A displays a significant increase in depth at the north-west end of the area. The seabed has a gentle (0.05°) seaward gradient extending to a steep distal slope occurring between 200 to 300 km offshore in water depths of around 200 m (Dix et al., 2005). The continental slope then descends more rapidly from the shelf edge to depths greater than 1000 m to the north-west (James et al., 2004). Operational Area A also includes Rankin Bank and Wilcox Shoal.

A summary of the physical characteristics of the environment within the Operational Areas and EMBA is provided in Section 2.4 of the Master Existing Environment.

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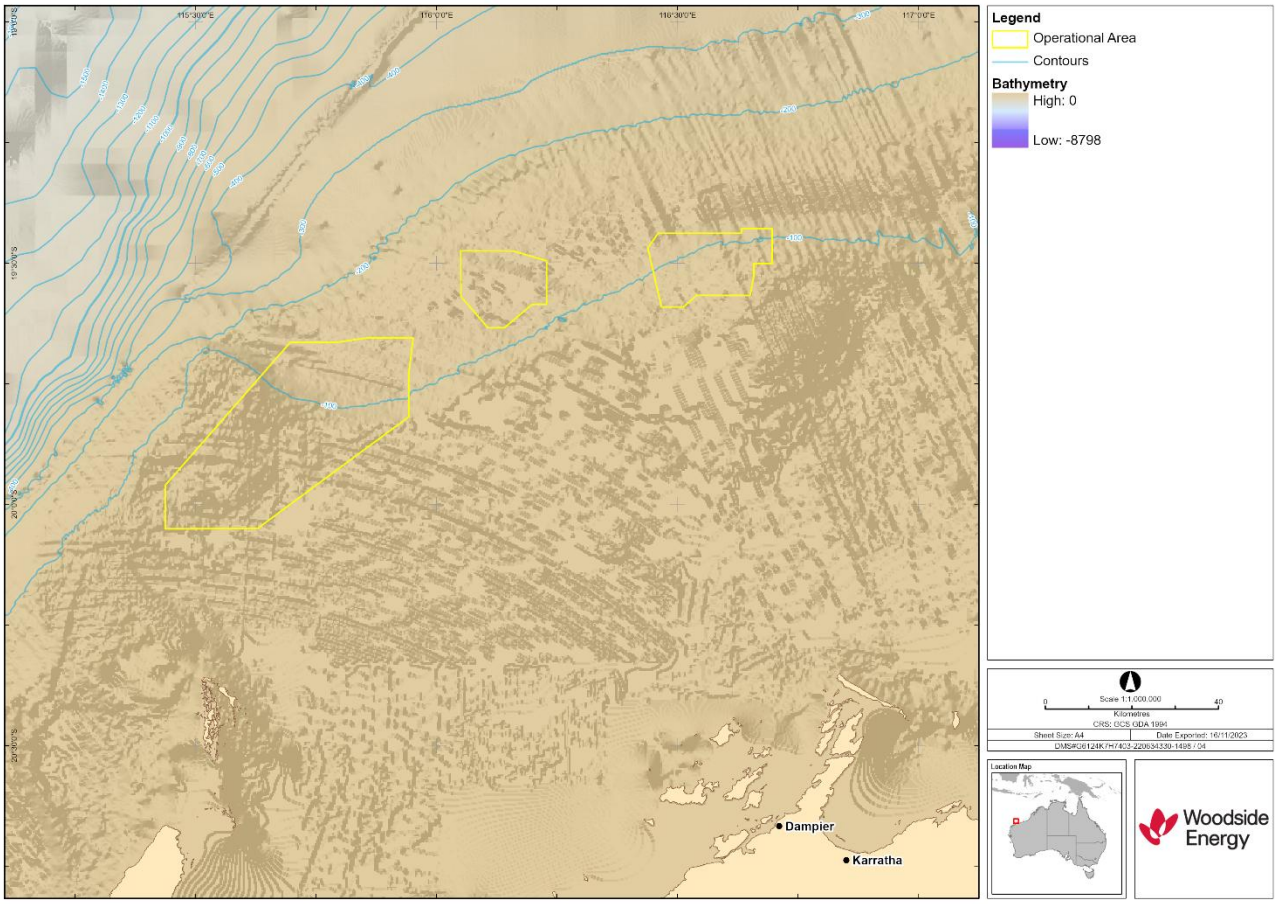


Figure 4-3: Bathymetry of the Operational Areas

4.5 Habitats and biological communities

Sediments in the Operational Areas are broadly consistent with those in the NWS Province, with typically low levels of potential contaminants of geogenic origin (often below laboratory limits of detection), with the exception of localised areas of elevated barium (AIMS, 2014; RPS, 2012). Elevated barium has been attributed to contamination from historical drilling activities (AIMS, 2014b), as barite (barium sulphate) is commonly used in drilling fluids. Sediments in the outer NWS Province are relatively homogenous and are typically dominated by sands and a small portion of gravel (Baker et al., 2008). Fine sediment size classes (e.g. muds) increase with proximity to the shoreline and the shelf break, but are less prominent in the intervening continental shelf (Baker et al., 2008). Carbonate sediments typically account for the bulk of sediment composition, with both biogenic and precipitated sediments present on the outer shelf (Dix et al., 2005). Beyond the shelf break, the proportion of fine sediments increases along the continental slope towards the Exmouth Plateau and the abyssal plain (Baker et al., 2008).

Historical discharge of drill cuttings around wells and the GWA platform has resulted in potential contamination of sediments with drilling fluids (primarily barium, introduced through the historical use of barite in drilling muds). This contamination is typically localised within 200 to 400 m of the GWA platform, with other potential contaminants such as heavy metals present in low concentrations (BMT Oceanica, 2015). Sediments in the operational areas are expected to be comprised primarily of fine sands, very fine sands and silt, with monitoring near the GWA platform indicating these size fractions constitute the majority of sediments (BMT Oceanica, 2015).

Hard substrate occurs within the Operational Areas at a number of shoals and banks, such as Rankin Bank, Wilcox Shoal and Glomar Shoal, it may also occur within the ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour key ecological feature (KEF) (Section 4.7), which overlaps Operational Areas A, B and C.

Rankin Bank is on the continental shelf, and overlaps Operational Area A. While not a KEF, Rankin Bank, along with Glomar Shoal, is the only large, complex bathymetrical feature on the outer western shelf of the

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West Pilbara and represents habitats that are likely to play an important role in the productivity of the Pilbara region (AIMS, 2014a). Rankin Bank consists of three submerged shoals delineated by the 50 m depth contour with water depths of approximately 18 to 30.5 m (AIMS, 2014b).

Rankin Bank represents a diverse marine environment, predominantly composed of consolidated reef and algae habitat (~55% cover), followed by hard corals (~25% cover), unconsolidated sand/silt habitat (~16% cover), and benthic communities composed of macroalgae, soft corals, sponges and other invertebrates (~3% cover) (AIMS, 2014a). Hard corals are a significant component of the benthic community of some parts of the bank, with abundance in the upper end of the range observed elsewhere on the submerged shoals and banks of northwest Australia (Heyward et al., 2012).

Rankin Bank has been shown to support a diverse fish assemblage (AIMS, 2014a). This is consistent with studies showing a strong correlation between habitat diversity and fish assemblage species richness (Gratwicke and Speight, 2005; Last et al., 2005). The habitat surrounding Rankin Bank (<50 m) was mapped by Australian Institute of Marine Science on behalf of Woodside (2014b) and hosts filter feeding communities in areas of consolidated substrate interspersed by sand.

Operational Area A overlaps Wilcox Shoal. Based on the bathymetry of the Wilcox Shoal (ranging from ~30 m below surface waters to ~80 m at seabed), it is highly likely the upper reaches of the shoal support a high cover of benthic organisms comprising mixed hard and soft corals (30 to 40 m depth range), transitioning to a deeper water benthic community comprising soft corals and mixed biota (sponges, other sessile invertebrate biota). The biodiversity value of the coral-dominated mesophotic coral ecosystems and associated abundance and diversity of the fish communities have been documented for Rankin Bank and Glomar Shoal (Abdul Wahab et al., 2018) and, given its proximity to Rankin Bank, it is highly likely that Wilcox Shoal has similar biodiversity values.

Glomar Shoal is a shallow sedimentary bank comprised of coarser biogenic material than the surrounding seabed. The shoals consist of a high percentage of marine-derived sediments with high carbonate content and gravels of weathered coralline algae and shells (McLoughlin and Young, 1985). The shoals are 26 to 70 m below the sea surface and have also been identified as a KEF (Falkner et al., 2009). Glomar Shoals overlaps the south-eastern corner of Operational Area C.

Key habitats and ecological communities within the EMBA are identified in Table 4-4 and described in Sections 4 and 5 of the Master Existing Environment.

Table 4-4: Habitats and communities within the EMBA

Habitat/community	Key locations within the EMBA
Seabed characteristics	
Glomar Shoal	Glomar Shoal is a shallow sedimentary bank comprised of coarser biogenic material than the surrounding seabed. The shoal is 26 to 70 m below the sea surface (Falkner et al., 2009) and overlaps Operational Area C. Glomar Shoals has also been identified as a KEF (Falkner et al., 2009). This KEF encompasses a wider area than the shoal feature itself.
Wilcox Shoal	Wilcox Shoal overlaps part of Operational Area A. Based on the bathymetry of the Wilcox Shoal (ranging from ~30 m below surface waters to ~80 m at seabed) it is highly likely the upper reaches of the shoal support a high cover of benthic organisms comprising mixed hard and soft corals (30 to 40 m depth range), transitioning to a deeper water benthic community comprising soft corals and mixed biota (sponges, other sessile invertebrate biota). The biodiversity value of the coral-dominated mesophotic coral ecosystems and associated abundance and diversity of the fish communities have been documented for Rankin Bank and Glomar Shoal (Abdul Wahab et al., 2018) and, given its proximity to Rankin Bank, it is highly likely that Wilcox Shoal has similar biodiversity values.
Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour	The Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF, overlaps parts of three operational areas (DAWE, 2019); Section 4.7). Areas of this KEF comprise hard substrate and may occur within the Operational Areas. Hard substrate seabed habitats present within the operational areas are likely to support filter feeding biota such as sponges and gorgonians (sea whip and fans), as reported for hard substrate seabed habitat in similar water depths along this outer shelf area of the NWS.
Marine primary producers	
Coral	Rankin Bank and Wilcox Shoal – Overlaps Operational Area A

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Habitat/community	Key locations within the EMBA
	Glomar Shoal – about 2 km southwest of Operational Area C Montebello Islands – about 34 km south of Operational Area A Lowendal Islands – about 65 km south of Operational Area A Barrow Island – about 68 km south-southwest of Operational Area A Muiron Islands – about 207 km southwest of Operational Area A
Seagrass beds and macroalgae	Montebello Islands – about 34 km south of Operational Area A Barrow Island – about 68 km south-southwest of Operational Area A Muiron Islands – about 207 km southwest of Operational Area A
Mangroves	Montebello Islands – about 34 km south of Operational Area A Lowendal Islands – about 65 km south of Operational Area A Barrow Island – about 68 km south-southwest of Operational Area A
Other communities and habitats	
Plankton	Plankton within the Operational Areas and EMBA are expected to be representative of the wider NWMR as detailed in Section 4.3 of the Master Existing Environment. Primary productivity of the NWS is largely driven by offshore influences (as reported by Brewer et al., 2007), with periodic upwelling events and cyclonic influences driving coastal productivity, and with nutrient recycling and advection. Cyanobacteria and diatoms are the predominant phytoplankton contributors. It is expected that the dominant primary consumers are copepods, with a wide range of secondary consumers comprising larger planktonic taxa (including larval fish and invertebrates) (Brewer et al., 2007). Spatial and temporal patterns in the distribution and abundance of macro-zooplankton on the NWS are influenced by sporadic climatic and oceanographic events, with large inter-annual changes in assemblages (Wilson et al., 2003). Further detail regarding productivity at other notable locations within the EMBA (e.g. North West Cape) is provided in the Master Existing Environment, Section 4.3.3.
Pelagic and demersal fish populations	Pelagic and demersal fish populations within the three operational areas and EMBA are expected to be representative of the NWMR (described in the Master Existing Environment, Section 5.3). Particular features within the EMBA that are known to support pelagic and demersal fish populations include the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF (which is mapped as overlapping all operational areas), the Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities KEF, the Western demersal slope and associated fish communities of the Central Western Province KEF, Rankin Bank, Wilcox Shoal and Glomar Shoal (including the Glomar Shoal KEF). Detail regarding these features is provided in the Master Existing Environment, Section 9. Notably, the presence of subsea infrastructure associated with the GWA, Pluto and Angel facilities has resulted in the development of demersal fish communities that would otherwise not occur in the operational areas due to the generally featureless, soft substrate that is present (McLean et al., 2017).
Epifauna and infauna	Filter feeders such as sponges, ascidians, soft corals, and gorgonians are animals that feed by actively filtering suspended matter and food particles from water by passing the water over specialised filtration structures (DEWHA, 2008). Filter feeders within the EMBA are expected to be representative of the NWMR, with notable areas of high sponge diversity occurring at Glomar Shoal, overlapping Operational Area C, within the EMBA (see Master Existing Environment, Section 5.4). Discrete areas of hard substrate hosting sessile filter feeding communities may also be associated within the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF, which overlaps the operational areas. Filter feeder communities within the operational areas are present on the subsea infrastructure and facilities, which provides hard substrate for attachment in an otherwise generally featureless, soft and sandy substrate.

4.6 Protected species

A total of 102 EPBC Act listed species considered to be MNES were identified as potentially occurring within the EMBA, of which a subset of 73 species were identified as potentially occurring within Operational Area A.

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59 EPBC Act listed species considered to be MNES were identified as potentially occurring within Operational Area B. 62 EPBC Act listed species considered to be MNES were identified as potentially occurring within Operational Area C. The full list of marine species identified from the PMST reports is provided in Appendix C, including several MNES that are not considered to be credibly impacted (e.g. terrestrial species within the EMBA). Criteria for determining species to be considered for impact assessment is outlined in Section 3.2 of the Master Existing Environment. Two conservation dependent species have also been identified with a potential to occur within all Operational Areas and EMBA. These species, the bluefin tuna and scalloped hammerhead, are listed on the Species Profile and Threats Database (DAWE, 2021).

Table 4-5 to Table 4-14 list the species identified by the PMST that have a potential to be impacted by the GPGT Survey Program, as well as overlapping biologically important areas (BIAs) or Habitat Critical to Survival (habitat critical) for these species. A description of each species is included in Sections 5 to 8 of the Master Existing Environment. Figure 4-4 to Figure 4-10 show the spatial overlap with relevant BIAs and habitat critical areas and the Operational Areas and EMBA.

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4.6.1 Fish, sharks and rays

Table 4-5: Threatened and migratory fish, shark and ray species predicted to occur within Operational Areas and the EMBA

Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	***EMBA***
Carcharias taurus	Grey nurse shark (west coast population)	Vulnerable	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias	White shark, great white shark	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis clavata	Dwarf sawfish, Queensland sawfish	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis	Freshwater sawfish, largetooth sawfish, river sawfish, Leichhardt's sawfish, northern sawfish	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pristis zijsron	Green sawfish, dindagubba, narrowsnout sawfish	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhincodon typus	Whale shark	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Sphyrna lewini	Scalloped hammerhead	Conservation Dependent	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

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Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	*Area B*	*Area C*	*EMBA*
Anoxypristis cuspidata	Narrow sawfish, knifetooth sawfish	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mobula alfredi	Reef manta ray	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat known to occur with area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mobula birostris	Giant manta ray	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Isurus paucus	Longfin mako	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharhinus longimanus	Ocean whitetip shark	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isurus oxyrinchus	Shortfin mako, mako shark	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or specs habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Table 4-6: Fish, shark and ray biologically important areas (BIAs) within the Operational Areas and EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approximate distance and direction of BIA from Operational Areas (km)			
		Area A	*Area B*	*Area C*	*EMBA*
Whale shark	Foraging	Overlaps	Overlaps	Overlaps	Overlaps
	Foraging (high density prey)	~244 km south-west	~325 km south-west	~354 km south-west	Overlaps

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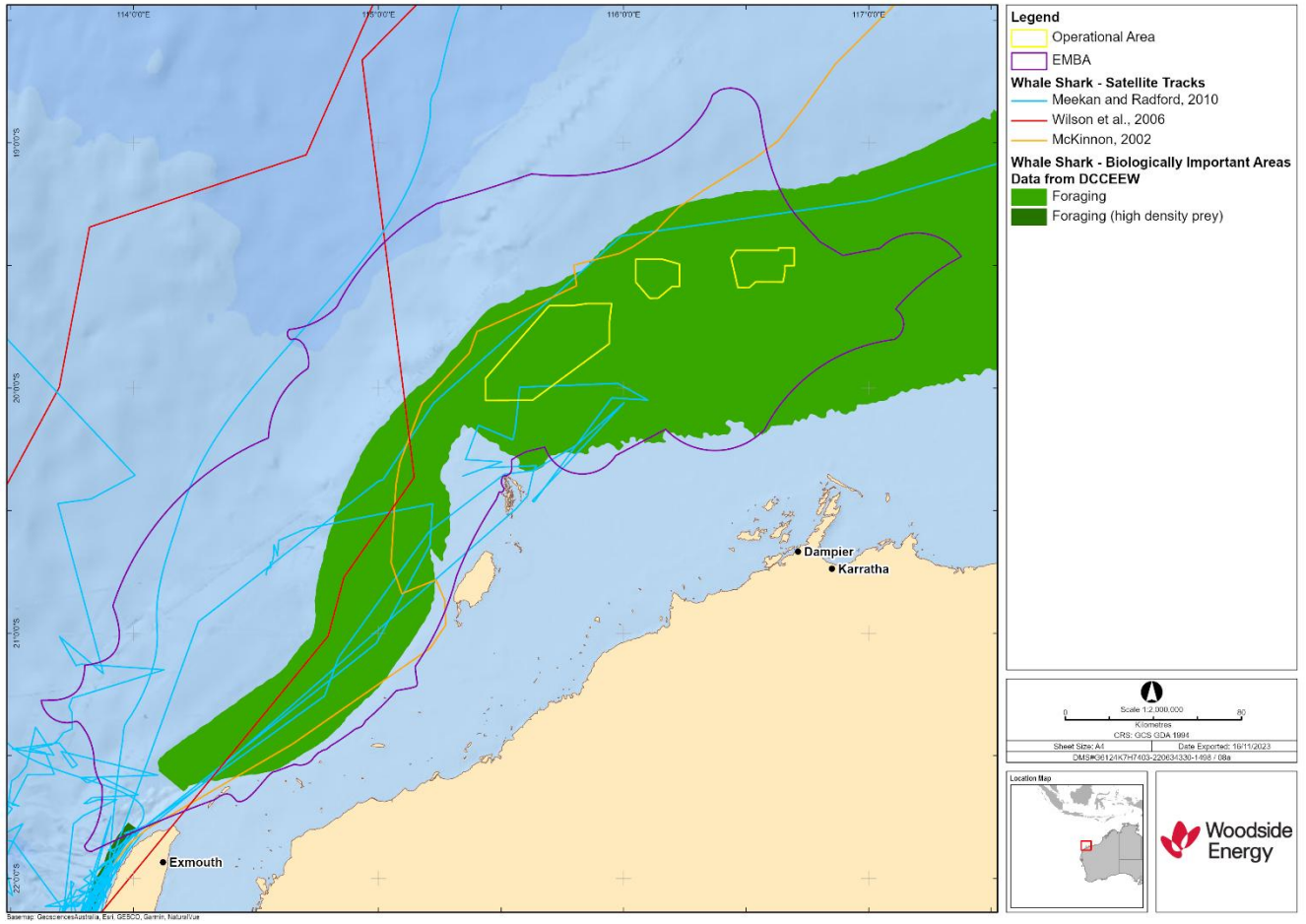


Figure 4-4: Whale shark BIAs and satellite tracks of whale sharks tagged between 2005 and 2008 (Double et al., 2012, 2014)

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4.6.2 Marine reptiles

Table 4-7: Threatened and migratory marine reptile species predicted to occur within Operational Areas and the EMBA

Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	***EMBA***
Aipysurus apraefrontalis	Short-nosed seasnake	Critically Endangered	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Aipysurus foliosquama	Leaf-scaled seasnake	Critically Endangered	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead turtle	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas	Green turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area
Ctenotus zastictus	Hamelin ctenotus	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback turtle, leathery turtle, luth	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area
Natator depressus	Flatback turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area

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Table 4-8: Marine turtle BIAs within or adjacent to Operational Areas

Species	BIA type	Approximate distance and direction of BIA from Operational Areas (km)		
		Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***
Hawksbill turtle	Internesting Buffer	~11 km south	80 km southwest 83 km south-southeast	69.5 km south
Loggerhead turtle	Internesting Buffer	~20.5 km south	84 km south-southeast	70.5 km south
Green turtle	Internesting Buffer	8.5 km south	75.5 km southwest	73 km south
Flatback turtle	Internesting Buffer	Overlaps	21 km southwest 30 km southeast	12.5 km south

Table 4-9: Marine turtle BIAs within the EMBA

Species	BIA type (closest location)
Hawksbill turtle	Internesting Buffer (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
	Nesting (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
	Mating (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
	Foraging (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
Loggerhead turtle	Internesting Buffer (Muiron Islands; North West Cape; Montebello Islands)
	Nesting (Muiron Islands; North West Cape)
Green turtle	Internesting Buffer (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands; Muiron Islands; North West Cape)
	Internesting (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
	Nesting (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands; Muiron Islands)
	Foraging (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
	Basking (Barrow Island)
	Mating (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
	Aggregation (Montebello Islands)

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Species	BIA type (closest location)
Flatback turtle	Internesting Buffer (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
	Internesting (Montebello Islands)
	Nesting (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
	Foraging (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
	Mating (Barrow Island; Montebello Islands)
	Aggregation (Montebello Islands)
Leatherback turtle	No BIAs within the EMBA or Operational Areas

Table 4-10: Internesting habitat critical to the survival of marine turtle species predicted to occur within or adjacent to the Operational Areas and EMBA

Species	Genetic stock	Nesting locations	Approximate distance and direction from Operational Areas (km)			Inter-nesting buffer	Nesting period	Hatching period
			Area A	*Area B*	*Area C*			
Hawksbill turtle	Western Australia	Montebello Islands (including Ah Chong Island, South East Island and Trimouille Island, Lowendal Islands (including Varanus Island, Beacon Island and Bridled Island), Dampier Archipelago (including Rosemary Island and Delambre Island)	14 km south	83 km south-west	69.5 km south	20 km	All year (peak: Oct–Jan)	All year (peak: Dec–Feb)
Loggerhead turtle	WA	Northwest Cape, Muiron Islands, Ningaloo Coast, Exmouth Gulf	214 km south-west	290 km south-west	315 km south-west	20 km	Nov–Mar (peak: Jan)	Jan-May
Green turtle	NWS	Barrow Island, Montebello Islands (all with sandy beaches), Serrurier Island, Dampier Archipelago, Thevenard Island, Northwest Cape	14 km south	80 km south-west	69.5 km south	20 km	Nov–Mar (peak: Dec–Feb)	Jan–May (peak: Feb–Mar)
Flatback turtle	Pilbara	Montebello Islands, Mundabullangana Beach, Barrow Island, Cemetery Beach, Dampier Archipelago (including Delambre Island and Huay Island), Mackerel Islands, Passage Islands	Overlaps	40 km south-west 40 km south-east	30 km south	60 km	Oct–Mar (peak: Nov–Jan)	Feb–Mar
Leatherback turtle		No overlap – nesting located in Northern Territory and North Queensland						

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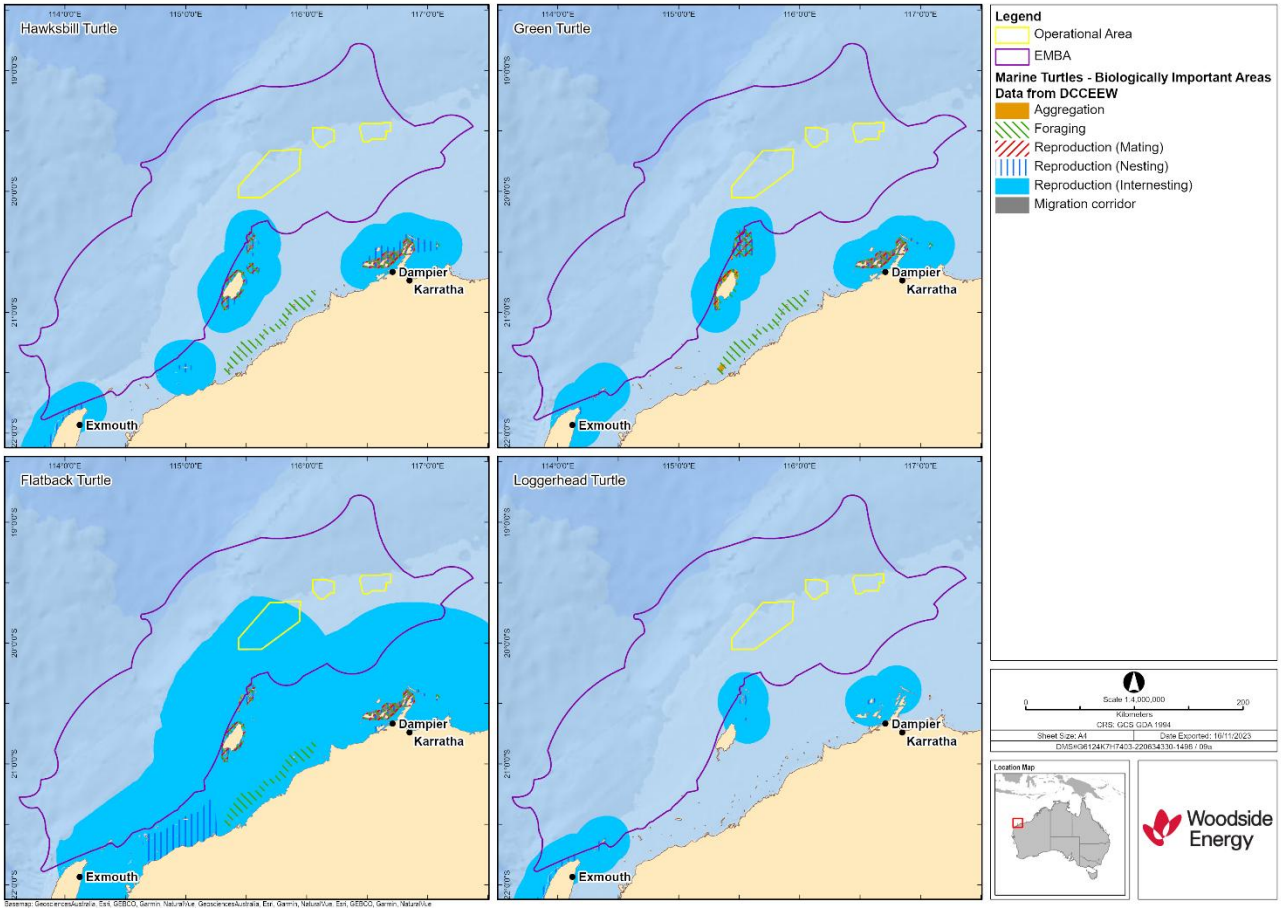


Figure 4-5: Marine reptile BIAs overlapping and adjacent to the Operational Areas

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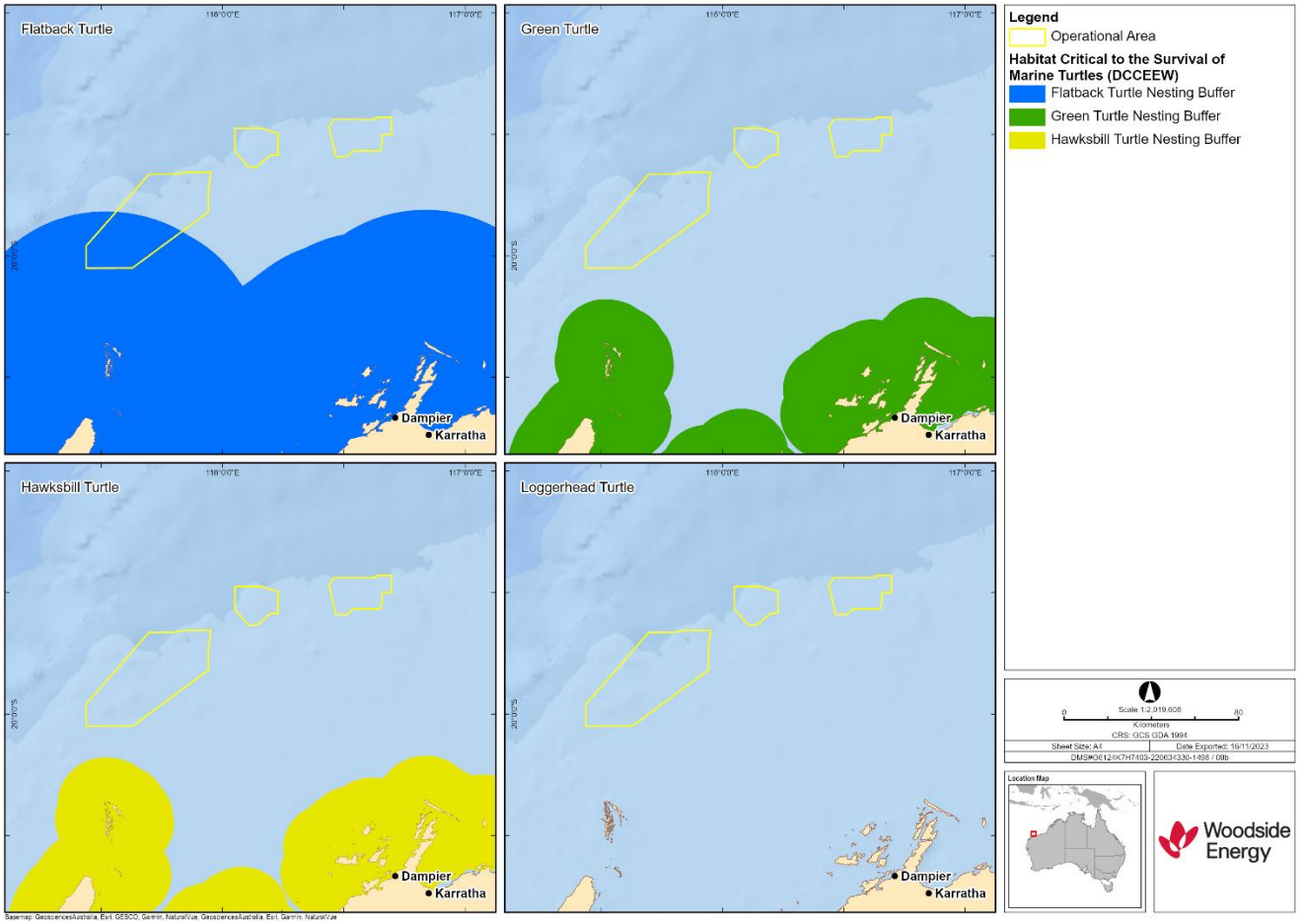


Figure 4-6: Habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles overlapping and adjacent to the Operational Areas

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4.6.3 Marine mammals

Table 4-11: Threatened and migratory marine mammal species predicted to occur within the Operational Areas and EMBA

Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	*Area B*	*Area C*	*EMBA*
Balaenoptera bonaerensis	Antarctic minke whale, dark-shoulder minke whale	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus	Blue whale	Endangered	Migratory	Migration route known to occur within area	Migration route known to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera edeni	Bryde's whale	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Bettongia lesueur Barrow and Boodie Islands subspecies	Boodie, burrowing bettong (Barrow and Boodie Islands)	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Translocated population known to occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu]	Endangered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dugong dugon	Dugong	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Breeding known to occur within area

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Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	***EMBA***
Eubalaena australis	Southern right whale	Endangered	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isoodon auratus barrowensis	Golden bandicoot (Barrow Island)	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lagorchestes conspicillatus conspicillatus	Spectacled hare-wallaby (Barrow Island)	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	N/A	Migratory	Breeding known to occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni	Australian snubfin dolphin	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcinus orca	Killer whale, orca	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Osphranter robustus isabellinus	Barrow Island wallaroo, Barrow Island Euro	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Petrogale lateralis lateralis	Black-flanked rock-wallaby, Moororong, black-footed rock wallaby	Endangered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rhinonicteris aurantia (Pilbara form)	Pilbara leaf-nosed bat	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area

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Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	***EMBA***
Sousa sahulensis	Australian humpback dolphin	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus	Spotted bottlenose dolphin (Arafura/ Timor Sea populations)	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Table 4-12: Marine mammal BIAs within the EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approximate distance and direction from Operational Areas (km)		
		Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***
Pygmy blue whale	Migration (Augusta to Derby)	20 km northwest	30 km northwest	43 km northwest
	Foraging (Ningaloo)	251 km southwest	333 km southwest	365 km southwest
Humpback whale	Migration (north and south)	6 km south-southeast	35 km south	31 km south
Dugong	Breeding/calving/nursing (Exmouth Gulf)	210 km southwest	332 km southwest	315 km southwest
	Foraging (Exmouth Gulf)	210 km southwest	283 km southwest	308 km southwest

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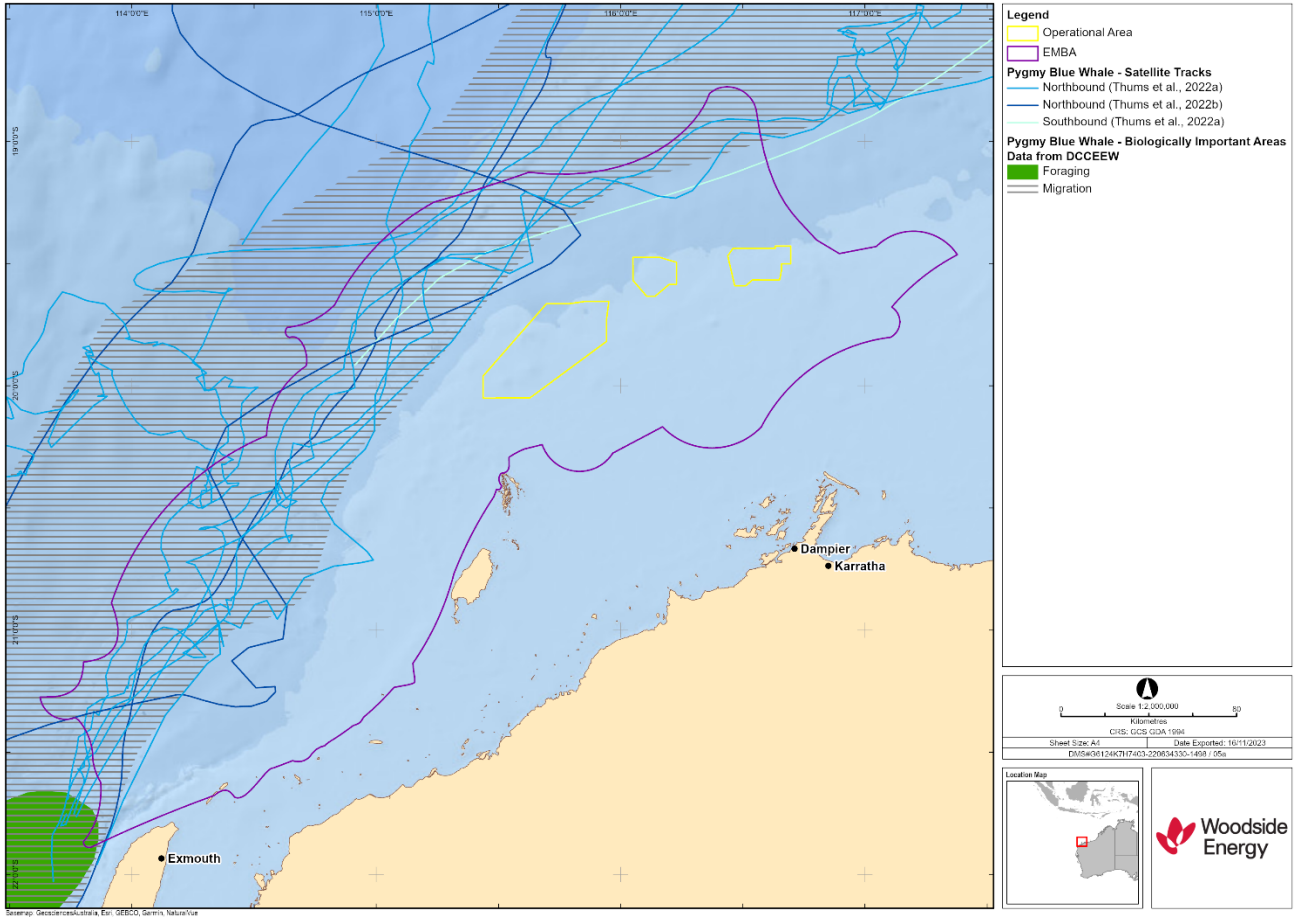


Figure 4-7: Pygmy blue whale BIAs in relation to the Operational Areas and satellite tracks of whales tagged between 2014 and 2022 (Double et al., 2014; Möller et al., 2020; Thums et al., 2022a, 2022b)

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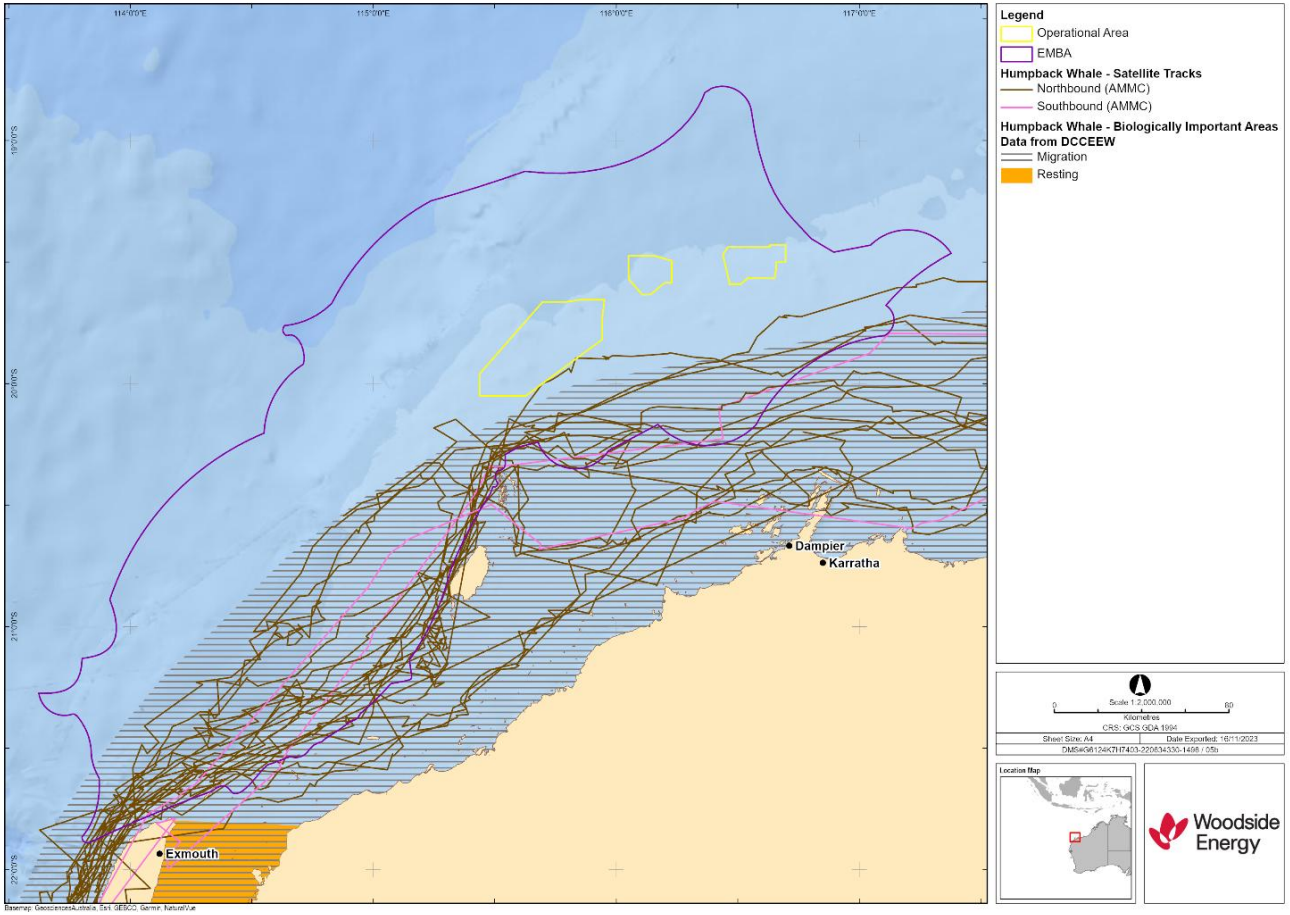


Figure 4-8 Humpback whale BIAs in relation to the Operational Areas and satellite tracks of whales tagged between 2010 and 2012 (Double et al., 2012, 2010)

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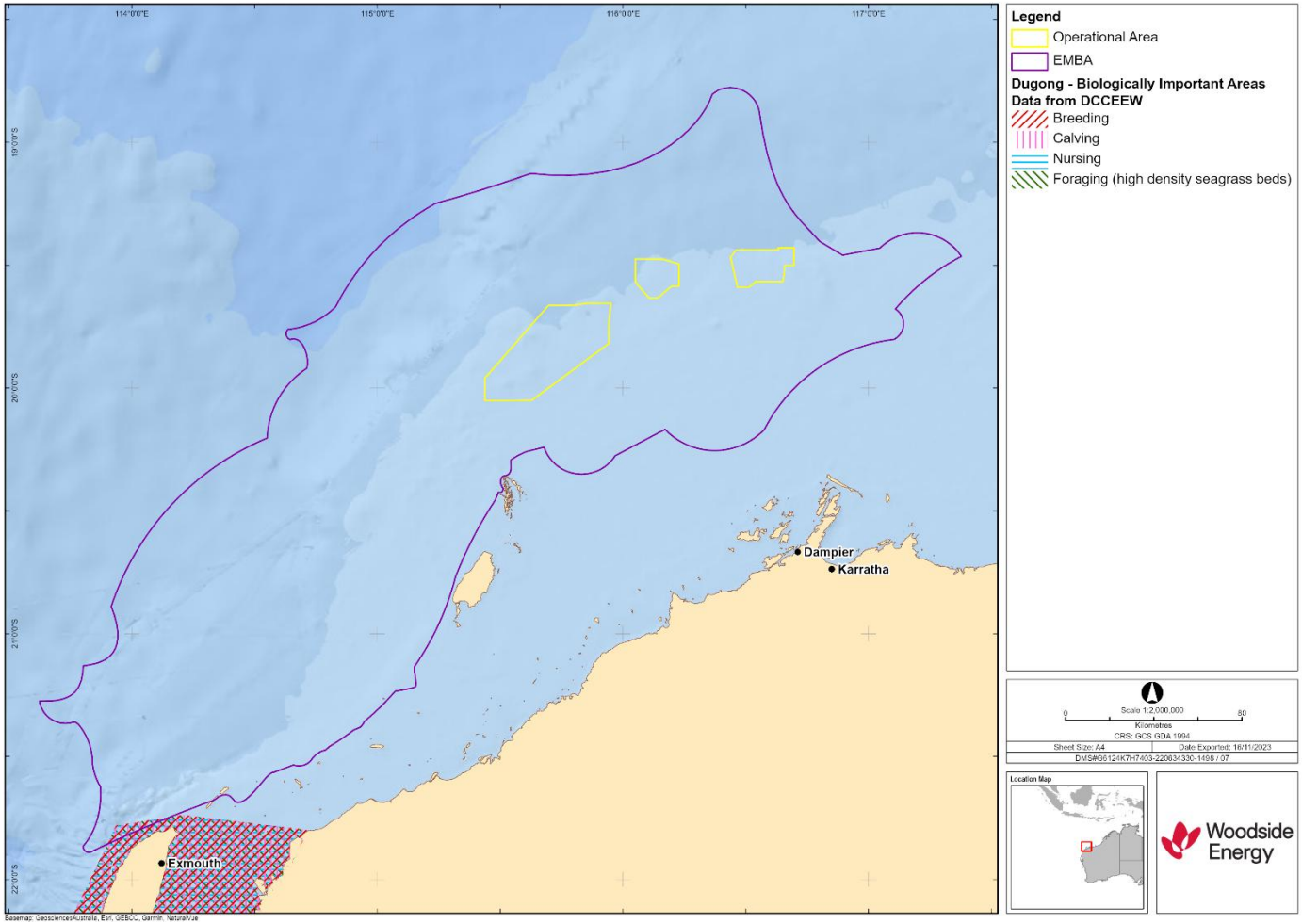


Figure 4-9: Dugong BIAs in relation to the Operational Areas

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4.6.4 Seabirds and migratory shorebirds

Table 4-13: Threatened and migratory seabird and migratory shorebird species predicted to occur within the Operational Areas and EMBA

Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	***EMBA***
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern curlew, far eastern curlew	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus	Southern giant petrel	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian fairy tern	Vulnerable	N/A	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew sandpiper	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris canutus	Red knot, knot	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus	Christmas Island white-tailed tropicbird	Endangered	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda westralis	Red-tailed tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean red-tailed tropicbird	Endangered	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

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Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	***EMBA***
Rostratula australis	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterodrama mollis	Soft-plumaged petrel	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri	Northern Siberian Bar-tailed godwit, Russkoye bar-tailed godwit	Endangered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Actitis hypoleucos	Common sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fregata minor	Great frigatebird, greater frigatebird	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus	White-tailed tropicbird	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fregata ariel	Lesser frigatebird, least frigatebird	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

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Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	***EMBA***
Anous stolidus	Common noddy	N/A	Migratory	Species or species may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas	Streaked shearwater	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled tern	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Breeding known to occur within area
Thalasseus bergii	Greater crested tern	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Breeding known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed godwit	Endangered	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Breeding known to occur within area

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Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	***EMBA***
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed swift	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Breeding known to occur within area
Sterna dougallii	Roseate tern	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons	Little tern	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Breeding known to occur within area
Ardenna carneipes	Flesh-footed shearwater	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna pacifica	Wedge-tailed shearwater	N/A	Migratory	Breeding known to occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area	Breeding known to occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red goshawk	Endangered	N/A				Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater sand plover, large sand plover	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundo rustica	Barn swallow	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area

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Species name	Common name	Threatened status	Migratory status	Potential for interaction			
				Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	***EMBA***
Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled tern	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Breeding known to occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas	Streaked shearwater	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Charadrius veredus	Oriental plover, oriental dotterel	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla cinerea	Grey wagtail	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian dowitcher	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glareola maldivarum	Oriental pratincole	N/A	Migratory	N/A	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area

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Table 4-14: Seabird and shorebird BIAs within the Operational Areas and EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approximate distance and direction from Operational Areas (km)		
		Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***
Wedge-tailed shearwater	Breeding (Montebello Islands, Lowendal Islands, Barrow Island, Mackerel Islands, Passage Islands, Dampier Archipelago, Legendre Island)	Overlaps	Overlaps	Overlaps
Australian fairy tern	Breeding (Pilbara and Gascoyne coasts and islands)	27 km south	92 km southwest	83 km south
Lesser crested tern	Breeding (Lowendal Islands, Thevenard Island)	33 km south	93 km southwest	120 km southwest
Roseate tern	Breeding (Montebello Islands, Lowendal Islands, Barrow Island, Airlie Island, Dampier Archipelago, Legendre Island)	29 km south	78 km southeast	63 km south

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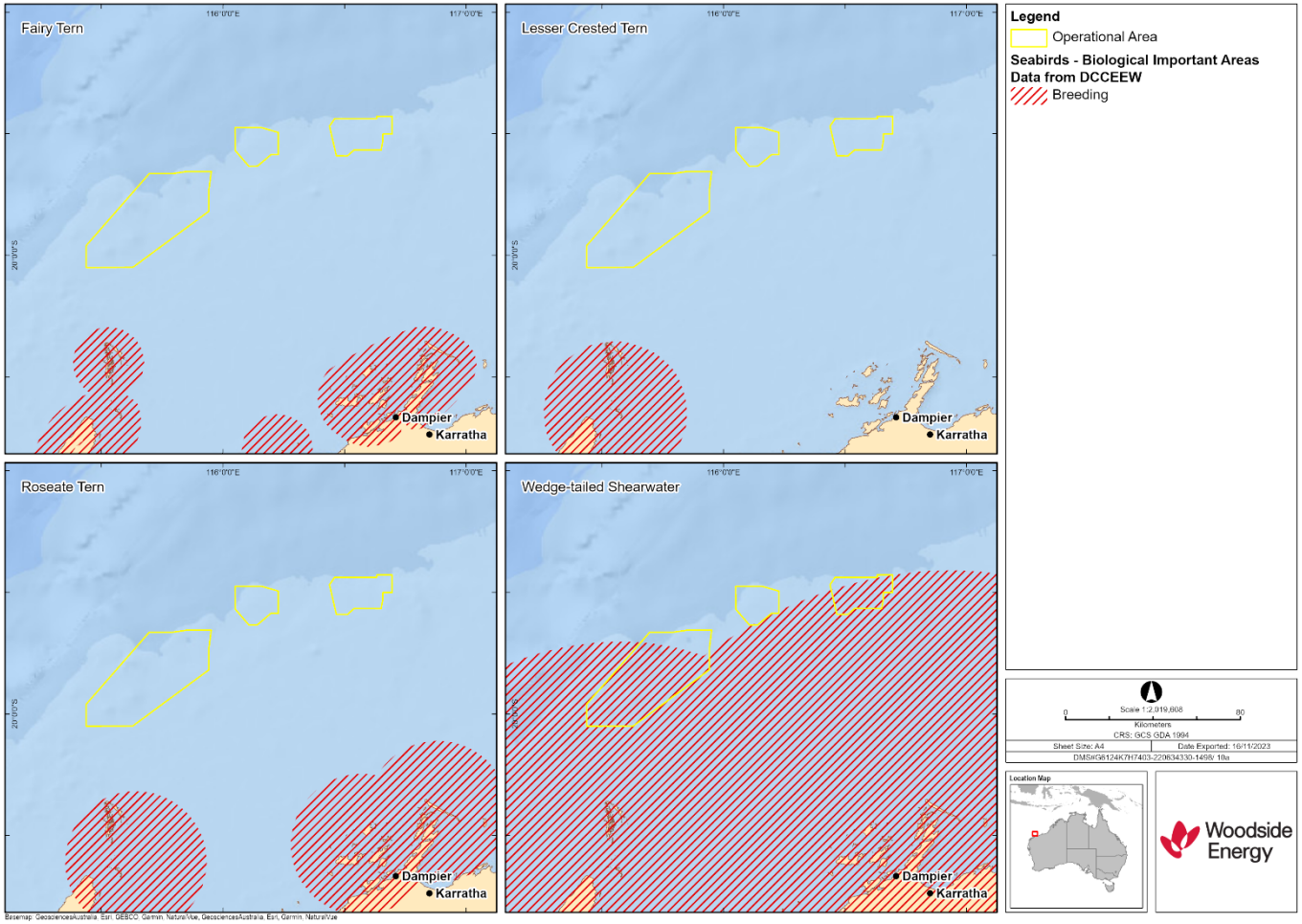


Figure 4-10: Seabird and migratory shorebird BIAs in relation to the Operational Areas

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4.6.5 Seasonal sensitivities for protected species

Seasonal sensitivities for protected migratory species identified as potentially occurring within the Operational Areas are identified in Table 4-14. Movement patterns of all protected species identified in Section 4.6 are described in Section 5 of the Master Existing Environment.

Table 4-15: Key seasonal sensitivities for protected migratory species with BIAs overlapping the EMBA

Species	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Fish, sharks and rays												
Whale shark (NWMR) – foraging[1]												
Whale shark (Ningaloo Coast) – foraging (high density prey)[1]												
Mammals												
Pygmy blue whale (Exmouth, Montebello, Scott Reef) – northern migration[2]												
Pygmy blue whale (Exmouth, Montebello, Scott Reef) – southern migration[2]												
Humpback whale (NWS) – northern migration[3]												
Humpback whale (NWS) – southern migration[4]												
Dugong (Ningaloo Coast, Exmouth Gulf) – calving, nursing, breeding, foraging[5]												
Marine reptiles												
Flatback turtle (Pilbara) – various nesting areas[6]												
Green turtle (NWS) – various nesting areas[6]												
Hawksbill turtle (WA) – various nesting areas[6]												
Loggerhead turtle (WA) – various nesting areas[6]												
Seabirds and shorebirds												
Wedge-tailed shearwater – various breeding sites[7]												
Australian fairy tern – various breeding sites[8]												
Lesser crested tern – various breeding sites[9]												

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Species	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Roseate tern – various breeding sites[10]												
Migratory shorebirds (general peak presence non-breeding)												
	Species may be present in the EMBA											
	Peak period; presence of animals is reliable and predictable each year											

1. *Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC), 2015; Wilson et al., 2006*
2. *DSEWPaC, 2012; McCauley and Jenner, 2010; Double et al., 2012b, 2014*
3. *Double et al., 2012; TSSC, 2015*
4. *Double et al., 2010; TSSC, 2015*
5. *DEWHA, 2008; Marsh et al., 2002; Preen et al., 1997*
6. *Information regarding seasonal occurrence of marine turtles has been taken from the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia 2017–2027 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017)*
7. *DSEWPaC, 2012; Environment Australia, 2002*
8. *DSEWPaC, 2012*
9. *Hamza, 2014*
10. *Burbidge and Fuller, 1998*

4.7 Key ecological features

One KEF overlaps three Operational Areas, and another KEF overlaps only Operational Area C. KEFs within the Operational Areas and EMBA are identified in Table 4-16 and described in Section 9 of the Master Existing Environment. Figure 4-11 shows the spatial overlap with KEFs and the Operational Areas and EMBA.

Table 4-16: KEFs within the Operational Areas and EMBA

Key ecological feature	Distance and direction from Operational Areas to KEF (km)		
	Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***
Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour	Overlaps	Overlaps	Overlaps
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	20 km northwest	60 km west	104 km west
Glomar Shoal	67 km east	35.5 km east	Overlaps
Exmouth Plateau	117 km northwest	174 km west	217 km west
Canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula	175.5 km southwest	254 km southwest	283 km southwest
Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef	220 km southwest	300 km southwest	329 km southwest

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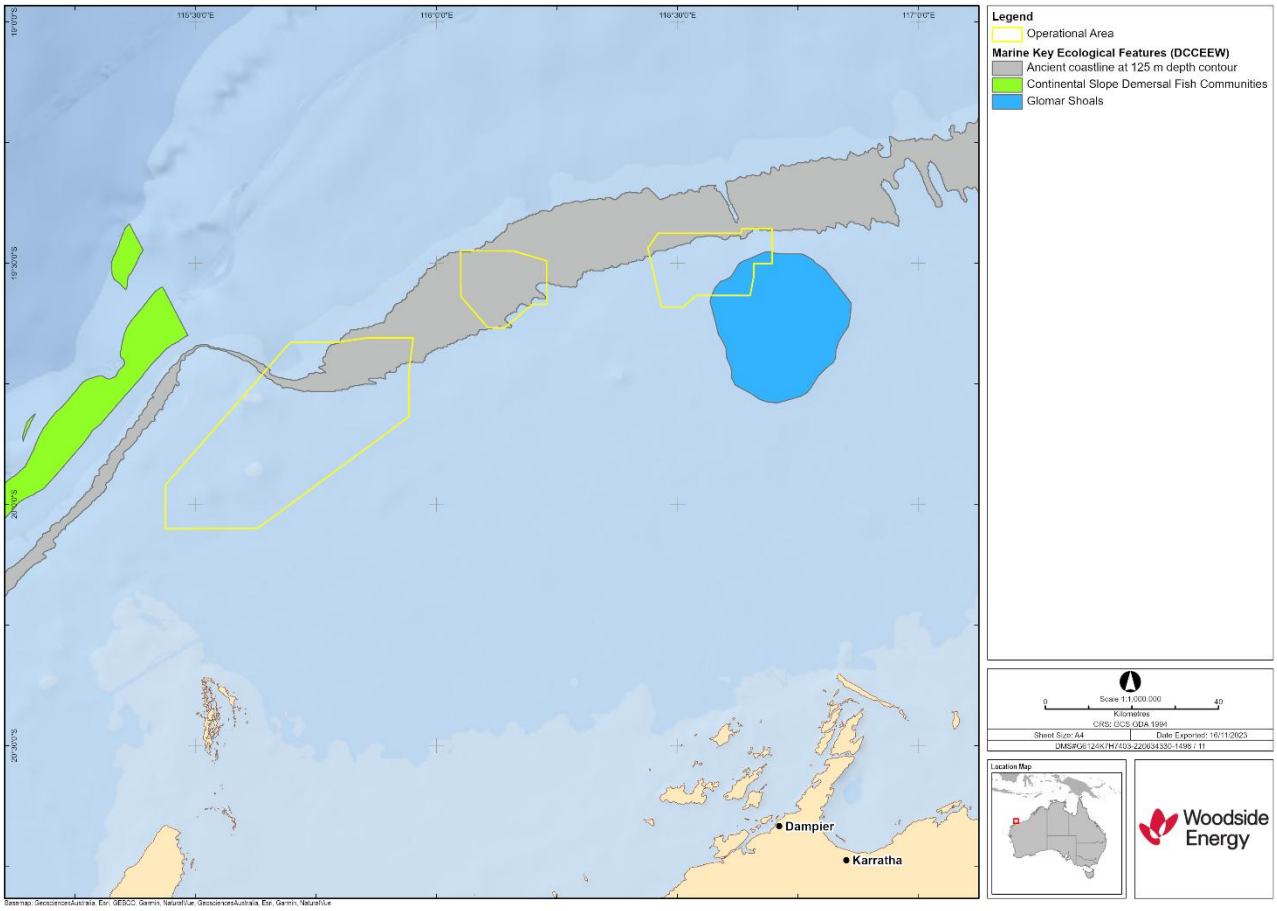


Figure 4-11: Key ecological features overlapping and adjacent to the Operational Areas

4.8 Protected places

Protected places within the Operational Areas and EMBA are identified in Table 4-17 and presented in Figure 4-12. Section 10 of the Master Existing Environment describes the values and sensitivities of protected places and other sensitive areas in the EMBA.

Table 4-17: Established protected places and other sensitive areas overlapping the Operational Areas and EMBA

	Distance and direction from Operational Areas to protected place or sensitive area (km)			IUCN category* or relevant park zone overlapping the Operational Areas or EMBA
	Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	
AMPs				
Gascoyne Marine Park	191 km southwest	274 km southwest	310 km southwest	Multiple Use Zone – VI
Montebello Marine Park	Overlaps	52 km southwest	74 km southwest	Multiple Use Zone – VI
Ningaloo Marine Park	220 km southwest	300 km southwest	330 km southwest	Recreational Use Zone – IV
State Marine Parks and Nature Reserves				
Marine Parks				
Barrow Island Marine Park	76.5 km south	145 km southwest	172 km southwest	Special Purpose Zone – VI

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	Distance and direction from Operational Areas to protected place or sensitive area (km)			IUCN category* or relevant park zone overlapping the Operational Areas or EMBA
	Area A	***Area B***	***Area C***	
Montebello Islands Marine Park	27 km south	95 km southwest	123 km southwest	Special Purpose Zone – VI
Ningaloo Marine Park	220 km southwest	300 km southwest	329 km southwest	Special Purpose Zone – VI
Marine Management Areas				
Barrow Island Marine Management Area	43 km south	114 km southwest	144 km southwest	Habitat Protection Zone – IV
Muiron Islands Marine Management Area	202 km southwest	281 km southwest	310 km southwest	Habitat Protection Zone – IV
Other sensitive areas				
Glomar Shoal	70 km east	40 km east	2 km east	N/A
Rankin Bank	Overlaps	~48 km southwest	~89 km southwest	N/A

**Conservation objectives for IUCN categories include:*

Ia: Strict Nature Reserve

Ib: Wilderness Area

II: national Park

III: Natural Monument or Feature

IV: Habitat/Species Management Area

V: Protected Landscape

VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources – allow human use but prohibits large scale development.

IUCN categories for the marine park are provided and, in brackets, the IUCN categories for specific zones within each Marine Park as assigned under the North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018 and South-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018.

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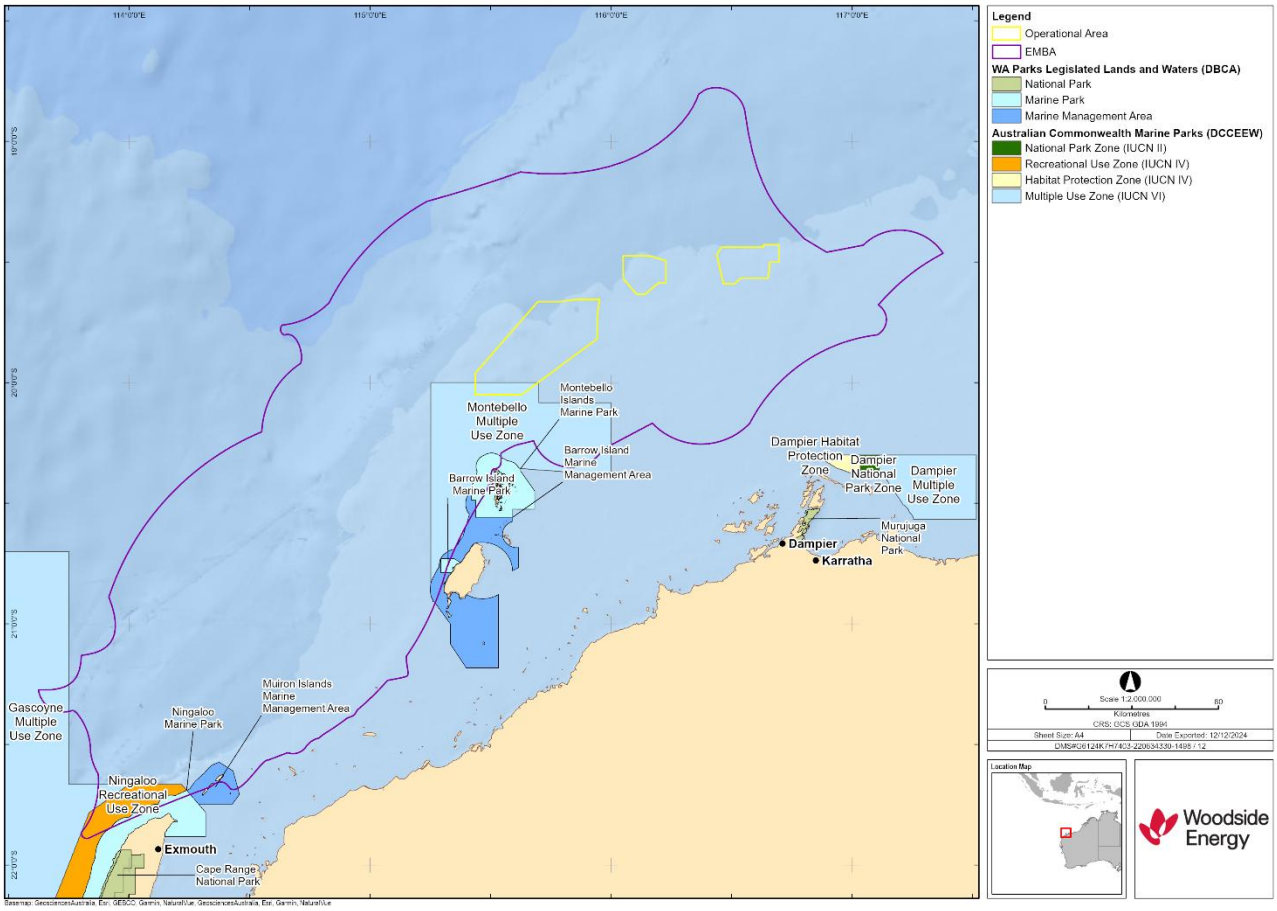


Figure 4-12: Protected areas overlapping and adjacent to the Operational Areas and EMBA

4.9 Cultural features and heritage values

4.9.1 Background

Woodside recognises the 'environment' for the purpose of the evaluation required under the Environment Regulations includes:

- the heritage value of places
- the social, economic and cultural features of the broader environment.

In this section, the heritage value of places within the Operational Areas and EMBA and the cultural features of the Operational Areas and EMBA are described.

In line with The Burra Charter: The Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS, 2013) (Burra Charter) and associated practice notes, Woodside understands heritage value to refer to the cultural significance of a place to an individual or group. A cultural feature, by contrast, is understood to be comparable to the Burra Charter term “fabric” and refer to a place’s elements, fixtures, contents and objects which have cultural values. Although these features are necessarily physical, the place they inhabit or comprise may have tangible or intangible dimensions (Australia ICOMOS, 2013).

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Through consultation with relevant persons, Woodside recognises the deep spiritual and cultural connection to the environment[2] that First Nations peoples hold.

4.9.2 First Nations peoples

As a starting point for understanding social and cultural features of the environment for Indigenous (First Nations) groups, Woodside uses the existing systems, such as native title, to identify Indigenous groups that may have functions, interests or activities that may be affected. To that end, Woodside identifies native title representative bodies and nominated representative entities, as well as native title claims, determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) which the EMBA overlaps. Native title claims, determinations and ILUAs are defined under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). While acknowledging that cultural features and heritage values may exist outside of the native title framework, Woodside considers this to be the broadest extent over which Indigenous groups have claimed native title rights and interests.

Native title claims are applications made to the Federal Court under the Native Title Act for a determination or decision about native title in a particular area. A claim is made by a native title claim group which asserts it holds native title rights and interests in an area of land and/or water, according to its traditional laws and customs. By making a claim, the native title claim group seeks a decision that native title exists so that its native title rights and interests are recognised by the common law of Australia. This is called a native title determination. A determination is a decision by a recognised body, such as the Federal Court or High Court of Australia, that native title either does or does not exist in relation to a particular area (National Native Title Tribunal).

A requirement to establishing a positive determination of native title in court is proving that there is an organised society that occupied the land and/or waters at the time of British annexation. The requirement of an 'organised society' is set out by Justice Toohey in the historic judgment of Mabo v Queensland (No 2) [1992] HCA 23; (1992) 175 CLR 1 ('Mabo'). Justice Toohey had the following to say (at 187):

> *it is inconceivable that indigenous inhabitants in occupation of land did not have a system by which land was utilised in a way determined by that society. There must, of course, be a society sufficiently organised to create and sustain rights and duties…*

Therefore, Woodside understands that native title rights and interests are held communally by an organised society, that native title claims are understood to represent the area over which Indigenous groups are claiming these rights and interests, and that native title determinations provide clarity on where native title rights and interests are found to either exist or not exist. Where native title rights or interests are determined to exist they will be held by a Registered Native Title Body Corporate (section 57, Native Title Act) in trust or as agent for native title holders.

ILUAs are voluntary agreements between native title parties and other people or bodies about the use and management of land and/or waters and are registered by the Native Title Registrar in the Register of ILUAs. An ILUA can be made over areas where:

- native title has been determined to exist in at least part of the area, or
- a native title claim has been made, or
- where no native title claim has been made.

While registered, ILUAs operate as a contract between the parties, including relevant native title holders (National Native Title Tribunal).

The Native Title Act provides for a Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body (Native Title Representative Body) to be recognised by the Commonwealth Minister for an area. Native Title Representative Bodies have specialist functions set out in the Native Title Act within the area for which they

[2] *'Environment' in Regulation 5 of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations is defined as:*

a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities

b) natural and physical resources

c) the qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas

d) the heritage values of places; and includes

e) the social, economic and cultural features of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d)

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are the Native Title Representative Body. However, the functions of a Native Title Representative Body are such that they do not hold details on the cultural features or heritage values of an area and therefore do not inform Woodside's understanding of heritage values or cultural features.

For the activity in this EP, there is one native title determination (Gnulli, Gnulli #2 and Gnulli #3 – Yinggarda, Baiyungu and Thalanyji People) that overlaps the EMBA (see Figure 4-13).

A summary of native title claims, determinations and ILUAs overlapping or coastally adjacent to the EMBA is set out in

Table 4-18.

4.9.3 Coastally adjacent First Nations groups

Woodside understands that First Nations groups are keenly aware of the extent of their rights, interests and responsibilities for Country, and these are generally discrete, defined areas, including areas of sea (Smyth, 2007). To identify cultural features and heritage values which may exist outside of native title claim, determination and ILUA areas, Woodside considers native title claims, determinations and ILUAs coastally adjacent to the EMBA to be an instructive means of identifying potentially relevant Indigenous groups to be consulted (see Table 5-2).

That said, Woodside understands from engagement with stakeholders that extending a native title group's responsibility to areas which those groups have elected to not include in their claims or ILUAs can have significant cultural consequences for Indigenous groups and individuals. This may also, over time, build expectations in the broader Indigenous community that a group is responsible for maintaining environmental values in areas for which they do not hold traditional knowledge. Woodside also acknowledges that an Indigenous group's relative proximity to any Operational Areas or EMBA is not necessarily a meaningful indicator of the connection of Indigenous groups to the area, and providing advice over such areas can be culturally dangerous. As a result, caution must be used when conducting broader engagement.

For this EP, no ILUAs overlap the Operational Areas.

A summary of native title claims, determinations and ILUAs overlapping or coastally adjacent to the EMBA is set out in

Table 4-18. Claims and determinations have not been differentiated in this table, as it is acknowledged that either of these may indicate the existence of rights and interests.

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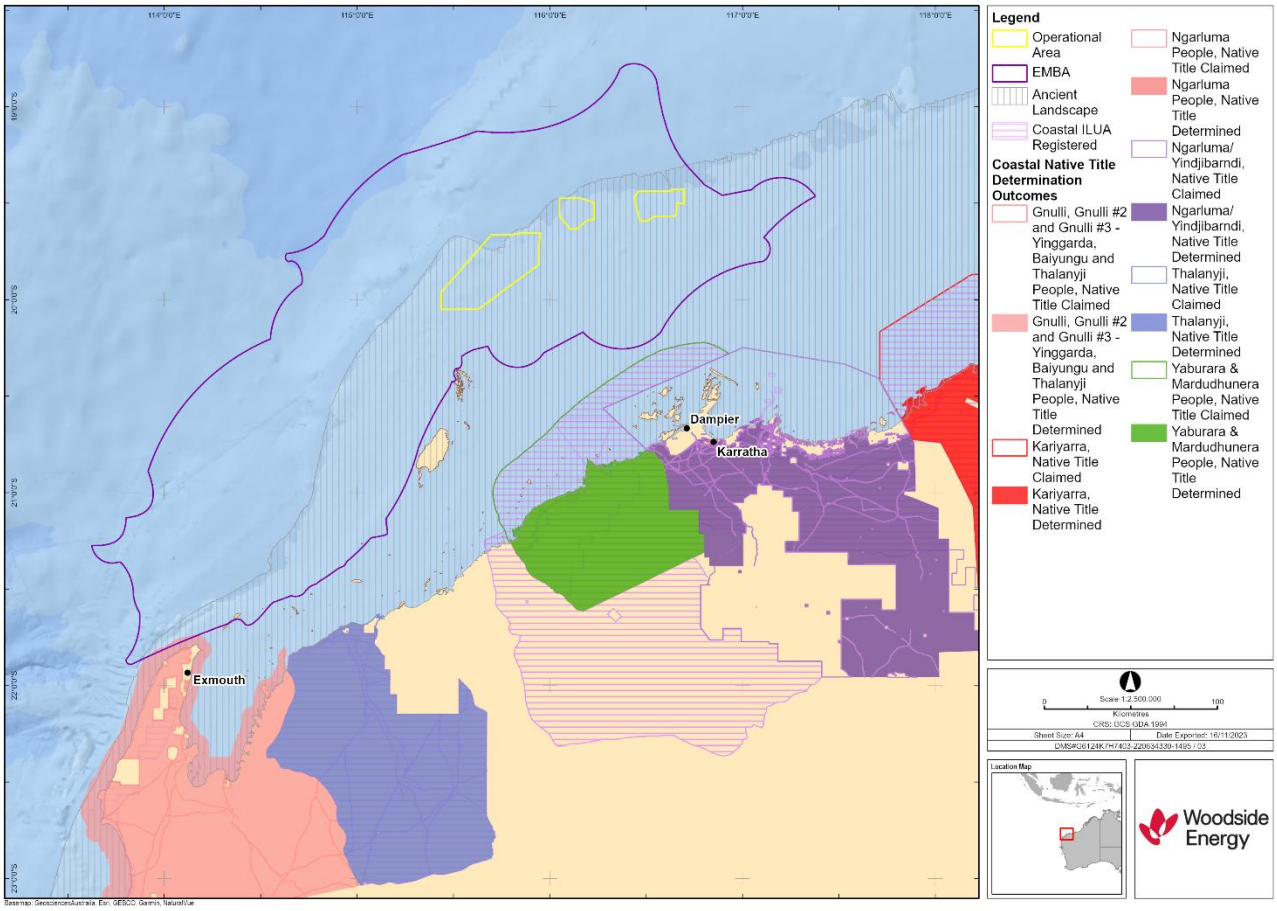


Figure 4-13: Operational Areas and EMBA in relation to native title claims, determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements

Table 4-18: Summary of native title claim or determination and Indigenous Land Use Agreement EMBA overlap and coastally adjacent

Native title claim	EMBA Traditional Custodian group overlap	Traditional Custodian groups coastally adjacent to the EMBA
Gnulli, Gnulli #2 and Gnulli #3 – Yinggarda, Baiyungu and Thalanyji People	Yes – Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation, Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation	Yes – Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation, Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation
Kariyarra	No	Yes – Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation
Ngarluma/Yindjibarndi People	No	Yes – Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation, Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation
Thalanyji	No	Yes – Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation
Yaburara & Mardudhunera People	No	Yes – Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation
ILUA		
Alinta-Kariyarra Electricity Infrastructure ILUA	No	Yes – Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (on behalf of Kariyarra People)
Anketell Port, Infrastructure Corridor and Industrial Estates Agreement	No	Yes – Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation

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Native title claim	EMBA Traditional Custodian group overlap	Traditional Custodian groups coastally adjacent to the EMBA
Cape Preston Project Deed (YM Mardie ILUA)	No	Yes - Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation
Cape Preston West Export Facility	No	Yes - Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation
FMG – Kariyarra Land Access ILUA	No	Yes – Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation
Kariyarra and State ILUA	No	Yes – Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation
KM & YM ILUA	No	Yes – Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation
Kuruma Marthudunera and Yaburara and Coastal Mardudhunera Indigenous Land Use Agreement	No	Yes – Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation
Macedon ILUA	No	Yes – Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation
RTIO Kuruma Marthudunera People ILUA	No	Yes – Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation
RTIO Ngarluma ILUA (Body Corporate Agreement)	No	Yes – Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation

4.9.3.1 Marine parks

Woodside acknowledges that Commonwealth and State Marine Park Management Plans have sought to recognise cultural values of Indigenous groups. AMPs describe this framework in the following way: ‘when making decisions about what can occur in marine parks and what action we will take to protect marine parks, we take values into account’. AMP summarises these values as natural values, cultural values, heritage values and socio-economic values. Woodside considers the management plans of marine parks that overlap the Operational Areas and the EMBA to determine whether cultural features and heritage places have been identified and whether there are Traditional Custodians or representative bodies referenced to contact regarding potential cultural features and heritage places.

The Operational Areas overlap features of the Montebello AMP. The EMBA overlaps features of a further two AMPs under the North-West Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018. The Operational Areas do not overlap any State Marine Parks, however the EMBA overlaps six State Marine Parks. Where these plans specify identifiable representative bodies who may hold knowledge of heritage values or cultural features—including but not limited to Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate—these bodies are consulted (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). Consultation with these groups may identify heritage values and c ultural features beyond those addressed in the marine park management plans. One identifiable representative body was specified for one of the marine parks overlapped by the EMBA (see Table 4-19).

The marine park management plans did note for the Gascoyne, Montebello and Ningaloo AMPs that the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation is the relevant Native Title Representative Body. Consultation with the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation included discussion of the Traditional Custodians who may hold knowledge of heritage values or cultural features (see **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 1).

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Table 4-19: Summary of Commonwealth and State Marine Park Management Plan EMBA overlap

Marine Park Management Plan	EMBA Traditional Custodian group overlap
Commonwealth Marine Park Management Plan	
Montebello AMP	Yes – Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation
Ningaloo AMP	Yes – Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation
Gascoyne AMP	Yes – Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation
State Marine Park Management Plan	
Barrow Island Marine Management Area	Yes – however no Traditional Custodian group specified
Barrow Island Marine Park	Yes – however no Traditional Custodian group specified
Montebello Islands Marine Park	Yes – however no Traditional Custodian group specified
Muiron Islands Marine Management Area	Yes – however no Traditional Custodian group specified
Muiron Islands Nature Reserve	Yes – however no Traditional Custodian group specified
Ningaloo Marine Park	Yes – Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation

In the management plans for the AMPs it is noted that “Sea Country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing.” Cultural identity is understood to refer to the fact that “essence of being a 'Saltwater' person is ontological rather than merely technological. That is, it is about how people relate spiritually to the sea and engage with spiritual forces that created it, the marine flora and fauna and people.” (McDonald and Phillips, 2021) This connection may be damaged where people are displaced or disrupted (e.g. during colonisation) or where there is a loss of technical skills or environmental knowledge (McDonald and Phillips, 2021), however no impacts of this nature are considered to arise from this GPGT Survey Program.

The Management Plan for the Ningaloo Marine Park and Muiron Islands Marine Management Area 2005–2015: Management Plan Number 52 (relating to the Muiron Islands Marine Management Area and Ningaloo Marine Park) notes the aesthetic values of the seascape as a cultural value and that “Panoramic vistas of turquoise lagoon waters, reefs, beaches, breaking surf and the blue open ocean beyond the reef line are major attractions of the reserves.” In particular, the plan notes that “Inappropriate structures along the coastline, on the islands and in the surrounding waters have the potential to degrade the aesthetic values of the reserves. Coastal developments and maritime infrastructure projects must therefore be planned with careful consideration of this issue.” As the GPGT Survey Program described in this EP does not include the addition of any structures within these parks, no impacts on the aesthetic values of these parks are anticipated.

A number of management plans for the state marine parks also note Indigenous and maritime heritage within the marine parks. These are addressed in Section 4.9.3.1.

4.9.4 Sea Country values

‘Sea Country’ can be defined as the area of sea over which a First Nations group has interests, cultural value, connection and use. It has been noted that “the saltwater peoples of the north-west are associated with discrete clan estates or tribal areas, often referred to in contemporary Aboriginal English as ‘Saltwater Country’ or ‘Sea Country’. ‘Country’ refers to more than just a geographical area: it is shorthand for all the values, places, resources, stories and cultural obligations associated with that geographical area.” (Smyth, 2007). “Sea Country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing” (DNP, 2018). Cultural identity is understood to refer to the fact that “essence of being a 'Saltwater' person is ontological rather than merely technological. That is, it is about how people relate spiritually to the sea and engage with spiritual forces that created it, the marine flora and fauna and people” (McDonald and Phillips, 2021).

In terms of seascape extent, McNiven (2004) suggests that “for those mainland groups whose exploitation of the sea was limited to littoral resources, it is likely that seascapes extended no more than c. 20 to 30 km out to sea, out to the horizon and the limit of human visibility. However, in some coastal places, clouds that can be seen well over 100 km out to sea are imbued with spiritual significance. For those groups with elaborate canoe technology, seascapes extend well over the horizon.” While there is some evidence of traditional

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watercraft in Australia's northwest, the recorded evidence is limited to travel across inland rivers (e.g. Barber and Jackson, 2011) or travel between coastal islands (Paterson et al., 2019).

Woodside recognises the potential for marine ecosystems to include cultural features as well as environmental values. The link between environmental protection and cultural heritage protection is illustrated in the Australian Government's Indigenous Protected Areas Program. The Indigenous Protected Areas program provides for "areas of land and sea managed by Indigenous groups as protected areas for biodiversity conservation…[Indigenous Protected Areas] deliver environmental benefits…Managing [Indigenous Protected Areas] also helps Indigenous communities protect the cultural values of their Country for future generations…" (DCCEEW, 2023). This intrinsic link concept is also described by Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC, 2021) as it relates to the values of the marine environment that are of cultural importance to MAC based on engagement with their Elders and Murujuga Land and Sea Unit Rangers. Elders were clear that all living things in Mermaid Sound are connected and that Mermaid Sound and Dampier Archipelago (Murujuga) are considered one place where the entire environment and all ecosystems hold both cultural and environmental value, with these types of values (cultural and environmental) intrinsically linked (MAC, 2021 as cited in Woodside, 2023a).

Cultural features of coastal areas may include marine species that may travel many thousands of kilometres through areas with similar cultural values to multiple First Nations language groups. Some species may travel as far as 5000 km from Antarctica to the Kimberley region of Western Australia (Double et al., 2010, 2012), passing First Nations language groups along the entire west coast of Australia. Distribution and migratory patterns of migratory species are described in Section 4.6.

Sea Country values have been defined through desktop assessment of Sea Country values from publicly available sources and consultation with First Nations groups and individuals.

The process for identifying First Nations groups who may have interests and connection in Sea Country are set out in Section 4.9.3. The scope of advice Traditional Custodians were encouraged to provide through project consultation was not limited by reference to any particular boundaries or limits of Sea Country.

4.9.4.1 Desktop assessment of Sea Country values

Cultural features and heritage values identified in publicly available literature

Publicly available sources were assessed for any records of previously identified Sea Country values or cultural features that may overlap with the EMBA or Operational Areas. Where cultural features or Sea Country values were identified these are summarised in Table 4-21 according to the First Nations groups (where identified or inferable) who hold these values. Except where specific references are made to cultural values, these are considered to be addressed through the management of environmental values and are not summarised is this section.

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Table 4-20: Cultural features and heritage values identified in publicly available literature

First Nations Group	Features and Values	Source	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
Gnulli (Baiyungu, Thalanyji, Yinggarda)	Feature: Resources including marine animals. Value: Traditional knowledge holds that ancestors live on the land and in the water. Therefore, people have obligations to access and care for these places (e.g. keeping them clean).	Peck on behalf of the Gnulli Native Title Claim Group v State of Western Australia [2019] FCA 2090	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Archaeological Sites *Heritage sites in the Ningaloo region include shell middens, artefact scatters, skeletal material/burial sites, camps, meeting places, hunting places and water sources.*	DBCA, 2020	No	Possible (Submerged)
	Feature: resources including gajalbu (emu)		No	No
	Bundgurdi (kangaroo)		No	No
	Bardurra (bush turkey)		No	No
	Majun (marine turtles)		Possible (Table 4-7)	Possible (Table 4-7)
	Turtle eggs		No	No
	Fish		Possible	Possible
	Shellfish		No	No
	Plants		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: mudflats, mangroves and sand dunes provide a critical breeding ground for marine and terrestrial wildlife.		No	Possible (mangroves)
	Value: Ningaloo Region Value: Ceremonial Sites *the Ningaloo region contains cultural heritage dating back at least 32,000 years, including ceremonial thalu sites.*		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: connection to Country *Connection to Country is important to the Traditional Owners' spirituality and religion.*		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)

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First Nations Group	Features and Values	Source	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
	Value: caring for Country *"The southern coastal reserves along the Ningaloo Coast are jointly managed by Traditional Owners and the DBCA [Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions]. The Joint Management Body ensures that the Traditional Owners have an opportunity to make decisions about environmental management and land use".* *This document also includes information that is marked that cannot be copied, reproduced or used without consent.*		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Resources including mangrove crabs, gastropods, shellfish, dugong, turtle).	Morse, 1993	Possible (Table 4-7) No (other resources)	Possible (Table 4-7) No (other resources)
Kariyarra	Value: Traditional knowledge recalls that a salt water serpent lives in the sea and brings fish to shore.	Zaunmayr, 2016	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Ngarda-Ngarli (Mardudhunera, Ngarluma, Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo, Yaburara and/or Yindjibarndi)	Feature: Archaeological sites on Murujuga. Feature: Ceremonial sites. Feature: Dreaming sites.	Department of the Environment and Heritage, 2006	No No Possible (unspecified)	Possible (submerged) Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Traditional knowledge recalls that the sea is a source of creation for flying foxes. Value: Petroglyphs are understood as permanent signs left by ancestral beings. Value: Petroglyphs depict the law. Value: Cultural obligations to look after places of special potency. Value: Petroglyphs are important in initiation and education.	DEC, 2013	Possible (unspecified) No No Possible (unspecified) – unlikely given distance offshore No	Possible (unspecified) Possible Possible Possible (unspecified) – unlikely given distance offshore Possible
	Value: The sea is acknowledged as a starting point for songlines, including the flying fox songline.	MAC, 2023a	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)

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First Nations Group	Features and Values	Source	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
	Feature: Resources including fishes, turtles and dugong. Value: Traditional knowledge recalls a sea serpent which travelled from the coast to inland pools.	Water Corporation, 2019	Possible (turtle; Table 4-8) Possible (fish) No (dugong) Possible (unspecified)	Possible (turtle; Table 4-8) Possible (fish) Possible (dugong) Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Traditional knowledge recalls a water serpent from the ocean now lives in an inland pool. He created many sites and punishes law breakers. Value: In a separate account, a sea serpent punishing people was driven back to the sea by a freshwater serpent.	Barber and Jackson, 2011	Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Traditional knowledge recalls Manggan created the seas.	Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation n.d.	Yes	Yes
	Value: Traditional knowledge recalls Pannawonica Hill being carried from the sea near Barrow Island or Murujuga by a spirit bird.	Hook et al., 2004	Possible (unspecified)	Likely
	Value: Traditional knowledge recalls Murujuga is where ancestral beings emerged from the sea and brought the Law.	Australian Heritage Council, 2012	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Submerged First Nations archaeological sites in Cape Bruguieres channel. Feature: Submerged First Nations archaeological sites in Flying Foam Passage.	Benjamin et al., 2020	No No	Possible No
	Feature: Submerged First Nations archaeological sites in Cape Bruguieres channel. Feature: Submerged First Nations archaeological sites in Flying Foam Passage.	Benjamin et al., 2023	No No	Possible No
	Value: Traditional knowledge recalls Maarga (creation ancestors) lifted the land and sky out of the ocean.	Milroy and Revell, 2013	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Traditional knowledge recalls Maarga (creation ancestors) lifted the land and sky out of the ocean.	Japingka Aboriginal Art Gallery, 2023	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Submerged waterholes related to the Kangaroo songline. Value: Traditional knowledge holds that Songlines continue beyond the current coast and across the submerged landscape.	Kearney et al., 2023	Possible (submerged) Possible (unspecified)	Possible (submerged) Possible (unspecified)

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First Nations Group	Features and Values	Source	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
	Value: Songlines are captured through storytelling, rock art, songs and dance, and in the landmarks themselves. Value: Murujuga is the start of many songlines, including the Seven Sisters.	Bainger, 2021	No No	Possible Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Songlines at Murujuga date back to times when the sea-level was lower.	MAC, 2023b	No	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Rock art. Feature: Sacred sites.	Weerianna Street Media Production, 2017	No Possible (unspecified)	Possible Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Resources including fish, turtles. Feature: Fish traps exist throughout the archipelago. Feature: Shell middens exist on coastal margins. Feature: Submerged archaeological sites. Value: Law emerged from the sea and travelled inland.	Leach, 2020	Possible (turtle; Table 4-8) Possible (fish) No No Possible (submerged) Possible (unspecified)	Possible (turtle; Table 4-8) Possible (fish) Possible Possible Possible (submerged) Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Archaeological sites on Murujuga.	McDonald, 2023	No	No
	Feature: Archaeological sites on Murujuga.	McDonald, 2015	No	No
	Feature: Archaeological sites on Enderby Island.	McDonald et al., 2022a	No	No
	Feature: Archaeological sites on Rosemary Island.	McDonald et al., 2022b	No	No
	Feature: Petroglyphs on Murujuga.	Mulvaney, 2015	No	No
	Feature: Resources including mangrove seeds, turtles, turtle eggs). Value: It is recalled that ceremonies were conducted on islands.	Smyth, 2007	Possible (turtle; Table 4-8) No (other resources) No (onshore)	Possible (turtle; Table 4-8) No (other resources) Possible
	Feature: Petroglyph and other archaeological sites at Murujuga.	Dortch et al., 2019	No	Possible (submerged)

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First Nations Group	Features and Values	Source	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
Thalanyji	Feature: Resources including fish, shellfish, crabs, crustaceans, sea urchins, turtle, dugong and flora and fauna associated with mangrove communities. Feature: Archaeological sites on Barrow Island. Value: Connection to Country.	Commonwealth of Australia, 2002	Possible (turtle; Table 4-8) Possible (fish) No (dugongs, other resources) No (onshore) Possible (unspecified)	Possible (turtle; Table 4-8) Possible (fish, other resources) Possible (dugongs) No (onshore) Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Resources include turtles, eggs, fish, shellfish and plants.	DBCA et al., 2002	Possible (turtle; Table 4-8) Possible (fish) No (other resources)	Possible (turtle; Table 4-8) Possible (fish) No (other resources)
	Value: Traditional knowledge recalls a water snake is located in inland waters.	Hayes on behalf of the Thalanyji People v State of Western Australia [2008] FCA 1487	No (inland waters)	No (inland waters)
	Value: Connection to Country. Value: Transfer of knowledge. Value: Access to Country.	DBCA, 2022	Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Access to Barrow and possibly Montebello Islands.	Hook et al., 2004	No	Possible
	Feature: Artefact scatters are located in coastal sand dunes. Feature: Burials are located in coastal sand dunes. Value: Traditional knowledge recalls a water snake is located in inland waters.	Hook, 2020	No No No	No shoreline accumulation areas No shoreline accumulation areas No
	Feature: Archaeological sites are located on Barrow Island.	Ditchfield et al., 2018	No	No shoreline accumulation areas

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First Nations Group	Features and Values	Source	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
	Feature: Thalu ceremonial sites for the increase of turtle, shark, ray, fish, squid, octopus, hill kangaroo and emu. Feature: Ceremonies. Value: Connection to Country. Value: Transfer of knowledge. Value: Access to Country.	DBCA, 2022	No No Possible Possible Possible	No (ceremonial use) Possible (submerged thalu sites; e.g. petroglyphs) No Possible Possible Possible
	Feature: Archaeological sites are located at Barrow and Montebello Islands. Feature: Archaeological evidence of the use of resources including fish, turtles, marine mammals, crocodiles, crabs and sea urchins.	Dortch et al., 2019	No No	No shoreline accumulation areas Possible (submerged, highly unlikely for most evidence of faunal use to survive inundation)
	Feature: Archaeological sites are located on Barrow Island.	Paterson, 2017	No	No shoreline accumulation areas
Unspecified	Feature: The ocean can include sacred sites and songlines. Value: People have kin relationships to important animals, plants tides and currents.	Smyth, 2008	Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Archaeological sites in submerged landscapes.	Bradshaw, 2021	Possible (submerged)	Possible (submerged)
	Value: Sea Country has customary law defining ownership and management rights and responsibilities.	Muller, 2008	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Knowledge of Sea Country. Value: Connection to Sea Country. Value: Care for Sea Country. Value: The extent of Sea Country is determined by the travels of dreaming ancestors. This is recorded and conveyed through songlines.	Kearney et al., 2023	Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified) Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Archaeological sites indicate that islands were occupied prior to sea level rise.	DBCA, 2020	No	No

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First Nations Group	Features and Values	Source	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
	Value: Sea Country includes values, places, resources, stories and cultural obligations. Value: Activities relating to resources included: • dugong hunting • turtle hunting • turtle egg collecting • seabird egg collecting • spearing fish • reef trapping fish • herding fish • line fishing • collecting fish in stone fish traps • poisoning fish • gathering shellfish and other marine resources.	Smyth, 2007	Possible (unspecified) Unlikely (all activities)	Possible (unspecified) Possible (all activities)
	Value: People have kinship relationships with every plant and animal. Value: Certain species, including fish and seafood, must not be eaten during initiation rituals due to their sacredness to the creation being Barrimirndi. Breaking this law may lead to cyclones.	Juluwarlu, 2004	Possible (unspecified) No	Possible (unspecified) No
	Feature: Tangible and intangible heritage. Feature: Archaeological evidence of varied occupation and adaptation. Value: A distinct way of life centred around the use of limited water and coastal resources.	Macfarlane and McConnell, 2017	Possible (unspecified) Possible (submerged) No	Possible (unspecified) Possible (submerged, highly unlikely for most evidence of faunal use to survive inundation) No

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4.9.4.2 First Nations archaeological heritage assessment

Woodside understands that communal cultural connection may exist between Traditional Custodians and land and waters. It is understood from the onshore archaeological record that Aboriginal people have occupied the Australian continent for at least 65,000 years (Clarkson et al., 2017) and in many places maintain a strong continuing connection that is said to extend back in Indigenous cosmology to the beginning of time.

It is understood that the sea level has risen significantly during the 65,000 years of Indigenous occupation, and areas that were once inhabited are now submerged on the continental shelf (Veth et al., 2019; UWA, 2021). Woodside also understands that, at its lowest level during First Nations occupation, sea level was between 125 m (O'Leary et al., 2020; Veth et al., 2019; Williams et al., 2017) and 130 m below current levels (Benjamin et al., 2020; Benjamin et al., 2023; UWA, 2021). Archaeological material preserved on the Ancient Landscape has the potential to provide further information about the earliest periods of human occupation (Veth et al., 2019; UWA, 2021).

Recent archaeological discoveries demonstrate that the now submerged landscape was occupied and inhabited and can retain archaeological material from this time (Benjamin et al., 2020; see Ward et al., 2021 for an opposing view).

In recognition of this, Woodside considers the Ancient Landscape between the mainland and the Ancient Coastline KEF as an area where potential Indigenous archaeological material may exist on the seabed, as this covers the full extent of this possible Indigenous occupation. Known Indigenous heritage places including archaeological sites may be protected subject to declarations under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (ATSIHP), *Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) Act 2018* or EPBC Act. However, these Acts only extend protection to heritage places specified by declaration or otherwise included on a statutory list. Woodside understands that there is no Indigenous archaeology known to exist anywhere within Commonwealth waters and no declarations or prescriptions under these Acts are located within the EMBA.

For this EP, a search of Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System was undertaken, which showed no Registered Aboriginal Sites or Other Heritage Places in the EMBA (see Appendix D). The Operational Areas intersect part of the Ancient Landscape but also extends beyond the furthest extent of the Ancient Landscape.

Archaeological material on the Ancient Landscape is a relevant matter for the proposed activity as there is overlap between the Operational Areas and the Ancient Landscape, and potential for seabed disturbance from planned activities and therefore potential for impacts to archaeological material. Assessment of the potential for archaeological material to be impacted by the GPGT Survey Program is discussed in Sections 6.5 and 6.6. Assessments undertaken for the previous EP revision Operational Area did not identify any archaeological sites or values in Commonwealth waters that may be impacted by the GPGT Survey Program. Revised areas of the GPGT Survey Program will be assessed, consistent with Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters (DCCEEW, 2024c) (see Section 6.8 for more details).

In Australia until recently, the consideration of submerged archaeological sites has generally focused on the sub-discipline of maritime archaeology with connection to Australian Indigenous archaeology through studies of Indigenous fish-traps, whaling stations and shipwreck survivor camps. However, with the exception of Indigenous fish traps in intertidal zones, the consideration of Indigenous heritage sites submerged by post-glacial sea-level rise has only recently been considered (Mott, 2019).

There has been long and continuous occupation of the coastal Pilbara region as evidenced by scientific studies (Balme et al., 2009; McDonald et al., 2018; Veth et al., 2017). Petroglyph motifs feature a range of subject matter with many examples depicting extinct fauna and early stylistic techniques (McNickle, 1984; McDonald, 2005; Mulvaney, 2009, 2010, 2013).

In order to assess and define potential for preservation of submerged Late Pleistocene and Holocene sediment bodies that may contain preserved archaeological deposits, modelling on continental shelf development in the Dampier Archipelago has been undertaken. Analysis and modelling between the Last Glacial Maximum, through the Holocene marine transgression and up to the present day has shown that archaeological materials, if present, would most likely be evident in deposits associated with the early phases of inundation of the Dampier Archipelago, dating from around 9 to 7 ka before present (Ward et al., 2013). In contrast, the study proposes that coastal archaeology older than about 12 ka before present, when

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the post-glacial sea levels were below about 50 m, will have been exposed to a phase of faster tidal currents on the continental shelf, and hence eroded or poorly preserved (Ward et al., 2013).

Through the Deep History of Sea Country project, researchers undertook a systematic and hierarchical approach to underwater investigation of the submerged landscapes at Murujuga (Dampier Archipelago). The researchers looked at the previously recorded Indigenous heritage sites from terrestrial surveys and used principles of geological, geomorphological and environmental associations to extrapolate to submerged landscapes. Where possible, the research considered submerged landscape principles as comparable but recognised that a range of factors may affect direct comparisons. A major constraint to any comparative studies is the shortage of marine stratigraphic, paleo-environmental, or geochronological data, and thus comparisons were initially divided into hard (crystalline) rock and soft (sedimentary) rock contexts, with the relative age of a potential site or deposit based on bathymetry (i.e. depth below modern sea level) and morphological setting. These essentially inform and delineate prospective target areas for broad-scale underwater mapping (Veth et al., 2019).

The sites considered most likely to survive inundation, based on the review of existing literature, were logically the more robust forms, including:

- midden and artefacts within cemented dunes, relict water holes, and beach rock deposits
- quarry outcrops, extraction pits, and associated reduction debris in fine-grained volcanic outcrops
- curvilinear stone structures and standing stones sitting on volcanic pavements and jammed into volcanic rock piles
- lag deposits of artefacts and possibly midden on hardpan in suitable landscape contexts with good preservation conditions (e.g. shallow declination shorelines in sheltered passages of the inner archipelago or on the leeward side of hard-rock/fringing reef causeways adjacent to the outer islands)
- small overhangs and shelters with preserved deposits, facing away from the dominant wave and wind action (Veth et al., 2019).

Should feedback be received (including any relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8).

Where Indigenous archaeological material is identified within the EMBA, Woodside will discuss the management of this material with appropriate Traditional Custodian group(s), starting with any adjacent Native Title Body Corporate.

4.9.4.3 Consultation feedback to inform existing environment

Summary of values raised during consultation

The topics/interests and values raised by relevant First Nations groups through consultations on this GPGT Survey Program, or raised in context of other activities are summarised in Table 4-21.

First Nations cultural values are communally held. This is reflected in Vision 3 of Dhawura Ngilan that "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage is managed…according to community ownership" (Heritage Chairs of Australia and New Zealand, 2020). Dhawura Ngilan also specifically notes that "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander…intangible knowledge systems, which are held in songlines and language, are endangered. This knowledge is held by Elders and the community." Through consultation, Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate and nominated representative corporations have identified or raised topics relating to environmental values of cultural interest. Woodside recognises the deep spiritual and cultural connection to the environment[3] that First Nations people hold.

[3] *'Environment' in Regulation 5 of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations is defined as:*

a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities

b) natural and physical resources

c) the qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas

d) the heritage values of places, and includes

e) the social, economic and cultural features of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d).

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Table 4-21: Feedback received via consultation to inform the Master Existing Environment

Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation representing some of the Gnulli native title claimants (Baiyungu and Thalanyji people)	Raised in context of consultation on activities subject to other EPs	Value: Cultural obligation to care for the environmental values of Sea Country. Sea Country extends *"out to the vast islands off the coast of the Pilbara, including the Montebello Islands, Barrow Island, and the Mackerel Islands".*	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Raised in context of consultation on this activity and activities subject to other EPs	Value/Interest: Kariyarra have values and interests in Sea Country including traditional fishing and gathering rights in the ocean.	Possible	Possible
		Value: Presence of mythic snakes and Yinta; associated with Sea Country.	Possible	Possible
		Feature: Dugongs.	No	Possible
		Feature: (Majun) marine turtles and turtle eggs.	Possible	Possible (marine turtles) No (turtle eggs) (EMBA does not reach shoreline)
		Feature/Value: Stingrays (barbs used for spears).	Possible	Possible
		Feature: Fish.	Possible	Possible
		Feature: Shellfish.	No	Possible
		Value/Interest: Various resource species including marine mammals, fish, molluscs (bivalves, gastropods and cephalopods).	Possible	Possible
		Value: Cultural knowledge transfer.	No	No
		Interest: Offshore islands (low tide).	No	Possible (unspecified)
		Value: Care for Country, including Sea Country.	Possible	Possible
		Interest: Avoid impacts on coastal landforms and coastal native vegetation.	No	No (EMBA does not reach shoreline)

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Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
		Interest: Tangible cultural heritage (sites) associated with the coast/ocean.	No	No (Kariyarra's coastal tangible heritage is outside of EMBA)
		Value: Marine resources. Concern raised about the potential for diseases due to adverse event (hydrocarbon spill).	Possible	Possible
		Value: Responsibility to care for Sea Country. Value: Marine resources. Kariyarra explained the most important thing is the preservation of sea life and coastal areas. The ocean provides critical food sources to their community and Kariyarra Traditional Owners are coastal people so they have a strong connection to the area and a responsibility to preserve the area for future generations.	Possible	Possible
		Value: River systems are important to the food chain.	No	No
		Value: Marine Resources: Shellfish	Possible	Possible (all)
		Cockles	Possible	
		Oysters	Possible	
		Clam shells,	Possible	
		Con shells	Possible	
		Mullets	Possible	
		Sea cow (dugong)	No	
Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation representing Ngarda-Ngarli people (Mardudhunera, Ngarluma,	Raised in context of consultation on activities subject to other EPs	Value: Mermaid Sound – ecosystem health.	Possible	Possible
		Feature: Whale. Value: A whale thalu is an increase at a totemic site that brings whales into beach.	Possible (Table 4-11) Possible (unspecified)	Possible (Table 4-11) Possible (unspecified)

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Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo, Yaburara and Yindjibarndi)	Raised during the course of consultation for another EP	Value: Whales and other species of totemic importance need to be protected, including their populations, biodiversity and migration patterns.	Possible	Possible
		Value: Whales are culturally important species that migrate through Mermaid Sound. Humpback whales in particular.	Possible	Possible
		Feature: Dolphins.	Possible	Possible
		Value: There are cultural ceremonies associated with communicating with dolphins.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Feature: Dugongs.	No	Possible
		Value: Dugongs are a food source associated with seagrasses near Gidley Island.	No	Possible
		Feature: Fish.	Possible	Possible
		Value: There are Thalu ceremonies associated with increasing fish stocks.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Feature: Sea snakes. Specifically mentioned as culturally important species.	Possible	Possible
		Feature: Flatback, green, hawksbill, loggerhead and leatherback turtles. Turtles are culturally important species that moves through Mermaid Sound. Turtles are most often seen in shallower areas and where there are seagrasses.	Possible (Table 4-7)	Possible (Table 4-7)
		Most beaches are nesting sites for turtles, including those on Gidley and Legendre Islands.	No	No
		Value: The songline associated with the turtle comes from Fortescue to Withnell Bay. This song is sung by four or five tribes for day and night without consuming food or water.	Possible	Possible
		Interest: Coral. Fish are attracted to areas with coral. Concerned about coral bleaching because corals are important. Beautiful colours. They also attract a lot of other things. Fish carry coral spawn like bees pollinate flowers. If fish were looked after, the corals would get brighter and brighter (by transmitting nutrients and performing other ecosystem services, fish can be symbiotic with corals). Spawning events should be avoided (associated with full moon). Locations identified during consultation include Withnell Bay; Conzinc Bay; south-west of Legendre Island.	No	No

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Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
		Feature: Seagrass. Seagrasses provide protection for animals Locations identified during consultation include Conzinc Island; between Angel and Gidley Island.	No	No
		Value: Mangroves would have provided shelter, crabbing, digging for shellfish, could be turtle nurseries. Locations identified during consultation include Conzinc Bay north end; Flying Foam Passage; Searipple Passage; north-east bay of West Lewis Island.	No	No
		Interest: Macroalgal communities, which are important primary production sites, habitats, and food sources (not explicitly identified by elders).	No	No
		Interest: Subtidal soft-bottom communities, which support invertebrate diversity (not explicitly identified by elders).	No	Yes
		Interest: Intertidal sand and mudflat communities, which are important primary production sites, support invertebrate diversity and provide food for shorebirds (not explicitly identified by elders).	No	Yes
		Interest: Rocky shores, which are habitats for intertidal organisms and provide food for shorebirds (not explicitly identified by elders).	No	Yes
		Feature: Fish traps. There are known fish traps in Conzinc Bay, and others would have or do exist in coastal areas of islands, such as Angel and Gidley Islands. People still use the Conzinc Bay fish traps regularly for catching mangrove jack, trevally and other fish.	No	No
		Value: Squid. (1) Squidding (harvesting of squid from the ocean) around Conzinc Bay.	No (location specific)	No (location specific)
		Value: Appropriate cultural authority for Murujuga.	No	No
		Interest: Management of onshore heritage sites.	No	No
		Interest: Submerged heritage. Engage with researchers on options to identify potential submerged heritage.	Possible	Possible
		Value: Songlines. The potential impact on Jinna (Songlines) due to the lack of broader-scale bathymetric information for the submerged landscape.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)

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Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
		Value/s: Stingrays Sharks Crustaceans Octopus Sea stars Sea urchins Sponges Molluscs	Possible (all)	Possible (all)
		Value/s: Submerged Landscape Potential impact to Aboriginal heritage, due to the submerged coastline at initial occupation of the region, landscape features that would have defined the first travel routes used to move through Country.	Possible	Possible
		Murujuga seasonal calendar: Any change to the feeding, breeding or migratory behaviour of culturally significant species would impact significantly on subsistence, cultural and ceremonial activities.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation	Raised during the course of consultation for another EP	Interest: Submerged heritage. Engage with researchers on options to identify potential submerged heritage.	Possible	Possible
		Interest: Management of onshore heritage sites.	No	No
Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation representing Baiyungu and Thalanyji people	Raised in context of consultation on activities subject to other EPs	Interest: Whales – query regarding noise impacts, monitoring and operational responses to whale sightings.	Possible (Table 4-11)	Possible (Table 4-11)
	Raised in context of decommissioning activities	Interest: Whale sharks – query regarding activity timing. Interest: Marine parks – query regarding risks from activity in relation to decommissioning.	No No	Possible Possible (marine parks in EMBA but noting no decommissioning

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Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
				under this GPGT Survey Program)
Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation	Raised in context of consultation on activities subject to other EPs	Feature: Underwater heritage.	Possible	Possible
		Feature: Impacts to coastlines.	No	No
Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation	Raised during the course of consultation for another EP	Value: Whales (General interest around management of impacts to whales) *(1) Wirrawandi asked whether Woodside stops activities during whale migration* *(2) Wirrawandi asked where the whale species migration corridors cross the Scarborough trunkline route* *(3) Wirrawandi asked about potential impact of noise on whale communication*	Possible	Possible
		Value: Turtles (General interest around management). Wirrawandi asked whether turtle monitoring programs are still in place.	Possible	Possible
		Feature: Rock art. Wirrawandi asked whether air emissions from activities impacts rock art & what Woodside does to minimise impacts to rock art. Wirrawandi also asked for more community information on rock art.	No (relates to onshore rock art)	No (relates to onshore rock art)
		Interest: Submerged heritage. *(1) Wirrawandi asked where sites of underwater heritage have been recently found* *(2) Wirrawandi asked about impacts to the seabed from planned activities, and what is considered in relation to submerged cultural heritage, particularly given the recent finding of artefacts.*	Possible	Possible
Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation	Consultation for this EP	No values raised.	-	-
Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation	Consultation for this EP	Value: Coastal fishing. Local communities enjoy fishing along the coast, including for (1) Shark Bay Mullet that is an important resource.	No	Possible
		Value: Ecosystem health. Plants, animals and the environment are inexorably linked to their culture.	Possible	Possible

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Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
		Value: Dugongs.	No	Possible
		Feature: Seagrass. Important food source for dugongs (Shark Bay).	No	Possible
		Value: Whales. 1) Potential impact to migration patterns of whales. (2) Potential collisions with vessels.	Possible	Possible
Self-identified First Nation representative groups				
Kimberly Land Council	Consultation for this EP	No values raised.	-	-
Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd	Consultation for this EP	No values raised.	-	-
Save Our Songlines and [Individual 2]	Raised specific to Petroleum Activities Program Raised in context of general Scarborough Project activities	Feature: Songlines, dreaming and energy lines (unspecified).	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Raised specific to Petroleum Activities Program Raised in context of general Scarborough Project activities Raised in Concise Statement and Affidavit[3] in context of Scarborough seismic activities	Feature: Whales – including migratory patterns.	Possible (Table 4-11)	Possible (Table 4-11)
		Interest: Turtles – including migration patterns.	Possible (Table 4-7)	Possible (Table 4-7)
		Interest: Dugongs – unspecified.	No	Possible
		Interest: Plankton – unspecified.	Possible	Possible
		Interest: Seagrass – unspecified.	No	Possible
		Interest: Where saltwater and freshwater meet.	No	No
		Value: Caring for Country.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)

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Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
	Raised in Concise Statement and Affidavit[3] in context of Scarborough seismic activities	Feature: Whales. “Whales carry important songlines, the whale Dreaming, and connection between land and sea.” "As the biggest animal on earth, the whale has the greatest heart connection to songlines, people and animals and carries the songlines around the ocean, connecting places." “Whale Dreaming story has a strong connection to the heart centre in each person, this story helps people to open up and to realise, understand and raise awareness of the environment and everything humans are connected to.” "In their own families, female whales have a caretaker or midwife role, and those who are connected to the Whale Dreaming and carry the women's lore also have obligations as caretakers of the earth." ""Because each animal uses songlines for migration, breeding and feeding, the disruption or distortion to the songlines causes the animals to become disoriented, confused or lost.”	Possible (whales, Table 4-11) Possible (songlines, unspecified)	Possible (whales, Table 4-11) Possible (songlines, unspecified)
		Interest: Whales. Interest: Pygmy blue whales. “Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to: ii. behavioural changes (leaving or avoiding the area where the Activity occurs) to turtles, pelagic fish (such as tuna and billfish), sharks, pygmy blue whales iii. whales' sonar communications systems, particularly between mothers and calves, from sound and vibrations emitted by the Activity v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon); and vi. vehicle collision and/or entanglement with marine fauna."	Possible (whales, Table 4-11)	Possible (whales, Table 4-11)
		Interest: Turtles "Other animals, such as turtles, dolphins, dugongs, and krill follow the whale's songlines, because they're all connected together - the whale creates a path for the other animals like 'grading a road'."	Possible (turtles, Table 4-7)	Possible (turtles, Table 4-7)

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Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
		"Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to: ii. behavioural changes (leaving or avoiding the area where the Activity occurs) to turtles, pelagic fish (such as tuna and billfish), sharks, pygmy blue whales v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon); and vi. vehicle collision and/or entanglement with marine fauna."		
		Interest: Dugongs. "Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to: v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon)".	No (dugong)	Possible (dugong)
		Interest: Pelagic fish. "Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to: ii. behavioural changes (leaving or avoiding the area where the Activity occurs) to turtles, pelagic fish (such as tuna and billfish), sharks, pygmy blue whales".	Possible (fish)	Possible (fish)
		Interest: Sharks. "Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to: ii. behavioural changes (leaving or avoiding the area where the Activity occurs) to turtles, pelagic fish (such as tuna and billfish), sharks, pygmy blue whales v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon)".	Possible (sharks)	Possible (sharks)

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Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
		Interest: Plankton. "Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to: i. chronic mortality to some marine organisms, including zooplankton".	Possible	Possible
		Interest: Water quality. "Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to: iv. potential operational discharges associated with the presence of ships in the area, including potential impacts to water quality v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon)".	Yes	Yes
		Interest: Seabirds. "Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to: v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon)".	Possible	Possible
		Interest: Where saltwater and freshwater meet. "The places where the saltwater from the sea and the freshwater from the land connect are where the biggest energy lines[4] are, and that connection is a core of creation relevant to a Dreaming story."	No	No

[4] Although [Individual 2] and Save our Songlines referred to and described Energy Lines, these are understood to be the same as songlines and this document therefore refers to songlines.

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Relevant First Nations group/individuals	Consultation context	Description of feature and value/interest	Potential for Overlap	
			Operational Area	***EMBA***
		Value: Rock Art. "Rocks at Murujuga symbolise stories, the totems (the depicted artwork) - whether representing plants or animals - and tell a story of their history, and how long they've been there."	No	Possible (submerged)
		Value: Bungarra, eagle, kangaroo. Identified totemic species.	No	No
		Interest: Murujuga.	No	No
Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation	Consultation for this EP	*No values raised.*	-	-

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4.9.5 Further context: intangible cultural heritage

Intangible cultural heritage has been identified through consultation with First Nations people as culturally important. Cultural knowledge, as expressed through songlines, dreaming, dance and other cultural practices, can be associated with tangible objects and physical sites that are culturally important to First Nations people (Adler, 2021; Bursill et al., 2007). Intangible cultural heritage can also be embodied in the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, uses and skills associated with physical sites (UNESCO, 2003). As a result, physical features may have intangible dimensions (Australia ICOMOS, 2013).

4.9.5.1 Songlines

Oral Songlines are often described by First Nations people as the law of the land and make up part of the Dreaming (Neale and Kelly, 2020:30). Songlines are viewed in Western academia as a framework for relating people to land and consist of a series of invisible, interconnected routes across the landscape that mark significant sites for First Nations people (Higgins, 2021:723). Songlines demonstrate First Nations peoples' strong connections to land by revealing sacred knowledge that is place-specific (Roberts, 2023:5). The land's physical features are instrumental in maintaining songlines because this is how ancestral spirits journeyed through, and interacted with, the physical landscape leaving sacred knowledge behind. The interconnection between the physical and spiritual is where songlines become intrinsically tied to significant places across Country. As a result, geographical landforms are recorded within songlines and become sacred places. Such landforms can include inter alia: rocks, mountains, rivers, caves and hills (Higgins, 2021:724). Songlines can become lost, fragmented or broken when there is a loss of Country or forced removal from Country (Neale and Kelly, 2020:30). Physical sites that have been identified as comprising a component of a songline are important to protect to prevent the fragmenting or breaking apart of songlines and loss of sacred cultural knowledge.

In Australia, songlines can stretch thousands of kilometres, making up a complex and organic network of stories containing cultural knowledge of First Nations communities across the land (Neale and Kelly, 2020:35). Songlines can also extend out to Sea Country and contain cultural knowledge that is tied to geographic features, atmospheric phenomena and marine plants and animals. Often songlines containing references to a seascape or Sea Country make mention of mythical events occurring around marine life, fishing areas, submerged rocks or coral. Songlines that embody seascapes can reflect how a group may relate to, or value, Sea Country; for example. connections to nearby islands that they once inhabited in their songlines (Smyth and Isherwood, 2016:307). Songlines can also be used as proof of long-standing connection to land and support a legal entitlement to land rights (Higgins, 2021:74). Examples where songlines contain strong references to Sea Country are more common in Pacific Islander and Torres Strait Islander communities, who often refer to seascapes and skylines in their songlines in order to communicate sacred knowledge that assists in safe navigation of the ocean (Neale and Kelly, 2020:83-84).

The routes of any songlines in the EMBA have not been provided by Traditional Custodians through consultation.

4.9.5.2 Creation/dreaming sites, sacred sites and ancestral beings

The only sources located by Woodside with detailed descriptions of the location ancestral beings or creation/dreaming/sacred sites placed these on land or within inland water sources such as rivers or pools. However, some ancestral beings are noted to live within or originate from the sea generally, and some creation stories talk to the creation of features from or in the sea. Additionally, every place on shore or at sea must be assumed to have been created on some level in First Nations cosmology.

4.9.5.3 Cultural obligations to care for Country

Caring for Country collectively refers to the cultural obligations of individuals and groups, as well as rituals and ceremonies required for the physical and spiritual health of the environment. In the literature reviewed by Woodside, caring for Country was noted to include, but is not limited to, maintenance of the physical environment and ecosystem. It may also have cultural, spiritual and ritual dimensions such as caring for ancestral beings or ensuring cultural safety. Thalu are places where increase ceremonies are performed to enhance or maintain populations of plants, animals or phenomena. All mentions of active ceremonial sites were confined to onshore locations, though the values may extend offshore where, for example, a thalu relates to marine species populations.

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4.9.5.4 Knowledge of Country/customary law and transfer of knowledge

Knowledge of and familiarity with the features of Sea Country is itself a value. The inherent potential for restricted or secret knowledge makes this difficult to assess even through consultation with Traditional Custodians. However, aspects such as limitations on access to sites or disruption/relocation of First Nations communities may have implications for the preservation of First Nations knowledge. Further, connection to Country may be damaged where people are displaced or disrupted (e.g. during colonisation) or where there is a loss of technical skills or environmental knowledge (McDonald and Phillips, 2021).

Transfer of knowledge includes continuing traditional practices to pass on practical skills. This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing a group's intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2003).

4.9.5.5 Connection to Country

Connection to Country describes the multi-faceted relationship between First nations people and the landscape, which is envisioned as having personhood and spirit. It is also an aspect of personal identity for many First nations people. In the case of Sea Country this can mean identifying as a Saltwater person, where "essence of being a 'Saltwater' person is ontological… it is about how people relate spiritually to the sea and engage with spiritual forces that created it, the marine flora and fauna and people" (McDonald and Phillips, 2021).

4.9.5.6 Access to Country

Access to Country, including Sea Country, is necessary for the continuation of other values including caring for Country and the transfer of traditional knowledge. Being on Country can be an important way of expressing or maintaining connection to Country (Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet n.d.). Access is also a value in its own right, as a continuation of traditional Sea Country access and use.

4.9.5.7 Restriction on access to Country

Some areas of Sea Country identified through the literature review include areas that should not be accessed, or are otherwise subject to access restrictions including requiring ceremonies or being accessed only by people of the correct gender. Failure to comply with these obligations may result in risks to cultural or spiritual safety for those individuals or for Traditional Custodians.

4.9.5.8 Kinship systems and totemic species

Individuals may have kinship to specific species (Smyth, 2008; Juluwarlu, 2004) or a responsibility to care for species (Muller, 2008). Kinship arises from totemic associations within First Nations "skin group" systems. It is forbidden for an individual to kill or eat a species who is from the same "skin group" (Juluwarlu, 2004). They may also have certain obligations linked to the discussion of caring for Country below. It is assumed that marine species may have kinship/totemic relationships to Traditional Custodians, but it is understood that these relationships do not prohibit people outside of that "skin group" from hunting or eating that same species (Juluwarlu, 2004).

4.9.5.9 Resource collection

A number of marine species are identified through consultation and literature as important resources, particularly as food sources. In addition to their immediate value as sustenance, the gathering and preparation of these resources are informed by cultural knowledge, and an inability to use these resources may result in a loss of ability to transfer that knowledge to future generations.

4.9.6 Further context: marine ecosystems and species

4.9.6.1 Marine mammals

Whales, and in particular humpback whales, have been identified through consultation with First Nations people as culturally important species, with totemic importance including their populations, biodiversity, and migration patterns. Cultural ceremonies associated with communicating with dolphins have also been raised by MAC through consultation.

Whale symbology expressed through stories, music, and dance can reflect a group's connections with the sea, as well as marine fauna, which then comprise a group's cultural values (Ardler, 2023; Bursill et al.,

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2007; Cressey, 1998). Whales also speak to a broader connection that exists between First Nation people and their surrounding environment. Beyond mythology and symbolism, whales can be connected with various economic and social functions associated with everyday life. Cultural knowledge of whales, whale migration, behaviour and the related marine environment may all be important in ensuring the continuation of these socio-economic functions and other related activities that remain valuable to First Nations people (Fijn, 2021:47).

Details pertaining to whales, dugongs and dolphins, their distribution, migration patterns and populations are described in Section 4.6.3, with further details in the Master Existing Environment.

4.9.6.2 Marine reptiles

Turtles and sea snakes have been identified through consultation with First Nations people as culturally important species, with turtles identified as a resource. First Nations people that identify marine reptiles as species of totemic importance or integral to songlines may place high cultural value on their protection. No marine reptiles related songlines have been identified as per Section 4.9.5.1 that have the potential to interact with the Operational Areas or EMBA. Note the only songline related to marine reptiles (turtles) was shared by MAC, and was geographically restricted from Fortescue to Withnell Bay, in Mermaid Sound (MAC, 2021).

Turtle symbology expressed through stories, music, and dance can reflect an individual or group's connections with the sea, as well as marine fauna, and comprise First Nations' cultural values (Ardler, 2023; Bursill et al., 2007). Beyond mythology and symbolism, turtles can be connected with various economic and social functions associated with everyday life including hunting and settlement location. Turtles speak to a broader connection that exists between First Nation people and their surrounding environment, including cultural values associated with food security (Delisle et al., 2018:250).

Cultural knowledge of turtles at a population level (turtle migration, behaviour and the related marine environment) may all be important in ensuring the continuation of cultural functions and activities that remain valuable to First Nations people (Fijn, 2021:47; Delisle et al., 2018). Details pertaining to marine reptiles, their distribution, and populations are described in Section 4.6.2, with further details in the Master Existing Environment.

4.9.6.3 Fish

Fish have been identified through consultation with First Nations people as a culturally important species and a resource.

First Nations may identify cultural values associated with fish species as important to maintaining both tangible (physical cultural sites) and intangible (cultural knowledge) cultural heritage. Tangible cultural heritage associated with fish can include important cultural sites such as midden sites, fish traps and thalu sites. Traditional fish traps require traditional knowledge of the surrounding environment and may involve specialised techniques which have been developed in adaptation to location conditions over time (Fijn, 2021:63).

Intangible cultural heritage associated with fish include songlines, dreaming, art, song and dance. Cultural values relating to fish, and other marine fauna, can collectively capture 'Sea Country' which refers to a seascape that Traditional Custodians view, interact with or hold knowledge of. As a result, fish may be culturally value in relationship with broader marine environmental values that are of cultural importance to First Nations people (Smyth, 2007).

Details pertaining to fish, sharks and rays are described in Section 4.6.1, with further details in the Master Existing Environment.

4.9.6.4 Natural environment interests

First Nations people have advised through consultation that they have a general interest in environmental management and ecosystem health, including understanding changes in water quality as a result of the GPGT Survey Program and potential resultant effects on marine species and benthic communities in the Operational Areas and EMBA. This includes marine mammals, marine reptiles, fish, seabirds, plankton and subtidal soft bottom communities, which are described in context of their distribution and populations in the Master Existing Environment.

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4.9.7 Historic sites of significance

There are no known sites of historic heritage of significance within the Operational Areas. Section 11 of the Master Existing Environment describes cultural heritage sites within the EMBA.

4.9.8 Underwater heritage

A search of the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database, which records all known Maritime Cultural Heritage (shipwrecks, aircraft, relics and other UCH) in Australian waters does not contain records of sites within the Operational Areas; however, a number of sites (shipwrecks) exist within the EMBA. Table 4-22 lists sites within 50 km of the Operational Areas.

Table 4-22: Underwater heritage sites located within the EMBA and proximity to Operational Areas

Vessel name	Year wrecked	Wreck location	Latitude (D.MM °S)	Longitude (D.MM °E)	Distance and direction from Operational Area (km)
Parks Lugger		Hermite Island. Montebello Islands	20°28.63'S	115°31.71'E	27.31 km from Operational Area A
Vianen	1628	Barrow Island Area	20°0.00'S	115°10.00'E	28.31 km from Operational Area A
Wild Wave (China)	1873	Montebello Islands	20°0.00'S	115°10.00'E	28.31 km from Operational Area A
Marietta	1905	Barrow Island	20°0.00'S	115°10.00'E	28.31 km from Operational Area A
Tanami		Trial Rocks	20°17.00'S	115°22.00'E	26.78 km from Operational Area A
Trial	1622	Trial Rocks	20°17.16'S	115°22.51'E	26.83 km from Operational Area A
Curlew	1911	At Onslow, Monte Bellos Group	20°0.00'S	115°10.00'E	28.31 km from Operational Area A
McCormack	1989	Northeast tip of Eaglehawk Island west of Dampier	20°8.20'S	115°57.20'E	28.46 km from Operational Area A
McDermott Derrick Barge No 20	1989	Northeast tip of Eaglehawk Island, Dampier Archipelago	20°8.20'S	115°57.20'E	28.46 km from Operational Area A
Plym HMS	1952	NA*	20°24.21'S	115°33.95'E	39.1 km from Operational Area A
Tropic Queen	1975	NA*	20°26.00'S	115°30.05'E	42.42 km from Operational Area A

** NA: Not Applicable*

4.9.9 World, national and Commonwealth heritage listed places

No listed heritage places overlap the Operational Areas. World, national and Commonwealth heritage places within the EMBA are identified in Table 4-23.

Section 11.2 of the Master Existing Environment describes the values and sensitivities of these places.

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Table 4-23: World, national and Commonwealth heritage listed places within the EMBA

Listed Place	Distance and direction from Closest Operational Area to listed place (km)
World Heritage Places	
Ningaloo Coast	355 km southwest Operational Area A
Murujuga Cultural Landscape	90 km southeast Operational Area C
National Heritage Places	
Ningaloo Coast	355 km southwest Operational Area A
Commonwealth Heritage Places	
Ningaloo Marine Area – Commonwealth waters	220 km southwest Operational Area A

4.10 Socio-economic environment

4.10.1 Commercial fisheries

A number of Commonwealth and State fishery management areas are located within the Operational Areas and EMBA. The Annual Fishery Status Reports published by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) were used to identify if Commonwealth managed fisheries have fished within the Operational Areas and EMBA in the last five years. FishCube data were also requested from the WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) for the most recently available five-year period of fishery catch and effort data (2018 to 2022) to analyse the potential for interaction with State managed fisheries within the Operational Areas and EMBA (DPIRD, 2022). Data was reviewed from the last five years as a subset of past fishing effort. This was deemed an appropriate period to represent potential future fishing effort over the lifecycle of this EP (four years). In addition, any impacts to fish are expected to be temporary in nature (See Sections 6.5 and 6.6) and therefore not extending beyond the life of the EP. This information was used to determine relevant fisheries for consultation who may be impacted by the GPGT Survey Program. Table 4-24 provides an assessment of the potential interaction and the Master Existing Environment provide further detail on the fisheries that have been identified through desk-based assessment and consultation (Section 5). Table 4-24 and Figure 4-14 shows fisheries identified as having a potential interaction with the GPGT Survey Program.

Table 4-24: Commonwealth and State commercial fisheries overlapping the Operational Areas

Fishery	Potential for interaction		
	Operational Areas[5]	EMBA[4]	Description
Commonwealth managed fisheries			
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	×	×	This fishery management area overlaps with the Operational Areas and EMBA. The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery spans the Australian Fishing Zone, however since 1992, the majority of Australian catch has concentrated in south-eastern Australia. (Patterson et al., 2022). Fishing mainly occurs in the Great Australian Bight during summer months, and off the New South Wales coastline during winter months (AFMA, 2020). The fishery has not been active in the Operational Areas or EMBA within the last five years (ABARES, 2022). Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery and the GPGT Survey Program given the current distribution of fishing effort.

[5] Green highlight in these columns denotes overlap between the Operational Areas with the fishery management area. Ticks or crosses indicate the potential for interaction.

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Fishery	Potential for interaction		
	Operational Areas[5]	EMBA[4]	Description
Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery	×	×	This fishery management area overlaps the Operational Areas and EMBA however, this fishery is not currently active and no fishing has occurred since 2009 (Patterson et al., 2022). Therefore, Woodside considers there is no potential for interaction with this fishery at present.
Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery	×	×	While this fishery management area overlaps the Operational Areas and EMBA, fishing effort in the last five years has been concentrated in southwest WA (typically as far north as Carnarvon) and occasionally off South Australia. Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery given the current distribution of fishing effort.
North West Slope Trawl Fishery	×	✓	The North West Slope Trawl Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA. Between one to six vessels have been active in the fishery since 2005. Fishery Status Reports indicate most recent activity inside the EMBA occurred in the 2021 to 2022 season (Patterson et al., 2022). There has been fishing effort reported within the Operational Areas in the last five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers it a possibility that interactions with the fishery may occur in the Operational Areas and the EMBA.
Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery	×	✓	The Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA. Fishery Status Reports indicate most recent activity overlapping the EMBA occurred in the 2021 to 2022 season (Patterson et al., 2022). There has been no fishing effort reported within the Operational Areas in the last five years. Woodside considers it a possibility that interactions with the fishery may occur in the EMBA.
State managed fisheries			
Mackerel Managed Fishery	✓	✓	The Mackerel Managed Fishery has been active within the Operational Areas in the last five years. Given the Operational Areas overlap this fisheries management area (specifically, the Pilbara management area – Area 2) and as fishing effort has been reported in the Catch and Effort System (CAES) blocks overlapping the Operational Areas in the last five years, it is considered that there is the potential for interaction with this fishery.
Pilbara Line Fishery *Part of the Demersal Scalefish Fishery (includes trawl, trap and line fisheries)*	✓	✓	The Operational Areas overlap this fishery management area. The Pilbara Line Fishery licensees are permitted to operate anywhere within Pilbara waters (Newman et al., 2017). Fishing effort has been reported in the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Areas in the last five years. Therefore, it is considered there is potential for interaction with this fishery.
Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery *Part of the Demersal Scalefish Fishery (includes trawl, trap and line fisheries)*	✓	✓	The Operational Areas overlaps active areas of this fishery management area. Fishing effort is typically focused in waters less than 50 m; however, through consultation fishers have reported setting traps in waters greater than 50 m deep. Additionally, fishing effort has been reported in the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Areas in the last five years. Therefore, it is considered there is potential for interaction with this fishery.

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Fishery	Potential for interaction		
	Operational Areas[5]	EMBA[4]	Description
Pilbara Trawl (Interim) Managed Fishery *Part of the Demersal Scalefish Fishery (includes trawl, trap and line fisheries)*	✓	✓	The Operational Areas overlaps active areas of this fishery management area. Fishing effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Areas in the last five years. Therefore, it is considered that there is potential for interaction with this fishery.
Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery	✓	✓	The Operational Areas overlaps this fishery management area. Fishing effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Area A in the last five years Therefore it is considered that there is potential for interaction with this fishery.
Marine Aquarium Managed Fishery	✓	✓	The Marine Aquarium Managed Fishery overlaps the Operational Areas. This fishery is typically active within waters less than 30 m deep. However, there was fishing effort recorded in the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Area A in the last five years. Therefore, it is considered it is considered that there is potential for interaction with this fishery.
Western Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery	×	✓	The Western Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery management area overlaps the Operational Areas. Fishing effort also typically occurs in water depths of less than 30 m. The fishery is permitted to operate throughout all WA waters, and the target species typically inhabit nearshore waters. Fishing effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA only in the last five years. Therefore, it is considered that there is potential for interaction with this fishery in the EMBA only.
West Australian Abalone Fishery	×	×	While the Operational Areas are overlapped by this fishery management area, no commercial fishing has occurred north of Moore River since 2011 to 2012. As there was no fishing effort reported within the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Areas or EMBA in the last five years, no interaction with this fishery is anticipated.
Specimen Shell Managed Fishery	×	✓	The Operational Areas overlap this fishery management area however shells are typically collected in waters less than 30 m deep. Fishing effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA only in the last five years. Therefore, it is considered that there is potential for interaction with this fishery in the EMBA only.
Nickol Bay Prawn Fishery	×	✓	The Operational Areas overlap this fishery management area. Fishery effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA only in the last five years. Therefore, it is considered that there is potential for interaction with this fishery in the EMBA only.
Tour Operator	×	✓	The Operational Areas overlap this fishery management area. Fishery effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA only in the last five years. Therefore, it is considered that there is potential for interaction with this fishery in the EMBA only.

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Fishery	Potential for interaction		
	Operational Areas[5]	EMBA[4]	Description
South-west Coast Salmon Managed Fishery	×	×	The South West Coast Salmon Managed Fishery management area overlaps the Operational Areas. As no fishing occurs north of the Perth metropolitan area, no interaction with this fishery is anticipated.
West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery	×	✓	The West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery is permitted to fish in waters deeper than the 150 m isobath overlapping the Operational Areas. However, no fishing effort was recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Areas and as fishing effort is concentrated in water depths of 500 to 800 m (significantly deeper than the Operational Areas). Fishing effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA only in the last five years. Therefore, it is considered that there is potential for interaction with this fishery in the EMBA only.
Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery	×	✓	This fishery area overlaps the Operational Areas; however, fishing is limited to inshore coastal waters (particularly within Nickol Bay) and no fishing effort has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Areas in the last five years. Fishing effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA only in the last five years. Therefore, it is considered that there is potential for interaction with this fishery in the EMBA only.
Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery	×	×	This fishery management area overlaps the Operational Areas however fishing effort is limited to 35 m depth. No fishing effort has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Areas in the last five years. No interaction with this fishery is therefore anticipated.
WA North Coast Shark Fishery	×	×	This fishery management area overlaps the Operational Areas. However, fishing activity has not been reported by this fishery since the 2008 to 2009 fishing season (Patterson et al., 2021). Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be no interaction with this fishery.

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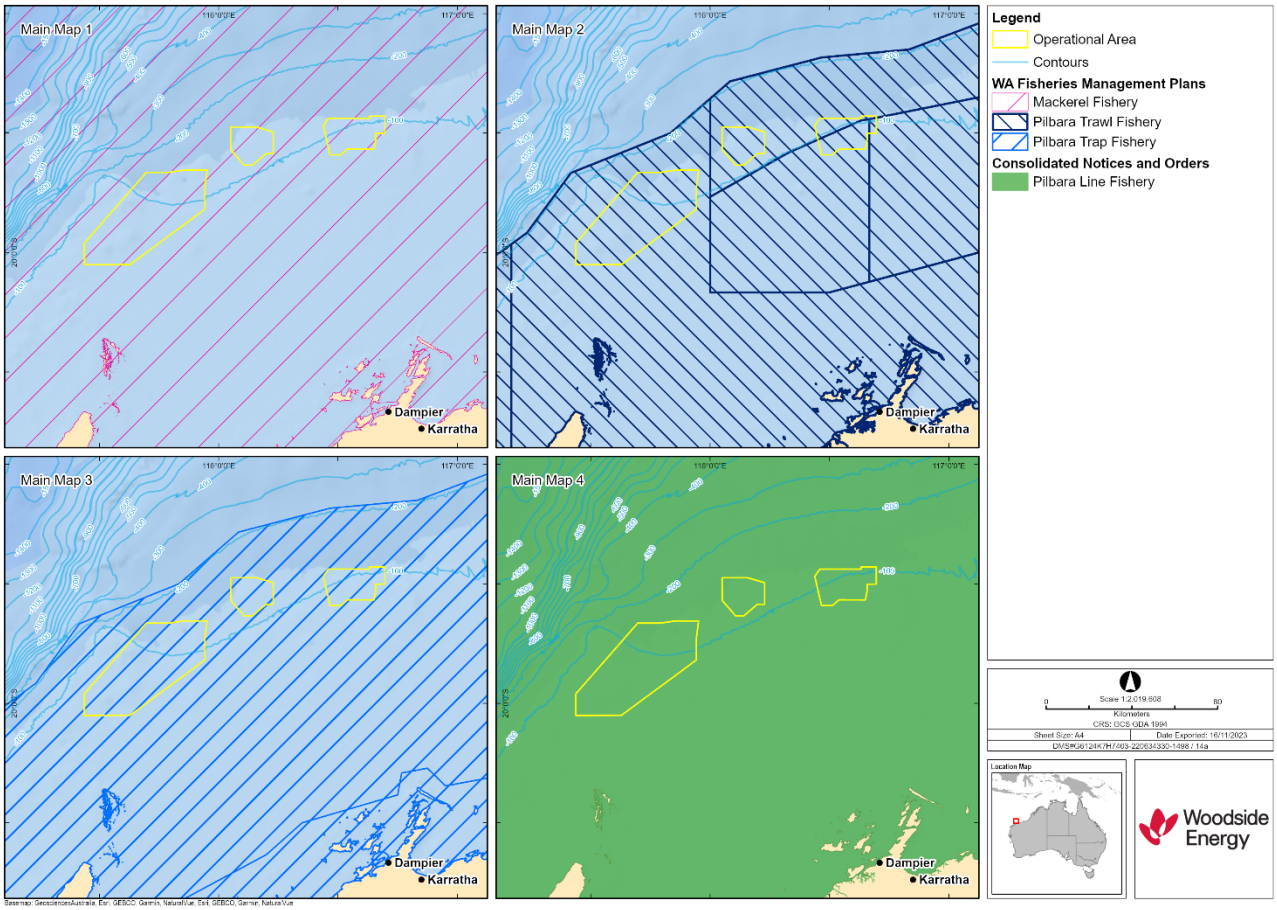


Figure 4-14: State commercial fisheries overlapping the Operational Areas with a potential for interaction with the GPGT Survey Program

Additional fisheries overlapping the EMBA include the:

- Commonwealth-managed fisheries:
  - North-west Slope Trawl Fishery
  - Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery
- State-managed fisheries:
  - Western Australia Sea Cucumber Fishery
  - Specimen Shell Managed Fishery
  - Nikol Bay Prawn Fishery
  - Tour Operators
  - West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery
  - Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery.

4.10.2 Traditional fisheries

There are no traditional or customary fisheries within the Operational Areas, as these are typically restricted to shallow coastal waters and/or areas with structures such as reefs. However, it is recognised that Barrow Island and the Montebello Islands have a known history of fishing when areas were occupied (as from historical records) (CALM, 2005; DEC, 2007).

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4.10.3 Tourism and recreation

No tourist activities take place specifically within the Operational Areas. However, growth and the potential for further expansion in tourism and recreational activities is recognised for the Pilbara and Gascoyne regions, with the development of regional centres and a workforce associated with the resources sector (SGS Economics and Planning, 2012). Tourism is one of the major industries of the Gascoyne region and contributes significantly to the local economy in terms of both income and employment.

The main marine nature-based tourist activities are concentrated around and within the Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Property (approximately 212 km south-west of Operational Area A). Activities undertaken include recreational fishing, snorkelling and scuba diving and wildlife watching and encounters (including whale sharks, manta rays, humpback whales and turtles) (Catlin et al., 2010)..The Montebello Islands (34 km from Operational Area A) are the closest location for tourism with some charter boat operators taking visitors to these islands (DEC, 2007). Recreational fishing in the Pilbara and Gascoyne regions is mainly concentrated around coastal waters and islands and has grown considerably with the expanding regional centres, seasonal tourism and increasing residential and fly in/fly out work force, particularly in the Pilbara region (Fletcher et al., 2017). Some recreational fishing has historically taken place at Rankin Bank (which overlaps Operational Area A) and the Glomar Shoal (approximately 68 km from Operational Area A overlapping with Operational Area C). However, due to the distance from access nodes, such as Dampier and Onslow (approximately 121 km and 186 km from the Operational Areas at the closest point respectively) recreational fishing effort is expected to be restricted to relatively large vessels and hence is considered to be low.

4.10.4 Commercial shipping

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) has established a network of marine fairways to reduce the risk of vessel collisions with offshore infrastructure. One of these fairways intersects with Operational Area A (Figure 4-15). Vessel tracking data shows shipping activity has potential to occur in all Operational Areas.

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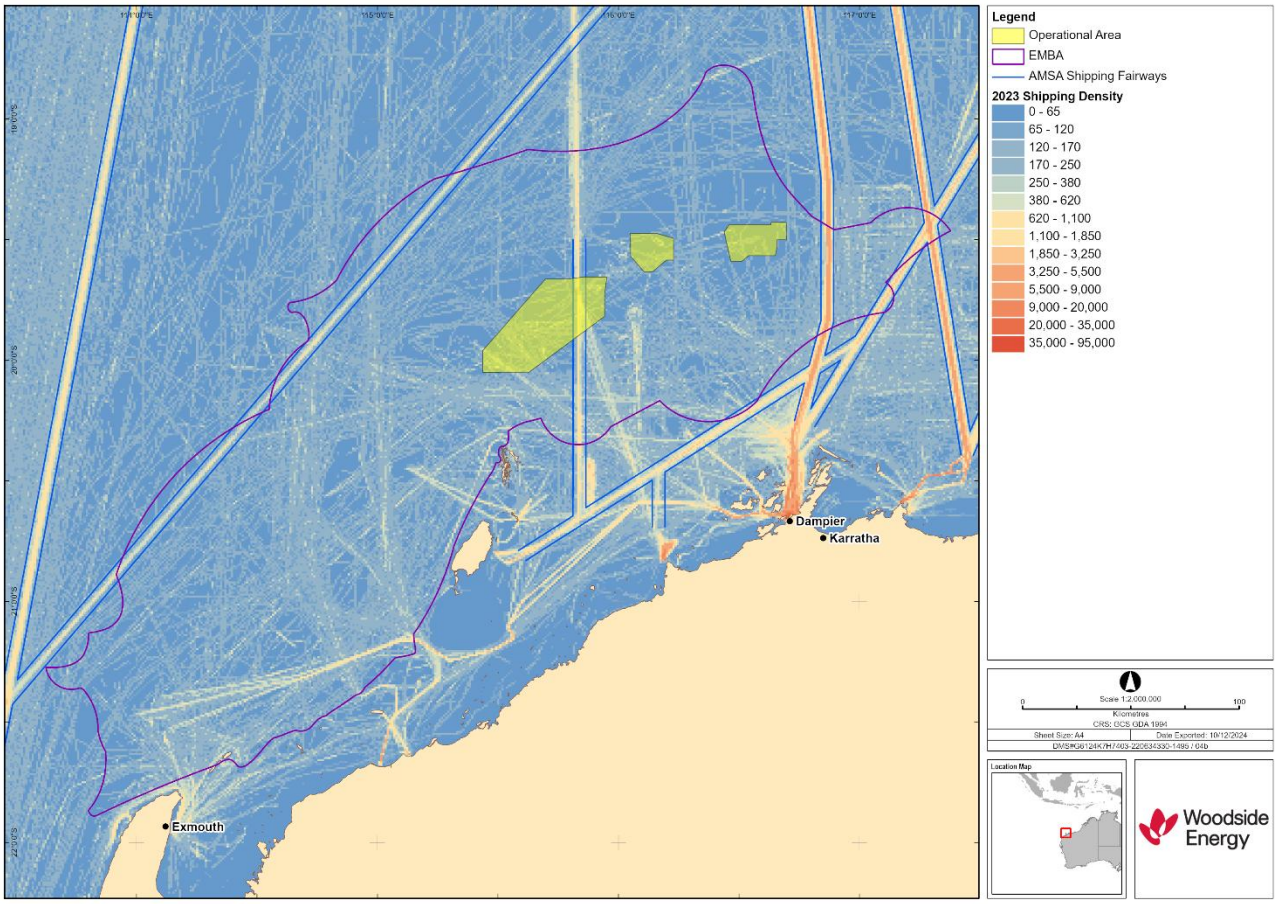


Figure 4-15: Vessel density map for the Operational Areas and EMBA, derived from Australian Maritime Safety Authority satellite tracking system data

4.10.5 Oil and gas

Table 4-25 identifies other oil and gas facilities located within 50 km of the Operational Areas, shown in Figure 4-16. Section 11.9 of the Master Existing Environment describes current oil and gas development within the EMBA.

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Table 4-25: Other oil and gas facilities located within 50 km of the Operational Areas

Facility name and operator	Distance and direction from closest Operational Area (km)
Angel Platform	Within Operational Area C
Okha Floating Production, Storage and Offloading Facility	West of Operational Area C – 2.1 km East of Operational Area B – 23 km
North Rankin Complex	Within Operational Area B
Goodwyn Platform	Northeast of Operational Area A – ~0.3 km Southwest of Operational Area B – 16 km
Pluto Platform	West of Operational Area A – 7 km
Various production gas flowlines	Within or in close proximity to Operational Areas
Wheatstone Platform	West of Operational Area A – 6.5 km
Modec Venture 11 Floating Production, Storage and Offloading Facility	North of Operational Area C – ~18 km
Reindeer Platform	East of Operational Area A – ~44 km
John Brookes Platform	Southeast of Operational Area A – ~55 km
Wonnich Platform	Southeast of Operational Area A – ~50 km
Campbell Platform	South of Operational Area A – ~42 km

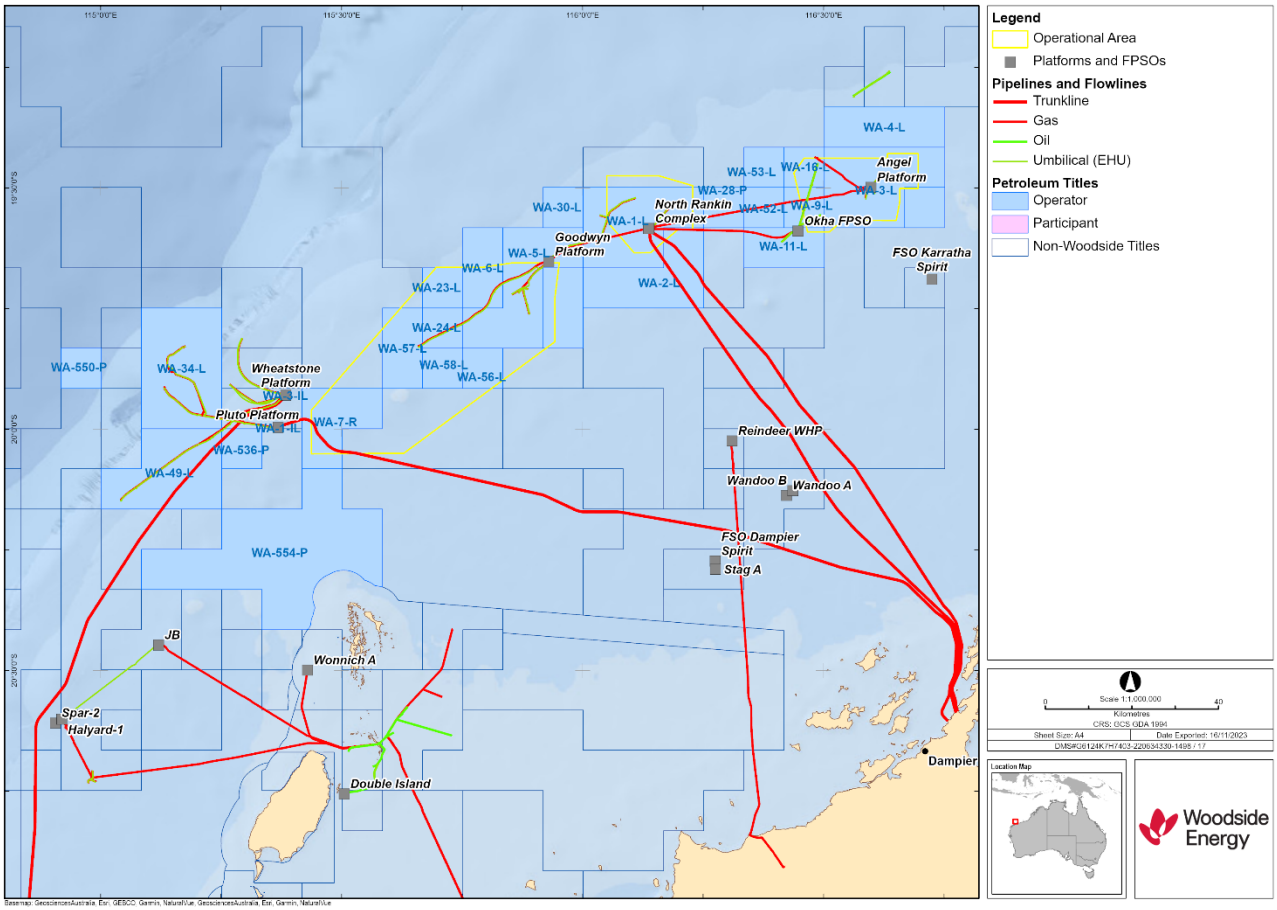


Figure 4-16: Oil and gas Infrastructure in proximity to the Operational Areas

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4.10.6 Submarine communications infrastructure

The GPGT Survey Program is located in a region with submarine communications infrastructure. The submarine communications infrastructure located within 100 km of the GPGT Survey Program is listed in Table 4-26.

Table 4-26: Communications infrastructure located within 100 km of the Operational Areas

Communications infrastructure (submarine cables)	Operational Area	Distance and direction from Operational Areas to facility
Woodside Fibre Optic Cable Route	A	~2.7 km south from the Operational Area
	B	Overlaps
	C	~47 km southwest from the Operational Area
Scarborough Fibre Optic Cable	A	~22 km north from the Operational Area
	B	~10 km north from the Operational Area
	C	~20 km north from the Operational Area
Chevron Fibre Optic Cable Route	A	Intersects Operational Area in two places
	B	~61 km southwest from the Operational Area
	C	~94 km southwest from the Operational Area

Source: Submarine cable locations sourced from Vocus and Telstra.

4.10.7 Defence

No defence areas overlap the Operational Areas. Defence areas overlapping the EMBA are presented in Figure 4-17.

There are designated defence practice areas in the offshore marine waters off Ningaloo and the North West Cape in the EMBA. The closest site where unexploded ordinance is known to occur is 24 km west of Operational Area A in depths of about 50 m.

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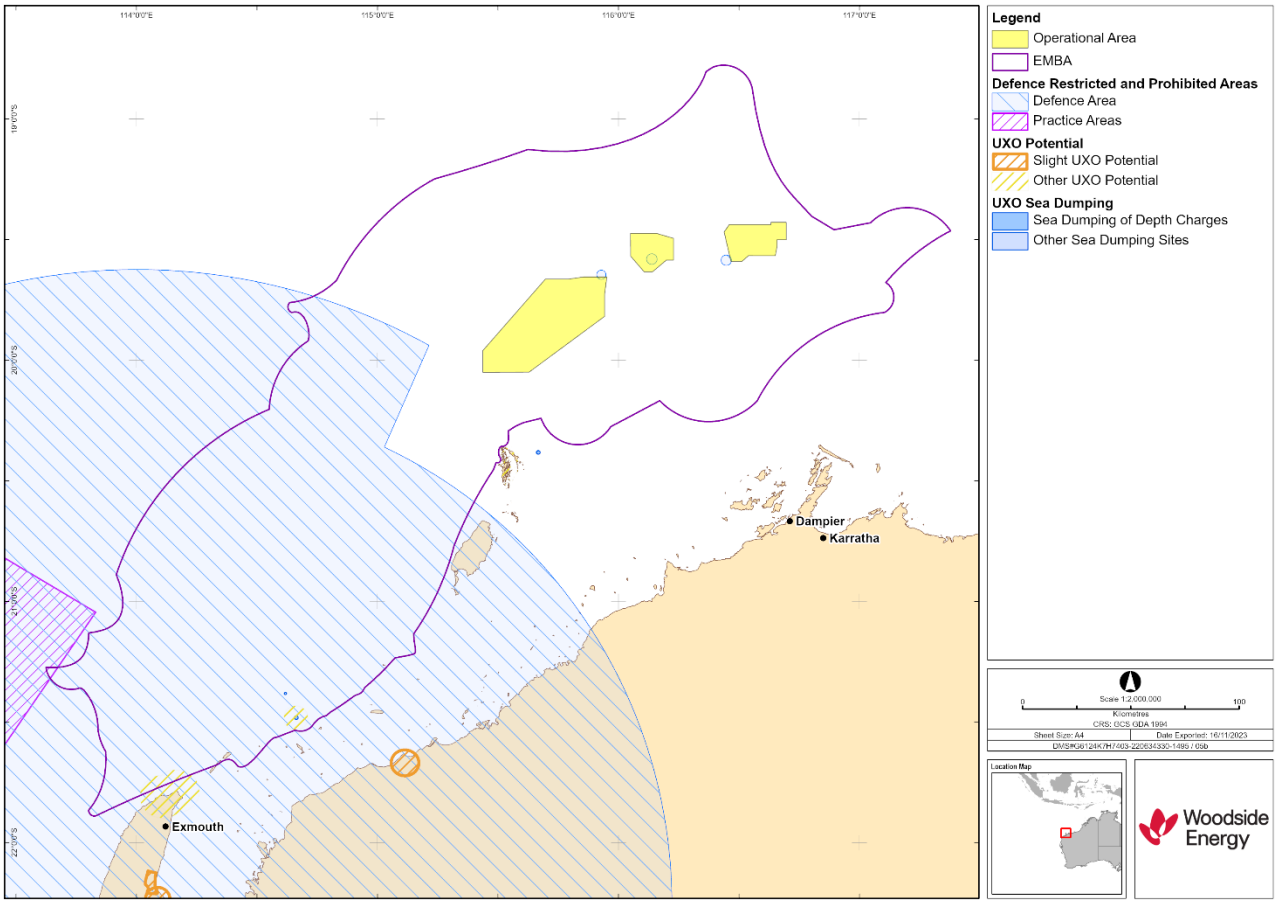


Figure 4-17: Defence areas within the Operational Areas and EMBA

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5. CONSULTATION

5.1 Summary

Woodside consults relevant persons in the course of preparing an EP in accordance with Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations. (In this section, references to 'regulations' are to the Environment Regulations, unless otherwise stated).

The consultation process is designed to identify relevant persons and provide them with sufficient information and a reasonable period to allow them to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the proposed activity on their functions, interests or activities. This enables Woodside to assess the merits of objections or claims about the adverse impact of each activity to which the EP relates that are received from relevant persons and for Woodside to adopt appropriate measures (if any) in response to those objections or claims so that the activity is carried out in a manner by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to ALARP and will be of an acceptable level.

Consultation is informed by both the Environment Regulations and the findings of relevant Courts, including the Full Federal Court in the Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 (Tipakalippa Appeal) (see Sections 5.2 and 5.5.1) and Munkara v Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd (No 3) [2024] FCA 9 (Munkara Case).

For this EP, Woodside has considered both the Operational Areas and the broader EMBA in undertaking consultation (see further discussion in Section 5.2). The broadest extent of the EMBA has been determined by reference to the highly unlikely event of a hydrocarbon release resulting from activities in the Operational Areas (see Section 4).

Woodside's consultation methodology is divided into two parts:

- The first part (Sections 5.2 to 5.5) provides an overview of Woodside's consultation methodology for its EPs, including how we apply Regulation 25(1) to identify relevant persons
- The second part (Sections 5.6 and 5.7) details Woodside's approach to accepting feedback and assessment of the merits of each objection or claim about the adverse impact of each activity to which the EP relates, and engaging in ongoing consultation for this EP.

Woodside's consultation record is in **Error! Reference source not found.** and includes a summary of:

- assessment and identification of relevant persons
- consultation information provided to relevant persons, feedback received, Woodside's assessment of the merits of objections or claims and Woodside's response to relevant persons and other stakeholders Woodside chose to consult
- engagement with persons or organisations that Woodside chose to contact who are 'not relevant' persons for the purposes of Regulation 25(1) (see Section 5.3.7)
- opportunities provided to persons or organisations to participate in consultation.

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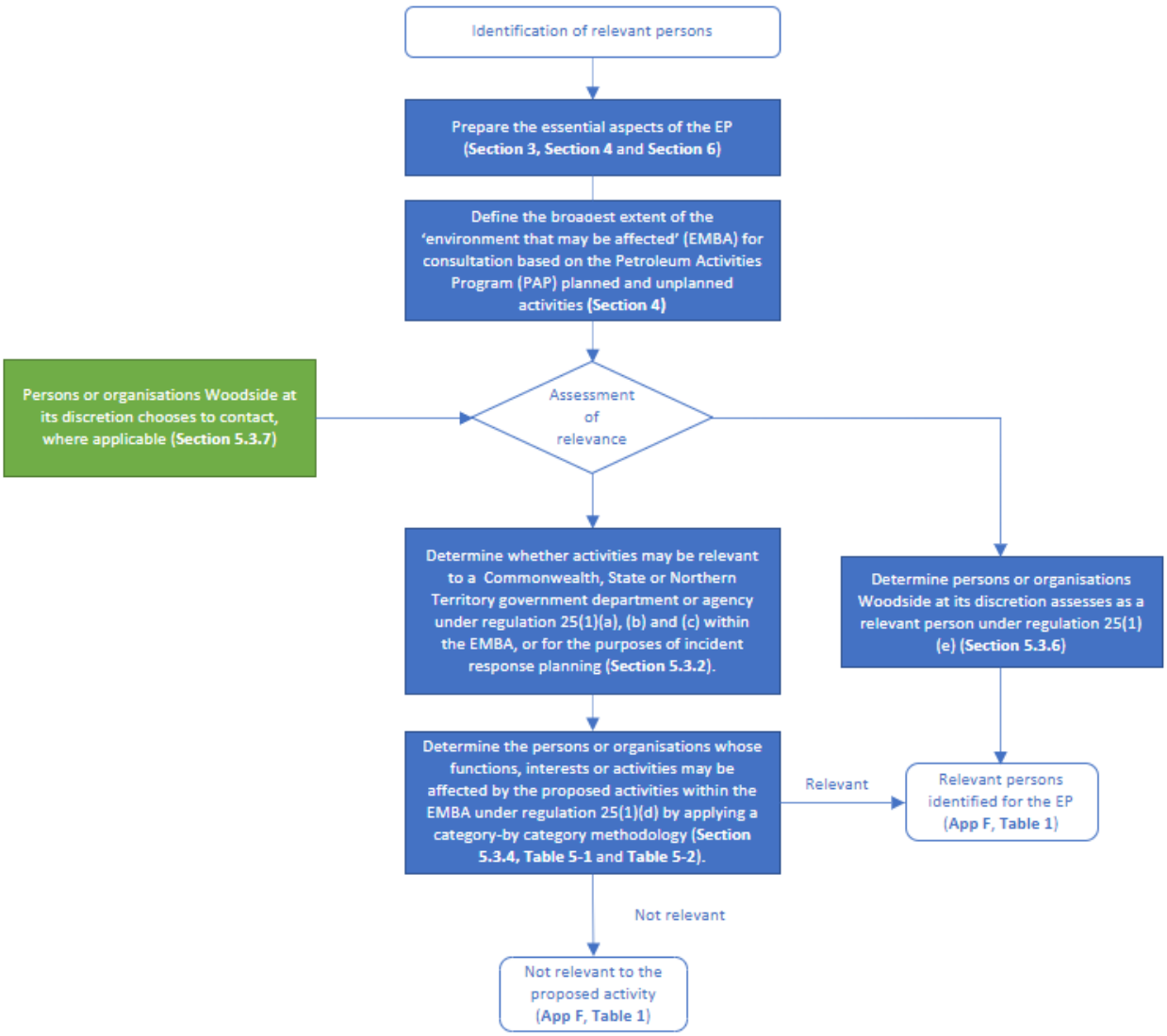


Figure 5-1: Overview of Woodside's methodology to identify relevant persons

5.2 Consultation – general context

Woodside has a portfolio of quality oil and gas assets and more than 40 years of operating experience. We have a strong history of working with local communities, the relevant regulators and a broad range of persons and organisations, to better understand the potential risks and impacts associated with our proposed activities and to develop appropriate measures to manage them.

The length of time that we have operated in Commonwealth and State waters, and the history of continued engagement with a wide range of persons and organisations, enables Woodside to develop an extensive consultation list to inform its consultation process. This consultation list is not used as a definitive list of persons to consult but, rather, assists Woodside as an input to its understanding of relevant persons with whom to consult on a GPGT Survey Program. The information in the consultation list has been captured from years of experience: it contains insights relating to the type of information particular persons or organisations want to receive during consultation, the appropriate method of consultation for relevant persons and includes appropriate contact details, which are reviewed and updated periodically.

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Woodside acknowledges NOPSEMA's GL2086 – Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan guideline (May 2023) as well as judicial guidance in the Tipakalippa Appeal on the intent of consultation, as follows:

- At paragraph 54 of the appeal decision: … provide a basis for NOPSEMA's considerations of the measures, if any, that a titleholder proposes to take or has taken to lessen or avoid the deleterious effect of its proposed activity on the environment, as expansively defined.
- At paragraph 89 of the appeal decision: …its purpose is to ensure that the titleholder has ascertained, understood and addressed all the environmental impacts and risks that might arise from its proposed activity. Consultation facilitates this outcome because it gives the titleholder an opportunity to receive information that it might not otherwise have received from others affected by its proposed activity. Consultation enables the titleholder to better understand how others with an objective stake in the environment in which it proposes to pursue the activity perceive those environmental impacts and risks. As the Regulations expressly contemplate, it enables the titleholder to refine or change the measures it proposes to address those impacts and risks by taking into account the information acquired through the consultations. Objectively, the scheme intends that this is likely to improve the minimisation of environmental impacts and risks from the activity.

The Tipakalippa Appeal and Munkara Case have also been further considered in the context of specific methods for consultation with First Nations relevant persons (Section 5.5.1).

To undertake consultation, Woodside has developed a methodology for identifying relevant persons in accordance with Regulation 25(1) (Section 5.3). This methodology is consistent with NOPSEMA's Guideline and demonstrates that, to meet the requirements of Regulation 34 (criteria for EP acceptance) when preparing the EP, Woodside understands:

- our planned activities in the Operational Areas, being the area in which our planned activities are proposed to occur (see Section 3.4)
- the geographical extent to which the environment may be affected by risks and impacts from our activities (unplanned) (identified in Section 4.3 and assessed in Section 6.8).

Woodside has undertaken consultation in the course of preparing this EP in compliance with Regulation 25, which requires a titleholder to:

- consult with each of the following (a relevant person) in the course of preparing an EP:
  - each Commonwealth, State or Northern Territory agency or authority to which the activities to be carried out under the EP may be relevant
  - if the plan relates to activities in the offshore area of a State – the Department of the responsible State Minister
  - if the plan relates to activities in the Principal Northern Territory offshore area – the Department of the responsible Northern Territory Minister
  - a person or organisation whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the EP
  - any other person or organisation that the titleholder considers relevant (Regulation 25(1))
- give each relevant person sufficient information to allow the relevant person to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interests or activities (Regulation 25(2))
- allow a relevant person a reasonable period for the consultation (Regulation 25(3))
- tell each relevant person that the titleholder consults with, that the relevant person may request that particular information it provides in the consultation not be published and any information subject to such a request is not to be published (Regulation 25(4)).

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Further, Woodside seeks to carry out consultation in a manner that:

- is consistent with the principles of ESD set out in section 3A of the EPBC Act – see Section 2
- is intended to reduce the environmental impacts and risks from the activity to ALARP and an acceptable level (Regulation 4)
- is intended to minimise harm to the relevant person and the environment from the proposed petroleum activities and to enable Woodside to consider measures that may be taken to mitigate the potential adverse environmental impacts from the petroleum activity
- is collaborative. Woodside respects that, for a relevant person, consultation is voluntary. Where the relevant person seeks to engage, Woodside engages with the relevant person with the aim of seeking genuine and meaningful two-way dialogue provides opportunities for relevant persons to provide feedback throughout the life of the EP through its ongoing consultation process (refer to Section 5.7 and Section 7.10.2.1).

An overview of Woodside's consultation approach is outlined at Figure 5-2.

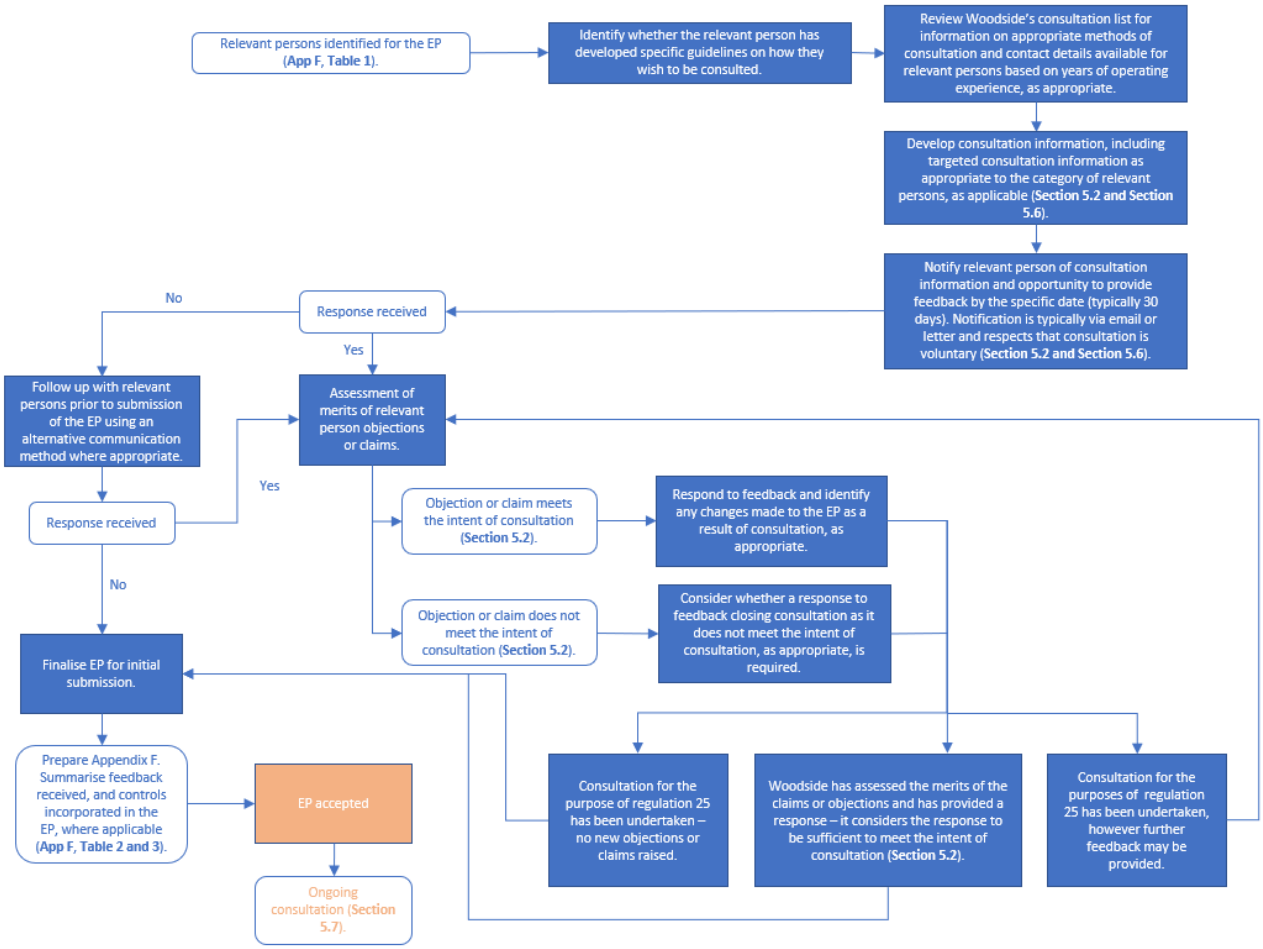


Figure 5-2: Overview of Woodside's consultation approach

The methodology for consultation for this activity has been informed by various guidelines and relevant information for consultation on planned activities, including:

Federal Court:

- Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193
- Munkara v Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd (No 3) [2024] FCA 9

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NOPSEMA:

- GL2086 – Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan – May 2024
- GN1847 – Responding to public comment on environment plans – January 2024
- GN1344 – Environment plan content requirements – September 2020
- GL1721 – Environment Plan decision making – January 2024
- GN1488 – Oil pollution risk management – July 2021
- GN1785 – Petroleum activities and Australian Marine Parks – January 2024
- GL1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area – August 2024
- PL9028 Managing gender-restricted information – December 2023
- Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the community

Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (formerly Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety):

- Guideline for the development of Petroleum, Geothermal and Pipeline Environment Plans in Western Australia (November 2024)
- Guideline — Decommissioning of petroleum and geothermal energy property, equipment and infrastructure in Western Australian onshore areas and State coastal waters (March 2024)

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW):

- Sea Countries of the North-West; Literature review on Indigenous connection to and uses of the North West Marine Region

Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA):

- Petroleum industry consultation with the commercial fishing industry

Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF):

- Fisheries and the Environment – *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Act 2006*
- Offshore Installations Biosecurity Guide

WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD):

- Guidance statement for oil and gas industry consultation with the Department of Fisheries

WA Department of Transport (DoT):

- Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note

WA Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC):

- Oil and Gas Consultation Framework

Good practice consultation:

- IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum
- Interim Engaging with First Nations People and Communities on Assessments and Approvals under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*.

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5.3 Identification of relevant persons for consultation

5.3.1 Regulations 25(1)(a), (b) and (c)

The relevant inquiry for determining relevant persons under Regulations 25(1)(a) and (b) is whether the activities to be carried out under the EP may be relevant to one of the government departments or agencies in those regulations. The government departments and agencies relevant to the EP are listed in **Error! R eference source not found.**, Table 1. In accordance with Regulation 25(1)(b), Woodside consults with the Department of the relevant State Minister.

5.3.2 Identification of relevant persons under Regulations 25(1)(a), (b) and (c)

Woodside's methodology for identifying relevant persons under Regulations 25(1)(a), (b) and (c) is as follows:

- Woodside considers the defined responsibilities of each of the departments and agencies to which the activities to be carried out in the EMBA under the EP may be relevant. This list of relevant departments and agencies is formulated by reference to the responsibilities of the government departments, as set out on their websites, in NOPSEMA's *GL1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area guideline* (January 2024), which describes where the Department is a relevant agency under the Environment Regulations, as well as experience and knowledge that Woodside has gained from years of operating. This list is revised from time to time, for example, for the purposes of accommodating government restructures, renaming of departments, shifting portfolios and/or to account for new agencies that might arise.
- Woodside has categorised government department or agency groups as follows:

Government departments/ agencies – marine	Agencies with legislated responsibilities for use of the marine environment.
Government departments/ agencies – environment	Agencies with legislated responsibilities for the protection of the environment.
Government departments/ agencies – industry	The legislated Department of the responsible Commonwealth, State or Northern Territory Minister for Industry.

- Woodside considers each of the responsibilities of the departments and agencies, determining whether those responsibilities overlap with potential risks and impacts specific to the Petroleum Activities Area in the EMBA. The assessment is both activity and location based.
- Woodside acknowledges the roles and responsibilities of government departments and agencies acting on behalf of various industry participants. For example, AMSA – Marine Safety is responsible for the safety of vessels and the seafarers who are operating in the domestic commercial shipping industry; and Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) is responsible for maritime safety and Notices to Mariners. To undertake proposed activities in a manner that prevents a substantially adverse effect on the potential displacement of marine users, Woodside therefore consults AMSA – Marine Safety and AHO on its proposed activities. Woodside considers each of the responsibilities of the departments and agencies and determines those that would either be involved in the incident response itself or in relation to the regulatory or decision-making capacity with respect to planning for the unlikely event of a worst-case hydrocarbon release incident response specific to the Operational Areas. Feedback received, if any, is assessed in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.
- The list of government departments and agencies assessed as relevant is set out in **Error! Reference s ource not found.**, Table 1.
- Feedback received, if any, is assessed in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation and summarised at **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 2 and Table 3 as appropriate to the r elevance assessment.

Woodside does not consult with departments or agencies with interests that do not overlap with risks and impacts specific to the Petroleum Activities Area in the EMBA or would not be involved in incident response planning.

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5.3.3 Regulation 25(1)(d)

To identify a relevant person for the purposes of Regulation 25(1)(d), the meaning of "functions, interests or activities" needs to be understood. In Regulation 25(1)(d), the phrase "functions, interests or activities" should be construed broadly and consistently with the objects of the Environment Regulations (Regulation 3) and the objects of the EPBC Act (section 3A).

In developing its methodology for consultation, Woodside acknowledges that the guidance on the definition of functions, interests and activities is as follows in accordance with NOPSEMA's GL2086 – Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan guideline (May 2023):

Functions	Refers to a power or duty to do something.
Interests	Conforms to the accepted concept of 'interest' in other areas of public administrative law and includes 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.
Activities	Broader than the definition of 'activity' in Regulation 5 of the Environment Regulations and is likely be directed to what the relevant person is already doing.

Woodside's methodology for determining 'relevant persons' for the purpose of Regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations includes consideration of:

- whether a person or organisation has functions interests or activities that overlap with the Operational Areas and EMBA
- whether a person or organisation's functions, interests or activities may be affected by Woodside's proposed planned or unplanned activities.

5.3.4 Identification of relevant persons under Regulation 25(1)(d))

Relevant persons under Regulation 25(1)(d) are defined as a person or organisation whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the EP. In identifying relevant persons, Woodside considers:

- the planned activities to be carried out under this EP (described in Section 3)
- the EMBA by unplanned activities (identified in Section 4 and assessed in Section 6).

To identify relevant persons who fall within Regulation 25(1)(d), Woodside adopts the following methodology, and then undertakes consultation with relevant persons.

As a general proposition, Woodside assesses whether a person or organisation is a relevant person having regard to:

- whether a person or organisation has functions interests or activities that overlap with the Operational Areas or Petroleum Activity Area and EMBA
- whether a person or organisation's functions, interests or activities may be affected by Woodside's proposed planned or unplanned activities to be carried out under the EP.

This assessment will include applying judgement, knowledge and current literature.

Further, to assist in identifying the full range of relevant persons, Woodside considers the impacts and risks associated with its proposed activities and considers the broad categories of relevant persons who may be affected by the activities proposed to be carried out under the EP. The broad categories are identified in Table 5-1 and identification methodology applied as set out in Table 5-2.

The list of those persons or organisations assessed as relevant and persons or organisations Woodside separately chose to contact is set out in **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 1.

Feedback received, if any, is assessed in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation and applying the categories of relevant persons methodology outlined in Table 5-2, as appropriate.

Feedback from relevant persons is summarised at **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 2. Feedback f rom persons assessed as 'not relevant' but whom Woodside chose to contact or self-identified and Woodside assessed as 'not relevant' are summarised at **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 3.

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Table 5-1: Categories of relevant persons

Category	Explanation
Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies	Commonwealth or State Commercial Fishery with a fishery management plan recognised under the *Commonwealth Fisheries Management Act 1991* (Cth) and the *Western Australian Fish Resources Management Act 1994* (WA), which may be amended from time to time. Commonwealth peak fishery representative bodies are identified by AFMA. WAFIC is the peak representative body for state fishers in Western Australia.
Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies	Charter boat, tourism and dive operators identified by DPIRD specific to the location of the proposed activity. Representative bodies are the recognised peak organisation(s) for recreational marine users.
Titleholders and operators	Registered holder of an offshore petroleum title or GHG title under the OPGGS Act and associated regulations.
Peak industry representative bodies	Recognised peak organisation(s) for the oil and gas sector.
Traditional Custodians (individuals and/or groups/entity)	Traditional Custodians are First Nations Australians with cultural rights and interests or cultural functions or who perform cultural activities over particular lands and waters. Where a First Nations person, group or entity self-identifies and asserts cultural rights, functions, interests or activities they will be considered under the definition of Traditional Custodian for the purpose of this EP (as appropriate).
Nominated Representative Corporations	Nominated representative corporations are Traditional Custodians nominated representative institutions such as Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBCs). PBCs are established under the Native Title Act (Cth) by Traditional Custodians to represent their entire Traditional Custodian group (defined broadly by reference to descents from an ancestor set who were known to be the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and their interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.
Native Title Representative Bodies	A Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body is a regional organisation appointed under the Native Title Act with prescribed functions, set out in Part 11 of the Native Title Act, which relate to: facilitation and assistance; certification; dispute resolution; notifications; agreement making. They are also known, and referred to here, as Native Title Representative Bodies.
Historical heritage groups or organisations	Legislated or government enlisted groups or organisations responsible for the management of marine heritage.
Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations	Local government body formed under the *Local Government Act 1995* (WA) and elected Parliamentary representatives which are responsible for representing the local community. Recognised local community reference or liaison group or organisation in relation to oil and gas matters.
Other non-government groups, organisations or individuals	Non-government organisation with public website material targeting the proposed activity. Individual who demonstrates the proposed activity could potentially impact their interests, functions or activities.
Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations	Research institutes are government or private institutions that conduct marine or terrestrial research. Local conservation groups are local non-government organisation that regularly conduct conservation activities focused on the local environment or wildlife.

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Table 5-2: Methodology for identifying relevant persons within the EMBA undertaken under Subregulation 25(1)(d) – by category

Category	Relevant person identification methodology
Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies	Woodside assesses relevance for commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and their representative bodies using the following next steps in its methodology: • Defining the parameters having regard to timing, location and duration of the proposed petroleum activity. • Confirming whether the EMBA overlaps with the fisheries management area (i.e. the spatial area the fishery is legally permitted to fish in) (see Section 4.10). • Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance[6], that titleholders develop separate consultation strategies for significant unplanned events (for example an oil spill) where titleholders can demonstrate the likelihood of such events occurring is extremely low. WAFIC's guidance is that consultation on unplanned events resulting in an emergency scenario should only be undertaken if an incident occurs (see Table 4-24). • For Commonwealth and State commercial fisheries, Woodside assesses the potential spatial and temporal extent for interaction with the fishery by reviewing AFMA, ABARES and DPIRD FishCube data within the Operational Areas and EMBA (see Section 4.10.2). Assessment of relevance: • State commercial fisheries that have been assessed as having a potential for interaction within the Operational Areas or EMBA (see Section 4.10.2) are assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. However, to avoid over consulting and as requested in WAFIC's guidance, Woodside only consults individual licence holders based on WAFIC's advice. Woodside also utilises WAFIC's consultation service whereby WAFIC: – directly consults fishery licence holders that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Areas – consults fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the EMBA only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario. • Commonwealth commercial fisheries that have been assessed as having a potential for interaction within the Operational Areas or EMBA (see Section 4.10.2) are assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. • If Woodside has identified that a Commonwealth or State fishery is a relevant person, then Woodside also consults the fisheries relevant representative body. For example, WAFIC represents the interests of State fisheries in Western Australia. If a State fishery is identified as relevant, Woodside would also identify WAFIC as relevant. Recognised Commonwealth fishery representative bodies are identified by AFMA via its website. WAFIC is the only recognised State fishery representative body.
Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies	Woodside assesses relevance for recreational marine users and peak representative bodies using the following next steps in its methodology: • Use Woodside knowledge and operating experience, applying knowledge of recreational marine users in the area. This assessment is both activity and location based. • Define the parameters having regard to timing, location and duration of the proposed petroleum activity. • Assess the potential spatial and temporal extent for interaction with recreational marine users by reviewing DPIRD FishCube data to assess whether there has been activity within the EMBA in the past five years. Assessment of relevance: • Recreational marine users that have been active in the past five years within the EMBA are assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. Woodside is provided

[6] *Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events - WAFIC*

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Category	Relevant person identification methodology
	with the contact details of charter, boat tourism and dive operators specific to the region of the EMBA by DPIRD to consult with the relevant persons. • If Woodside has identified recreational marine users as relevant persons, then Woodside also consults identified peak recreational marine user representative bodies. For example, Recfishwest represents the interests of recreational fishers. These representative bodies are identified via Woodside's existing consultation list, which is updated as appropriate via advice from known groups and DPIRD.
Titleholders and operators	Woodside assesses relevance for other titleholders and operators using the following steps in its methodology: • Use GPInfo to determine overlap with other titleholders or operators permit areas within the EMBA. • Use Woodside knowledge and operating experience, applying knowledge of other operators in the area. • Produce a map showing the outcome of this assessment. Assessment of relevance: • Titleholders and operators whose permit areas are identified as having an overlap within the EMBA are assessed as relevant.
Peak industry representative bodies	Woodside assesses relevance for peak industry representative bodies using the following steps in its methodology: • Review of peak industry representative bodies responsibilities that Woodside actively participates in, with consideration of overlap between industry focus area and Woodside's proposed activities within the EMBA. • Review of Woodside's existing consultation list. • Website search to identify whether any additional peak industry representative bodies have been created whose responsibilities may overlap with Woodside's proposed activities within the EMBA. Assessment of relevance: • Peak industry representative bodies whose responsibilities are identified as having an overlap with Woodside's proposed activities within the EMBA are assessed as relevant.
Traditional Custodians (individuals and/or groups/entity) and Nominated Representative Corporations	Consistent with its understanding of the matters discussed in Section 4.9, to identify Traditional Custodian groups or individuals, Woodside: • uses existing systems of recognition to identify First Nations groups who overlap or are coastally adjacent to the EMBA (for example, recognition provided under Native Title or cultural heritage legislation, or marine park management plans, or identification by other First Nations groups or entities) • notifies and invites consultation with First Nations people through their nominated representative corporation (for example, PBCs); or, in the case of Native Title and where appropriate, the Native Title Representative Body • requests the nominated representative body to forward the notifications and invitations to consult to their members (members are individual communal rights holders) • requests advice as to other First Nations groups or individuals that should be consulted • advertises widely so as to invite self-identification and consultation by First Nations groups and individuals. Further detail to Woodside's methodology is as follows. Woodside uses the databases of the National Native Title Tribunal: • To understand whether there are any Native Title Claims (historical or current) or determinations overlapping or coastally adjacent to the EMBA • To understand whether there are any relevant ILUAs, registered with the National Native Title Tribunal that overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA that may identify Traditional Custodians or representative bodies to contact regarding potential cultural values.

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Category	Relevant person identification methodology
	Where there is a positive determination of Native Title, contacting the PBC or, where their representative is a Native Title Representative Body, contacting the Native Title Representative Body. Where appropriate, contacting the relevant Native Title Representative Body to request a list of any First Nations groups asserting Traditional Custodianship over an area of coastline adjacent to the EMBA. Review of Commonwealth and State Marine Park Management Plans that overlap the EMBA which may identify Traditional Custodians or representative bodies to contact regarding potential cultural values. In Victoria, using the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council data to determine whether there are any Registered Aboriginal Parties appointed under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic), that overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA. First Nations groups or individuals identified by a Traditional Custodian, nominated representative corporation, Native Title Representative Body. Request to the PBC to distribute Woodside consultation materials through its membership. Woodside is unable to contact this membership through any other means. Woodside has a number of public notification and information sharing processes by which individual Traditional Custodians can become aware of the proposed activity, its risks and impacts, and self-identify. Individuals that consider their functions, interests or activities may be affected by a proposed activity are provided an opportunity to self-identify for each EP. Woodside does not presume that self-identification for an activity, covered by another EP, automatically means that an individual/s functions, interests and activities may be affected by other activities where EMBAs overlap. This decision is for the individual to make. The public notification, information sharing, and consultation processes Woodside puts in place enables Traditional Custodians to become aware of proposed activities, assess risks and impacts to their values, and enable individuals to self-identify. Assessment of relevance: • Traditional Custodian groups, entities or individuals and Nominated Representative Corporations who are identified through the above methodology and overlap or are coastally adjacent to the EMBA are assessed as relevant.
Native Title Representative Bodies	Woodside assesses relevance for Native Title Representative Bodies using the following steps in its methodology: • A Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body is a regional organisation appointed under the Native Title Act with prescribed functions set out in Part 11 of the Native Title Act, which relate to: facilitation and assistance; certification; dispute resolution; notifications; agreement making. They are also known, and referred to here, as Native Title Representative Bodies. • Review of National Native Title Tribunal Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body areas that overlap or are coastally adjacent to the EMBA. Assessment of relevance: • Where the area for which a Native Title Representative Body is recognised under the Native Title Act, overlaps with the EMBA or is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, Woodside will assess the Native Title Representative Body as relevant.
Historical heritage groups or organisations	Woodside assesses relevance for groups or organisations whose responsibilities are focused on historical heritage using the following steps in its methodology: • Using the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database to assess known records Maritime Cultural Heritage sites (shipwrecks, aircraft and relics) within the EMBA (see Section 4.9.1). Assessment of relevance: • Where there is a known underwater heritage site (shipwrecks, aircraft and relics) within the EMBA, the relevant group or organisation that manages the site will be assessed as relevant.

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Category	Relevant person identification methodology
Local government and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations	Woodside assesses relevance for local government and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations using the following steps in its methodology: • Review of Woodside maps (developed based on data from the WA Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries 'My Council' database and WA Local Government Association (WALGA) Local Government Directory maps to assess overlap between the local government's defined area of responsibility and the EMBA. • Woodside hosts regular community reference/liaison group meetings. Members represent a cross-section of the community and local towns interests. Representatives are from community and industry and generally include, Woodside, State Government (for instance relevant Regional Development Commissions), Local Government, Indigenous Groups, Industry representative bodies, community and industry organisations. Woodside considers these reference/liaison groups to be the appropriate recognised representatives of the local community for the oil and gas sector. • Woodside reviews the community reference/liaison group's terms of reference to determine its area of responsibility and overlap with the EMBA. For example, the Exmouth Community Liaison Group's area of responsibility in relation to Woodside's operational, development and planning activities, is defined in the terms of reference as the Exmouth sub-basin. Comparatively, the Karratha Community Liaison Group's area of responsibility is the Pilbara region (i.e. onshore). Assessment of relevance: • The local government whose defined area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA is assessed as relevant. • The community reference/liaison group whose defined area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA is assessed as relevant and consulted collectively via the relevant reference/liaison group.
Other non-government groups, organisations or individuals	Woodside assesses relevance for other non-government groups, organisations or individuals using the following steps in its methodology: • Review of Woodside's existing consultation list. • Website search of registered non-government groups or organisations (i.e. registered with an Australian Business Number and publicly available contact information) that may have public website and/or social media material specific to the proposed activity at the time of development of the EP. • Organisation has a publicly available statement (or purpose) that clearly describes their collective functions, interests or activities. • Review of current website and/or social media material to identify targeted information which demonstrates functions, interests or activities relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities associated with the EMBA. • Review of an organisation's/individual's feedback to consider whether their functions, interests or activities could be impacted. Assessment of relevance: • Registered non-government groups or organisations with current targeted public material specific to the proposed activity at the time of developing the EP and who have demonstrated functions, interests or activities relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation will be assessed as relevant. • Individual demonstrates their functions, interests or activities may be impacted will be assessed as relevant.

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Category	Relevant person identification methodology
Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations	Woodside assesses relevance for research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations using the following steps in its methodology: • Review of Woodside's existing consultation list. • Website search for research institutes that may operate within the EMBA. This assessment is both activity and location based. • Website search for local conservation groups or organisations that regularly conduct conservation activities within the EMBA. Assessment of relevance: • Where there is known research being undertaken by a research institute within the EMBA, the research institute that is conducting the research will be assessed as relevant. • Local environmental conservation groups who regularly conduct conservation activities or have demonstrated conservation functions, interests or activities within the EMBA are assessed as relevant. This assessment is both activity and location based.

5.3.5 Regulation 25(1)(e)

In addition to assessing relevance under Regulation 25(1)(d), Woodside has discretion to categorise any other person or organisation as a relevant person under Regulation 25(1)(e).

5.3.6 Identification of relevant persons under Regulation 25(1)(e)

Woodside adopts a case-by-case approach for each EP to assess relevance under Regulation 25(1)(e).

5.3.7 Persons or organisations Woodside chooses to contact

In addition to undertaking consultation with relevant persons under Regulation 25(1), from time to time there are persons or organisations that Woodside chooses to contact in relation to a proposed activity. For example, these are persons or organisations:

- that are 'not relevant' pursuant to Regulation 25(1) but that Woodside has chosen to seek additional guidance from, for example, to inform the correct contact person that Woodside should consult, or engage with
- that are 'not relevant' pursuant to Regulation 25(1) but have been contacted as a result of consultation requirements changing or updated guidance from the Regulator
- where it is unclear what their functions, interests or activities are, or whether their functions, interests or activities may be affected. In this circumstance, engagement is used to inform relevance under Woodside's methodology. Woodside follows the same methodology for assessing a person or organisation's relevance as it does during its initial assessment (as described in Figure 5-1 and Section 5.3). The result of Woodside's assessment of relevance during the development of the EP is outlined at **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 1.

5.3.8 Assessment of relevant persons for the proposed activity

The result of Woodside's assessment of relevant persons in accordance with Regulation 25(1) is outlined at Appendix F, Table 1 and **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 2.

Persons or organisations that Woodside assessed as 'not relevant' but chose to contact at its discretion in accordance with Section 5.3.4 or self-identified and Woodside assessed as not relevant are summarised at **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 1 and Table 3.

5.4 Consultation material and timing

Regulation 25(2) provides that a 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. Regulation 25(3) provides that the titleholder must allow a relevant person a reasonable period for the consultation.

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As set out in Section 5.2, Woodside notifies relevant persons of the proposed activities, respecting that consultation is voluntary, and collaborates on a consultation approach where further engagement is sought by the relevant person. The consultation process aims to be appropriate for the category of relevant persons and not all persons or organisations will require the same level of engagement. Woodside recognises that the level of engagement is dependent on the nature and scale of the Operational Areas. Woodside acknowledges published guidance for good practice consultation, relevant to different sectors and disciplines. Woodside's methodology for providing relevant persons with sufficient information as well as a reasonable period of time to provide feedback is set out in this section.

5.4.1 Sufficient information

Woodside produces a Consultation Information Sheet for each EP. This is provided to relevant persons and organisations and is also available on Woodside's website for interested parties to access and to provide feedback. The Consultation Information Sheet typically includes:

- a description of the proposed petroleum activity:
- the Operational Areas or Petroleum Activity Area, dependant on the EP
- where the activity will take place
- the timing and duration of the activity
- a location map of the Operational Areas or Petroleum Activity Area and EMBA
- a description of the EMBA
- relevant exclusion zones
- a summary of relevant risks and mitigation and management control measures relevant to the proposed petroleum activity.

It also sets out contact details to provide feedback to Woodside.

The level of information necessary for a person or organisation to understand the impacts of the proposed activity on their functions, interests or activities may vary and may depend on the degree to which a relevant person is affected. For example, Woodside considers that relevant persons who may be impacted by planned activities in the Operational Areas, as a result of temporary displacement due to exclusion zones, may require more targeted information relevant to their functions, interests or activities. Sufficient information may have been provided to a relevant person even where all documents requested by a relevant person have not been provided. Woodside acknowledges NOPSEMA's brochure entitled 'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans information for the community', which advises persons being consulted that they may inform titleholders that they only want to be consulted in the very unlikely event of an oil spill.

Woodside places advertisements in selected local, state and national newspapers. This typically includes:

- the name of the EP Woodside is seeking feedback on
- an overview of the activity
- the consultation feedback date
- the ways in which a person or organisation can provide feedback.

Advertising in the local paper in the area of the activity is also consistent with the public notification process under section 66 of the Native Title Act for Native Title applications. Woodside typically aligns advertisement feedback timeframes with the timing described below. Feedback received is assessed in accordance with Section 5.3 to determine relevance and evidenced in **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 1 as a ppropriate.

Woodside utilises a range of tools to provide sufficient information to relevant persons, which may include one or more of the following:

- Consultation Information Sheet available on Woodside's website and shared directly with relevant persons

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- Summary Consultation Information Sheet, presentations or summaries specific to a particular relevant person group
- subscription available on Woodside's website to receive notification of new Consultation Information Sheets for Woodside EPs
- emails
- letters
- phone calls
- face-to-face meetings (virtual or in person) with presentation slides or handouts as appropriate
- Let's Talk newsletter – digital and hard copy
- maps outlining a person or organisation's defined area of responsibility in relation to the proposed activity, for example a fisheries management area or defence training area
- community meetings, as appropriate
- attendance at on-the-ground community events or planned regional roadshows
- broader awareness campaigns on the how to be involved in the EP consultation process.

Woodside recognises that information may be provided to relevant persons in an iterative manner during the consultation process. Woodside considers that genuine two-way engagement may be demonstrated via information on incorporation of controls, where applicable, being provided to the relevant person so that the relevant persons understand how their input has been considered in the development of the EP.

Woodside communicates with relevant persons in different ways. Woodside recognises that, as part of genuine two-way dialogue, these forms of communication may evolve including, for example due to changes to organisation representation, as relationships are further established, or a preference for an alternative form of communication is expressed by a person or organisation. There might be limitations in how Woodside can consult with relevant persons.

Typical forms of communications for categories of relevant persons are set out below.

Category of relevant person	Typically accepted form of communication
Government departments/agencies – marine Government departments/agencies – environment Government departments/agencies – industry	Woodside applies NOPSEMA's guideline for engagement with Commonwealth government departments or agencies GL1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area – January 2023 by using email for its consultation unless another form of communication is requested. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies	**Commonwealth commercial fisheries**: Email is used as the primary form of communication with Commonwealth commercial fisheries in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request. **State commercial fisheries and recreational marine users**: The Western Australian Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) has responsibility for managing the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* and *Aquatic Resources Management Act 2016*, which limits the provision of contact details from the register to the name and business address of licence holders. Alternative forms of communication are at the licence holder's discretion. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request. **Peak representative bodies**: Email is used as the primary form of communication with commercial fishery and recreational marine user peak representative bodies in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.

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Category of relevant person	Typically accepted form of communication
Titleholders and operators	Email is used as the primary form of communication between titleholders and operators in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Peak industry representative bodies	Email is used as the primary form of communication with peak representative bodies in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Traditional Custodians and nominated representative corporations	There are many forms of communication that Woodside uses on a case-by-case basis and as appropriate to or requested by the specific group, such as email, phone calls, meetings and community forums. Other forms of communication are used on request.
Native Title Representative Bodies	There are many forms of communication that Woodside uses on a case-by-case basis and as appropriate to or requested by the specific group, such as email, phone calls, meetings and community forums. Other forms of communication are used on request.
Historical heritage groups or organisations	NOPSEMA's guideline (GL1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area – January 2023) for engagement with government departments or agencies is used as a reference for Woodside's approach for communicating with historical heritage groups or organisations. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Local government and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations	**Local government:** NOPSEMA's guideline (GL1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area – January 2023) for engagement with local government is used as a reference for Woodside's approach for communicating with historical heritage groups or organisations. **Community reference/liaison groups and chambers of commerce**: Email and presentations are used as the primary form of communication with local community reference/liaison groups or organisations in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Other non-government groups or organisations	Email is used as the primary form of communication with Other non-government groups or organisations. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Research Institutes and Local conservation groups or organisations	Email is used as the primary form of communication with research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.

Information which is provided to relevant persons for the purposes of consultation on this EP is summarised at **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 2.

Error! Reference source not found., Table 3 sets out the information which is provided to persons or o rganisations that are 'not relevant' for the purposes of Regulation 25 but which Woodside has chosen to contact.

When engaging in consultation, Woodside notifies relevant persons that, in accordance with Regulation 25(4), the relevant person may request that the titleholder notifies NOPSEMA that particular information the person or organisation provides in the consultation not be published, and that information subject to that request will not be published under the Environment Regulations.

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5.4.2 Reasonable period for consultation

Woodside seeks to consult in order to support preparation of its EP. Woodside recognises that what constitutes a reasonable period for consultation should be considered on a case-by-case basis, with reference to the nature, scale and complexity of the activity.

Woodside recognises that information may need to be provided to relevant persons in an iterative manner during the consultation process. Woodside considers that genuine two-way engagement may be demonstrated via information on incorporation of controls, where applicable, being provided to the relevant person so that the relevant person understands how their input has been considered in the development of the EP.

Woodside's methodology allows relevant persons a reasonable period for consultation (Regulation 25(3)). A reasonable period for all relevant persons, including Traditional Custodians, to participate in consultation for this EP has been provided.

The consultation period under this EP has satisfied benchmark periods under other relevant legislative processes:

- Regulation 30 sets out a public consultation period of 30 days.
- The DMPE *Guidelines for Consultation with Indigenous People by Mineral Explorers* directs a period of 21 to 30 days of consultation with traditional owners.
- While repealed, guidance taken from the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021—Consultation Guidelines* (Government of Western Australia, 2023) suggests that up to 12 weeks may be a reasonable period to allow identification, contact and response from First Nations peoples (subject to any alternative timeframe being agreed through co-design of consultation).

This period of consultation demonstrates that Woodside has provided a "*reasonable period*" for relevant persons to consult in accordance with Regulation 25(3). Commentary in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* judgment limits consultation to a process that must be capable of being discharged within a reasonable time:

> *"it must be taken to be the regulatory intention that the consultation requirement cannot be one that is incapable of being complied with within a reasonable time..."*[7]

Woodside seeks feedback in order to support preparation of its EP. What constitutes a reasonable period for consultation is considered on a case-by-case basis, with reference to the person being consulted and the nature, scale and complexity of the activity.

Woodside's typical approach to providing a reasonable period for consultation is as follows:

- advertising in selected local, state and national newspapers to give persons or organisations the opportunity to understand the activity and identify whether their functions, interests or activities may be affected
- providing consultation materials directly to identified relevant persons as well as persons who are 'not relevant' but Woodside chose to contact and providing a target date for feedback. Woodside acknowledges that feedback may be received from relevant persons following the target date
- acknowledging that the way in which Woodside provides consultation information may vary depending on the relevant person or organisation and, may depend on the degree to which a relevant person or organisation is affected. Different consultation processes may be required for relevant persons and organisations depending on the information requirements
- following up with relevant persons prior to EP submission. Where possible, Woodside will endeavour to use an alternative method of communication to contact the relevant person
- engaging in two-way dialogue with relevant persons or organisations where feedback is received.

Error! Reference source not found., Table 2 and Table 3 sets out a history of consultation and d emonstrates that a reasonable period of consultation has been afforded for each relevant person.

[7] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [136].*

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Woodside considers that the “reasonable period” of consultation for this EP has closed.

As detailed in Section 5.6, if comments and feedback are received after the EP has been submitted, Woodside will consider those comments and update controls as appropriate, at all stages during the life of the EP as per Woodside’s ongoing consultation approach as described in Section 5.7.

5.4.3 Discharge of Regulation 25

The Full Federal Court made clear in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* that consultation should be approached in a “*reasonable”, “pragmatic” and “not so literal”* way, so that consultation obligations were capable of being met by titleholders (Section 5.5.1).[8] Consultation is a “*real world activity*” and must be capable of reasonable discharge.[9] The Full Federal Court referred to Native Title cases as an illustration that reasonable limits should be applied to consultation efforts to ensure the process is workable.[10]

When the titleholder demonstrates that it has provided sufficient information and a reasonable period for consultation, then Regulation 25 consultation requirements are met.[11] Meeting these obligations requires evaluative judgement to determine reasonable satisfaction of the consultation obligation and, as such, the Regulator uses its discretion to determine if these criteria are met. The nature of the person being consulted and their function, interest and activity that may be affected, will inform the manner of consultation and the reasonable period to be afforded.[12]

While a titleholder is required to provide an opportunity to consult, the titleholder is not required to obtain consent to engage in the activity from a person being consulted, or confirmation from a person being consulted, that consultation is complete. The Federal Court has commented that a “*reasonable opportunity*” for consultation must be afforded to relevant persons.[13] A reasonable opportunity may not be every opportunity requested and is limited to reasonable opportunities to consult.

Woodside has completed steps required to discharge its consultation obligations. Woodside has provided sufficient information and a reasonable period of time to enable relevant persons to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interests or activities; and sufficient time to provide relevant feedback for Woodside to assess relevant persons’ objections or claims. Woodside has also provided a reasonable opportunity for there to be genuine two-way dialogue on a person’s claims or objections.

Woodside has discharged its duty under Regulation 25 and considers that is complete.

Error! Reference source not found., Table 2 and Table 3 of this EP sets out the history of consultation u nder Regulation 25. To the extent a relevant person says that they have further information to share or claims that consultation under Regulation 25 has not been completed, **Error! Reference source not found.**, T able 2 and Table 3 provide reasons why Woodside considers consultation under Regulation 25 has been met, in relation to that relevant person.

5.5 Context of consultation approach with First Nations

To comply with Regulation 25, Woodside identifies and consults Traditional Custodians whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under an Environment Plan.

5.5.1 Approach to methodology − Woodside’s interpretation of Tipakalippa Appeal

Woodside has implemented a consultation methodology consistent with Regulation 25 and guidance provided in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* (Section 5.2). Woodside’s consultation methodology allows for a sufficiently broad capture of Traditional Custodian relevant persons, provides for informed consultation,

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[8] Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 [89], [98], [103]-[104] and [109].

[9] Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at [89].

[10] Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at [96] and [103].

[11] Explanatory Statement, Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023, page 29.

[12] Explanatory Statement, Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023, page 30 and Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at [153].

[13] Cooper v National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (No 2) [2023] FCA 1158 at paragraph [11]; Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at [153].

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follows cultural protocols and allows a reasonable opportunity for consultation with Traditional Custodians whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activity described in this EP (Sections 5.5.3 to 5.5.4.3).

Woodside notes the Full Federal Court discussed several *Native Title Act (NTA) 1993 (Cth*) cases in response to a submission made in that case that a requirement under Regulation 25 to consult *"each and every*" relevant person would be "*unworkable*". The reference to Native Title cases dealt with how decision-making processes under the NTA requiring "*all*" members of a group to be contacted for communal approval are interpreted by courts in a "*reasonable*", "*pragmatic*" and "*not so literal*" way,[14] and how obligations to consult "*each and every*" person under Regulation 25 should be interpreted in a similarly pragmatic way, so that consultation is workable. The reference to NTA authorities was made by analogy:

> *"It can be seen that the terms of [the native title legislation] are somewhat absolute – "all". However, [the native title legislation] has consistently been construed in a way that is not so literal … The cases concerning [the native title legislation] … have reiterated … that [the native title legislation] does not require that "all" of the members of the relevant claim group be involved in the decision. The key question will be whether a reasonable opportunity to participate in the decision-making process has been afforded by the notice for a relevant meeting." [15]*
>
> *"We consider the authorities in relation to processes under the NTA to be illustrative of how a seemingly rigid statutory obligation to consult persons holding a communal interest may operate in a workable manner"[16] (emphasis added).*
>
> *"…there is no definition of what constitutes "consultation for the purpose of Reg11A [now Regulation 25] ... A titleholder will need to "demonstrate" to NOPSEMA that what it did constituted consultation appropriate and adapted to the nature of the interests of the relevant persons" [17] (emphasis added).*

The Judgment in the Tipakalippa Appeal makes it clear that a titleholder will have some decisional choice in identifying which person(s) are to be approached, how the information will be given to allow the "*relevant person*" to assess the possible consequence of the proposed activities on their functions, interests or activities, and how the requisite consultation is undertaken.[18] Consultation is not fixed to a rigid process and will be adapted so that it is informed by the relevant person or group. Woodside has met its Regulation 25 requirements through its consultation methodology (Section 5.5.2).

Consistent with the *Tipakalippa Appeal*, Woodside considers NTA-style "*full group*" meetings are not required for there to be compliance with Regulation 25. Nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs established under the NTA) have a designated role of representing the views of their member Traditional Custodians. They have established methods for engaging with their own members. Woodside will not undermine the purpose and authority of nominated representative corporations by requiring full group meetings where the nominated representative corporations have not requested engagement of members via full group meetings. It is not appropriate for titleholders to direct or challenge the nominated representative corporations on how to engage with their members.

Woodside's approach described below demonstrates that sufficient information and a reasonable opportunity is provided to individual Traditional Custodians to provide feedback on Woodside activities beyond the opportunity provided to nominated representative corporations.

5.5.2 Consultation method

Woodside's First Nations team has experience in engaging and working with Traditional Custodian organisations and individuals, including within the Commonwealth Native Title and cultural heritage systems, and state and territory cultural heritage and land rights systems. The team understands the complexities of making information accessible to groups and individuals and engaging in accordance with Traditional

[14] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [95], [98], [103]-[104] and [109].*
[15] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [98].*
[16] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [96].*
[17] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [104].*
[18] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [47] and [48].*

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Custodian groups' established channels of communication and methods of consultation. Woodside's First Nations team exercises its professional judgement and is respectful of long-standing relationships (where in place) when considering consultation with Traditional Custodian groups. The First Nations team's approach is also informed by the established systems of recognition for Traditional Custodian groups and their nominated representative corporations within particular jurisdictions.

For example, the methodology for engaging with Traditional Custodian groups in the Northern Territory ('not relevant' for this EP) tends to centre around engagement through Aboriginal land councils (under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (*Cth*)) as well as community meetings that target clan groups where they do not have PBCs or other nominated representative corporations to represent them.

By contrast, recognition for Traditional Custodian groups and their nominated representative corporations in Western Australia falls under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth*) because the vast majority of the Western Australian coastline is settled under the Native Title regime. This means that the methodology and process for consultation in Western Australia places greater emphasis on, but is not limited to, Native Title Representative Bodies and PBCs.

Native Title determinations provide certainty about the appropriate Traditional Custodian groups that have the cultural authority to speak for Country adjacent to the EMBA and help Woodside to identify Traditional Custodian persons and groups asserting Traditional Custodianship. The Judgment in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* endorses methods of consultation with groups of relevant persons that are appropriate and adapted to the characteristics of groups.[19] Woodside's consultation methodology is adapted and appropriate to the recognised systems of communal interests in Western Australia.

In Western Australia (relevant for this EP), Woodside has sought to follow the established, effective and respectful means of communication used by Native Title Representative Bodies and nominated representative corporations (including PBCs) with their respective Traditional Custodian communities. Woodside follows these processes for the appropriate broad capture of individuals' awareness of our activities, to self-identify (Section 5.5.4), and to provide feedback to inform the management of environmental impacts and risks.

Using these processes, Woodside communicates information about EPs by:

- Advertising in relevant Indigenous and non-Indigenous newspapers. This encourages self-identification, by advertising proposed activities widely through newspapers that have national and intra-state circulation, i.e. Koori Mail, National Indigenous Times, The West Australian.
- Creating carefully considered Summary Consultation Information Sheets with content developed by Woodside's First Nations Team to remove jargon and present information in a simplified format.
- Directing contact through nominated representative corporations.
- Using social media (i.e. Facebook/Instagram), texts, phone calls and emails. These mediums are the preferred communication methods used by Traditional Custodians throughout Western Australia and, on that basis, used by Native Title Representative Bodies and other government agencies and industry, to engage with Traditional Custodians or call meetings. First Nations woman, Professor Bronwyn Castle, through 10 years of research found *"Social media is an intrinsic part of daily life. The use of Facebook is around 20 per cent higher [among First Nations people] than the national average across all geographical locations*" (Social media mob: being Indigenous online, Professor Bronwyn Carlson (2018)).
- Carrying out ongoing consultation post Regulation 25 consultation, where Woodside has a Program of Ongoing Engagement with Traditional Custodians. This program sets out Woodside's commitment to ongoing engagement and support to care for and manage Country, including Sea Country. The program was developed in response to Traditional Custodian feedback.
- Basing members of its First Nations team in Karratha and Roebourne and who serve as on-Country points of contact for Traditional Custodian organisations and individuals. These team members have broad local knowledge and established, on-the-ground relationships within communities. This helps contribute to positive outcomes including distributing information and providing notice to the community

[19] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [95].[104].[153].*

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to support Traditional Custodian attendance and involvement at Woodside's information sessions and Community roadshows.

- Ensuring that from the commencement of engagement with Traditional Custodians, Woodside seeks direction on how they prefer to be consulted and has consulted accordingly. Consultation processes that are informed by Traditional Custodians and co-designed on a case-by-case basis and includes their direction as to cultural protocols, structure of consultation and who to appropriately consult with (such as elders).
- Holding meetings on Country at a place and time agreed with Traditional Custodians and offering and providing financial assistance for meeting expenses (as appropriate).
- Providing information specifically designed to be easily understood, to reach all relevant people, and give a reasonable period of time for those people to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the proposed activity on them.

The First Nations team approach to consultation is also consistent with the Federal Court's decision in the *Munkara Case*. The *Munkara Case* notes that the word "*culture*" (and hence the word "*cultural*") has a communal aspect to it. To establish cultural features, it is necessary that the beliefs and values are held by the relevant people *as a people*. For values, features or beliefs that are expressed by an individual to be "*cultural*" they cannot simply be an individual's belief – the belief must have a communal aspect too, and demonstrate that the "*individual beliefs are broadly representative of the beliefs of other members of the group*"[20]. The phrase "*cultural features*", when applied to "*people*" as constituent parts of an ecosystem, is not directed to idiosyncratic views or beliefs of an individual[21]. When the First Nations team is told that a particular value is cultural by an individual Traditional Owner, that information is taken back to the relevant cultural authority to test its broad acceptance. In the case of gender sensitive information, that information would be restricted to the specific gender within the community.

5.5.3 Identification of relevant persons

To undertake consultation, Woodside has developed a methodology for identifying relevant persons, in accordance with Regulation 25(1) (Sections 5.2 and 5.3).

Specific to Woodside's approach for identifying relevant Traditional Custodians, Woodside's First Nations Communities Policy and consultation approach is guided by Traditional Custodians by directing consultations through their nominated representative corporation. This has been implemented by Woodside through consultation with a nominated representative corporation, where that corporation has advised Woodside that it acts as the representative body for a Traditional Custodian group and has requested that Woodside engage with it as the representative body for that Traditional Custodian group.

Woodside asks nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs) and Native Title Representative Bodies to identify individuals that should be consulted, and enables individuals to self-identify in response to national and local advertising, social media and community engagement opportunities (Section 5.5.4.3). Where there is a nominated representative corporation for an area, unless directed by the nominated representative corporation, Woodside does not directly approach individuals for consultation, because this has the potential to undermine the role of the nominated representative corporation. Approaching individuals directly is a practice that is no longer considered acceptable because of divisions it has been shown to cause in communities. In addition to asking for the identification of individuals, Woodside also asks nominated representative corporations to distribute consultation information to whomever the nominated representative corporations deem appropriate, including members of the nominated representative corporations who are communal rights holders.

Having said this, as set out in further detail in Section 5.5.4.3, individuals are also given the opportunity to self-identify, consult and provide their own feedback on the proposed activity. When approached in this way, Woodside will engage individuals as relevant persons and will also (subject to any confidentiality or cultural restrictions) advise the nominated representative body of the consultation where it relates to cultural values. These methods of consultation are consistent with requirements for notification under the NTA, such as under the future act provisions (section 29), which requires notification of the Native Title Representative

[20] *Munkara v Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd (No 3) [2024] FCA 9 at [205].*

[21] *Munkara v Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd (No 3) [2024] FCA 9 at [205].*

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Body, the PBC (or nominated representative) and notification through newspapers. The notification process has been selected as a respectful, practical and pragmatic analogue for consultation with First Nations peoples, rather than requiring members to be notified via a formal authorisation process which seeks, from members, authorisation of agreements and Native Title/compensation claims under the NTA[22].

In this consultation, Woodside requested nominated representative corporations to identify any potential individual relevant persons for consultation. Woodside requests nominated representative corporations to distribute consultation materials to their members. However, Woodside recognises that the process is voluntary and that it cannot compel nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs) to do so. Woodside also recognises that it would not be appropriate to seek to audit the nominated representative corporations for compliance with any member consultation request.

5.5.4 Opportunity to self-identify and identifying other individuals

Woodside requests nominated representative corporations and Native Title Representative Bodies to identify other individuals to consult with or individuals who may seek to self-identify for a proposed activity. Woodside also advertises broadly through Indigenous, national and local advertising, social media and community engagement opportunities to provide individuals with an opportunity to consult. Woodside does not directly approach individuals for consultation, as this undermines the role of the nominated representative corporations (Section 5.5.3). Woodside's approach to providing individual Traditional Custodians the opportunity to self-identify and consult for an EP is as follows:

- Woodside applies the principles of self-determination when consulting with Traditional Custodians by consulting through the Traditional Custodians authorised representative entities.
- Recognising the function of nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs) and Native Title Representative Bodies to represent communal interests and manage cultural values, Woodside requests that the information provided to representative entities is provided to their members but Woodside recognises the process is voluntary and Woodside cannot compel them to do so, nor seek to audit the representative entities for compliance with any request.
- Representative entities cannot provide membership details to Woodside due to individual confidentiality requirements.
- Woodside requests advice as to who else Woodside should be consulting but recognises the process is voluntary and cannot compel nominated representative corporations to provide this information.
- Modern Indigenous engagement practises rely on the building and maintaining of respectful relationships. To date, most nominated representative corporations have requested the building of that relationship, where one is not already in place.
- While Woodside has, in some cases, approached individual directors and Elders outside of this process due to requirements imposed in EP consultation, this approach is considered inappropriate by modern Indigenous engagement standards, fundamentally undermining the authority of the authorised representative entity and can be detrimental to the relationship.

For this proposed activity, Woodside requested nominated representative corporations (including PBCs) and Native Title Representative Bodies to identify any potential individual relevant persons for consultation, and to distribute consultation materials to their member base. However, Woodside recognises the process is voluntary and it cannot compel them to do so nor seek to audit the representative entities for compliance with any request. Woodside has not been directed to engage individual Traditional Custodians by nominated representative corporations for this proposed activity. Woodside has nevertheless provided reasonable opportunity for individual Traditional Custodians to engage in consultation through appropriate and adapted consultation methods.

[22] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193, at [104]*

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5.5.4.1 Sufficient information

Woodside recognises that the information sufficient to allow a person or organisation to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the proposed activity on their functions, interests or activities may vary and may depend on the degree to which a relevant person is potentially affected.

Woodside produces Consultation Information Sheets for each EP, which are provided to relevant persons and organisations for the purpose of seeking feedback on the activity (Section 5.4). In response to feedback from Traditional Custodians on information provisions, Woodside has tailored effective consultation methods for its activities. These methods are specifically designed for Traditional Custodians, so that information is provided in a form that is readily accessible and appropriate. The targeted Summary Information Sheet is developed and reviewed by Woodside's First Nations Team to ensure that content is appropriate to the intended recipients, which is then provided to relevant Traditional Custodian groups. Phone calls are made to provide context to the consultation.

Where face-to-face consultation meetings are requested, Woodside coordinates engagement at the Traditional Custodians location of choice (where practicable) and with their nominated attendees. Along with members of Woodside's First Nations engagement team, key project personnel and environmental experts are typically present to enable effective communication and prompt response to questions. Materials for these sessions incorporate visual aids such as photos, maps and videos, and plain language suitable for people with a non-technical background.

During consultation, Woodside provides relevant persons with additional information as appropriate in response to requests. There is no requirement to provide relevant persons with all information or documents requested and a titleholder will have provided sufficient information even where it has not provided all information or documents requested.

Woodside has sought to provide sufficient information to individual members of nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs) by providing information to representative bodies and requesting dissemination with members. However, Woodside recognises consultation is voluntary and it cannot compel them to do so, nor would it be appropriate to seek to audit the representative entities for compliance with any request.

5.5.4.2 Reasonable period for consultation

Woodside seeks to consult in order to support preparation of its Environment Plan. Woodside recognises that what constitutes a reasonable period for consultation should be considered on a case-by-case basis, with reference to the nature, scale and complexity of the activity (Section 5.4.2).

5.5.4.3 Discharge of Regulation 25

Woodside's consideration and approach to discharging Regulation 25 for relevant persons is discussed in Section 5.4.3. In addition to this, Woodside has considered the application of Regulation 25 specific to Traditional Custodians based on the Tipakalippa Appeal.

In relation to Traditional Custodian relevant persons (and all relevant persons), Woodside has discharged its duty under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations. Woodside considers that consultation under Regulation 25 is complete (Section 5.4.3).

5.6 Providing feedback and assessment of merit of objections or claims

There are a number of ways in which feedback can be provided. Feedback can be provided through the Woodside feedback email or via the Woodside feedback toll free phone line as outlined in the Consultation Information Sheet and the Woodside website. Where appropriate, consultation may also be supported by phone calls or meetings. An EP feedback form is also available on Woodside's website enabling stakeholders to provide feedback on proposed activities, or to request additional information.

Woodside consults widely on its EPs and notes that feedback is received in various forms. Feedback that is considered inappropriate or that puts the environment, health, safety or wellbeing of Woodside employees or operations at risk will not be tolerated. Woodside respects people's rights to protest peacefully and lawfully but actions that put the environment, health, safety or wellbeing of Woodside employees or operations at risk go beyond those boundaries.

Woodside accepts feedback and engages in consultation in order to achieve the aims set out in Section 5.2. Woodside recognises there are persons and organisations that take a view that Woodside's operations and

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growth projects should be stopped or at least delayed as far as possible. While Woodside assesses the merits of objections or claims received, it acknowledges NOPSEMA's guidance in its brochure entitled Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans information for the community, which states that relevant persons are free to respond on any matter and raise any concern, however this may not be able to be considered if it is outside the scope or purpose of the EP and approval process, for example, statements of fundamental objection to offshore petroleum activities or information containing personal threats or profanities. Under Regulation 34(g), there is no requirement for a relevant person to agree or confirm that they have been adequately consulted.

Feedback from relevant persons is reviewed and an assessment of the merits is made of information provided as well as objections or claims about the adverse impact of each activity to which the EP relates. This might, for instance, be done through a review of data and literature and for relevance to the nature and scale of the activity outlined in the EP. Consistent with the aim of consultation in Section 5.2, Woodside will consider information received when reviewing and designing measures to put in place to minimise harm to relevant persons and where reasonable or practical to further manage impacts and risks to ALARP and acceptable levels.

Woodside considers feedback during consultation from relevant persons and other persons Woodside chose to contact (see Section 5.3). This information is summarised in **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 1 and Table 2 of the EP and includes a statement of Woodside's response, or proposed response, if any, to each objection and claim.

In accordance with Regulation 26(8), sensitive information (if any) in an EP, and the full text of any response by a relevant person to consultation under Regulation 25, must be contained in the sensitive information part of the plan and not anywhere else in the plan.

5.7 Ongoing consultation

Consultation can continue to occur during the life of an EP, including after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

As per Woodside's ongoing consultation approach (refer to Section 7.10.2.1), feedback and comments received from relevant persons continue to be assessed and responded to, as required, throughout the life of an EP, including during its assessment and once accepted, in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.

Should consultation feedback be received following the acceptance of an EP that identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process as appropriate (see Section 7.8).

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6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND RISK ASSESSMENT, PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES, STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENTS CRITERIA

6.1 Overview

This section presents the impact and risk analysis and evaluation, EPOs, PSs and MC for the GPGT Survey Program, using the methodology described in Section 2 of this EP. Impacts and risks associated with the GPGT Survey Program are summarised in Table 6-1 and evaluated in Sections 6.5 and 6.6.

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Table 6-1: Environmental impact analysis summary of planned and unplanned activities

Aspect	EP section	Risk rating				Acceptability of impact/ risk
		Impact/ consequence	Potential impact/consequence level	Likelihood	Current risk rating	
Planned activities (routine and non-routine)						
Physical presence: interaction with third-party vessels	6.5.1	F	Social and Cultural – No lasting effect (less than one month); localised impact not significant to areas/items of cultural significance receptors.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Physical presence: disturbance to benthic habitat from geotechnical and geophysical surveys	6.5.2	E	Environment – Slight, short term local impact (less than one year) on species and habitat (but not affecting ecosystems function).	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Routine acoustic emissions: generation of noise from survey vessels	6.5.3	F	Environment – No lasting effect (less than one month); localised impact not significant to species.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Routine acoustic emissions: generation of noise from geophysical and geotechnical survey equipment	6.5.4	E	Environment – Slight, short term local impact (less than one year) on species and habitat (but not affecting ecosystems function).	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Routine light emissions: external lighting on survey vessel	6.5.5	F	Environment – No lasting effect (less than one month); localised and temporary disturbance to marine fauna.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Routine atmospheric emissions from fuel use	6.5.6	F	Environment – No lasting effect (less than one month); localised impact not significant to environmental receptors (e.g. air quality).	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Routine and non-routine discharges to the marine environment from survey vessels	6.5.7	F	Environment – No lasting effect (less than one month); localised impact not significant to environmental receptors.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Unplanned activities (accidents, incidents, emergency situations)						
Accidental hydrocarbon release: vessel collision	6.6.1	D	Environment – Impact magnitude is within applicable standards but is considered to have significance. Slight, minor or moderate impacts are predicted to occur to receptors of high, medium or low sensitivity respectively.	1	M	Broadly acceptable
Physical presence: vessel collision with marine fauna	6.6.20	E	Environment – The receptor will experience a noticeable effect, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small and well within applicable standards, and/or the receptor is of low value.	1	L	Broadly acceptable

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Aspect	EP section	Risk rating				Acceptability of impact/ risk
		Impact/ consequence	Potential impact/consequence level	Likelihood	Current risk rating	
Physical presence: disturbance to seabed from dropped objects, equipment loss	6.6.3	F	Environment – No lasting effect (less than one month); localised impact not significant to environmental receptors (e.g. benthic habitats).	1	L	Broadly acceptable
Unplanned discharges: loss of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes/equipment	6.6.4	F	Environment – No lasting effect (less than one month); localised impact not significant to environmental receptors (e.g. water quality, species).	3	M	Broadly acceptable
Unplanned discharges: deck, subsea spills from geotechnical and geophysical equipment	6.6.5	F	Environment – No lasting effect (less than one month); localised impact not significant to environmental receptors (e.g. water quality).	3	M	Broadly acceptable
Physical presence: accidental introduction of invasive marine species	6.6.6	E	Environment – Slight, short term local impact (less than one year) on species, habitat (but not affecting ecosystems function), physical or biological attributes. Reputation and Brand – Minor, short-term impact (one to two years) to reputation and brand. Close scrutiny of asset level operations or future proposals.	0	L	Broadly acceptable

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6.2 Cumulative impacts

Woodside has assessed the cumulative impacts of the GPGT Survey Program in relation to other relevant petroleum and greenhouse gas activities that could realistically result in overlapping temporal and spatial extents. In particular, planned activities at Angel and GWA Facilities near Operational Areas A and B.

Additionally, where relevant the cumulative impacts of activities associated with undertaking multiple concurrent or parallel activities associated with this GPGT Survey Program have been assessed for cumulative impacts as relevant in Sections 6.5 and 6.6.

6.3 Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Program presentation

The environmental impact and risk analysis and evaluation, demonstration of ALARP and acceptability, EPOs, PSs and MC are presented in tabular form throughout Sections 6.5 and 6.6, as shown in the example below. Italicised text in this example table denotes the purpose of each part of the table, with reference to the relevant sections of the Regulations and/or this EP.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="14">Context
Description of the context for the impact/risk. Regulation 21(1), 21(2) and 21(3)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Description of the Activity – Regulation 21(1)</td><td colspan="5">Description of the Environment – Regulations 21(2)(3)</td><td colspan="4">Consultation – Regulation 25 and 24(b)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="14">Impact and risk evaluation summary
Summary of ENVID outcomes</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Source of impact/risk
Regulation 21(1)</td><td colspan="6">Environmental value potentially impacted
Regulations 21(2)(3)</td><td colspan="7">Evaluation
Regulations 21(5)(6)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Marine sediment</td><td>Water quality</td><td>Air quality (incl odour)</td><td>Ecosystems/habitat</td><td>Species</td><td>Socio-economic</td><td>Decision type</td><td>Consequence/impact</td><td>Likelihood</td><td>Risk rating</td><td>ALARP tools</td><td>Acceptability</td><td>Outcome</td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary of source of risk/ impact</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="14">Description of source of impact or risk</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="14">Description of the identified risk/impact including sources or threats that may lead to the impact/risk or identified event. Regulation 21(1).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="14">Impact or consequence assessment</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="14">Environmental value(s) potentially impacted</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="14">Discussion and assessment of the potential impacts to the identified environment value/s in accordance with Regulation 21(5) and 21(6).
Description of potential impacts to environmental values aligned to Woodside impacts and risk classifications (Section 2.5.2).</td></tr>
</table>

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control Considered	***Control Feasibility (F) and Cost/Sacrifice (CS)23***	***Benefit in Impact/Risk Reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control Adopted***
ALARP/hierarchy of control tools used – Section 2.5.1.2				
Summary of control considered to ensure the impacts and risks are continuously reduced to ALARP. *Regulation 21(5)(c).*	*Technical/logistical feasibility of the control.* *Cost/sacrifice required to implement the control (qualitative measure).*	*Qualitative commentary of impact/risk that could be averted/ environmental benefit gained if the cost/ sacrifice is made and the control is adopted.*	*Proportionality of cost/sacrifice vs environmental benefit. If proportionate (benefits outweigh costs), the control will be adopted. If disproportionate (costs outweigh benefits), the control will not be adopted.*	*If control is adopted, reference to Control No. provided.*
ALARP statement: *Made on the basis of the environmental impact/risk assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (Section 2.5.1.1) and a proportionality assessment in accordance with Regulation 34(b).*				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: *Made on the basis of applying the process described in Section 2.6 in accordance with Regulation 34(c).*

EPOs, PS and MC			
Environmental performance outcomes	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO No. *S: Specific performance that addresses the legislative and other controls that manage the activity, and against which performance by Woodside in protecting the environment will be measured.* *M: Performance against the outcome will be measured through implementation of the controls via the MC.* *A: Achievability/feasibility of the outcome demonstrated via discussion of feasibility of controls in ALARP demonstration. Controls*	*C No.* *Identified control adopted to ensure that the impacts and risks are continuously reduced to ALARP.* *Regulation 21(5)(c).*	*PS No.* *Statement of the performance required of a control measure.* *Regulation 21(7)(a).*	*MC No.* *Measurement criteria for determining whether the outcomes and standards have been met.* *Regulation 21(7)(c).*

[23] *Qualitative measure*

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EPOs, PS and MC			
Environmental performance outcomes	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
are directly linked to the outcome. *R: The outcome will be relevant to the source of risk/impact and the potentially impacted environmental value*[24] *T: The outcome will state the timeframe during which the outcome will apply or by which it will be achieved.*			

6.4 Potential environment risks not included within the scope of the Environment Plan

The ENVID identified a number of environmental risks that were assessed as not being applicable (not credible) as a result of the GPGT Survey Program. Therefore, they were determined to not form part of this EP. These are described in the following sections for information only.

6.4.1 Bunkering

No bunkering at sea will be performed. Any bunkering will be performed during a port call, out of the scope of this EP. Consequently, risks associated with this activity are not considered applicable to this EP.

6.4.2 Underwater noise emissions from helicopters and remotely operated vehicles

It is not credible that airborne noise helicopter transfers would add to levels of underwater noise emanating from the project vessels and GPGT equipment. Similarly, it is not credible that noise from remotely operated vehicle (ROV) operations at the seabed would add to levels of noise emanating from project vessels just below the sea surface, or noise emissions from GPGT equipment. Noise emissions from these other sources would not add to cumulative sound fields from project vessel and GPGT equipment to any discernible extent. As such, noise emissions from these sources have not been considered in Section 6.5.3.

6.4.3 Indirect impacts

For the GPGT Survey Program, the potential ‘Indirect’ environmental impacts and risks evaluated are those associated with mobilisation/demobilisation of the vessels to the Operational Areas, which have been considered in the environmental impact assessment in Sections 6.6 and 6.7. Due to the nature and scale of these potential indirect environmental impacts and risks (such as fuel usage, interaction with other marine users and usual vessel discharges), and the regulatory frameworks and applicable maritime regulations in place to manage them, Woodside considers the potential impacts and risks from mobilisation and demobilisation of the survey vessels to be inherently ALARP in its current state. Therefore, Woodside considers that standard vessel operations are appropriate to manage the potential impacts and risks from mobilisation and demobilisation of the vessels to a level that is acceptable.

[24] *Where impact/consequence descriptors are capitalised and presented within EPOs in Section 6; performance level corresponds with those aligned with the Woodside Risk Matrix (refer Section 2.6).*

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6.5 Planned activities (routine and non-routine)

6.5.1 Physical presence: interference with or displacement of third-party vessels

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Socio-economic environment – Section 4.10	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Interference with/exclusion of Interaction with third-party vessels						X	A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 1

Description of source of impact

To conduct the GPGT Survey Program, at least two project vessels will be present in the Operational Areas. The geophysical surveys are expected to take approximately 40 days to complete and the geotechnical surveys approximately 80 days to complete, this may occur as a single campaign or could be split over a number of campaigns (as defined in Section 3.5).

Vessels do not plan to anchor within the Operational Areas during activities and instead maintain positioning using DP. The physical presence and movement of project vessels within the Operational Areas has the potential to displace other marine users. All vessels will display navigational lighting and external lighting on a 24-hour basis, as required for safe operations.

No support vessels are required for survey activities and no permanent survey equipment is planned to be left on the seabed following completion of the GPGT Survey Program. Geophysical survey equipment is towed at a distance of approximately 3x the water depth from the stern and within the 500 m exclusion zone of the vessel. Geotechnical equipment is deployed near vertical and is therefore, in close proximity to the working vessel.

There is the potential for the project vessels and associated survey equipment to temporarily displace third party vessels i.e. commercial fishing, aquaculture and shipping vessels, including vessels associated with oil and gas activities and recreational fishing vessels, from within the area where the vessel is directly operating.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Displacement to commercial fishing and aquaculture

A number of Commonwealth and State managed fisheries occur in the region (Section 4.10.1). Potential impacts to commercial fishers depend on the use of the area by fishers, in addition to the temporal and spatial extent of the presence of vessels and facilities/infrastructure. Commercial fishing vessels in the vicinity of the Operational Areas are most likely to be licenced under the Pilbara Demersal Scalefish Fishery and the Mackerel Managed Fishery and may employ several gear types (including trap, trawl and line).

The presence of vessels in the Operational Areas would likely be of short duration, potentially resulting in a minor interference (i.e. navigational hazard) and localised displacement/avoidance by commercial fishing vessels within the immediate vicinity of the project vessels. It is also noted that there was no direct response from commercial fisheries and aquaculture during the consultation period, so the potential impacts of survey activities on commercial fisheries is considered minor and temporary.

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No permanent infrastructure is intended to be installed or remain in-situ as part of the GPGT Survey Program. Therefore, there is no ongoing entanglement or equipment damage risk to bottom trawl fisheries.

Displacement of recreational fishing and tourism

Tourism and recreation activity in the Operational Areas is expected to be infrequent, with recreational and charter fishing from vessels visiting the Montebello Islands Marine Park the only tourism and recreation activities identified as potentially occurring in the Operational Areas. Operational Area A overlaps with a small section of the Montebello Islands Marine Park Multiple Use Zone IV. It is noted that some recreational fishing may occur at Wilcox Shoal and Rankin Bank, which lies in close proximity to the Operational Areas (overlapping Operational Area A) and within the Glomar Shoal KEF, which overlaps the northwest area of Operational Area C. Any recreational and charter fishing from vessels is largely undertaken using lines. Consultation outcomes did not indicate any recreational fishing occurs within the Operational Areas (Section 5). Additionally, no concerns were raised by tourism operators during consultation. As such, impacts to recreational and charter fishing are expected to be localised and of no lasting effect.

Displacement to commercial shipping

Significant commercial shipping occurs in the region, with commercial shipping traffic comprising vessels such as:

- bulk carriers (e.g. mineral ore, salt) from Port Hedland, Cape Preston and Dampier
- offtake tankers
- support vessels for offshore oil and gas activities
- LNG carriers from Dampier, Barrow Island and Ashburton North.

The presence of project vessels could potentially cause temporary disruption to commercial shipping. To reduce the likelihood of interactions between commercial shipping vessels and project vessels, AMSA have introduced a series of shipping fairways within which commercial shipping vessels are advised to navigate. The fairways are not mandatory; however, AMSA strongly recommends commercial shipping vessels remain within the fairway when transiting the region. The use of shipping fairways is considered to be good seafaring practice, with AUSREP data from AMSA indicating cargo ships and tankers routinely navigate within the established fairways.

The fairway intended to direct north-/south-bound vessel traffic from Barrow Island and the southern Montebello Islands overlaps Operational Area A (Figure 4-15). Therefore, there is a slightly higher chance of interference between the GPGT Survey Program and commercial shipping in this area. However, any impact would be limited to the duration of the survey activities and temporary in nature.

During the course of consultation for this EP revision, AMSA noted that heavy vessel traffic could be encountered throughout the EMBA with vessels travelling along the charted shipping fairways and requested notification be provided to AMSA's ARC 24 to 48 hours prior to the commencement of operations to allow for the promulgation of radio-navigation warnings (PS 1.3).

Oil and gas

A number of oil and gas platforms occur in the region (see Table 4-25). Operational Area B overlaps with the North Rankin Complex and Operational Area C overlaps with the Angel Platform. The nearest facility not operated by Woodside, is the Chevron-operated Wheatstone platform, which lies approximately 6.5 km west of Operational Area A. Given the distance between the Operational Areas and petroleum greenhouse gas activities undertaken by other operators, no impacts to other operators will occur as a result of the physical presence of the vessels.

Operational Area B overlaps the title WA-17-L which is held by ExxonMobil Australia Resources Company. Additionally Operational Area C overlaps the title G-9-AP which is held jointly by Chevron and Santos. Activities covered by the EP which may overlap these titles includes vessel line turns associated with the geophysical and geotechnical activities. Current planning does not include any survey acquisition in these adjacent permit areas. If this were to change, Woodside would apply for appropriate permits (for example, access authorities) before performing the work.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Vessels to adhere to the navigation safety requirements including the *Navigation Act 2012* and any subsequent Marine Orders.	F. Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	The Navigation Act regulates ship related activities and invokes certain requirements of International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.1

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		from Ships (MARPOL). Vessels (relevant to class) will adhere to requirements.		
Good practice				
AHO will be notified of activities and movements no less than four working weeks prior to commencement of the GPGT Survey Program.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Notifying AHO and DoT will enable them to issue notice to mariners, thereby reducing the likelihood of interacting with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.2
Notify AMSA's Response Centre (ARC) of activities and movements.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Communicating the GPGT Survey Program to other marine users ensures they are informed and aware should emergency response be required.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.3
Notify government departments, fishing industry representative bodies and licence holders, Exxon Mobil, Santos and Chevron of activities 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Communicating the GPGT Survey Program to other marine users ensures they are informed and aware, thereby reducing the likelihood of interference with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.4
Notify the Department of Defence (DoD) activities and movements no less than four working weeks prior to commencement of the GPGT Survey Program.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Communicating the GPGT Survey Program to other marine users ensures they are informed and aware, thereby reducing the likelihood of interference with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.5
Notify the DNP upon EP approval and 10 days before the activity commences, and following completion of activities occurring within the Montebello Multiple Use Zone.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Communicating the GPGT Survey Program to other marine users ensures they are informed and aware, thereby reducing the likelihood of interference with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.6
Consultation undertaken in support of the GPGT Survey Program, so marine users are informed and aware.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Consultation ensures marine users, including those associated with the activities of adjacent titleholders, are informed and aware.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.7

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Notify Telstra of planned activities that might cause seabed contact within 500 m of Telstra cables 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Communicating the GPGT Survey Program to other marine users ensures they are informed and aware, thereby reducing the likelihood of interference with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.8
A support vessel to be on standby during survey activities to communicate with third-party vessels.	F: Yes. CS: Additional costs associated with hiring another vessel and increased risk of vessel collision with more vessels in the Operational Areas.	Given the legislative controls in place and the duration of the activity, using a support vessel will provide only a small reduction in likelihood of a collision with a third-party vessel.	Grossly disproportionate.	No
Professional judgement – eliminate				
Do not use project vessels during shipping, commercial fishing or oil and gas activities.	F: No. Shipping occurs all year and cannot be avoided. Simultaneous operations (SIMOPS) with fishing seasons cannot be eliminated, as exact timings for all activities are not confirmed. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – substitute				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
No additional controls were identified.				
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts associated with the physical presence of project vessels on other users such as commercial fisheries, recreational fishing and shipping. As no reasonably practicable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts/risks are considered ALARP.				

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Demonstration of Acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, physical presence of the project vessels may result in a negligible impact that is unlikely to result in a potential impact greater than isolated and short-term impacts to commercial fishing, recreational fishing and shipping. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts have been investigated above. The adopted controls are considered good practice/industry best practice and meet the requirements of Australian Marine Orders, and expectations of AMSA, AHO and DoT provided in consultation with relevant persons. On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers impacts to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable.

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 1 Impacts to relevant marine users from the GPGT Survey Program planned activities will be limited through the provision of appropriate information/notification.	C1.1 Vessels to adhere to the navigation safety requirements and any subsequent Marine Orders: • Marine Order 21 (Safety of Navigation and emergency procedures) 2016 • Marine Order 27 (Safety of navigation and radio equipment 2016 • Marine Order 30 (Prevention of collisions) 2016.	PS 1.1 Survey vessels compliant with Navigation Act, Marine Order 21 (Safety of navigation), Marine Order 27 (emergency procedures) and Marine Order 30 (Prevention of collisions).	MC 1.1.1 Marine Assurance inspection records demonstrate compliance with standard maritime safety procedures (Marine Orders 21, 27 and 30).
	C 1.2 AHO will be notified of activities and movements no less than four working weeks prior to commencement of the GPGT Survey Program.	PS 1.2 Notification to AHO of activities and movements to allow generation of navigation warnings (i.e. Maritime Safety Information Notifications and Notice to Mariners (including AUSCOAST warnings)) where relevant.	MC 1.2.1 Consultation records demonstrate AHO has been notified within required timeframes, before the activity commences.
	C 1.3 Notify AMSA's Response Centre (ARC) of activities and movements.	PS 1.3 AMSA's ARC is notified of the activity 24 to 48 hours before operations start for awareness. AMSA's ARC will require the survey vessel's details (including name, callsign and Maritime Mobile Service Identity), satellite communications details (including INMARSAT-C and satellite telephone), area	MC 1.3.1 Consultation records demonstrate AMSA's ARC has been notified within required timeframes before the activity starts.

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EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
		of operation, and needs to be advised when operations start and end.	
	C 1.4 Notify relevant government departments, fishing industry representative bodies and licence holders, Exxon Mobil, Santos and Chevronof activities 10 days prior to the commencement and following completion of activities.	PS 1.4 Notification to AFMA, Commonwealth Fisheries Association, DAFF-Fisheries, DCCEEW, WAFIC, DPIRD, DMPE, Recfishwest, Exxon Mobil, Santos and Chevron 10 days before activity commences, and following completion of activities.	MC 1.4.1 Consultation records demonstrate that relevant persons have been notified prior to commencement and following completion of activities.
	C 1.5 Where activities overlap a defence area, DoD will be notified of activities and movements no less than four working weeks prior to commencement of the GPGT Survey Program.	PS 1.5 Notification to DoD no less than five weeks prior to commencement of activities.	MC 1.5.1 Consultation records demonstrate DoD have been notified within required timeframes, before the activity commences.
	C 1.6 Notify the DNP upon EP approval and 10 days before the activity commences, and following completion of activities occurring within the Montebello Multiple Use Zone.	PS 1.6 Notification to DNP on approval of the EP and 10 days before the activity commences, and following completion of activities occurring within the Montebello Multiple Use Zone.	MC 1.6.1 Consultation records demonstrate DNP have been notified within required timeframes.
	C 1.7 Consultation undertaken in support of the GPGT Survey Program, so that marine users are informed and aware.	PS 1.7 Implement a consultation process that conforms to the requirements of the Environment Regulations.	MC 1.7.1 Records demonstrate a consultation program that conforms to the requirements of the Environment Regulations has been undertaken (refer to Section 5).
	C 1.8 Notify Telstra of planned activities that might cause seabed contact within 500 m of Telstra cables 10 days prior to the commencement and following completion of activities.	PS 1.8 Notify Telstra 10 days before activity commences, and following completion of activities.	MC 1.8 Consultation records demonstrate that relevant persons have been notified prior to commencement and following completion of activities.

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6.5.2 Physical presence: disturbance to seabed from geotechnical and geophysical surveys

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6 Geotechnical survey activities – Section 3.7.2	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Disturbance to benthic habitat as a result of geotechnical surveys	X			X			A	E	-	-	GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 2

Description of source of impact

Geotechnical surveys

The geotechnical surveys will be performed using standard industry equipment (Section 3.7.2) and will consist of in situ testing and the recovery of soil and rock samples by deploying the geotechnical equipment from the project vessels to the seabed at locations within the Operational Areas to ground truth the geophysical data and provide geotechnical data for engineering design.

The geotechnical investigation may involve the following seabed-disturbing activities:

Penetration testing: The GPGT Survey Program includes a number of PCPTs across the Operational Areas. Each PCPT will create a hole on the seabed between 3 and 35 m deep with a diameter of up to 250 mm. The number of PCPTs that will be carried out during the GPGT Survey Program will depend on conditions during the GPGT Survey Program and results of PCPT as they occur. However, for the purpose of this EP the impact assessment assumes approximately 90 PCPTs could occur, in addition to the ~70 PCPTs that have taken place to date under the existing in-force revision of this EP. Once PCPTs are complete all equipment is removed from the seabed and the resulting hole will infill naturally overtime.

Cored boreholes: Cored boreholes of up to 35 m deep are planned to be taken across the Operational Areas. These will either be drilled from the surface on a vessel or drilling/testing equipment involving a remotely operated subsea rig lowered to the seabed from the vessel. The borehole will be advanced by either push sampling at intervals or PCPT testings at intervals, followed by drilling using a bit approximately 125 mm in diameter. The remaining hole in the seabed would infill naturally with sediment over time. The number of boreholes made during the GPGT Survey Program may change depending on conditions during the GPGT Survey Program. For the purpose of this EP, the impact assessment assumes approximately 90 boreholes.

Piston core sampling: Piston gravity core or vibro core sampling may occur during the GPGT Survey Program creating holes with depths of between 1 m to 6 m below the mudline. When the depth of sample refusal is reached, all equipment is withdrawn from the seabed. A small hole will remain in the seabed, approximately 115 mm in diameter, which will infill naturally with sediment over time. The number of piston cores taken during the GPGT Survey Program may change depending on conditions during the GPGT Survey Program. For the purpose of this EP, the impact assessment assumes approximately 60 piston cores will be executed across all Operational Areas.

Box Core sampling: Box core sampling will occur during the GPGT Survey Program across all Operational Areas. All box core samples will result in a cube of sediment being removed from the seabed. The possible box core sample equipment is capable of recovering is approximately 0.125 m³ (0.5 m by 0.5 m by 0.5 m). A self-releasing trigger mechanism, initiated once the frame reaches the seabed, allows the box corer to penetrate into the seabed.

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Penetration is limited by a stopper to 0.5 m depth. The number of box cores taken may change depending on conditions during the GPGT Survey Program. For the purpose of this EP, the impact assessment assumes approximately 60 box cores will be executed in total across all the Operational Areas.

Section 3.7.2 provides further details on the geotechnical equipment associated with the survey and the potential seabed disturbance associated with it. At the end of the surveys all equipment will be removed from the seabed and no infrastructure or equipment will remain in the Operational Areas.

Drill cuttings

The geotechnical seabed coring may result in the indirect discharge of a small quantity of drill cuttings and fluid at the seafloor. Sampling boreholes drilled to recover soil and rock samples generate minimal drill cuttings as the objective is to recover a continuous sample profile of the depth of the borehole. Any drill cuttings will remain on the seabed immediately adjacent to the borehole site. The cuttings are pieces of material being drilled and likely to be benign calcareous sediment. Some of the discharged cuttings (lighter particles) will be temporarily suspended in the water column (close to seafloor) before settling to the seafloor within the immediate vicinity of the drilling location. The environmental impact associated with the indirect discharge of cuttings from the geotechnical seabed coring activities would be negligible and temporary lasting only minutes after the seabed coring operations are complete. Drilling fluid will consist primarily of seawater, and may have small quantities of additives. These additives are considered to be very low toxicity (as assessed through Woodside's Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline) and are expected to dilute rapidly upon discharge; as such no toxic effect to biota are expected to occur.

Placement of equipment on the seafloor

Placing the geotechnical equipment on the seafloor will result in minor localised physical disturbance to the seafloor beneath the equipment. These temporary footprints will return to natural state from natural sediment movements.

Discharge of drilling fluids is discussed further in Section 6.5.7.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Geotechnical survey activities are likely to result in localised and temporary physical modification and disturbance to a small area of the seabed.

Benthic habitat

The benthic habitat within the Operational Areas is predominantly soft sediment with sparsely associated epifauna which is broadly represented throughout the NWS Province and wider NWS (Section 4.5). Benthic habitats of the soft sediment seabed are characterised by burrowing infauna such as polychaetes and worms, with biota such as sessile filter feeders occurring on areas of hard substrate. The infauna communities are likely to be representative of the NWS province which is described as being of low abundance and dominated by polychaetes and crustaceans (RPS, 2012).

Operational Area A overlaps a small area of Wilcox Shoal (ranging from ~30 m below surface waters to ~80 m at seabed) it is highly likely the upper reaches of the shoal support a high cover of benthic organisms comprising mixed hard and soft corals (30 to 40 m depth range), transitioning to a deeper water benthic community comprising soft corals and mixed biota (sponges, other sessile invertebrate biota). No survey is planned to occur at Wilcox Shoal and therefore there will be no direct impact to the seabed in this location. Survey activities around Wilcox Shoal are expected to create very localised impacts which are unlikely to extend to Wilcox Shoal.

Subtidal soft sediments support a patchy abundance of various infauna (including polychaete worms, molluscs, and crustaceans) and epifauna (including crabs, sea urchins, snails, sea stars, demersal fish, sponges, sea whips and sea squirts) which are widespread and well represented and in the context of the contiguous extent of habitats across the region. They are considered to be of relatively low environmental sensitivity (Section 4.4).

Impacts from geotechnical survey activities are expected to be confined to sediment burrowing infauna, surface epifauna invertebrates and potentially sessile filter feeders inhabiting the seabed directly around the survey activities (Gates and Jones, 2012; Hughes et al., 2010). Placing equipment on the seafloor may relocate small amounts of sediment, with slight and short-term impacts to biota, detailed above, due to elevated turbidity and the clogging of respiratory and feeding parts of filter feeding organisms. However, elevated turbidity would only be expected to be temporary, and is therefore not expected to have a lasting effect on environment receptors.

Key ecological features

The Operational Areas overlap with the Ancient Coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF. Impacts to benthic marine fauna as a result of geotechnical surveying are expected to be highly localised to surface area of the borehole, drill cuttings and the footprint of the geotechnical equipment, which is a relatively small area compared to the regional extent of the ancient coastline KEF, extending from Exmouth to the Dampier Peninsula and the Glomar Shoals KEF (noting the KEF encompasses a wider area than the shoal feature itself). As such, this habitat is well represented on a regional scale.

Benthic habitat surveys in the region (including within the Ancient Coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF) indicate that benthic habitats within the KEF are characterised by sand interspersed with areas of rubble and outcroppings of limestone pavement (AIMS, 2014a; RPS, 2011). Such habitats are widely distributed in the NWS Province. As noted

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in Section 9 of the Master Existing Environment, the geomorphic feature the KEF is associated with is represented worldwide and represents the coastline during a previous glacial period. Therefore, potential impacts to this regional-scale KEF are expected to be short term and localised.

A small section of Operational Area C overlaps the Glomar Shoal KEF. Glomar Shoal is a shallow sedimentary bank comprised of coarser biogenic material than the surrounding seabed. The shoal is 26 to 70 m below the sea surface (Falkner et al., 2009). The KEF encompasses a much wider area than the shoal feature itself. Impacts to benthic marine fauna that may be present on this feature as a result of geotechnical surveying are expected to be highly localised to surface area of the borehole, drill cuttings and the footprint of the geotechnical equipment, which is a relatively small area.

Cumulative impacts

Given the small area of seabed potentially impacted by the survey activities, the cumulative area potentially disturbed is considered negligible in the context of the wider distribution of the habitats present.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[25]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
No additional controls were identified.				
Good practice				
Monitor the seabed environment before and after the GPGT Survey Program to assess any impacts to the seabed.	F: Yes. CS: Significant. Monitoring of the seabed would have significant additional costs to obtain and analyse data with the spatial resolution to accurately assess changes to the seabed habitat.	Environmental monitoring would not change how the activity is conducted; therefore, no change in consequence would occur.	Based on the nature of the activity (i.e. predictable impacts over a small area) and relatively low sensitivity of the area, application of an environmental monitoring control is considered grossly disproportionate. Monitoring will not reduce the consequence or impacts to the seabed, and the cost associated with the level of monitoring required to accurately assess any impacts greatly outweighs the benefits gained. In addition, the presence of additional vessels incur additional impacts and risks to the marine environment as described in other sections.	No

[25] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[25]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
No routine anchoring will occur during the GPGT Survey Program.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Survey vessels undertaking these activities typically do not anchor.	By minimising anchoring the potential impacts to seabed is reduced.	Benefit outweighs sacrifice.	Yes C2.1
Do not use geotechnical survey equipment close to or on the seabed.	F: No. The deployment of equipment to the seabed is required to meet the objectives of the surveys. CS: Not assessed, control not feasible.	Not assessed, control not feasible.	Not assessed, control not feasible.	No
Monitor inventory deployed to the field and track removal of equipment during activity.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Removing equipment from seabed reduces duration of impact.	Benefits outweigh costs/sacrifice.	Yes C2.2
Prelaid moorings to reduce benthic impact due to reliability.	F: Installation of moorings would increase the proposed seabed disturbance as multiple locations would require a mooring. Vessels will be on DP.	Not assessed, control not feasible.	Not assessed, control not feasible.	No
No seabed disturbance on shoals within the Operational Areas.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Ensures shallow shoal features are not impacted by the GPGT Survey Program.	Benefits outweigh costs/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.3
Professional judgement – eliminate				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – substitute				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
No additional controls were identified.				
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the potential impacts associated with seabed disturbance from geophysical and geotechnical survey activities to be ALARP. As no reasonably practicable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts/risks are considered ALARP.				

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, in its current state, disturbance to the seabed represents a potential impact no greater than a slight and short-term effect on habitat (but not affecting ecosystems function). Further opportunities to reduce the impacts have been investigated above. The potential impacts are consistent with industry best practice and are considered broadly acceptable in their current state. On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers impacts to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable.

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 2 Seabed disturbance to be limited to planned activities and impacts described as part of the GPGT Survey Program.	C2.1 No routine anchoring will occur during the GPGT Survey Program.	PS 2.1 No anchoring in the Operational Areas.	MC 2.1.1 Scope of work specifically states that anchoring is not allowed in the operational areas (apart from emergency situations). Vessel bridge daily records show no anchoring occurred in the Operational Areas.
	C 2.2 Monitor inventory deployed to the field and track removal of equipment during activity.	PS 2.2 Location of equipment deployed to seabed will be tracked and removed from the seabed.	MC 2.2.1 Field reports for activities that include equipment deployed to seabed will specify the deployment location and the complete removal of the equipment.
	C 2.3 No seabed disturbance will occur on shoals within the Operational Areas.	PS 2.3 No seabed disturbance on shoals within the Operational Areas.	MC 2.3.1 Survey reports provide all sample and investigation locations and depths demonstrating no activities occurred at the shoals within the Operational Areas.

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6.5.3 Routine acoustic emissions: generation of noise from project vessels

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Protected species – Section 4.6	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Generation of acoustic signals from vessels during normal operations					X		A	F	-	-	GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 3
Generation of acoustic signals from DP systems					X		A	F	-	-	GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	

Description of source of impact

Vessels and operation of dynamic positioning systems

Project vessels will generate noise both in the air and underwater, due to operating thrusters, engines and moving propellers. These noises will contribute to and can exceed ambient noise levels, which range from around 90 dB re 1 µPa (root mean square sound pressure level (rms SPL)) under very calm, low wind conditions, to 120 dB re 1 µPa (rms SPL) under windy conditions (McCauley, 2005).

Thruster noise (from cavitation caused by propellers) is typically the most significant noise source for vessels holding station, with other noise sources typically relatively minor (McCauley, 1998).

Thruster noise is typically high intensity and broadband in nature. Project vessels will maintain position using main engines and/or thrusters (including use DP systems) for short durations while the vessel is maintaining station prior to and during geotechnical surveying. There is no applicable sound data available for a typical DP vessel; however, based upon past research, frequencies and sound levels are expected to be less than those from DP vessels. Near- and far-field underwater noise measurements were taken in 2011 for the MAERSK Discoverer DP drill rig used on the NWS. The rig DP system (similar to the system proposed for the survey vessels) emitted tonal signals between 200 Hz and 1.2 kHz, which is within the auditory band width of whales. The measured source level was between 176 and 186 dB re 1 µPa @ 1 m.

Vessels may use DP while the vessel is maintaining position. McCauley (1998) measured underwater broadband noise equivalent to about 182 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m (rms SPL) from a support vessel holding station in the Timor Sea; it is expected that similar noise levels will be generated by vessel used for this GPGT Survey Program.

The physical presence of, and the underwater noise generated by project vessel operations has the potential to cause temporary and localised disturbance to marine fauna (e.g. displace or attract resulting in behavioural changes) in response to received continuous noise levels of 120 dB re1 µPa (rms SPL) (Southall et al., 2007).

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Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

The Operational Areas are located in water depths between 20 and 190 m. The fauna associated with these areas are predominantly pelagic species of fish, with migratory species such as turtles, whale sharks and cetaceans potentially present in the area seasonally. Noise interference is a key threat to a number of migratory and threatened cetaceans and marine turtles identified as occurring within the Operational Areas.

Elevated underwater noise has the potential to affect marine fauna, including cetaceans, fish, sharks and rays in three main ways (Richardson et al., 1995; Simmonds et al., 2004):

- by causing direct physical effects on hearing or other organs. Hearing loss may be temporary (temporary threshold shift (TTS); referred to as auditory fatigue), or permanent threshold shift (PTS; injury)
- by masking or interfering with other biologically important sounds (including vocal communication, echolocation, signals and sounds produced by predators or prey)
- through disturbance leading to behavioural changes or displacement from important areas (e.g. BIAs). The occurrence and intensity of disturbance is highly variable and depends on a range of factors relating to the animal and situation.

Koessler and McPherson (2020) undertook sound transmission loss modelling for an offshore support vessel (source level of 183 dB re 1 µPa) approximately 220 km east of Operational Area C in water depths of 90 m. The noise source levels applied in the modelling are similar to those of the project vessels and were modelled in similar water depths. Therefore, the outputs (Table 6-2) of the modelling have been applied in this assessment.

Table 6-2: Maximum (R_{max}) horizontal distances (in km) for an offshore support vessel

SPL (dB re 1 µPa)	R_{max} (km)
180	-
170	-
160	-
150	0.06
140	0.34
130	1.25
120	4.57
110	11.9

Based on the modelling outputs of Koessler and McPherson (2020) (Table 6-2), potential impacts may include:

- cetaceans: potential behavioural disturbance out to about 5 km
- turtles: potential masking and behavioural disturbance at intermediate and far ranges
- fish: potential masking and behavioural disturbance at near and intermediate ranges; likelihood of TTS is considered not credible, given fish would move away from the source – demersal fish are not expected to be exposed to underwater noise above impact thresholds.

Sound propagation

Increasing the distance from the noise source results in the level of noise reducing, due primarily to the spreading of the sound energy with distance The way that the noise spreads (geometrical divergence) will depend upon several factors such as water column depth, pressure, temperature gradients, and salinity, as well as surface and bottom conditions.

Cetaceans

Marine mammals and especially cetaceans rely on sound for important life functions including individual recognition, socialising, detecting predators and prey, navigation and reproduction (Weilgart, 2007; Erbe et al., 2015; Erbe et al., 2018). Underwater noise can affect marine mammals in various ways including interfering with communication (masking), behavioural changes, a shift in the hearing threshold (PTS and TTS), physical damage and stress (NRC, 2003; Erbe, 2012; Rolland et al., 2012).

The thresholds that could result in a behavioural response, TTS and PTS for cetaceans as a result of continuous noise sources are presented in Table 6-3. These thresholds have been adopted by the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS], 2014, 2018; Southall et al., 2019; NOAA, 2019). Updates to the recommended thresholds in October 2024 (NMFS, 2024) are also shown in Table 6-3, with slightly lower PTS and TTS thresholds for low-frequency (LF) cetaceans and higher thresholds for high-frequency (HF) and very-high-frequency (VHF) cetaceans. The adopted thresholds are based on best data

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available and published in peer-reviewed literature and represent conservative internationally accepted and applied impact evaluation thresholds for continuous (non-impulsive sound sources). The maximum (R_{max}) horizontal distances (km) from vessels to modelled marine mammal thresholds is detailed in Table 6-4 (Koessler and McPherson, 2020).

Table 6-3: Thresholds for permanent and temporary threshold shift and behavioural response onset for low-frequency, high-frequency and very-high-frequency cetaceans for continuous noise

Hearing group and generalised hearing range	Southall et al. (2019), updates from NMFS (2024) are shown in parentheses		NOAA (2019)
	PTS onset thresholds: SEL_{24h} (dB re 1 µPa².s)	***TTS onset thresholds: SEL_{24h} (dB re 1 µPa².s)***	***Behavioural response (dB re 1 µPa)***
Low-frequency cetaceans	199 (197)	179 (177)	120
High-frequency cetaceans	198 (201)	178 (181)	120
Very-high-frequency cetaceans	173 (181)	153 (161)	120

Source: NMFS, 2014, 2018; Southall, 2019; NOAA, 2018.

Table 6-4: Maximum (R_{max}) horizontal distances (km) from vessels to modelled marine mammal thresholds* from Koessler and McPherson (2020)

Hearing Group	**Distance Rmax (km)**	
	Threshold for PTS, SEL24h (dB re 1 µPa2 s)	***Threshold for TTS, SEL24h (dB re 1 µPa2 s)***
Low-frequency cetaceans	0.03	0.79
High-frequency cetaceans	-	0.03
Very-high-frequency cetaceans	0.05	0.93

Note: Modelling based on Southall et al. (2019) PTS and TTS thresholds and frequency-weighting functions. Distances for HF and VHF cetaceans are therefore expected to be conservative compared to updated recommended thresholds in NMFS (2024), while those from LF cetaceans are expected to be very slight underestimates, though still considered appropriate for risk assessment purposes.

Project vessels will contribute noise into the marine environment; however, they will only use DP for short periods when undertaking actual geotechnical investigations. Project vessels transiting on main engines will produce lower levels of underwater noise that is below the injury threshold for sensitive marine fauna (e.g. cetaceans), thereby limiting the potential for any impacts.

It is not expected that individual LF and HF cetaceans passing through the Operational Areas during the activity would experience PTS or TTS, given individuals would need to remain in close proximity (<1 km) of the activity for a period of 24 hours Table 6-4. This is based on the swimming speed of pygmy blue whales during migration tracked in Thums et al. (2022a). The slowest individual of that study travelled at approximately 0.5 m/s or ~2 km/hour (Thums et al., 2022a). Similarly, it is considered highly unlikely that any VHF cetaceans would experience PTS or TTS.

There are no known critical habitats (i.e. feeding, breeding, calving or constricted migratory pathways) for EPBC listed cetaceans present within the Operational Areas. It is possible that the activity will overlap with the migration seasons for humpback and pygmy blue whales (the Operational Areas overlap the pygmy blue whale distribution zone). There is potential for these species to be exposed to underwater noise levels that may alter their behaviour when they are in the region during seasonal migrations. It is reasonable to expect that cetaceans may demonstrate avoidance or attraction behaviour to the noise generated by the vessels, however predicted noise levels are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level.

Other cetacean species, including high frequency odontocetes, may also occur in the Operational Areas, although the lack of important habitats for these species suggests only low numbers are expected. Given the short duration of the survey activities and low level of behavioural response expected, impacts to individuals or populations are not expected.

Turtles

There is a paucity of data regarding responses of marine turtles to underwater noise. However, turtles have been shown to respond to low frequency sound, with indications that they have the highest hearing sensitivity in the frequency range 100 to 700 Hz (Bartol and Musick, 2003). Lenhardt (1994) observed marine turtles avoiding LF sound. Popper et al. (2014) assessed thresholds for marine turtles and found qualitative results that TTS was only moderate for near field exposure, and low for both intermediate and far field exposure. McCauley et al. (2000) noted that sea turtles exhibit increased swimming activity at 166 dB re 1 µPa. No numerical thresholds have been developed for impacts of continuous sources (e.g. vessel noise) on marine turtles. Updates to the recommended underwater noise effect criteria – temporary threshold shift (TTS) and auditory injury (AINJ) thresholds – for marine turtles were

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published in April 2025 in Accomando et al. (2025)[26], and recently adopted in September by NMFS (2025)[27]. This update outlined lower AINJ and TTS weighted onset thresholds for marine turtles as shown in Table 6-5. Note that the behavioural effect threshold for marine turtles remains unchanged (Table 6-6). The contemporary thresholds listed in Table 6-5 are considered appropriate for the assessment of impacts from continuous acoustic discharges to marine turtles from the GPGT Survey Program. No numerical thresholds have been developed for behavioural impacts of continuous sources (e.g. vessel noise) on marine turtles. A Popper et al. (2014) review assessed thresholds for marine turtles and found qualitative results that the risk of behavioural disturbance was high for near field exposure, moderate for intermediate exposure and low for far field exposure.

Table 6-5: Thresholds for permanent threshold shift and temporary threshold shift and auditory injury threshold onset in marine turtles for continuous noise (dB re 1 µPa)

Receptor	Previous (Finneran et al., 2017)		Contemporary (Accomando et al., 2025)	
	TTS	AINJ (PTS[27])	TTS	AINJ (PTS[27])
Marine turtles	200	220	178	198

Table 6-6: Thresholds for behavioural response onset in marine turtles for continuous noise

Receptor	Masking	Behaviour
Marine turtles	(N) High (I) High (F) Moderate	(N) High (I) Moderate (F) Low

Note: The sound units provided in the table above include: relative risk (high, medium and low) is given for marine turtles at three distances from the source defined in relative terms as near (N – tens of metres), intermediate (I – hundreds of metres) and far (F – thousands of metres) (after Popper et al., 2014).

The Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017) notes there is limited information available on the impact of noise on marine turtles and that the impact of noise on turtle stocks may vary depending on whether exposure is short (acute) or long-term (chronic). However, given the thresholds outlined in Table 6-5, it is reasonable to expect that marine turtles may demonstrate avoidance or attraction behaviour to the noise generated by the GPGT Survey Program.

Turtles may occur in the Operational Areas since the flatback turtle internesting buffer BIA and flatback turtle habitat critical buffer zone both overlap Operational Area A. Turtles may exhibit behavioural responses when exposed to underwater noise, such as diving. Such disturbances are expected to be localised (given the expected transmission loss described above) and, since the vessel will be continually moving, and activities of short duration. Given the distance of the Operational Areas to the nearest shoreline (and potential nesting beaches), impacts to nesting females are not expected. Disturbance to individual mating or internesting behaviours may occur, but given the temporary nature of the disturbance, is unlikely to affect individual breeding success or impact marine turtles at the population level.

Fish (including sharks and rays)

Fish perceive sound through the ears and the lateral line, which are sensitive to vibration. Some species of teleost or bony fish (e.g. herring) have a structure linking the gas-filled swim bladder and ear, and these species usually have increased hearing sensitivity. These species are considered to be more sensitive to anthropogenic underwater noise sources than species such as cod (*Gadus* sp.), which do not possess a structure linking the swim bladder and inner ear. Fish species that either do not have a swim bladder (e.g. elasmobranchs (sharks and rays) and scombrid fish (mackerel and tunas)) or have a much-reduced swim bladder (e.g. flat fish) tend to have a relatively low auditory sensitivity.

Considering these differences in fish physiology, Popper et al. (2014) developed sound exposure guidelines for fish; these are presented in Table 6-7 and are considered appropriate to assess continuous acoustic discharges to fish from the GPGT Survey Program.

[26] *The weighted non-impulsive thresholds by themselves only indicate the TTS/AINJ threshold at the most susceptible frequency.*

[27] *AINJ was previously referred to as PTS. The new terminology acknowledges that auditory injury may occur without PTS.*

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Table 6-7: Impact thresholds to fish, sharks and rays for continuous noise

Receptor	Mortality and potential mortal injury	PTS	TTS	Masking	Behaviour
Fish: no swim bladder	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) Moderate (I) Low (F) Low	(N) High (I) High (F) Moderate	(N) Moderate (I) Moderate (F) Low
Fish: swim bladder not involved in hearing	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) Moderate (I) Low (F) Low	(N) High (I) High (F) Moderate	(N) Moderate (I) Moderate (F) Low
Fish: swim bladder involving hearing	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	170 dB rms SPL for 48-hours	158 dB rms SPL for 12-hours	(N) High (I) High (F) High	(N) High (I) Moderate (F) Low
Fish eggs and fish larvae	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) High (I) Moderate (F) Low	(N) Moderate (I) Moderate (F) Low

Note: The sound units provided in the table above include relative risk (high, medium and low) is given for fish (all types) at three distances from the source defined in relative terms as near (N – tens of metres), intermediate (I – hundreds of metres) and far (F – thousands of metres) (after Popper et al., 2014).

Cartilaginous fish (such as sharks and rays) lack a swim bladder and are considered less sensitive to sound than bony fish. Given the thresholds outlined in Table 6-7, it is reasonable to expect that fish, sharks and rays may demonstrate avoidance or attraction behaviour to the noise generated by the GPGT Survey Program. The Operational Areas overlap the whale shark foraging BIA. The hearing capabilities of the whale shark have not been studied, but it has been suggested that they are likely to be most responsive to low frequency sounds (Myberg, 2001).

Potential impacts to fish (including whale sharks) are expected to be restricted to masking and behavioural disturbance. Fish may temporarily be displaced from the immediate vicinity of a noise source; however, they would be expected to behave normally once the noise emissions ceased.

It is expected that fish (including sharks and rays) may exhibit some behavioural responses to the noise generated by vessel activities of the GPGT Survey Program. However, the behavioural responses are expected to be restricted to the immediate area of vessel activities. No permanent changes in behaviour that could impact on long-term biological or ecological functioning of fish populations are expected.

Cumulative impacts

Potential impacts to individuals are confined to behavioural responses localised around the vessel. A larger number of vessels may increase the area in which elevated noise levels could lead to a behavioural response. However, given the minor behavioural responses expected and the localised area of potential impact around each vessel, the presence of multiple vessels in the Operational Areas does not increase the consequence rating of this impact.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[28]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans, including the following measures: • Project vessels will not travel greater than 6 knots within 300 m of a cetacean or turtle (caution zone) and not approach closer than 100 m from a whale. • Project vessels will not approach closer than 50 m for a dolphin or turtle and 100 m for a whale (with the exception of animals bow-riding). • If the cetacean or turtle shows signs of being disturbed, project vessels will immediately withdraw from the caution zone at a constant speed of less than 6 knots. • Project vessels will not travel greater than 8 knots within 250 m of a whale shark and not allow the vessel to approach closer than 30 m of a whale shark.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Implementation of controls for reduced vessel speed around cetaceans can potentially reduce the underwater noise footprint of a vessel and lower the likelihood of interaction above.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 3.1
Good practice				
Have a dedicated experienced and trained marine fauna observer (MFO) onboard the survey vessel to undertake marine fauna observations.	F: Yes, however additional cost for dedicated and experienced MFO to be present during the survey. CS: Moderate, requires the provision of a dedicated and experienced MFO to undertake marine fauna observations.	Use of an MFO would detect fauna in the area, however control provides limited benefit when managing impacts associated with vessel noise alone	Given limited benefit associated with the management of vessel noise impacts and costs associated with control implementation an experienced MFO is not considered necessary.	No

[28] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[28]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Professional judgement – eliminate				
Eliminate generation of noise from the vessels including DP.	F: No. Generation of noise from these sources cannot be eliminated due to operating requirements. Note that vessels operating on DP may be a safety-critical requirement. CS: Inability to conduct the GPGT Survey Program. Loss of project.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – substitute				
Vary the timing of the GPGT Survey Program to avoid migration and breeding periods.	F: No. Timing of survey activities is currently undetermined, and due to vessel availability and operational requirements, undertaking activities during migration seasons may not be able to be avoided. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to delays in securing project vessel for specific timeframes.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
No additional controls were identified.				
Risk based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: Based on the environmental risk assessment objectives and use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A, Section 2.6.1). The potential impacts from acoustic emissions during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities is expected to be localised, temporary and minor. Efforts will be made to minimise unnecessary disturbance from acoustic emissions by undertaking the minimum required survey activities to achieve the program's objectives.				

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that vessel noise disturbance will not result in a potential impact greater than localised impacts insignificant to marine fauna, with no lasting effect. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts have been investigated above. The potential impacts are considered broadly acceptable. Therefore, Woodside considers standard operations appropriate to manage the impacts of vessel noise emissions to a level that is broadly acceptable.

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 3 No injury of, or mortality to, EPBC Act 1999 (Cth) and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) listed marine fauna as a result of noise generated by the GPGT Survey Program. EPO 4 No displacement of marine turtles from habitat critical during nesting/breeding (inc. internesting periods) and ensure biologically important behaviour can continue in biologically important areas.	C 3.1 EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans, including the following measures[27]: • Project vessels will not deliberately approach greater than 6 knots within 300 m of a cetacean or turtle (caution zone) and not deliberately approach closer than 100 m from a whale. • Project vessels will not deliberately approach closer than 50 m for a dolphin or turtle and 100 m for a whale (with the exception of animals bow-riding). • If the cetacean or turtle shows signs of being disturbed, project vessels will immediately withdraw from the caution zone at a constant speed of less than 6 knots. • Vessels will not deliberately approach greater than 8 knots within 250 m of a whale shark and not allow the vessel to approach closer than 30 m of a whale shark.	PS 3.1 Compliance with EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05 and 8.06) Interacting with cetaceans.	MC 3.1.1 Vessel bridge daily log demonstrate no breaches with EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans and Woodside Marine Charterers Instructions.

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6.5.4 Routine acoustic emissions: generation of noise from geophysical and geotechnical survey equipment

Context		
Geophysical survey activities – Section 3.7.1 Geotechnical survey activities – Section 3.7.2	Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5 Protected species – Section 4.6	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Generation of acoustic signals from geophysical and geotechnical survey				X	X		A	E	-	-	GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 4

Description of source of impact

Geophysical survey activities

Geophysical sources are used for bathymetric mapping and shallow sub-bottom profiling, penetrating to depths of about 60 m below the seabed. The geophysical surveys will use a range of sources (Table 3-3).

Most commercial SBPs are small, low-powered, high-resolution and shallow-penetrating systems, producing electrical pulses across a range of frequencies (Salgado Kent et al., 2016; Jiménez-Arranz et al., 2017). The SBP instruments proposed for the survey produce pulses of sound between approximately 50 Hz and 30 kHz with source levels between approximately 192 and 220 dB re 1 µPa (SPL) at 1 m.

MBES and SSS are VHF and high-resolution systems, producing short micro-pulses of sound at frequencies in the tens or hundreds of kilohertz. The high-frequency pulses of sound produced by MBES are focused within multiple highly directional and narrow beams, which form a fan shape directed at the seabed (Salgado Kent et al., 2016; Jiménez-Arranz et al., 2017). SSS also produces sound in a focussed swath directed at the seabed. The pulses of sound produced by these instruments are of such high frequency that they rapidly attenuate outside of the beam (Zykov, 2013). Despite relatively high source levels, the high operating frequencies of most MBES and SSS places the dominant sound frequencies above the principal auditory range of most marine fauna species, although mid-frequency cetaceans that may occur in the GPGT Survey Program (e.g. dolphins) have the capability to hear some of the sound energy at the lower end of the operating frequency ranges (NMFS, 2018).

A USBL system may also be used during the survey for the purpose of accurate underwater positioning. USBL systems work by emitting short pulses of medium to high frequency sound (19 to 34 kHz) in short 'chirps'. Source levels are in the order of 184 to 202 dB re 1 µPa (SPL) at 1 m. The operating frequency range is above the auditory range of LF cetaceans (peak hearing at 0.2 to 19 kHz; NMFS, 2018), marine turtles and the majority of fish species (<1 kHz; Ladich, 2000; Popper et al. 2014). Similar to MBES and SSS, dolphins have the capability to hear the sound produced from USBL.

Geotechnical survey activities

The key sound sources during geotechnical surveys include the penetration tests and sampling boreholes undertaken at the seabed. Sound levels associated with standard penetration testing and small-core drilling have been measured in waters off WA (Erbe and McPherson, 2017). The broadband (20 Hz to 24 kHz) source levels for penetration testing were 151 to 160 dB re 1 uPa^{2}s sound exposure level (SEL) at 1 m (equivalent to approximately 160 to 170 dB re 1 µPa SPL at 1 m), with received levels reducing to approximately 141 to 146 dB re 1 µPa SPL within 20 m distance from the source (Erbe and McPherson, 2017). The broadband (30 Hz to 2 kHz) drilling source levels were 142 to 145 dB re 1 µPa SPL at 1 m (Erbe and McPherson, 2017). The reported levels are tens of decibels less than those

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produced during production or construction operations and below levels commonly considered in marine noise regulations (Erbe and McPherson, 2017).

Underwater sound produced by the geophysical and geotechnical survey instruments has the potential to affect marine fauna that may pass within close proximity to survey operations. The potential effects to habitats and ecosystems (i.e. benthic invertebrate communities, planktonic communities, KEFs), as well as indirect effects to commercial fisheries associated with the potential disturbance to fishes is also considered.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Receptors

The Operational Areas are located in water depths of approximately 20 to 190 m (refer to Section 3.3). The fauna associated with this area will be predominantly pelagic species of fish, with migratory species such as cetaceans and marine turtles potentially occurring in the area seasonally (Section 4.6). Noise interference is a key threat to a number of migratory and threatened cetaceans and marine turtles identified as potentially occurring within the Operational Areas, including the pygmy blue whale. Relevant actions included in recovery plans for these species are outlined in Section 6.7.

The pygmy blue whale migration BIA does not overlap with the Operational Areas. Operational Area A is approximately 22 km away, but individual pygmy blue whales may occasionally transit the areas during April to July and October to January during their seasonal migrations. A humpback whale migration BIA is located about 6 km south-southeast of Operational Area A, migrating whales may be present between about May and November. Occasional individuals may transit through the area.

A flatback turtle internesting buffer BIA overlaps with Operational Area A at the Montebello Islands. Green, loggerhead and hawksbill turtle internesting buffer BIAs at Montebello Island are about 9 km, 20.5 km and 11 km south of Operational Area A respectively. Given the majority of the water depths are deep and distance from shore (there are two shoals in Operational Area A), the Operational Area does not represent suitable foraging or internesting habitat. Satellite tracking of flatback turtle nesting populations (Barrow Island and mainland sites) indicates this species travels to the east of Barrow Island between nesting events, within WA mainland coastal waters less than 70 m deep (Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, 2015).

A whale shark foraging BIA overlaps with the Operational Areas (with peak numbers expected March to July). A wedge-tailed shearwater breeding BIA overlaps with the Operational Areas and wedge-tailed shearwaters will be present between August and April. Due to the lack of roosting or nesting habitat for wedge-tailed shearwaters in proximity to the Operational Areas, only a low density is expected even during peak nesting periods.

While the Ancient Coastline KEF may be associated with outcroppings of hard substrate, there is no known evidence of significant reefs associated with such outcroppings has been found in the Operational Areas. However, there are some shoals present within Operational Area A where demersal fish are likely to be present.

Potential impact of noise

Geophysical and geotechnical survey techniques will generate impulsive sound sources.

Elevated underwater noise from impulsive sound sources have the potential to affect marine fauna, including cetaceans, marine turtles, fish, sharks and rays, in three main ways (Richardson et al., 1995; Simmonds et al., 2004):

- by causing direct physical effects on hearing or other organs. Hearing loss may be temporary (TTS; referred to as auditory fatigue), or permanent (PTS; injury)
- by masking or interfering with other biologically important sounds (including vocal communication, echolocation, signals and sounds produced by predators or prey)
- through disturbance leading to behavioural changes or displacement from important areas (e.g. BIAs). The occurrence and intensity of disturbance is highly variable and depends on a range of factors relating to the animal and situation.

Sound propagation

Increasing the distance from the noise source results in the level of noise reducing, due primarily to the spreading of the sound energy with distance. The way that the noise spreads (geometrical divergence) will depend upon several factors such as water column depth, pressure, temperature gradients, and salinity, as well as surface and bottom conditions.

Cetaceans

Species sensitivity and thresholds

Sound exposure thresholds and criteria for impulsive sound sources applicable to the types of cetaceans that may be present near the Operational Areas are summarised in Table 6-8. Thresholds for potential hearing impairment, in terms of PTS or TTS are presented as dual metric criteria, the peak pressure (PK) from a single impulse or the SEL accumulated from multiple impulses over a period of 24 hours (SEL_{24h}). The SEL_{24h} thresholds are frequency weighted according to the auditory weighting categories of different types of cetaceans, including LF cetaceans (large baleen whales such as humpback and pygmy blue whales) and HF cetaceans (sperm whale, all beaked whales and most

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dolphins) (Southall, B.L et al., 2019)). The PK thresholds for a single impulse are not frequency weighted. Updates to recommended thresholds in October 2024 (NMFS, 2024) are included in Table 6-8, showing higher peak SPL thresholds for onset of PTS and TTS in LF cetaceans and higher SEL_{24h} thresholds for PTS and TTS onset in HF cetaceans.

A range of behavioural changes can occur in marine fauna in response to sound pressure levels. Onset of behavioural disturbance to cetaceans has been reported to occur in response to sound levels ranging from 120 to over 180 dB re 1 µPa SPL (Southall et al., 2007). This may include minor responses, such as a momentary pause in vocalisation or reorientation of an animal to the source of the sound, or stronger avoidance responses (Southall et al., 2007). The US NMFS proposes a threshold of 160 dB re 1 µPa SPL for a potentially significant behavioural response to impulsive sound sources (NMFS, 2014).

Thresholds for potential hearing impairment, in terms of PTS or TTS are presented as dual metric criteria, the PK from a single impulse or the SEL accumulated from multiple impulses over a period of 24 hours (SEL_{24h}). The SEL_{24h} thresholds are frequency weighted according to the auditory weighting categories of different types of cetaceans, including low frequency cetaceans (large baleen whales such as humpback and pygmy blue whales) and mid-frequency cetaceans (toothed whales and dolphins). The PK thresholds for a single impulse are not frequency weighted.

Table 6-8: Exposure thresholds for impulsive sounds applicable to cetaceans

Hearing group	NMFS (2014)	Southall et al., 2019; updates from NMFS, 2024 shown in parentheses			
	Behaviour	PTS onset thresholds (received level)		TTS onset thresholds (received level)	
	SPL (L_p; dB re 1 µPa)	Weighted SEL_{24h} ($L_{E,24h}$; dB re 1 µPa^2·s)	PK (L_{pk}; dB re 1 µPa)	Weighted SEL_{24h} ($L_{E,24h}$; dB re 1 µPa^2·s)	PK (L_{pk}; dB re 1 µPa)
Low-frequency cetaceans	160	183	219 (222)	168	213 (216)
High-frequency cetaceans		185 (193)	230	170 (178)	224

Impact assessment

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 beams of sound. The modelling studies also indicate that PK and SEL_{24h} thresholds for PTS are not exceeded. The potential for TTS resulting from single pulse PK pressure exposure is not predicted to occur, while the potential for TTS resulting from SEL_{24h} exposures is limited to a few metres from the moving sound source (Zykov, 2013; McPherson and Wood, 2017), which is not expected for mobile marine fauna as they are likely to move out of the area relatively quickly. Exceedance of the 160 dB re 1 µPa SPL behavioural response threshold is limited to within a few tens of metres in most instances, or up to a maximum of 150 m depending upon which instrument is used, water depth and the seabed sediment characteristics (Zykov, 2013; McPherson and Wood, 2017).

The VHF micro-pulses of sound produced by the MBES and SSS also rapidly attenuate outside of the beam (MacGillivray et al., 2013; Zykov, 2013). The high operating frequencies of these instruments also places the majority of sound frequencies above the auditory range of most marine fauna species. Dolphins and other mid-frequency cetaceans, which have peak hearing sensitivity up to 110 kHz, with potential for some limited hearing ability up to approximately 160 kHz (NMFS 2018), may be able to detect a small amount of the sound energy from some MBES and SSS instruments in the lower operating frequency ranges (MacGillivray et al., 2013; Zykov, 2013). The propagation of the high frequency sound from MBES and SSS with similar source frequency characteristics as those proposed for the GPGT Survey Program has been undertaken by Zykov (2013) and MacGillivray et al. (2013). The modelling results indicate that the sound emissions outside of the main beams are below the threshold levels for potential injury, PTS or TTS. Sound levels that may result in behavioural effects are likely limited to within tens of metres, but potentially up to a few hundreds of metres from the sound source for mid-frequency cetaceans (Zykov, 2013; MacGillivray et al., 2013).

USBL positioning equipment also produces high frequency sound, which may only be audible to dolphins and other mid-frequency cetaceans. The USBL has lower source levels than the other instruments proposed for the geophysical survey and is not expected to result in any injury or hearing impairment. Some localised behavioural effects may occur in close proximity to the USBL, but the extent of any effect is expected to be smaller than that of other survey instruments and there is not expected to be any lasting behavioural effects.

Sound emitted from the geotechnical activities at the seabed (penetration tests and sampling boreholes) may be at levels that result in very localised behavioural effects to animals that happen to be exposed within less than 10 m, but

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such effects will be temporary and the sound levels are well below those that may result in any injury or hearing impairment (Erbe and McPherson, 2017).

Based on the above assessment, the geophysical and geotechnical survey activities are expected to result in behavioural effects to cetaceans most likely within tens of metres, possibly up to hundreds of metres from the survey activities. Such localised effects and potential deviations are not expected to be significant given the transient nature of cetaceans or in the context of long-distance migrations undertaken by pygmy blue whales or other migratory species that might be present. It is highly unlikely that TTS effects will occur as individual animals are unlikely to remain within range of the survey activities (i.e. within a few hundred metres of the passing geophysical survey vessel) for durations long enough for the relevant sound exposure threshold to be exceeded.

Marine turtles

Species sensitivity and thresholds

Sound exposure thresholds and criteria for impulsive sound applicable to marine turtles are summarised in Table 6-9.

McCauley et al. (2000) observed the behavioural response of caged green and loggerhead turtles to an approaching seismic airgun. For received levels above 166 dB re 1 µPa SPL, the turtles increased their swimming activity and above 175 dB re 1 µPa they began to behave erratically, which was interpreted as an agitated state. The 166 dB re 1 µPa SPL has been used as the threshold level for a behavioural disturbance response by the US NMFS (NSF, 2011) and is applied to this impact assessment. Finneran et al. (2017) presented thresholds for turtle PTS and TTS, considering both PK and frequency-weighted SEL, which have been applied in this study.

Table 6-9: Exposure thresholds for impulsive sounds applicable to marine turtles

McCauley et al. (2000), NSF (2011), McCauley et al. (2000)	**Finneran et al. (2017)**				**Accomando et al. 2024**			
Behaviour	**PTS onset thresholds (received level)**		**TTS onset thresholds (received level)**		**PTS onset thresholds (AINJ[29]) (received level)**		**TTS onset thresholds (received level)**	
SPL (L_p; dB re 1 µPa)	**Weighted SEL_{24h}** ($L_{E,24h}$; dB re 1 µPa^2·s)	**PK** (L_{pk}; dB re 1 µPa)	**Weighted SEL_{24h}** ($L_{E,24h}$; dB re 1 µPa^2·s)	**PK** (L_{pk}; dB re 1 µPa)	**Weighted SEL_{24h}** ($L_{E,24h}$; dB re 1 µPa^2·s)	**PK** (L_{pk}; dB re 1 µPa)	**Weighted SEL_{24h}** ($L_{E,24h}$; dB re 1 µPa^2·s)	**PK** (L_{pk}; dB re 1 µPa)
160	204	232	189	226	184	230	169	224

Impact assessment

Sound levels that are likely to be produced by various different SBP instruments are predicted to fall below the 166 dB re 1 µPa SPL threshold within a few metres or tens of metres (Zykov, 2013; McPherson and Wood, 2017). The sea turtle audiogram suggests its hearing sensitivity is a narrower band within the broader low frequency range (Accomando et al., 2024). As such, when considering contemporary sea turtle PTS and TTS thresholds, results of distances at which LF cetacean PTS and TTS thresholds may be exceeded have be used in this impact assessment as a conservative proxy to assess the potential spatial extent of possible impacts to sea turtles For low frequency cetaceans, modelling studies indicate that PK and SEL_{24h} thresholds for PTS are not exceeded. Further, the potential for TTS resulting from single pulse PK pressure exposure was not predicted to occur. Potential for TTS resulting from SEL_{24h} exposure was limited to a few meters from the moving source (Zykov, 2013; McPherson and Wood, 2017). As with cetaceans, this is not expected to be credible given the movement behaviour of marine fauna in the open ocean environment and the expectation that they are likely to move out of the area relatively quickly.

The HF sounds produced by the MBES, SSS and USBL are expected to be above the auditory range of marine turtles and so behavioural impacts are not expected to occur.

As with cetaceans, the sound produced during geotechnical activities may only result in very localised behavioural effects to animals that happen to be exposed within less than 10 m, but such effects are anticipated to be temporary, and the sound levels are well below those that may result in any injury or hearing impairment.

Operational Area A overlaps the internesting buffer BIA of flatback turtles and flatback turtle habitat critical buffer zone nesting at the Montebello Islands (with peak nesting between December and January). However, recent studies have demonstrated the Operational Area does not represent suitable habitat for flatback turtles during the internesting period (Whittock et al., 2014) and turtles are not expected to be present in significant numbers. The localised and short-term behavioural disturbances that may result from the geophysical survey will not have a discernible impact on internesting behaviours or result in the displacement of individual animals (potentially exposed within tens of metres of

[29] *AINJ was previously referred to as PTS.*

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the passing geophysical survey vessel for a brief period). As a result, and given the temporary nature of the survey activities, no population level impacts are expected.

Short-nosed sea snake

Impacts of acoustic signals on sea snakes have not been researched in great depth. Guinea and Whiting (2005) reported that very few short-nosed sea snakes moved as far as 50 m from the reef flat and are therefore unlikely to be encountered in high numbers in the Operational Areas given its proximity to suitable reef habitat.

Fishes and elasmobranchs

Species sensitivity and thresholds

Fishes are primarily sensitive to the particle motion component of sound at close range to a sound source, while the presence of the swim bladder results in a varying degree of sensitivity of some fishes to sound pressure (Popper and Hawkins, 2018; Popper et al., 2019). Consequently, fishes are broadly categorised into three groups with respect to their hearing capabilities that are relevant to the types of fishes and sharks that may be present in the Operational Areas (Popper et al., 2014):

- Fishes with no swim bladder or other gas chamber (e.g. sharks, mackerels) – Sensitive only to particle motion, not sound pressure changes.
- Fishes with swim bladders, but without a direct connection between the swim bladder and the inner ear (e.g. demersal snappers and emperors) – Hearing primarily involves particle motion with some limited ability to indirectly detect changes in sound pressure.
- Fishes with a swim bladder or other gas volume connected directly to the inner ear (e.g. herrings, sardines, pilchards, shads) – These fishes are able to detect both sound pressure as well as particle motion, and are susceptible to barotrauma.

Sound exposure thresholds and criteria applicable to the types of fishes and sharks that are likely to occur in the Operational Areas are summarised in Table 6-10.

Popper et al. (2014) propose a relative risk criteria (high, moderate, low) for behavioural effects to fishes at three distance categories, near (N) (tens of metres from the source), intermediate (I) (hundreds of metres from the source), and far (F) (kilometres from the source). It is important to note however, that the criteria are based on studies into the effects of exploration seismic surveys and are therefore highly conservative for the low energy geophysical instruments proposed for this activity.

Table 6-10: Sound exposure thresholds and criteria for impulsive sounds applicable to fishes

Type of animal	Mortality and potential mortal injury	Impairment			Behaviour
		Recoverable injury	TTS	Masking	
Fish: No swim bladder (particle motion detection)	>219 dB SEL_{24h} or >213 dB PK	>216 dB SEL_{24h} or >213 dB PK	>>186 dB SEL_{24h}	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) High (I) Moderate (F) Low
Fish: Swim bladder not involved in hearing (particle motion detection)	210 dB SEL_{24h} or >207 dB PK	203 dB SEL_{24h} or >207 dB PK	>>186 dB SEL_{24h}	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) High (I) Moderate (F) Low
Fish: Swim bladder involved in hearing (primarily pressure detection)	207 dB SEL_{24h} or >207 dB PK	203 dB SEL_{24h} or >207 dB PK	186 dB SEL_{24h}	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Moderate	(N) High (I) High (F) Moderate

Impact assessment

The potential for injury or TTS effects to fish resulting from single impulse PK or accumulated exposures to SBP, MBES and SSS sound is limited to within 1–2 m beneath or to the side of the sound source (Zykov, 2013; McPherson and Wood, 2017). Single impulse exposures at this range are highly unlikely to occur as are accumulated exposures over several hours at this range.

The impacts to fishes are, therefore, likely to be limited to localised and temporary behavioural changes. The criteria suggested by Popper et al. (2014) in Table 6-10 are based on exploration seismic surveys and are therefore highly conservative for the low energy geophysical instruments proposed for this activity. Therefore, the potential behavioural effects to the demersal and pelagic fish species in the Operational Areas (which are primarily sensitive to close-range particle motion changes rather than sound pressure) are likely to be limited to within tens of metres of the various geophysical and geotechnical sound sources proposed for this activity.

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Impacts to protected species of sharks and rays, such as whale sharks, are not expected given that sharks do not possess swim bladders and are not sensitive to sound pressure. The Operational Areas overlap with the BIA for foraging whale sharks; however, the potential for behavioural effects within just tens of metres of the geophysical survey instruments indicates behavioural effects will not be significant and whale sharks will be able to continue to utilise the wider area for foraging.

Potential impacts to ecosystems/habitats

Modelling of sound levels beneath SBP, MBES and SSS instruments (Zykov, 2013; McPherson and Wood, 2017) indicates there would be no impact to benthic invertebrates. Therefore, benthic habitats and communities, including those within the Ancient Coastline at the 125 m depth contour KEF, will not be affected by sound produced by the geophysical or geotechnical survey activities.

Impacts to plankton will be limited to within just metres (McPherson and Wood, 2017), which is negligible in the context of naturally variability.

Therefore, impacts to marine habitats, primary and secondary production (plankton) and ecosystems are not expected.

Cumulative underwater sound impacts

Given the very localised extent of potential effects from the geophysical and geotechnical survey techniques described above, there is limited potential for the GPGT Survey Program to contribute to cumulative sound impacts within the areas accessed by fisheries in the region.

The potential for cumulative impacts to arise from other concurrent activities is also considered. As described in Section 3, existing subsea infrastructure associated is located within the Operational Areas. However, production noise produced by this infrastructure will be relatively low and no significant cumulative impacts are expected. Vessel noise associated with these activities may result in some localised behavioural effects in addition to those that result from the geophysical and geotechnical activities, but the cumulative effects will be limited.

Overall, cumulative impacts associated with sound emitted during the GPGT Survey Program are likely to be temporary and are expected to have no lasting effect.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[30]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
No additional controls were identified.				
Good practice				
Implement a shut-down zone around SBP for: • cetaceans (low and mid frequency) • marine turtles • whale sharks.	F: Yes. However, as equipment is underwater, effective implementation of zones is challenging from topside observation. CS: Moderate, requires use of a dedicated suitably trained crew member to undertake marine fauna observations.	Limited. For cetaceans and turtles, is not considered credible that relevant thresholds for PTS are exceeded from the proposed SBP sources. Whale sharks would need to be less than 1 m from the source which is not credible. Further, species that can be detected reliably enough to implement a shutdown are expected to self-mitigate against TTS through avoidance of the vessel keeping them outside the range of the acoustic source where TTS could occur.	Disproportionate. Limited environmental benefit and additional costs.	No

[30] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[30]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Implement a shut-down zone around SSS for: • cetaceans (low and mid frequency) • marine turtles • whale sharks.	F: Yes. However, as equipment is underwater, effective implementation of zones is challenging from topside observation. CS: Moderate, requires use of a dedicated suitably trained crew member to undertake marine fauna observations.	Limited species that can be detected reliably enough to implement a shutdown are expected to self-mitigate against TTS or injury through avoidance of the vessel keeping them outside the range of the acoustic source where injury or TTS could occur. Additionally, the SSS, the frequency range of these devices are outside the estimated frequency hearing range of some of the identified protected species (low frequency cetaceans, turtles and whale sharks).	Disproportionate. Limited environmental benefit and additional costs.	No
EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans, including the following measures: • Project vessels will not travel greater than 6 knots within 300 m of a cetacean or turtle (caution zone) and not approach closer than 100 m from a whale. • Project vessels will not approach closer than 50 m for a dolphin or turtle and 100 m for a whale (with the exception of animals bow-riding). • If the cetacean or turtle shows signs of being disturbed, project vessels will immediately withdraw from the caution zone	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Implementation of controls for reduced vessel speed around cetaceans can potentially reduce the potential impacts of the geophysical survey equipment. Adopting this control in relation to whale sharks and marine turtles will also reduce potential impacts to protected species.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 3.1

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[30]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
at a constant speed of less than 6 knots. • Project vessels will not travel greater than 8 knots within 250 m of a whale shark and not allow the vessel to approach closer than 30 m of a whale shark.				
Have trained marine crew or MFO onboard the survey vessel to observe for marine fauna.	F: Yes. CS: Costs associated with implementation are limited to time associated with training marine crew, as observations would be made as part of general watch.	Trained marine crew are to conduct prestart observations when deploying equipment to provide the opportunity to modify the GPGT Survey Program if marine fauna are observed.	Limited benefit given the lack of sensitive habitats overlapping the operational area and the short duration of the GPGT Survey Program. Cost associated with training specialist staff would outweigh potential benefit.	No
Conduct prestart visual observations for whales prior to start-up of noise emitting survey equipment.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal. Bridge crews already maintain a constant watch during operations.	Reduces the likelihood of individuals of pygmy blue whales being within proximity of the acoustic source where behavioural impact could occur. This control is intended to minimise the impact of noise emitting survey equipment to protected pygmy blue whales. A precautionary approach has been taken and the control has been applied to whales more broadly.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Given the conservation status of pygmy blue whales, and to conduct the activity in a way that is not inconsistent with the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan, conducting prestart visual observations prior to the start-up of noise emitting survey equipment is considered a proportionate measure.	Yes C 4.1
Conduct prestart visual observations for whale sharks and turtles prior to start-up of noise emitting survey equipment.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal. Bridge crews already maintain a constant watch during operations.	Reduces the likelihood of individuals of turtles and/or whale sharks being within proximity of the acoustic source where behavioural impact could occur.	Disproportionate as the implementation of C 3.1 will limit vessels from approaching whale sharks and turtles within distances (50 m and 30 m respectively) and thereby already reducing the likelihood of individuals of whale sharks and turtles	No See C 3.1

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[30]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
			being within proximity of the acoustic source where behavioural impact could occur.	
Conduct prestart visual observations for dolphins prior to start-up of noise emitting survey equipment.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal. Bridge crews already maintain a constant watch during operations.	Reduces the likelihood of individuals of dolphins being within proximity of the acoustic source where behavioural impact could occur.	Disproportionate, it is expected that the sound levels that may result in behavioural impacts to dolphins are most likely to occur when the vessel is at a proximity of tens of metres. Implementation of C3.1 reduces the likelihood of individuals of dolphins being within 50 m of the vessel, so it is unlikely individuals of dolphins will experience sound levels that may result in behavioural impacts.	No See C 3.1
Vary the timing of the GPGT Survey Program to avoid migration and breeding periods.	F: No. Timing of geotechnical activities is currently undetermined, and due to vessel availability and operational requirements, undertaking activities during migration seasons may not be able to be avoided. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to delays in securing project vessel for specific timeframes.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – eliminate				
Eliminate generation of noise from survey equipment	F: No. Generation of noise from these sources cannot be eliminated due to operating requirements. CS: Inability to conduct the GPGT Survey Program. Loss of project.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – substitute				
Apply soft start procedures.	F: Not feasible. When using lower power sources such as those	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[30]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	described in Table 3-3, there is limited ability to ramp up pulses, so doing a soft start at a lower sound level is physically not possible. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.			
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
Passive acoustic monitoring (PAM)	F: Yes. CS: Additional costs of PAM operators onboard the vessels. Operational costs of unnecessary shutdowns potentially prolonging the activity.	PAM has limited applicability for baleen whales such as those found in the Operational Areas (humpback, blue). Although efficacy of PAM is greater for toothed whales and dolphins, given the expected occurrence of these species in the Operational Areas, and the low level of impact that could occur, applying PAM is unlikely to benefit the cetacean species.	Disproportionate. Additional costs for little benefit to cetacean species expected in the Operational Areas.	No
Apply bubble curtains to reduce noise propagation.	F: No. Bubble curtain installation and operation in open water is not feasible due to technical operation constraints, i.e. water depth/current. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: On the basis of the environmental risk assessment outcomes and use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A, Section, 2.5.1.1.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts of routine noise emission from survey equipment. As no reasonable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without grossly disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts and risks are considered ALARP.				

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, noise emissions from geophysical and geotechnical surveys represent a minor and temporary disruption to a small portion of the population of protected species. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts have been investigated above. The adopted controls are considered good survey practice/industry best practice. The potential impacts are considered broadly acceptable if the adopted controls are implemented. Therefore, Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts of noise emissions from geophysical and geotechnical survey activities to a level that is broadly acceptable. On the basis of the environmental risk assessment outcomes and use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type, Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts and risks of routine noise emission from survey equipment. As no reasonable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts and risks without grossly disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts and risks are considered ALARP.

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 3 No injury of, or mortality to, EPBC Act 1999 (Cth) and *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) listed marine fauna as a result of noise generated by the GPGT Survey Program. EPO 4 No displacement of marine turtles from habitat critical during nesting/breeding (inc. internesting periods) and ensure biologically important behaviour can continue in biologically important areas.	C 3.1 Refer Section 6.5.3.	PS 3.1 Refer Section 6.5.3.	MC 3.1 Refer Section 6.5.3.
	C 4.1 Implement an observation zone for 30 minutes prior to start up around geophysical survey equipment and implement start-up delay procedures for whales.	PS 4.1 Start-up delayed if a whale is sighted within the observation zone (150 m).	MC 4.1.1 Vessel bridge daily log shows geophysical survey equipment not started up until no whales are sighted within 150 m observation zone.

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6.5.5 Routine light emissions: external lighting on survey vessels

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
External light emissions onboard project vessels					X		A	F	-	-	PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 5

Description of source of impact

Vessel operations

Routine light emissions include light sources that alter the ambient light conditions in an environment at night. The project vessels will routinely use external lighting to facilitate navigation and conduct safe operations at night throughout the GPGT Survey Program. This lighting typically consists of bright white (i.e. metal halide, halogen, fluorescent) lights and is not dissimilar to lighting used for other offshore activities, including fishing and shipping.

Lighting levels will be determined primarily by operational safety and navigational requirements under relevant legislation, specifically the Navigation Act. Project vessels will be lit to maintain operational safety on a 24-hour basis. External light emissions from the vessels are typically managed to a level that maintains good night vision for crew members. Lighting on the vessels is used to allow safe operations during night hours, and to communicate the vessel's presence and activities to other marine users (i.e. navigation lights). Lighting is required to safely operate the vessels and cannot reasonably be eliminated.

The activity is expected to take up to 40 days for the geophysical activity and 40 days for the geotechnical activity. The activity may be undertaken as a single campaign, or split over a number of campaigns. Operations will take place 24 hours, seven days a week. Due to the transient nature of the survey activity, the source location of the light emissions will vary across the Operational Areas throughout the activity.

Lighting from project vessels may appear as a direct light source from an unshielded lamp with direct line of sight to the observer or through sky glow. Direct lighting falling upon a surface is referred to as light spill. Sky glow is the diffuse glow caused by light that is screened from view, but through reflection and refraction creates a glow in the atmosphere. The distance at which direct light and sky glow may be visible from the source depends on the characteristics of the vessel (namely height above sea level) and environmental conditions (e.g. cloud cover). The external lighting, which is located over the entire vessel, is not expected to be more than 20 m above sea level. The distance to the horizon at which components of the vessel will be directly visible can be estimated using the formula of:

$$horizon\ distance = 3.57 \times \sqrt{height}$$

where 'horizon distance' is the distance to the horizon at sea level in kilometres and 'height' is the height above sea level of the light source in metres. Using this formula, the approximate distances at which vessel lighting will be visible at sea level is about 16 km from the vessel, based on the typical survey vessels that are proposed to be used for the GPGT Survey Program.

While the line of sight may extend to this 16 km distance from the source (vessel), the light density (measured in Lux – which represents the intensity of light that arrives at or leaves a surface, as perceived by the human eye) rapidly decreases as distance increases from the source of the light. Monitoring undertaken as a part of Woodside's 2014 study indicated light density (from navigational lighting) attenuated to below 1.00 Lux and 0.03 Lux at distances of

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300 m and 1.4 km, respectively, from the source (a MODU). Light densities of 1.00 Lux and 0.03 Lux are comparable to natural light densities experienced during deep twilight and during a quarter moon. Navigational lighting levels from project vessels is expected to be appreciably lower than lighting on a MODU, hence light emissions from the project vessels are expected to be below 1.00 Lux within 300 m from the source.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Receptors that have important habitat within a 20 km buffer of the Operational Areas were considered for the impact assessment, based on recommendations of the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds. The 20 km threshold provides a precautionary limit based on observed effects of sky glow on marine turtle hatchlings, demonstrated to occur at 15 to 18 km, and fledgling seabirds grounded in response to artificial light 15 km away (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020). Within the 20 km buffer of each Operational Area, no additional species were identified that are potentially affected by light (dugongs, grey nurse sharks, Australian snubfin dolphin and leaf-scaled seasnake were the only ones identified as occurring within the 20 km buffer).

Light emissions have the potential to disrupt ecological processes that rely on natural light for visual cues. Light emissions can affect fauna in two main ways:

- Behaviour: many organisms are adapted to natural levels of lighting and the natural changes associated with the day and night cycle as well as the phase of the moon. Artificial lighting has the potential to create a constant level of light at night that can override these natural levels and cycles.
- Orientation: species such as marine turtles and birds may also use lighting from natural sources to orient themselves in a certain direction at night. In instances where an artificial light source is brighter than a natural source, the artificial light may override natural cues, leading to disorientation.

There is no known critical habitat within the Operational Areas for EPBC listed species, nor do the Operational Areas overlap habitat critical for the survival of the species of marine turtles, although there is overlap with several BIAs (Section 4.6):

- flatback turtle internesting buffer
- wedge-tailed shearwater breeding
- whale shark foraging
- dugong nursing.

The fauna within the Operational Areas are predominantly pelagic fish and zooplankton, with a low abundance of transient species such as migratory seabirds, marine turtles, whale sharks and whales transiting through the area. Cetaceans, fish (including whales sharks) and planktonic organisms are not expected to be impacted by above-surface light emissions.

Given the low abundance of fauna expected to occur within the Operational Areas, impacts from light emissions are considered to be highly unlikely.

The light buffer of 20 km around Operational Area A also overlaps the hawksbill turtle and green turtle internesting buffer BIAs and internesting habitat critical to the survival of marine turtle species, and the 20 km buffer around Operational Area C overlaps the flatback turtle internesting buffer.

However, as outlined below, internesting adult female turtles are not impacted by artificial light emissions, and it is more relevant to consider separation distances between light sources and nesting habitat critical for turtles (i.e. the nesting locations as identified in Table 6 of the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia 2017–2027) (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017a). At the closest point the Petroleum Activities Area is located approximately 34 km away from the nearest turtle nesting locations at the Montebello Islands.

Migratory birds

Artificial lighting can attract and disorient seabird species resulting in species behavioural changes (e.g. circling light sources or disrupted foraging), injury or mortality near the light source as a result of collision (Longcore and Rich, 2004; Gaston et al., 2014). The Operational Areas may be occasionally visited by migratory and oceanic birds, but do not contain any emergent land that could be used as roosting or nesting habitat and contains no known critical habitats for any species. The BIA, for wedge-tailed shearwater breeding and foraging overlaps the Operational Areas with the breeding period occurring, at the Montebello Islands, from August to April (Section 4.6.5).

The most vulnerable life stages for seabirds and migratory shorebirds are nesting adults or fledglings. Nesting or fledgling seabirds and migratory shorebirds are vulnerable to artificial lighting within 20 km of the nesting location (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020). For shearwater species, fledglings are predominantly impacted by onshore lighting sources, which can override sea finding cues and attract fledglings further inland, preventing them from reaching the sea (Mitkus et al., 2018; Telfer et al., 1987). The Operational Areas overlap a foraging and breeding BIA for the wedge-tailed shearwater, and is approximately 36 km from the Montebello Islands, which are an important breeding site for this species.

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Adult shearwaters are vulnerable to artificial lighting during the breeding cycle, when returning to and leaving the nesting colony to maintain nesting sites or forage. Foraging adult wedge-tailed shearwaters may be attracted to sources of light emissions to feed on fish drawn to the light, or may be attracted to vessel light during periods of low visibility (Catry et al., 2009; Whittow, 2020); however, the species feeds primarily during the day. Artificial light can also impact behaviour and adult nest attendance, or confuse shearwater species, resulting in injury or mortality as a result of birds colliding with structures (Cianchetti-Benedetti et al., 2018; Rodriguez et al., 2017).

Behavioural disturbance to birds is expected to be localised to within the vicinity of the vessels within the Operational Areas. The light source from the vessels within the Operational Areas will be temporary and only when operations are occurring. Interactions with seabirds are therefore expected to be unlikely and any impacts are predicted to be at an individual and not a population level. Therefore, any temporary behavioural disturbance of birds will be localised around the light sources and not result in a substantial adverse effect on a population of species or its lifecycle.

Given the nearest emergent land (Montebello Islands) is ~36 km north of Operational Area A and outside of the light impact buffer (20 km), impacts to adult nesting or fledgling seabirds and migratory shorebirds are not expected. Artificial light from the GPGT Survey Program is not predicted to disrupt critical breeding behaviours within important nesting habitat or displace seabirds from nesting habitat.

Migratory shorebirds may be present in or fly through the region between July and December, and again between March and April as they complete migrations between Australia and offshore locations (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015c). The risk associated with collision from seabirds and shorebirds attracted to the light is considered to be low, based on the intermittent and localised nature of the activities in the Operational Areas, as well as the distance offshore. Impacts are expected to be limited to temporary behavioural disturbance to isolated individuals that is not expected to disrupt important migration patterns of migratory seabirds.

Based on the detailed evaluation, the magnitude of impacts to birds from light emissions during activities associated with the Petroleum Activities Program is expected to have no lasting effect.

Marine turtles – hatchlings

Turtle hatchlings emerge from the nest and orient towards the sea. After entering the water, hatchlings use a combination of cues (wave direction and currents) to orient and travel into offshore waters. Impacts to the sea-finding behaviour of hatchlings are more common for light sources behind a beach, as lighting offshore will orient emerging hatchlings towards the sea. Artificial light at close distances can also impact hatchling dispersal once they are in the water. Light spill may ‘entrap’ hatchling swimming behaviour, reducing the success of their seaward dispersion and potentially increasing their exposure to predators via silhouetting (Salmon et al., 1992).

As described above, the nearest turtle nesting locations to the Operational Areas are on Montebello Island (~36 km) and the risk of significant numbers of dispersing hatchlings becoming attracted to direct light or sky glow from project vessels is not considered credible. This is supported by the findings of a desktop lighting impact assessment for the Scarborough Project, conducted by Pendoley Environmental (2020). At a range of ~34 km, the density of dispersing hatchlings is expected to be low and very few individuals will be at risk of attraction. For any isolated individuals potentially attracted to light spill from project vessels, following sunrise, any effect of these light sources on hatchlings will be eliminated, allowing dispersal behaviour to resume.

Any impacts to hatchling turtles from artificial light will be limited to possible short-term behavioural impacts to isolated individual hatchlings offshore, with no lasting effect to the species.

Marine turtles – adults

Although individuals undertaking behaviours such as internesting, migration, mating (adults) or foraging (adults and pelagic juveniles) may occur within Operational Areas, marine turtles do not use light cues to guide these behaviours. Furthermore, there is no evidence, published or anecdotal, to suggest that internesting, mating, foraging or migrating turtles are impacted by light from offshore vessels. As such, light emissions from the project vessels are unlikely to result in displacement of, or behavioural changes to individuals in these life stages (Pendoley Environmental, 2020).

Artificial lighting may affect where nesting adult turtles emerge onto the beach, the success of nest construction, whether nesting is abandoned, and the seaward return of adults (Salmon et al., 1995a, 1995b; Salmon and Witherington, 1995). Such lighting is typically from residential and industrial development at the coastline, rather than offshore from nesting beaches. As described above, the beaches on Montebello Island (~36 km from the Operational Area) are the nearest known turtle nesting locations, meaning direct light from the project vessels will not be visible to nesting adult turtles. Furthermore, nesting females are not considered highly vulnerable to disorientation due to artificial light (Pendoley Environmental, 2020) and it is highly unlikely that the Petroleum Activities Program could cause disruption to sea-finding behaviour post nesting, particularly as the light source is located directly offshore in the same direction that females would be heading in anyway during normal sea-finding behaviour. As such, vessel light sources will not discourage females from nesting, or affect nest site selection, and therefore will not displace females from nesting habitat.

Although the Flatback turtle internesting buffer BIA and flatback turtle habitat critical zone overlap with Operational Area A, these areas are not known to provide foraging habitat for turtles and therefore there is a low potential for internesting turtles to be present within the Operational Areas. Although individual turtles migrating, mating or foraging may occur within or adjacent to the Operational Area, marine turtles do not use light cues to guide these behaviours.

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As such, light emissions from the project vessels are unlikely to result in more than localised behavioural disturbance to isolated transient individuals, with no lasting effect to the species.

Fish

Lighting from the presence of a vessel may result in the localised aggregation of fish below the vessel. These aggregations of fish are considered localised and temporary and any long-term changes to fish species, including whale sharks, composition of abundance is considered highly unlikely. Similarly, any localised impacts to marine fish are not expected to impact on any commercial fishers in the area.

Cumulative impacts

No significant cumulative impacts over the life of the GPGT Survey Program or in relation to other operations and activities in the region (e.g. GWA, North Rankin Complex) are expected.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[31]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
No additional controls were identified.				
Good practice				
Lighting will be limited to the minimum required for navigational and safety requirements, with the exception of emergency events.	F: Yes. Lighting is typically appropriate for navigation and safety. CS: Minor.	Given the potential impacts to turtles during this activity is insignificant, implementation of this control would not result in a reduction in consequence.	While the control does not result in significant reduction of impacts, it is good practice and not at significant cost.	Yes C 5.1
Implement a Seabird Management Plan (Section 7.4) that includes: • standardisation and maintenance of record keeping and reporting of seabird interactions • procedures on seabird intervention, care and management • regulatory reporting requirements for seabirds (unintentional death of or injury to seabirds that constitute MNES) • a scalable adaptive management process should negative light	F: Yes. The management plan is an internal Woodside process developed to manage the impacts of artificial light emissions. CS: Minimal cost/sacrifice.	Implementing a Seabird Management Plan will enable standardised data collection to better understand seabird interactions with project vessels, provide guidance on seabird management to enable the best outcomes for grounded birds and facilitate escalation and adoption of management actions within 24 hours, preferably before next nightfall, should triggers be met.	While the control does not result in significant reduction of impacts, it is good practice and not at significant cost.	Yes C 5.2

[31] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[31]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
impacts to nocturnal seabirds be detected.				
Professional judgement – eliminate				
Substitute external lighting with 'turtle-friendly' light sources (reduced emissions in turtle visible spectrum).	F: Yes. Replacement of external lighting with turtle-friendly lighting is technically feasible, although is not considered to be practicable. CS: Significant cost sacrifice. The retrofitting of all external lighting on the vessels would result in considerable cost and time expenditure. Considerable logistical effort to source sufficient inventory of the range of light types onboard the vessel.	Given the potential impacts to turtles during this activity are insignificant, implementing this control would not reduce the consequence.	Grossly disproportionate. Implementing the control requires considerable cost sacrifice for minimal environmental benefit. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No
Use of curfews to manage light emissions at night.	F: Yes. Variation of GPGT Survey Program timing to manage light emissions at night is technically feasible, although it is not considered to be practicable. CS: Significant cost sacrifice. The use of curfews to limit light emissions at night would substantially limit operations to only daylight hours. Additionally, the project vessels are required to use a baseline level of lighting for navigational safety, meaning the use of curfews to limit project operations to daylight hours would not eliminate light emissions at night. The use of curfews would effectively double the duration of the campaign, resulting in increased environmental impacts and risks and a significant increase in cost.	Given the potential impacts to turtle and seabird species during this activity are insignificant, implementing this control would not reduce the consequence.	Grossly disproportionate. Implementing the control requires considerable cost sacrifice for minimal environmental benefit with respect to light emissions and increased environmental impacts in other aspects. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[31]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Vary the timing of the GPGT Survey Program to avoid shearwater breeding season (August to April).	F: Yes. Variation of the GPGT Survey Program timing to avoid shearwater fledgling season periods is technically feasible, although it is not considered practicable. The Operational Areas overlap with the shearwater BIA and may be occasionally visited by migratory and oceanic birds. However, the Operational Areas do not contain any emergent land that could be used as roosting or nesting habitat and contains no known critical habitats for any species, meaning the risk of potential impacts to seabirds is low. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to delays in securing vessels for specific timeframes, particularly because this would limit operations to a 3-month window.	Given the impacts to seabirds during this activity are insignificant, implementing this control would not reduce the consequence.	Grossly disproportionate. Implementing the control requires considerable cost sacrifice for minimal environmental benefit. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No
Vary the timing of the GPGT Survey Program to avoid peak turtle internesting periods (December to January).	F: Yes. Variation of the GPGT Survey Program timing to avoid turtle internesting periods is technically feasible, although it is not considered practicable. Operational Area A overlaps with the flatback turtle internesting buffer BIA in an area not known to provide foraging habitat. Given the low potential for internesting turtles to be present with the Operational Areas, the risk of potential impacts from vessel light emissions on adult turtles is considered to be low.	Given the impacts to turtles during this activity are insignificant, implementing this control would not reduce the consequence.	Grossly disproportionate. Implementing the control requires considerable cost sacrifice for minimal environmental benefit. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[31]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to delays in securing vessels for specific timeframes.			
Professional judgement – substitute				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
No additional controls were identified.				
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement:				
On the basis of the environmental impact assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts from routine light emissions from the project vessels. The potential impacts to marine fauna, such as turtles, fish or seabirds, from light emissions from the project vessels is expected to be restricted to localised attraction (if any), and are considered to be localised, temporary and minor. As no reasonably practicable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts/risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement:
The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, routine light emissions from the project vessels may result in a negligible impact that is unlikely to result in a potential impact greater than localised behavioural disturbance to fauna within the Operational Areas, with no lasting effect. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts have been investigated above. The potential impacts are consistent with industry best practice and are considered broadly acceptable in their current state.
On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers impacts to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable.

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EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 5 No impacts to marine fauna greater than that caused by minimum required light emissions for safe work/navigation. EPO 16 No displacement of marine turtles from habitat critical during nesting and internesting periods and marine turtles' biologically important behaviour can continue in biologically important areas.	C 5.1 Lighting will be limited to the minimum required for navigational and safety requirements, with the exception of emergency events.	PS 5.1 Lighting will be limited to that required for safe work/navigation.	MC 5.1.1 Inspection by Woodside Site Representative and memo verifies no excessive light being used.
	C 5.2 Implement an Offshore Seabird Management Plan (Section 7.4) that includes: Standardisation and maintenance of record keeping and reporting of seabird interactions. • procedures on seabird intervention, care and management • regulatory reporting requirements for seabirds (unintentional death of or injury to seabirds that constitute MNES) • a scalable adaptive management process should negative light impacts to nocturnal seabirds be detected.	PS 5.2 Implementation of the Woodside Offshore Seabird Management Plan by GPGT Survey Program vessels to minimise potential impact should nocturnal seabird groundings occur.	MC 5.2.1 Relevant crew inductions to include requirements under the Offshore Seabird Management Plan.
			MC 5.2.2 Seabird sightings and interactions (where occurrent) recorded in offshore marine fauna log.
			MC 5.2.3 Copy of regulatory reports completed as required in accordance with the Offshore Seabird Management Plan.

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6.5.6 Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions from fuel use

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical Environment – Section 4.4	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Routine atmospheric emissions from fuel use Emissions generated from internal combustion engines on project vessels and machinery			X				A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 6

Description of source of impact

Atmospheric emissions assessed in this EP have been classified into two categories:

- Atmospheric pollutants (non-greenhouse gas emissions) are gases and particulates from an activity, or piece of machinery, which have a recognised adverse effect on human health and/or flora and fauna. The main emissions responsible for these effects include carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, particulate matter less than 10 microns, non-methane volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes, which are specific VOCs of interest.
- GHG emissions are those gasses within the atmosphere that absorb long-wave radiation, and thus trap heat reflected from the Earth's surface. The main gases responsible for this effect include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. Other greenhouse gases include perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Atmospheric emissions will be generated by the project vessels from internal combustion engines (including all equipment and generators) during the GPGT Survey Program.

Atmospheric emissions generated during these operations will include sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, particulates and VOCs. Sulphur oxides and particulate matter emissions are heavily influenced by the fuel used and its relative sulphur content, marine gas oil usually having a lower sulphite content than marine diesel oil or heavy fuel oil.

There is the potential for use of a drillship during the activity (for geotechnical drilling) and a smaller geophysical survey vessel. The assumption is that the vessels will use up to 10 tonnes per day, and the geophysical survey vessel up to 7 tonnes per day. Helicopter use has not been provided for in this EP. The total expected GHG emissions from vessel activity are presented in Table 6-11.

Table 6-11: Greenhouse gas emissions and sources

Source	GHG emissions released (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)
Geophysical/geotechnical operations	
Geophysical survey vessel operations (40 days)	759
Geotechnical survey vessel (80 days)	2,168
Total GHG emissions	**2,927**

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Impact assessment
Environmental value(s) potentially impacted
Air quality (atmospheric pollutants) Atmospheric emissions may result in a decline in local air quality, within the immediate vicinity of the emissions source. As described above, produced emissions throughout the GPGT Survey Program will include sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone-depleting substances, carbon dioxide, particulates and VOCs. Emissions from engines, generators and deck equipment may be toxic, odoriferous or aesthetically unpleasing, and will result in a reduction in air quality. Given the offshore location of the GPGT Survey Program, and the low volume of atmospheric emissions which will be generated, biodiversity, ecological integrity, social amenities and human health will not be impacted and any potential impact to air quality is negligible. ***Aesthetic value*** Atmospheric emissions have the potential to introduce odour and visual amenity issues which can result in changes to the aesthetic value of an area. Given the distance from shore of the GPGT Survey Program (~32 km) and the short duration of the activities, the potential for a change in air quality from atmospheric emissions resulting in a change to aesthetic value for tourism/recreation or settlements is not considered to be credible. Therefore, a change in aesthetic value from atmospheric emissions associated with GPGT Survey Program is negligible.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[32]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Marine Order 97 (Marine pollution prevention – air pollution).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Legislative requirements to be followed may slightly reduce the likelihood of air pollution.	Control based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 6.1
Provide emissions data where relevant to vessel contractor to enable legislative reporting requirements under the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* to be met.	F: Yes. CS: Standard practice. Required by Woodside standards.	Tracking and reporting of emissions gives visibility to performance and enables improvement opportunities to be identified. Reporting increases transparency and accountability which can also drive performance improvements.	Control based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 6.2
Good practice				
Use only low sulphur fuel.	F: Yes CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Legislative requirements to be followed may slightly reduce the likelihood of air pollution.	Control based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 6.1

[32] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[32]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Professional judgement – eliminate				
Do not combust fuel.	F: No. There are no vessels that do not use internal combustion engines. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – substitute				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
No additional controls were identified.				
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A, Section 2.5.1.1), and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls good survey practice/industry best practice, and appropriate to manage the potential impacts of fuel combustion. As no reasonably practicable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without grossly disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, fuel combustion is unlikely to result in a potential impact greater than a temporary decrease in local air quality and/or water quality standards, with no lasting effect. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts have been investigated above. The controls adopted are considered good survey practice/industry best practice and meet the legislative requirements within Marine Order 97. On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers impacts to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable.

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EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 6 Minimise GHG emissions from vessels through efficient fuel usage and consideration of fuel types used.	C 6.1 Marine Order 97 (Marine pollution prevention – air pollution) which details requirements for: • an International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate, required by vessel class • use of low sulphur fuel when available • a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan, where required by vessel class.	PS 6.1 Survey vessels compliant with Marine Order 97 (Marine pollution prevention – air pollution) to restrict emissions to those needed to perform the activity. Woodside Vessel Marine Assurance Process conducted before contracting vessel, to ensure suitability and compliance with vessel combustion certification/ marine order requirements.	MC 6.1.1 Marine Assurance inspection records demonstrate compliance with Marine Order 97.
	C 6.2 Provide emissions data, where relevant, to contractor vessel to enable legislative reporting requirements under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act to be met.	PS 6.2.1 GHG emissions data to be provided to contractor vessel to enable necessary regulatory reporting, where required.	MC 6.2.1 Where required, GHG emissions data was provided to contractor vessel to enable necessary regulatory reporting. Where required, email records show emissions data was provided to contractor vessel to enable necessary regulatory reporting.

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6.5.7 Routine and non-routine discharges to the marine environment: survey vessels

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Routine discharge of sewage, grey water and putrescibles to marine environment from project vessels		X					A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 7
Routine discharge of deck and bilge water to marine environment from project vessels		X					A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 7
Routine discharge of cooling water or brine to the marine environment from project vessels		X					A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 7
Routine discharge of drill cuttings and chemicals during geotechnical drilling to the marine environment from project vessels		X					A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 7
Non-routine discharge of firefighting media		X					A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 7

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Description of source of impact
The project vessels are likely to routinely generate/discharge: • small volumes of grey water to the marine environment • relatively small volumes (routinely/periodically) of bilge water, which can contain water, oil, detergents, solvents, chemicals, particles and other liquids, solids or chemicals • variable water from vessel decks directly overboard or via deck drainage systems; sources could include rainfall events and/or deck activities such as cleaning/wash-down of equipment/decks • cooling water from machinery engines and brine water produced during the desalination process of reverse osmosis to produce potable water onboard the survey vessels. Non-routine project vessel discharges may include firefighting foams, used in the event of an emergency. Survey vessels may be equipped with in-built or portable firefighting foam systems which typically supply 3% aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) concentrates which may be used in the event of an emergency, such as a vessel fire. Environmental risks relating to disposal/discharges above regulated levels or incorrect disposal/discharge of waste would be unplanned (non-routine/accidental) and are addressed in Section 6.6.5. ***Drill cuttings*** The geotechnical seabed coring will result in the indirect discharge of a small quantity of drill cuttings and fluid at the seafloor (refer Section 6.5.2). Drilling fluid will consist primarily of seawater and may have small quantities of additives. These additives are considered to be very low toxicity (as assessed through Woodside's Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline) as described in Section 6.5.2 and are expected to dilute rapidly upon discharge; as such, no toxic effects to biota are expected to occur. All drilling fluids used during the drilling process will be discharged from the borehole at the seabed including small amounts of excess fluid which may be produced. Volumes of excess drilling fluid will be limited as fluids are mixed for use on an as needs basis.
Impact assessment
Environmental value(s) potentially impacted
The project vessels will routinely discharge (daily if necessary) relatively small volumes of grey water and bilge water to the marine environment in compliance with MARPOL requirements. It is noted that sewage and putrescible wastes are not allowed to be discharged within 3 NM of land but may be discharged beyond 3 NM (including outside of the Operational Areas) so long as it is discharged in accordance with MARPOL requirements. No significant impacts are anticipated because of the minor quantities involved, localised area of impact, high level of dilution into oceanic waters and high biodegradability/low persistence of the wastes disposed. Bilge tanks receive fluids from many parts of the vessel. Bilge water can contain water, oil, detergents, solvents, chemicals, particles and other liquids, solids or chemicals. Treatment of bilge water will be conducted using an oily water separator or transported onshore for treatment and disposal. However, if not treated prior to discharge there would be potential for a negligible and localised increase in nutrient concentrations due to the high level of dilution and the natural daily nutrient flux that occurs within the region. The potential impact from routine discharge of treated or untreated sewage, grey water, bilge water and putrescible wastes is expected to be low. The discharges outlined, which may include other non-organic contaminants (e.g. bilge water, deck drainage and cooling water), will be rapidly diluted when discharged. Variable water discharge from the project vessel deck directly overboard or vial deck drainage systems could also occur. Water sources could include rainfall events and/or from deck activities such as cleaning/wash-down of equipment/decks. They are expected to be in very small quantities and concentrations that don't pose any significant risk to any relevant receptors. As such, no significant impacts from the planned (routine and non-routine) discharges listed above are anticipated, because of the minor quantities involved and the expected localised mixing zone and high level of dilution into the open water marine environment of the Operational Areas. Drilling fluid discharges are expected to increase turbidity and TSS levels above ambient concentrations above the seabed for a short duration during geotechnical drilling. Given the very small volumes discharged short duration and selection of low toxicity (as assessed through Woodside's Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline), the potential impacts are expected to be negligible. Aqueous Film Forming Foams are typically comprised of a mix of organic and fluorinated surfactants, however novel and emerging AFFF products may also be comprised of fluorine-free formulations. When discharged in bodies of water, both fluorine containing and fluorine-free AFFF formulations may deplete dissolvable oxygen content. However, when diluted in low concentrations such as in the event of application in a fire, these foams are considered to have relatively low toxicity (Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, 2016). Further, concerns regarding contamination and the toxicity and bioaccumulation potential of AFFF discharges are typically associated with land and waterways near to sites with frequent or prolonged applications. This includes military sites such as defence areas and civilian sites such as airports and industrial areas (Moody et al., 2000, Hu et al. 2016). The non-routine

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discharge of AFFF in open water environment of the Operational Area in the event of a fire is not consistent with these conditions.

Given the toxicological effects of foam are associated with sites of frequent or prolonged applications and the notion that any non-routine AFFF discharges in the event of an emergency during the activity would be expected to rapidly disperse in the open water environment, it is expected that any impacts would be localised and short-term in nature. Furthermore, potential impacts of AFFF discharge in the event of an emergency are outweighed by the environmental and health and safety benefits that are achieved through suppressing fire and hence, mitigating potential for further adverse impacts.

Cumulative impacts

The project vessels will be continuously moving in the Operational Areas during the majority of the survey with only short stationary periods during the collection of geotechnical survey data. These routine and non-routine discharges are expected to be intermittent in nature for the duration of the GPGT Survey Program. Therefore, cumulative impacts to water quality within the Operational Areas are expected to be localised and short term, with no lasting effect.

It is possible that marine fauna transiting the localised area may come into contact with these discharges (e.g. marine turtles, cetaceans, fish, Section 4.6); however, given the localised extent of cumulative impacts from vessel discharges within the Operational Areas, significant impacts to marine fauna are not expected.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[33]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Marine Order 95 – Pollution prevention – garbage (as appropriate to vessel class).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	No reduction in consequence would result.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.1
Marine Order 96 – Pollution prevention – sewage (as appropriate to vessel class).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	No reduction in consequence would result.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.2
Marine Order 91 – oil (as relevant to vessel class).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	No reduction in consequence would result.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.3
Good practice				
Detergents used for deck wash will be biodegradable and phosphate free.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Minimise consequence of discharges by reducing toxicity.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 7.4
Implement Woodside's Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline, or equivalent.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice. Where Gold/Silver/E/D OCNS rating (and no OCNS substitution or product warning), chemicals are selected – no further control required.	Selection and assessment of chemicals in accordance with the Woodside process, reduces environmental impacts associated with planned chemical discharge.	Benefits outweigh sacrifice.	Yes C 7.5

[33] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[33]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	If chemicals with a different OCNS rating, sub warning or non-OCNS rated chemicals are required chemicals will be assessed in accordance with the guideline prior to use.			
Vessel firefighting system (portable or in-built), to be consistent with IMO SOLAS Chapter 11-2, Part C, Regulation 10 amendments related to the use and storage of firefighting foams containing perfluoroctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), as outlined in MSC.532(107), including: • For vessels constructed on or after 1 January 2026, no use or storage of extinguishing media containing PFOS. • For vessels constructed before 1 January 2026, no use or storage of extinguishing media containing PFOS, beyond the date of first survey on or after 1 January 2026.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Consistency with IMO SOLAS Chapter 11-2, Part C, Regulation 10 amendments, as outlined in MSC.532(107) may reduce the presence of PFOS-containing firefighting foams on vessels. While not yet incorporated into relevant Australian domestic legislation implementing contemporary IMO requirements for the use and storage of fire extinguishing media is consistent with international best practice.	Benefit outweighs cost/ sacrifice.	Yes C 7.6
Professional judgement – eliminate				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – substitute				
Store, transport and treat/dispose greywater, and bilge wastes onshore.	F: No. Would present additional safety and hygiene hazards resulting from storing, loading and transporting the waste material. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[33]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Monitor the ambient water quality during discharge of operational fluids to verify impact during activity.	F: Yes. CS: Undertaking sampling would incur the following costs: • For in-water sampling using ROV – time and logistics for tool change-out from operational tools to specialised sampling tools. • Additional personnel onboard to operate ROV and coordinate sampling program. • Low ROV availability due to operations can limit time to complete environmental monitoring. • If additional ROV is required on the vessel, deck space and resources to run/store/service ROV. • Resources for sample processing (space/ equipment/ personnel).	Minimal environmental benefit would be gained by monitoring during the activity. Monitoring could be used to inform additional control measures in future activities, although it's not guaranteed that additional controls would be feasible, or if they would provide any environmental benefit.	Based on the nature of the activity (i.e. predictable impacts) and relatively low sensitivity of the area application of an environmental monitoring control is considered grossly disproportionate. Cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit to be gained in the context of the existing environment (open ocean communities).	No
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
No additional controls were identified.				
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts associated with planned (routine and non-routine) discharges. As no reasonable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without grossly disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, planned discharges (routine and non-routine) are unlikely to result in a potential impact greater than localised impacts not significant to environmental receptors, and no lasting effect. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts have been investigated above. The adopted controls are considered good survey practice/industry best practice and meet legislative requirements under Marine Orders 91, 95 and 96. On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers impacts/risks to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable.

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 7 Vessel discharges shall meet requirements defined by Marine Orders and the Woodside chemical assessment and approval process.	C 7.1 Marine Order 95 – pollution prevention – garbage (as appropriate to vessel class) which includes the following requirements: • Maintenance of a Garbage Log Book. • Discharge of putrescible waste not permitted within Operational Areas (i.e. <3 NM from land). • Discharges of greywater permitted.	PS 7.1 Survey vessels compliant with Marine Order 95 – pollution prevention – garbage (as appropriate to vessel class).	MC 7.1.1 Marine assurance records demonstrate survey vessels are compliant with Marine Order 95 – pollution prevention (as appropriate to vessel class).
	C 7.2 Marine Order 96 (Pollution prevention – sewage) (as appropriate to vessel class) which includes the following requirements: • a valid International Sewage Pollution Prevention Certificate, as required by vessel class • an AMSA-approved sewage treatment plant • a sewage comminuting and disinfecting system • a sewage holding tank sized appropriately to contain all generated waste (black and grey water) • discharge of sewage which is not comminuted or disinfected to only occur at a distance of more than 12 NM from the nearest land • discharge of sewage which is comminuted or disinfected using a certified approved	PS 7.2 Survey vessels compliant with Marine Order 96 – pollution prevention – sewage (as appropriate to vessel class).	MC 7.2.1 Marine assurance records demonstrate survey vessels are compliant with Marine Order 96 – pollution prevention – sewage (as appropriate to vessel class).

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EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
	sewage treatment plant to only occur at a distance of more than 3 NM from the nearest land (i.e. outside of EP Operational Areas) • discharge of sewage to occur at a moderate rate while the support vessel is proceeding (> 4 knots), to avoid discharges in environmentally sensitive areas.		
	C 7.3 Marine Order 91 – oil (as relevant to vessel class) requirements which includes mandatory measures for processing oily water before discharge, including: • Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) • Machinery space bilge/oily water shall have IMO-approved oil filtering equipment (oil/water separator) with an on-line monitoring device to measure oil-in-water content to be less than 15 ppm before discharge. • IMO-approved oil filtering equipment shall have an alarm and an automatic stopping device or be capable of recirculating if oil-in-water concentration exceeds 15 ppm. • A deck drainage system shall be capable of controlling the content of discharges for areas at high risk of fuel, oil, grease or hazardous chemical contamination. • There shall be a waste oil storage tank available, to restrict oil discharges. • If machinery space bilge and deck drainage discharges cannot meet the oil content standard of < 15 ppm without dilution or being treated by an IMO-approved oil/water separator, they	PS 7.3.1 Survey vessels deck drainage and bilge water discharges will comply with Marine Order 91 (Marine pollution prevention – oil) details expectations on first response and emergency management when a hydrocarbon spill has occurred.	MC 7.3.1 Marine assurance records demonstrate survey vessels comply with Marine Order 91 (Marine pollution prevention – oil) and has in place a current SOPEP (as appropriate to vessel class).
		PS 7.3.2 Machinery space bilge/oily water will be discharged to meet the oil content standard of < 15 ppm without dilution.	MC 7.3.2 Environmental inspection records demonstrate maintained and up-to-date oil discharge records for survey vessels.

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EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
	will be contained onboard and disposed onshore. • Valid International Pollution Prevention Certificate.		
	C 7.4 Detergents used for deck wash on survey vessels will be biodegradable and phosphate free.	PS 7.4 Survey vessels compliant with MARPOL 73/78 Annex V – Garbage. Survey vessel deck wash detergents will be biodegradable and phosphate free.	MC 7.4.1 Environmental inspection records demonstrate survey vessels use only biodegradable and phosphate free detergents.
	C 7.5 Implement Woodside's Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline, or equivalent.	PS 7.5 Compliance with Woodside's Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline, or equivalent.	MC 7.5.1 Documentation of chemical selection process indicates conformance to Woodside's Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline, or equivalent.
	C 7.6 Vessel firefighting system (portable or in-built), to be consistent with IMO SOLAS Chapter 11-2, Part C, Regulation 10 amendments related to the use and storage of firefighting foams containing perfluoroctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), as outlined in MSC.532(107): • For vessels constructed on or after 1 January 2026, no use or storage of extinguishing media containing PFOS). • For vessels constructed before 1 January 2026, no use or storage of extinguishing media containing PFOS, beyond the date of first survey on or after 1 January 2026.	PS 7.6 Survey vessel firefighting system consistent with IMO SOLAS Chapter 11-2, Part C, Regulation 10 amendments related to the use and storage of firefighting foams containing PFOS, as outlined in MSC.532(107).	MC 7.6.1 Records demonstrate survey vessel firefighting systems are consistent with IMO SOLAS Chapter 11-2, Part C, Regulation 1 – amendments related to the use and storage of firefighting foams containing PFOS, as outlined in MSC.532(107).

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6.6 Unplanned activities (accidents, incidents, emergency situations)

6.6.1 Accidental hydrocarbon release: vessel collision

Context		
Survey vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5 Protected species – Section 4.6 Key ecological features – Section 4.7 Protected places – Section 4.8 Socio-economic environment – Section 4.10	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Loss of hydrocarbons to marine environment due to a vessel collision (e.g. other survey vessels or other marine users)	X	X		X	X	X	A	D	1	M	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 8

Description of source of impact

Background

The GPGT Survey Program will involve primarily one survey vessel undertaking each activity, though allowance for two survey vessels in the Operational Areas at any one time is provided. Support vessels are not proposed as part of the survey and vessel transfer activities are not planned during this survey (except in an emergency).

The worst-case credible hydrocarbon release would be breach of the survey vessel's largest fuel tank through collision with a third-party vessel. The total maximum inventory onboard the survey vessel is unknown as the vessel contracting has not been completed.

Industry experience

Registered vessels or foreign flag vessels in Australian waters are required to report events to the Australian Transport Safety Bureau, AMSA or Australian Search and Rescue.

From a review of the Australian Transport Safety Bureau marine safety and investigation reports, one vessel collision occurred in 2011 to 2012 that resulted in a spill of 25 to 30 L of oil into the marine environment as a result of a collision between a tug and support vessel off Barrow Island. Two other vessel collisions occurred in 2010, one in the port of Dampier, where a support vessel collided with a barge being towed. Minor damage was reported and no significant injury to personnel or pollution occurred. The second 2010 collision involved a vessel under pilot control in a port colliding with a vessel alongside a wharf, causing it to sink. No reported pollution resulted from the sunken vessel. These incidents demonstrate the likelihood of only minor volumes of hydrocarbons being released during the event of a vessel collision.

From 2010 to 2011, the Australian Transport Safety Bureau's annual publication defines the individual safety action factors identified in marine accidents and incidents: 42% related to navigation action (2011). Of those, 15% related to poor communication and 42% related to poor monitoring, checking and documentation. Most of these related to the grounding instances.

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Credible scenarios

For a vessel collision to result in the worst-case scenario of a hydrocarbon spill potentially impacting an environmental receptor, several factors must align:

- The identified causes of vessel interaction must result in a collision.
- The collision must have enough force to penetrate the vessel hull.
- The collision must be in the exact location of the fuel tank.
- The fuel tank must be full, or at least have a volume higher than the point of penetration.
- The probability of the chain of events described above aligning, to result in a breach of fuel tanks resulting in a spill that could potentially affect the marine environment, is considered highly unlikely.

A collision between the survey vessel and a third-party vessel (i.e. commercial shipping, other petroleum related vessels and commercial fishing vessels) was assessed as being credible, but highly unlikely given the standard vessel operations and equipment in place to prevent collision at sea, and the short duration of the activities.

Given the minimum water depths in the Operational Areas, hydrocarbon release due to grounding is not considered credible. Credible scenarios are outlined in Table 6-12.

Table 6-12: Details of identified hydrocarbon spill scenarios

Scenario	Likelihood	Credible	Volume (m^3)	Justification
Survey-related vessel-to-vessel collision resulting in breach of the survey vessel's hull	N/A	Not credible	<182	Primarily one survey vessel will be operating in the Operational Areas at any one time. Considering the slow speeds travelled (~4 knots), breach of the survey vessel's hull is considered not credible.
Collision with third-party vessel resulting in breach of the survey vessel's hull	Highly unlikely	Credible	<182	Third-party vessels in the survey vicinity may be commercial shipping vessels which will be notified, by Notices to Mariners through AMSA, of the survey activity in the area. All third-party vessels operating in the vicinity will be tracked on radar and alerted (as required) to the presence of the survey vessel operations and therefore collision resulting in breach of the survey vessel's hull is considered highly unlikely
Vessel grounding resulting in breach of the survey vessel's hull	N/A	Not credible	<182	Give the water depths of the Operational Areas, vessel grounding is not considered a credible scenario.

Quantitative hydrocarbon risk assessment

Woodside has commissioned quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling of two vessel collision scenarios at two different locations as detailed in Table 6-13. The volumes selected for modelling are based on the potential vessels that may be used and represent an instantaneous release.

Table 6-13: Details of identified marine diesel spill scenarios modelled in vicinity of Operational Areas

Location	Coordinates	Volume (m^3)	Justification
Wilcox	20° 00' 41.06"S 115° 30' 50.30"E	182	Closest point to Montebello Islands (modelling already completed for another Woodside activity)
TPA03 wellsite	19° 45' 43.618" S 115° 53' 23.986" E	250	Worst case tank size volume for the proposed activity is 182 m^3, however the modelling was already completed for another Woodside activity in the vicinity Close to Operational Areas A and B

The Wilcox location is within the boundary of the Montebello Multiple Use Zone.

The modelling assessed the extent of a marine diesel spill volume of 182 m^3 for all seasons, using an historic sample of wind and current data for the region. The modelling was conducted by RPS using a three-dimensional hydrocarbon spill trajectory and weathering model (SIMAP, Spill Impact Mapping and Analysis Program) (RPS, 2023a and 2023b).

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Hydrocarbon characteristics

Marine diesel is a mixture of both volatile and persistent hydrocarbons. Predicted weathering of marine diesel, based on typical conditions in the region, indicates that about 50% by mass would be expected to evaporate over the first day or two (Figure 6-1). After this time, most of the remaining hydrocarbon is entrained into the upper water column. In calm conditions, entrained hydrocarbons are likely to resurface. Up to 95% of the spill volume is expected to evaporate over time (Figure 6-1). The remaining 5% is persistent and will reduce in concentration through degradation and dissolution.

Given the environmental conditions experienced in the region, marine diesel is expected to undergo rapid spreading. This, together with evaporative loss, is likely to result in the spill rapidly dissipating. Marine diesel distillates tend not to form emulsions at the temperatures found in the region. The characteristics of the marine diesel used in the modelling are given in Table 6-14.

Table 6-14: Characteristics of the marine diesel used in the modelling

Hydrocarbon type	Initial density (g/cm³) at 25°C	Viscosity (cP @ 25°C)	Component boiling point (°C)	Volatiles < 180	Semi volatiles 180 to 265	Low volatility (%) 265 to 380	Residual (%) > 380
				Non-Persistent			***Persistent***
Marine diesel (surrogate for marine gas oil)	0.829	4.0	% of total	6	34.6	54.4	5

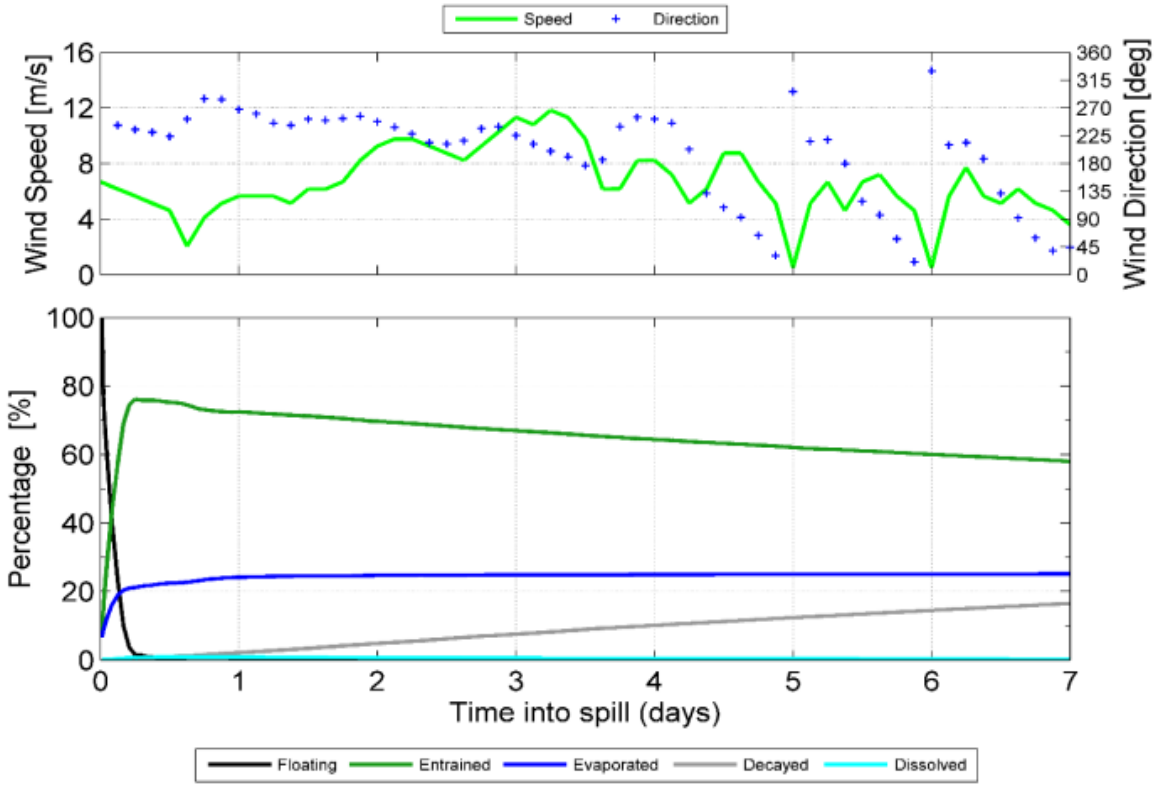


Figure 3.2 **Proportional mass balance plot representing the weathering of marine diesel spilled onto the water surface as a one-off release (50 m³) and subject to variable wind at 27 °C water temperature and 25 °C air temperature.**

Figure 6-1: Proportional mass balance plot representing weathering of a surface spill of marine diesel as a one-off release (50 m³ over one hour) and subject to variable wind at 27°C water temperature and 25°C air temperature

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Impact assessment
Environmental value(s) potentially impacted
Environment that may be affected
Surface hydrocarbons
The probability contour figures for floating hydrocarbons indicate that concentrations equal to or greater than the 1 g/m² and 10 g/m² thresholds are less than 1% probability for all receptors for both scenarios except for the Montebello AMP.
Floating hydrocarbons at concentrations equal to or greater than 10 g/m² is not forecast to contact any of the assessed shoreline receptors for either scenario Table 6-15). Floating oil at 10 g/m² present in open waters up to 50 km from spill location.
Entrained hydrocarbons
Entrained oil at concentrations equal to or greater than the 100 ppb threshold is predicted to be found up to around 346 km from the spill site in the worst case scenario (Wilcox). Contact by entrained hydrocarbons at concentrations equal to or greater than 100 ppb is predicted at Montebello AMP (51%), Ningaloo AMP (2%) Barrow Island Marine Park (2%) and the Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area (2%). Any other receptor potentially contacted is <0.5% and not discussed further.
The maximum entrained oil concentration forecast for any receptor is predicted to be 37,833 ppb at Montebello AMP. The probabilities and concentrations are lower than this for the TPA03 location.
Dissolved hydrocarbons
Dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons at concentrations equal to or greater than the 50 ppb threshold are predicted to be found up to 160 km from the spill site. Contact by dissolved hydrocarbons at concentrations equal to or greater than 100 ppb is predicted at Montebello AMP (12.5%) and Ningaloo Marine Park (18%) from the Wilcox location. All other receptors potentially contacted with probabilities of equal to or less than 2% (Table 6-15).
Accumulated hydrocarbons
Accumulated hydrocarbons above threshold concentrations (≥100 g/m²) were not predicted by the modelling to occur at any location.

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Table 6-15: Probability of hydrocarbon spill contact above impact thresholds within the EMBA with key receptor locations and sensitivities for a 182 m³ instantaneous release of marine diesel

Environmental setting	Location/name	Environmental, social, cultural, heritage and economic aspects presented as per the environmental risk definitions (Woodside's Risk Management Procedure)																											Probability of hydrocarbon contact and fate (%) Note: the probability is based on stochastic modelling of 100 hypothetical worst-case spills under a variety of weather and metocean conditions					
		Physical		Biological																				Socioeconomic and cultural					Socio-cultural EMBA		Ecological EMBA			
		Water quality	*Sediment quality*	*Marine primary producers*				*Other communities/habitats*							*Protected species*									*Other species*											
		Open water – pristine	*Open water – pristine*	*Coral reef*	*Seagrass beds/macroalgae*	*Mangroves*	*Spawning/nursery areas*	*Open water – productivity/upwelling*	*Non-biogenic reefs*	*Offshore filter feeders and/or deepwater benthic communities*	*Nearshore filter feeders*	*Sandy shores*	*Estuaries/tributaries/creeks/lagoons (including mudflats)*	*Rocky shores*	*Cetaceans – migratory whales*	*Cetaceans – dolphins and porpoises*	*Dugongs*	*Pinnipeds (sea lions and fur seals)*	*Marine turtles (foraging and internesting areas and significant nesting beaches)*	*Sea snakes*	*Whale sharks*	*Sharks and rays*	*Seabirds and/or migratory shorebirds*	*Pelagic fish populations*	*Resident/demersal fish*	*Fisheries – commercial*	*Fisheries – traditional*	*Tourism and recreation*	*Protected areas/heritage – European and Indigenous/ underwater cultural heritage*	*Offshore oil and gas infrastructure (topside and subsea)*	*Surface hydrocarbon (1-10 g/m²)*	*Accumulated hydrocarbons (10 to 100 g/m²)*	*Surface hydrocarbon (≥10 g/m²)*	*Entrained hydrocarbon (≥100 ppb)*	*Dissolved aromatic hydrocarbon (≥50 ppb)*	*Accumulated hydrocarbons (>100 g/m²)*
Offshore	Montebello AMP	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓							✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		100	NA	100	51	12.5	NA
	Ningaloo AMP	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓							✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		-	-	-	2	-	-
	Gascoyne AMP	✓	✓												✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	1	-	-
Islands	Montebello Islands (including State Marine Park, Hermite Islands)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		-	-	-	0.5	-	-
	Barrow Island (including State Nature Reserves, State Marine Park and Marine Management Area and Boodie and Middle islands and Nature Reserve)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Pilbara Islands – Southern Islands (Great Sandy, North Sandy, Airlie, Passage, Peak, Serrurier, Thevenard and Bessieres Islands – including State Nature Reserves)	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		-	-	-	0.5	-	-

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Environmental setting	Location/name	Environmental, social, cultural, heritage and economic aspects presented as per the environmental risk definitions (Woodside's Risk Management Procedure)																												Probability of hydrocarbon contact and fate (%) Note: the probability is based on stochastic modelling of 100 hypothetical worst-case spills under a variety of weather and metocean conditions					
		Physical		Biological																						Socioeconomic and cultural					Socio-cultural EMBA		Ecological EMBA			
		Water quality	*Sediment quality*	*Marine primary producers*				*Other communities/habitats*						*Protected species*									*Other species*		*Fisheries – commercial*	*Fisheries – traditional*	*Tourism and recreation*	*Protected areas/heritage – European and Indigenous/ underwater cultural heritage*	*Offshore oil and gas infrastructure (topside and subsea)*	*Surface hydrocarbon (1-10 g/m²)*	*Accumulated hydrocarbons (10 to 100 g/m²)*	*Surface hydrocarbon (≥10 g/m²)*	*Entrained hydrocarbon (≥100 ppb)*	*Dissolved aromatic hydrocarbon (≥50 ppb)*	*Accumulated hydrocarbons (>100 g/m²)*
		Open water – pristine	*Open water – pristine*	*Coral reef*	*Seagrass beds/macroalgae*	*Mangroves*	*Spawning/nursery areas*	*Open water – productivity/upwelling*	*Non-biogenic reefs*	*Offshore filter feeders and/or deepwater benthic communities*	*Nearshore filter feeders*	*Sandy shores*	*Estuaries/tributaries/creeks/lagoons (including mudflats)*	*Rocky shores*	*Cetaceans – migratory whales*	*Cetaceans – dolphins and porpoises*	*Dugongs*	*Pinnipeds (sea lions and fur seals)*	*Marine turtles (foraging and internesting areas and significant nesting beaches)*	*Sea snakes*	*Whale sharks*	*Sharks and rays*	*Seabirds and/or migratory shorebirds*	*Pelagic fish populations*	*Resident/demersal fish*										
	Muiron Islands (World Heritage Area, State Marine Park)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		-	-	-	0.5	-	-
	Ningaloo Coast (North, Middle, South; World Heritage Area, and State Marine Park)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		-	-	-	2	18	-

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Summary of potential impacts to protected species, other habitats and communities, water quality and socio-economic values

The potential impacts of spilled hydrocarbons to species (protected and otherwise), marine primary producers, other habitats and communities, water quality, marine sediment quality, air quality, protected areas and socio-economic values are described below. It is noted that the toxic components in marine diesel include alkylated naphthalenes which can be rapidly accumulated by marine biota including invertebrates such as marine oysters, clams, shrimp, as well as a range of vertebrates, such as finfish. Marine diesel also contains additives that contribute to its toxicity.

Given the localised area of the potential EMBA and the rapid dispersion, dilution and weathering of a marine diesel spill, it is expected that any potential impacts will be low magnitude and temporary in nature.

Protected species – marine mammals

Marine mammals that have direct physical contact with surface, entrained or dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons may suffer surface fouling or ingestion of hydrocarbons and inhalation of toxic vapours. This may result in the irritation of sensitive membranes such as the eyes, mouth, digestive and respiratory tracts and organs, impairment of the immune system or neurological damage (Helm et al., 2015). If prey (fish and plankton) are contaminated, this can result in the absorption of toxic components of the hydrocarbons (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons). In a review of cetacean observations in relation to a number of large-scale hydrocarbon spills, Geraci (1988) found little evidence of mortality associated with hydrocarbon spills; however, behavioural disturbance (i.e. avoiding spilled hydrocarbons) was observed in some instances for several species of cetacean. This suggests that cetaceans have the ability to detect and avoid surface slicks.

Cetaceans that may interact with spilled hydrocarbons are most likely to be subject to physical impacts. Given cetaceans maintain thick skin and blubber, external exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irritation to skin and eyes. Entrained hydrocarbons may also be ingested, particularly by baleen whales which feed by filtering large volumes of water.

As identified in Section 4.6, protected species including migrating pygmy blue whales and humpback whales may be encountered near the Operational Areas, and therefore could be impacted in close proximity to the marine diesel spill location, where the volatile, water soluble and most toxic components of the diesel may be present. However, the window for exposure to hydrocarbons with the potential for any toxicity effects in these waters would be limited to a few days following the spill. Potential impacts may include behavioural impacts (e.g. avoidance of impacted areas), sub-lethal biological effects (e.g. skin irritation, irritation from ingestion or inhalation, reproductive failure) and, in rare circumstances, organ or neurological damage leading to death. Given the absence of critical habitats or aggregation areas, cetaceans in the area are expected to be transient, and impacts are expected to be limited to individuals or small groups of animals. Impacts on the overall population viability of cetaceans are not predicted.

Protected species – marine turtles

Adult sea turtles exhibit no avoidance behaviour when they encounter hydrocarbon spills (NOAA, 2010). Contact with entrained (or floating) hydrocarbon can result in hydrocarbon adherence to body surfaces (Gagnon and Rawson, 2010) causing irritation of mucous membranes in the nose, throat and eyes leading to inflammation and infection (NOAA, 2010). Oiling can also irritate and injure skin which is most evident on pliable areas such as the neck and flippers (Lutcavage et al., 1995). A stress response associated with this exposure pathway includes an increase in the production of white blood cells, and even a short exposure to hydrocarbons may affect the functioning of their salt gland (Lutcavage et al., 1995).

Hydrocarbons in surface waters may impact turtles when they surface to breathe and inhale toxic vapours. Their breathing pattern, involving large ‘tidal’ volumes and rapid inhalation before diving, results in direct exposure to petroleum vapours which are the most toxic component of the hydrocarbon spill (Milton and Lutz, 2003). This can lead to lung damage and congestion, interstitial emphysema, inhalant pneumonia and neurological impairment (NOAA, 2010). Contact with entrained hydrocarbons can result in hydrocarbon adherence to body surfaces (Gagnon and Rawson, 2010) causing irritation of mucous membranes in the nose, throat and eyes leading to inflammation and infection (Gagnon and Rawson, 2010). Given the hydrocarbon is expected to weather rapidly when released to the environment, relatively fresh entrained hydrocarbons (which are typically relatively close to the release location) are considered to have the greatest potential for impact.

The EMBA overlaps with habitat critical to the survival of flatback turtles for internesting and BIAs identified in Section 4.6.2, particularly the internesting BIAs for flatback turtles which extend for ~80 km from known nesting locations. Operational Area A also overlaps with an internesting buffer BIA for flatback turtles and is approximately 36 km from designated habitat critical to the survival of flatback turtles for internesting at the Montebello Islands (with peak nesting in December and January). However, it is noted the BIA and habitat critical to the survival of flatback turtles are considered very conservative as they are based on the maximum range of internesting females and many turtles are more likely to remain near their nesting beaches. In the event of a worst-case vessel spill of marine diesel oil, there is a potential that surface and entrained hydrocarbons exceeding impact threshold concentrations (10 g/m² and 100 ppb respectively) will be present in offshore waters extending up to 55 km and 160 km respectively, from the release site. Toxicity of hydrocarbons will be significantly reduced by weathering at over such distances, with the volatile and water soluble (often the most toxic) components expected to have dissipated beyond the vicinity of the spill site. Dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons at concentrations equal to or greater than the 50 ppb threshold are predicted to be limited to the vicinity of the spill site. Low concentrations are only capable of causing sublethal impacts

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Summary of potential impacts to protected species, other habitats and communities, water quality and socio-economic values

to the most sensitive marine organisms and no lethal or sub-lethal impacts to marine turtles are expected in the BIAs. The potential for lethal and sub-lethal impacts to marine turtles is limited to small numbers of transient individuals that may be present in offshore waters near the release location.

Protected species – birds

Seabirds and migratory birds are particularly vulnerable to contact with floating hydrocarbons, which may mat feathers. This may lead to hypothermia from loss of insulation and ingestion of hydrocarbons when preening to remove hydrocarbons; both impacts may result in mortality (Hassan and Javed, 2011). The modelled scenario results in highly localised floating hydrocarbons below impact thresholds centred around the release location; hence, the potential for seabird exposure to floating hydrocarbons is considered to be low. Migratory shorebirds are unlikely to interact with spilled hydrocarbons; refer to the sections on Islands and Mainland Coast below for a discussion on the potential impacts to migratory shorebirds.

Offshore waters are potential foraging grounds for seabirds associated with the coastal roosting and nesting habitat, which includes the numerous islands along the Pilbara coast. Seabirds may also be exposed to marine diesel on the sea surface or upper water column, if resting or foraging in waters near to the spill. Impacts may include mortality due to oiling of feathers or the ingestion of hydrocarbons. However, due to the limited spatial extent of a marine diesel spill and limited window for exposure, population level impacts are not expected.

Protected species – sharks

Other protected species that may occasionally transit through the area and may potentially be exposed to a marine diesel spill, include shark and ray species such as whale sharks. Impacts to sharks and rays may occur through direct contact with hydrocarbons and contaminate the tissues and internal organs either through direct contact or via the food chain (consumption of prey). As gill breathing organisms, sharks and rays may be vulnerable to toxic effects of dissolved hydrocarbons (entering the body via the gills) and entrained hydrocarbons (coating of the gills inhibiting gas exchange). In the offshore environment, it is probable that pelagic shark species are able to detect and avoid surface waters underneath hydrocarbon spills by swimming into deeper water or away from the affected areas. Therefore, any impact on sharks and rays is predicted to be minor and localised.

Hydrocarbon contact may affect whale sharks through ingestion (entrained/dissolved hydrocarbons), particularly if feeding. Whale sharks may transit offshore waters when migrating to and from Ningaloo Reef, where they aggregate for feeding from March to July. The EMBA overlaps the whale shark foraging BIA along the NWS, but does not overlap the foraging (high density prey) BIA along the Ningaloo coast. Should sharks or fish be present in offshore waters near the Operational Areas during the spill, direct impacts may occur if foraging within surface slicks or in the upper 20 to 30 m of the water column containing entrained hydrocarbons and dissolved aromatics. Contamination of their food supply and the subsequent ingestion of this prey may also result in long term impacts as a result of bioaccumulation. Impacts are again predicted to be limited to a small number of animals given the low numbers of animals that may transit through the area during the short period when spilled hydrocarbons are present.

Given the limited number of animals that may be impacted and the rapid dispersion of marine diesel, it is considered that any potential impacts will be minor.

Other habitats, species and communities

Within the EMBA for a marine diesel spill resulting from a vessel collision, there is the potential for plankton communities to potentially be impacted where entrained or dissolved hydrocarbon threshold concentrations are exceeded. A range of lethal and sublethal impacts may occur to plankton exposed to entrained or dissolved hydrocarbons within the EMBA. Communities are expected to recover quickly (weeks/months) due to high population turnover (ITOPF, 2011a). It is therefore considered that any potential impacts would be low magnitude and temporary in nature.

Pelagic fish populations in the open water offshore environment of the EMBA are highly mobile and have the ability to move away from a marine diesel spill. The spill-affected area would be confined to the surface layer and upper 20 to 30 m of the water column. It is therefore unlikely that fish populations would be exposed to widespread hydrocarbon contamination. Pelagic fish populations are distributed over a wide geographical area so impacts on populations or species level are considered to be negligible. Combined with these factors and the rapid dispersion of marine diesel, it is considered that any potential impacts will be minor.

Other communities (e.g. demersal fish, benthic infauna and epifauna) and key sensitivities (e.g. KEFs identified in Section 4.7) occur within the EMBA, however they will not be directly exposed or impacted by a marine diesel spill as hydrocarbons are confined to the upper layers of the water column.

Water quality

It is likely that water quality will be reduced at the release location of the spill; however, such impacts to water quality would be temporary and localised in nature due to the rapid dispersion and weathering of marine diesel. The potential impact is therefore expected to be low.

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Summary of potential impacts to protected species, other habitats and communities, water quality and socio-economic values
Protected areas Surface entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons at or exceeding impact thresholds have a low probability of contacting the Montebello AMP and the Ningaloo AMP. Surface and entrained hydrocarbons are mostly only predicted within the deep open waters of these protected areas, with no contact to seabed habitats or to shorelines above the ecological impact threshold values. Potential impacts to water quality and the natural values (e.g. mobile protected species) in these areas would be temporary and localised in nature due to the rapid dispersion and weathering of the marine diesel, as described above. ***Socio-economic*** A marine diesel spill is considered unlikely to cause significant direct impacts on the target species fished by Commonwealth and State fisheries (see Section 4.10.1) which overlap with the EMBA. The fisheries that operate within the EMBA predominantly target demersal fish species (demersal finfish and crustaceans) that inhabit waters in the range of >60 to 200 m depth, or pelagic species which are highly mobile. Therefore, a marine diesel spill is expected to only result in negligible impacts, considering that hydrocarbons are confined to the upper layers of the water column. Visible surface hydrocarbons at or exceeding 1 g/m² may also occur up to 82 km from the release site, which may result in fouling of fishing gear and a perception of impacts to fish stocks by fisheries stakeholders and the public. There is the potential that a fishing exclusion zone would be applied in the area of the spill, which would put a temporary ban on fishing activities and therefore potentially lead to subsequent economic impacts on commercial fishing operators if they were planning to fish within the area of the spill. Such measures would likely be in place for less than a week and would not result in widespread or long-term impacts to fishing activities. ***Summary of potential impacts to environmental values*** In the event of an unplanned hydrocarbon release to the marine environment due to vessel collision, it is considered that any potential impact would be localised and temporary in nature to water quality (in comparison to background levels and/or international standards) with localised and temporary impacts to habitats, populations and fishing concerns. The greatest environmental consequence identified when assessing an unplanned hydrocarbon release to the marine environment due to vessel collision, is defined as D, which equates to 'Minor, short-term impact (1 to 2 years) on species, habitat (but not affecting ecosystems function), physical or biological attributes'.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[34]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Marine Order 30 (Prevention of collisions) 2016, including: • adherence to steering and sailing rules including maintaining lookouts (e.g. visual, hearing, radar), proceeding at safe speeds, assessing risk of collision and taking action to avoid collision (monitoring radar) • adherence to navigation light display requirements, including visibility,	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Legislative requirements to be followed reduce the likelihood of interference with other marine users resulting in a collision.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 1.1

[34] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[34]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
light position/shape appropriate to activity • adherence to navigation noise signals as required.				
Apply Marine Order 21 (Safety of navigation and emergency procedures) 2012.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Legislative requirements to be followed reduce the likelihood of interfering with other marine users and resulting in a collision.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 1.2
Apply Marine Order 91 (Marine pollution prevention – oil) 2006.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Legislative requirements to be followed reduce the likelihood of an unplanned release including vessel maintenance requirements. The consequence is unchanged.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.3
Apply the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix G).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Implementing the oil pollution response control measures will reduce the consequence of impacts resulting from hydrocarbon discharges to the environment. No change to likelihood.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 12.1
Good practice				
Have a support vessel on standby during survey activities to communicate with third-party vessels and help maintain an exclusion zone.	F: Yes. CS: Additional costs.	Given the legislative controls in place and the duration of the activity, using a support vessel will provide only a small reduction in the likelihood of a collision with a third party vessel and potentially add further collision risk.	Grossly disproportionate.	No
Develop SIMOPS plan if more than one Woodside contracted vessel is operating in the Operational Areas at any time.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	SIMOPS plans between Woodside operated vessels in the Operational Areas will reduce the likelihood of a collision occurring.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 8.1
Notify AHO, Pilbara Ports Authority and DoT of activities and movements prior to the survey vessel being on location.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Notifying AHO, Pilbara Ports Authority and DoT will enable them to update maritime charts and notify other mariners of survey activities, thereby reducing the likelihood of a collision with a third-party vessel.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice and notification was requested during consultation (**Error! Reference source not found.**).	Yes C 1.1

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[34]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Notify AMSA ARC of activities and movements.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Communicating the GPGT Survey Program to other marine users ensures they are informed and aware should emergency response be required.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice and notification was requested during consultation (**Error! Reference source not found.**).	Yes C 1.2
Apply Woodside Marine Offshore Vessel Assurance Procedure.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Assurance activities outlined in procedure will reduce the likelihood of a vessel collision or vessel grounding event.	Control based on internal company requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 8.2
Professional judgement – eliminate				
Eliminate use of vessels.	F: No. The use of vessels is required to conduct the GPGT Survey Program. CS: Not considered – control not feasible.	Not considered – control not feasible.	Not considered – control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – substitute				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
Store all hydrocarbons and chemicals below-deck.	F: No. During operations, small volumes must be kept near activities and within equipment requiring hydrocarbons and chemicals, and can result in an increased risk of leaks from transfers via hose or smaller containers. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Reduce the volumes of hydrocarbons stored onboard the vessel.	F: Yes. CS: Volumes of required hydrocarbons for survey activities are already very small in scale. Onboard storage is less risky, costly and time consuming than associated transport and lifting operations from a supply vessel to survey vessel.	No reduction in likelihood or consequence since chemicals will still be required to enable activities to occur.	Disproportionate. The cost/sacrifice outweigh the benefit gained.	No
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[34]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1**)** and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with an unplanned hydrocarbon release from a vessel collision. As no reasonably practicable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts/risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that an unplanned loss of hydrocarbon as a result of a vessel collision represents a low current risk rating that is unlikely to result in potential impact greater than localised, minor and temporary disruption to a small proportion of the population, and no impact on critical habitat or activity. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts and risks have been investigated above. The adopted controls are consistent with the most relevant regulatory guidelines and good survey practice/industry best practice. On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers risks to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable.

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 8 No release of hydrocarbons or chemicals to the marine environment due to a vessel collision associated with the activity.	C 1.1 Refer to Section 6.5.1.	PS 1.1 Refer to Section 6.5.1.	MC 1.1.1 Refer to Section 6.5.1.
	C 1.2 Refer to Section 6.5.1.	PS 1.2 Refer to Section 6.5.1.	MC 1.2.1 Refer to Section 6.5.1.
	C 7.3 Refer to Section 6.5.7.	PS 7.3 Refer to Section 6.5.7.	MC 7.3.1 Refer to Section 6.5.7.
	C 12.1 Refer to Section 6.6.5.	PS 12.1 Refer to Section 6.6.5.	MC 12.1.1 Refer to Section 6.6.5.
	C 8.1 SIMOPS plan will be developed if more than one Woodside contracted vessel is operating in the same Operational Area at any one time.	PS 8.1 SIMOPS outline operating procedures when more than one Woodside-contracted vessel is operating in the same Operational Area.	MC 8.1.1 SIMOPS plan developed and in place for circumstances where more than one Woodside vessel is operating in the same Operational Area.
	C 1.1 Refer to Section 6.5.1.	PS 1.1 Refer to Section 6.5.1.	MC 1.1.1 Refer to Section 6.5.1.
	C 1.2 Refer to Section 6.5.1.	PS 1.2 Refer to Section 6.5.1.	MC 1.2.1 Refer to Section 6.5.1.

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EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
	C 8.12 Woodside Marine Offshore Assurance Procedure which details requirements for all vessels, including: • operation in sufficient water depth • operation by qualified navigators/masters • use of most recent marine charts.	PS 8.2 Woodside Vessel Marine Assurance Process conducted before contracting vessel, to ensure suitability and compliance with procedure requirements and suitable emergency preparedness verification.	MC 8.2 Marine assurance records demonstrate compliance.

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6.6.2 Physical presence: vessel collision with marine fauna

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Protected species – Section 4.6	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Accidental collision between project vessel and threatened and migratory marine fauna					X		A	E	1	L	LCS GP	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 9

Description of source of impact

The project vessels operating in and around the Operational Areas may present a potential hazard to cetaceans and other protected marine fauna such as whale sharks and marine turtles. Vessel movements can result in collisions between the vessel (hull and propellers) and marine fauna, potentially resulting in superficial injury, serious injury that may affect life functions (e.g. movement and reproduction), or mortality.

The factors that contribute to the frequency and severity of impacts due to collisions vary greatly due to vessel type, vessel operation (specific activity, speed), physical environment (e.g. water depth), the type of animal potentially present and their behaviours. Project vessels are typically moving at low speeds when conducting geophysical and geotechnical survey activities.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

The likelihood of vessel/marine fauna collision being lethal is influenced by vessel speed; the greater the speed at impact, the greater the risk of mortality (Jensen and Silber, 2004; Laist et al., 2001). Vanderlaan and Taggart (2007) found that the chance of lethally injuring a large whale due to a vessel strike increases from about 20% at 8.6 knots to 80% at 15 knots. According to the data of Vanderlaan and Taggart (2007), it is estimated that the risk is less than 10% at a speed of 4 knots. Vessel-whale collisions at this speed are uncommon and, based on reported data contained in the US NOAA database (Jensen and Silber, 2004), there are only two known instances of collisions when the vessel was travelling at less than 6 knots. Both of these were from whale watching vessels that were deliberately placed among whales.

Project vessels are likely to be travelling less than 5 knots in the Operational Areas; therefore, the chance of a vessel colliding with protected species and resulting in a lethal outcome is reduced.

The nearest recognised BIAs for cetaceans (considered to be at risk due to relatively slow movement and proportion of time spent at or near the sea surface) is the humpback whale migration BIA which lies approximately 5 km south-southeast of Operational Area A (refer to Section 4.6.3). The pygmy blue whale migration BIA also lies beyond the Operational Areas (approximately 22 km (at its closest point) northwest of Operational Area A. Adverse interactions between vessels and humpback or pygmy blue whales are considered to be unlikely due to the slow speeds of project vessels within the Operational Areas (mostly <5 knots), and the distance of the Operational Areas from these known BIAs. However, the likelihood of encountering individuals increases during migration periods (June-November).

Whale sharks are at risk from vessel strikes when feeding at the surface or in shallow waters (where there is limited option to dive). Whale sharks may traverse offshore NWS waters including the Operational Areas during their migrations to and from Ningaloo Reef and a BIA for foraging whale sharks overlaps with the Operational Areas. However, it is expected that whale shark presence within the Operational Areas would not comprise of significant numbers given there is no main aggregation area within the vicinity of the Operational Areas, and their presence

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would be transitory and of a short duration. There are no constraints preventing whale sharks moving away from vessels (e.g. shallow water or shorelines).

With consideration of the absence of potential turtle nesting or foraging habitat (i.e. no emergent islands, reef habitat) but the presence of shallow shoals and the water depth 20 -190 m, it is considered that the Operational Areas are unlikely to represent important habitat for marine turtles other than in the areas around the shallower shoals. It is acknowledged, however, that there are significant nesting sites along the WA mainland coast and islands of the region and that turtles may occur within the Operational Areas in low numbers. There is an internesting buffer BIA for the flatback turtle and flatback turtle habitat critical buffer zone which overlap Operational Area A, which is associated with the Montebello Islands (see Section 4.6.2). The Montebello Islands themselves are located ~34 km south of Operational Area A. This internesting area is a spatially assigned buffer for marine turtles nesting at the Montebello Islands. Therefore, it is unlikely flatback turtles nesting at the Montebello Islands will be found to aggregate in significant numbers more than 36 km away from the Montebello Islands, within the Operational Areas. Notably, the typical response from turtles on the surface to the presence of vessels is to dive (a potential "startle" response), which decreases the risk of collisions (Hazel et al. 2007). As with cetaceans, the risk of collisions between turtles and vessels increases with vessel speed (Hazel et al. 2007). Given the low speeds of vessels undertaking the GPGT Survey Program, along with the expected low numbers of turtles within the Operational Areas, interactions between vessels and turtles are considered to be highly unlikely.

Marine mammals and fish are at risk of mortality through being caught in thrusters during station-keeping operations (DP). The risk of listed marine species getting caught in operating thrusters is unlikely, given the low presence of individuals, combined with the avoidance behaviour commonly displayed during DP operations.

It is unlikely vessel movement associated with the GPGT Survey Program will significantly impact marine fauna populations, given the low presence of transiting individuals, expected avoidance behaviour commonly displayed by whales and turtles combined with the low operating speed of the survey vessels (generally less than five knots or stationary, unless operating in an emergency). Activities are considered unlikely to result in a consequence greater than slight short-term disruption to individuals or a small proportion of the population and anticipated to have no impact on critical habitat or activity supported by BIAs.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[35]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans, including the following measures: • Project vessels will not travel greater than 6 knots within 300 m of a cetacean or turtle (caution zone) and not approach closer than 100 m from a whale. • Project vessels will not approach closer than 50 m for a dolphin or turtle and 100 m for a whale (with the exception of animals bow-riding).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Implementing these controls will reduce the likelihood of a collision occurring between a cetacean, whale shark or turtle. The consequence of a collision is unchanged.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 9.1

[35] *Qualitative measure*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[35]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
• If the cetacean or turtle shows signs of being disturbed, project vessels will immediately withdraw from the caution zone at a constant speed of less than 6 knots. • Project vessels will not travel greater than 8 knots within 250 m of a whale shark and not allow the vessel to approach closer than 30 m of a whale shark.				
Good practice				
Vary the timing of the GPGT Survey Program to avoid whale migration and turtle breeding periods.	F: No. Timing of activities is linked to project schedule. Timing of all activities is currently not determined, and due to vessel availability and operational requirements, undertaking activities during migration seasons may not be able to be avoided. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – eliminate				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – substitute				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
The use of dedicated MFOs on the project vessel for the duration of each activity to watch for whales and provide direction on and monitor compliance with Part 8 of the EPBC Regulations.	F: Yes, however vessel crews already maintain a constant watch during operations. CS: Additional cost of MFOs beyond that required during surveys considered unnecessary.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Disproportionate. The costs/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[35]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with potential vessel collision with protected marine fauna. As no reasonably practicable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts/risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, vessel collision with marine fauna represents a low current risk rating that is highly unlikely to result in a potential impact greater than slight, temporary disruption to a small proportion of the population, and no impact on critical habitat or activity. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts and risks have been investigated above. The adopted controls are considered good survey practice/industry best practice and meet the requirements of Part 8 (Division 8.1) of the EPBC Regulations 2000. On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers impacts/risks to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable.

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 9 No injury of, or mortality to, EPBC Act (Cth) and Biodiversity Conservation Act (WA) listed marine fauna as a result of the GPGT Survey Program.	C 3.1 Refer Section 6.5.3.	PS 3.1 Refer Section 6.5.3.	MC 3.1.1 Refer Section 6.5.3.

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6.6.3 Physical presence: disturbance to seabed from dropped objects and equipment loss

Context		
Geophysical equipment deployment – Section 3.7 Geotechnical equipment deployment – Section 3.7.2 Project vessels – Section 3.6	Habitats and biological environment – Section 4.5	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Accidental loss of significant geophysical or geotechnical equipment				X			A	F	1	L	LCS GP	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 10
Dropped objects resulting in seabed disturbance				X			A	F	1	L	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	

Description of source of impact

While undertaking the activity, towed or submersible equipment may become detached and lost to the seabed, resulting in disturbance or damage to benthic habitat and/or cultural heritage on the seabed.

In addition, there is the potential for objects to be dropped overboard from the project vessels to the marine environment. Objects that have been dropped during previous offshore projects include small numbers of personnel protective gear (e.g. glasses, gloves, hard hats), small tools (e.g. spanners), hardware fixtures. The spatial extent in which dropped objects can occur is restricted to the Operational Areas.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

In the unlikely event of loss of equipment or dropped objects to the marine environment, potential environmental effects are anticipated to include localised physical impacts on benthic habitats and possible heritage features on the Ancient Landscape. As a result of recovering any dropped objects, impacts to benthic habitats will be temporary in nature. However, if the object cannot be recovered due to health and safety, operational constraints or other factors, then the impact may be longer term or permanent. Impacts to heritage features may be temporary or permanent depending on the nature of the associated values. The areas potentially impacted will depend on the scenario, with equipment loss likely to impact a greater area compared to dropped objects.

The temporary or permanent loss of dropped objects into the marine environment is not likely to have a significant environmental impact on benthic habitats, as the benthic habitats associated with the sand/silt habitats comprising most of the Operational Areas are of low sensitivity and are broadly represented throughout the broader region (Section 4.5). Although there are areas of higher sensitivity associated with shoals survey activities are not planned

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over the shoals and therefore dropped objects over them is not credible. Given the types, size and frequency of dropped objects that could occur, it is unlikely that a dropped object would have a significant impact on the marine environment.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[36]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Apply Marine Order 30 (Prevention of collisions).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Legislative requirements to be followed reduce the likelihood of collision with other marine users which could incur dropped objects overboard.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 1.1
Apply Marine Order 21 (Safety of navigational and emergency procedures).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Legislative requirements to be followed reduce the likelihood of collision with other marine users which could incur dropped objects overboard.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 1.2
Good practice				
Apply safe work procedures to prevent dropped objects from project vessel and during deployment and retrieval of geophysical/ geotechnical equipment.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	By following these procedures, the likelihood of a dropped object event is reduced. No change in consequence will occur.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 10.1
Recover dropped objects and geophysical/ geotechnical equipment, and relocate where safe and practicable to do so.	F: May not always be possible. Assessed case by case. CS: Potentially significant cost. Standard practice.	Occurs after a dropped object event; therefore, no change to the likelihood. Since the object may be recovered, a reduction in consequence is possible.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 10.2
Include in vessel inductions the training and control measures for crew in dropped object prevention.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	By following these procedures, the likelihood of a dropped object event is reduced. No change in consequence will occur.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C10.3
Professional judgement – eliminate				
No additional controls were identified.				

[36] *Qualitative measure*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[36]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Professional judgement – substitute				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
No additional controls were identified.				
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with seabed disturbance from dropped objects and/or equipment loss. As no reasonably practicable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts/risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls dropped objects and/or equipment loss will not result in a potential impact greater than minor and temporary disruption to a small area of the seabed, this would comprise a small proportion of the benthic population, and no impact on critical habitat or activity. Dropped objects within the Ancient Landscape could impact cultural heritage associated with this area, however, this would also comprise a small area. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts and risks have been investigated above. The adopted controls are considered good survey practice/industry best practice. On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers impacts/risks to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable.

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 10 Seabed disturbance to be limited to planned activities and impacts described as part of the GPGT Survey Program and will not occur outside the Operational Areas.	C 10.1 Safe work procedures to prevent dropped objects from project vessel and during deployment and retrieval of geophysical/ geotechnical equipment.	PS 10.1.1 Operational procedures will be in-place on board the vessel for deployment and retrieval of geophysical and geotechnical equipment.	MC 10.1.1 Project Execution Plan confirms Safe Work procedures for deployment and retrieval of survey equipment are in place.
		PS 10.1.2 Geotechnical design packs will be provided by the Contractor to demonstrate that geotechnical equipment rigging and supporting structures do	MC 10.1.2 Geotechnical design pack is completed prior to geotechnical survey mobilisation.

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EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
		not become overloaded during any phase of the geotechnical equipment deployment or recovery operations.	
	C 10.2 Reasonable attempts made to recover objects lost overboard.	PS 10.2 Any hazardous solid waste dropped to the marine environment will be recovered where safe and practicable to do so. Where safe and practicable for this activity, consider: • risk to personnel to retrieve object • whether the location of the object is in recoverable water depths • the object's proximity to subsea infrastructure • ability to recover the object (i.e. nature of object, lifting equipment or ROV availability, and suitable weather).	MC 10.2.1 Incident reports detail the recovery attempt consideration and status of any hazardous waste lost to the marine environment.
	C 10.3 Vessel inductions include control measures and training for crew in dropped object prevention.	PS 10.3 Crew training/inductions, and job safety analyses where relevant, will include a component on preventing dropped objects to increase awareness of requirements.	MC 10.3.1 Records show training to minimise the potential for dropped objects is provided to the survey vessel(s) crew.

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6.6.4 Unplanned discharges: loss of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes/equipment

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Accidental loss of hazardous or non-hazardous wastes/ equipment to the marine environment		X		X	X		A	F	3	M	LCS GP	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 11

Description of source of impact

The project vessels will generate a variety of solid wastes including packaging and domestic wastes such as aluminium cans, bottles, paper and cardboard. Hence, there is the potential for solid wastes to be lost overboard to the marine environment. Woodside has not reported any significant loss of solid wastes to the marine environment during the past 12 months of geophysical and/or geotechnical operations. Equipment that has been recorded as being lost (primarily windblown or dropped overboard) have included the loss of a metal pole and hardhat. These have occurred during periods of adverse weather and incorrect waste storage.

Marine debris has been identified as a threat to humpback whales, marine turtles, whale sharks and sawfish (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a, 2015b TSSC, 2015).

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

The potential impacts of solid wastes accidentally discharged to the marine environment include direct pollution and contamination of the environment. Secondary impacts relate to potential contact of marine fauna with wastes, resulting in entanglement or ingestion and leading to injury and death of individual animals. The temporary or permanent loss of waste materials into the marine environment is not likely to have a significant environmental impact, based on the types, size and frequency of wastes that could occur and species present.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[37]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Apply Marine Order 95 (Pollution prevention – garbage) (as appropriate to vessel class).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Legislative requirements to be followed reduce the likelihood of an unplanned release. The consequence is unchanged.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.1
Good practice				
Apply a Vessel Waste Management Plan.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Controls outlined in the management plan will reduce the likelihood of an unplanned release. The consequence is unchanged.	Benefit outweighs cost sacrifice.	Yes C 9.1
Make reasonable attempts to recover solid wastes lost overboard.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Occurs after an unplanned release of solid waste and therefore no change to the likelihood. Since the waste objects may be recovered, a reduction in consequence is possible.	Benefit outweighs cost sacrifice.	Yes C 10.2
Professional judgement – eliminate				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – substitute				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
No additional controls were identified.				
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the potential risks associated with accidental discharge of solid waste to be ALARP. As no reasonably practicable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts/risks are considered ALARP.				

[37] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, accidental discharge of solid waste may result in impacts with no lasting effect and a short-term localised impact in species, habitat (but not affecting ecosystem function), physical and biological attributes. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts and risks have been investigated above. The adopted controls are considered good survey practice/industry best practice and meet legislative requirements (Marine Orders 94 and 95). On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers impacts/risks to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable.

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 11 No releases of solid hazardous or non-hazardous waste to the marine environment.	C 7.1 Refer to Section 6.5.7.	PS 7.1 Refer to Section 6.5.7.	MC 7.1.1 Refer to Section 6.5.7.
	C11.1 The Vessel Waste Management Plan includes requirements for waste to ensure no waste is lost to the marine environment, including: • Records shall be maintained of all waste to be disposed, treated or recycled. They shall include quantity and type of waste, and disposal/ recycle location. • Waste streams shall be handled and managed according to their hazard and recyclability class. • All waste storage facilities in good working order and designed in such a way as to prevent or contain any discharges. • All hazardous wastes will be segregated prior to onshore disposal.	PS 11.1 Hazardous and non-hazardous waste will be managed in accordance with the Vessel Waste Management Plan.	MC 11.1.1 Environment inspection records demonstrate compliance against Vessel Waste Management Plan.
	C 10.2 Refer to Section 6.6.3.	PS 10.2 Refer to Section 6.6.3.	MC 10.2.1 Refer to Section 6.6.3.

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6.6.5 Unplanned discharges: deck, subsea spills from geotechnical and geophysical equipment

Context		
Geophysical equipment deployment – Section 3.7 Geotechnical equipment deployment – Section 3.7.2	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Accidental discharge to the ocean of other hydrocarbons/ chemicals/ geotechnical drilling fluids from survey vessel deck activities and equipment (e.g. cranes)	X	X			X		A	F	3	M	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 12
Subsea release of hydraulic fluid from geotechnical and geophysical survey equipment	X	X			X		A	F	3	M	LCS GP PJ	Broadly Acceptable	

Description of source of impact

Vessels

Project vessels will need to store small quantities of lubricating oils and hydraulic fluid on the vessel, which have the potential to spill if not appropriately managed. Hydraulic fluid may also potentially be spilled from a leak in hoses or lines on hydraulic equipment such as cranes or winches. Deck spills can result from spills from stored hydrocarbons/chemicals (including those used during geotechnical activities for borehole drilling) or equipment. Due to the short duration of surveys, significant chemical/fluid storage volumes are not anticipated. Storage areas are typically set up with effective primary and secondary bunding to contain any deck spills. Releases from equipment are predominantly from the failure of hydraulic hoses, which can either be located within bunded areas or outside of bunded or deck areas (e.g. over water on cranes).

Woodside's operational experience demonstrates that spills are most likely to originate from hydraulic hoses and have previously been less than 100 L, with an average volume < 10 L.

Geotechnical survey equipment

Project vessels will place equipment on the seabed which may contain relatively small volumes, about 5-10 L, depending on the system, of hydraulic fluid. The hydraulic fluid enables various mechanical functions to be performed.

Some of the equipment requiring the supply of hydraulic fluid includes sources such as PCPT. PCPT involves pushing a penetrometer (probe) into the seabed at a constant rate of penetration to continuously measure the resistance, friction and water pressure. There is the potential for hoses and seals associated with these systems to fail (i.e. hoses burst or crack) during operation, or leaks as a result of shifts in temperature or pressure can result in small volumes of hydraulic fluid being released to the marine environment. Geotechnical equipment is not designed to intentionally release hydraulic fluid in geotechnical operations. If equipment fails, there is the potential for less than 10 L to be released from the hydraulic source.

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Towed equipment

If a chirp, boomer or sparker is used, the receiver will consist of individual hydrophone elements located within neutrally buoyant, synthetic hydrocarbon-filled tubing. They typically contain approximately 8 to 12 hydrophone elements evenly spaced in approximately 100 m long, 25 mm diameter tubes. The cable will hold about 5 L of hydrophone fluid. The hydrophone cable has the potential to be punctured, resulting a leakage of fluid for a variety of reasons, including damage during deployment or retrieval.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Accidental spills of hydrocarbons or chemicals from the vessels and geotechnical and geophysical survey equipment will decrease the water quality in the immediate area of the spill. However, the impacts are expected to be temporary and very localised as only small volumes of hydrocarbons or chemicals are likely to be used which are expected to rapidly disperse and dilute in the marine environment.

Receptors such as marine fauna may be affected if they come in direct contact with a release (i.e. by traversing the immediate spill area). If marine fauna come into contact with a release, they could suffer fouling, ingestion, inhalation of toxic vapours, irritation of sensitive membranes in the eyes, mouth, digestive and respiratory tracts, and organ or neurological damage. Cetaceans may exhibit avoidance behaviour patterns and, given they are smooth skinned, hydrocarbons and other chemicals are not expected to adhere. Given the small area of the potential spill and the dilution and weathering of any spill, the likelihood of ecological impacts to marine fauna (protected species), other communities and habitats is likely to be slight.

No impacts on socio-economic receptors are expected, due to the small volumes of hydrocarbons/chemicals that could be accidentally spilled and the localised and temporary nature of the impacts.

Demonstration of ALARP

Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[38]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Apply Marine Order 91 (Marine pollution prevention – oil) 2006.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Legislative requirements to be followed reduce the likelihood of an unplanned release including vessel maintenance requirements. The consequence is unchanged.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.3
Apply the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix G).	F: Yes CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Implementing the oil pollution response control measures will reduce the consequence of impacts resulting from hydrocarbon discharges to the environment. No change to likelihood.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 12.1
Chemicals will be stored safely to prevent the release to the marine environment.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Implementing procedures for chemical storage and handling on the vessels will reduce the consequence of impacts resulting from	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 12.2

[38] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[38]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		discharges to the marine environment by ensuring chemicals have been assessed for environmental acceptability.		
Good practice				
Deck bunding and spill response kits.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice	Use of deck bunding and spill kits will reduce the likelihood and volume of deck spills of hazardous liquids from entering the marine environment.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 12.3
Professional judgement – eliminate				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – substitute				
No additional controls were identified.				
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
Store all hydrocarbons and chemicals below-deck.	F: No. During operations, small volumes must be kept near activities and within equipment requiring hydrocarbons and chemicals, and can result in an increased risk of leaks from transfers via hose or smaller containers. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Reduce the volumes of chemicals and hydrocarbons stored onboard the vessel.	F: Yes. CS: Volumes of required chemicals for survey activities are already very small in scale. Onboard storage is less risky, costly and time consuming than associated transport and lifting operations from a supply vessel to survey vessel.	No reduction in likelihood or consequence since chemicals will still be required to enable activities to occur.	Disproportionate. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[38]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
ALARP statement: On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with an unplanned minor discharge or hydrocarbons as a result of minor deck and subsea spills. As no reasonably practicable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts/risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls an unplanned minor discharge of hydrocarbons as a result of minor deck and subsea spills represents a low risk rating that is unlikely to result in potential impact greater than localised, and temporary disruption to a small proportion of the population, and no impact on critical habitat or activity. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts and risks have been investigated above. The adopted controls are consistent with the most relevant regulatory guidelines and good survey practice/industry best practice. On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers risks to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable.

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 12 No release of hydrocarbons or chemicals to the marine environment during the GPGT Survey Program.	C 7.3 Refer to Section 6.5.7.	PS 7.3 Refer to Section 6.5.7.	MC 7.3.1 Refer to Section 6.5.7.
	C 12.1 First Strike Plan details expectations on first response and emergency management when a hydrocarbon spill has occurred.	C 12.1 Compliance with controls outlined in the First Strike Plan in a hydrocarbon spill scenario.	MC 12.1.1 Incident records in the event of a hydrocarbon spill scenario demonstrate response was undertaken in accordance with the First Strike Plan details.
	C 12.2 Chemicals will be stored safely to prevent the release to the marine environment.	PS 12.2 Liquid chemical and fuel storage areas are bunded or secondarily contained when they are not being handled/moved temporarily.	MC 12.2.1 Environment inspection records confirm all liquid chemicals and fuel are stored in bunded/ secondarily contained areas when not being handled/moved temporarily.
	C12.3 Deck bunding and spill response kits on board vessels.	PS 12.3 Spill response bins/kits are maintained and located in close proximity to hydrocarbon storage areas and vessel deck equipment for use to contain and recover deck spills.	MC 12.3.1 Environment inspection records demonstrate spill response bins/kits are appropriately located and stocked, and regularly maintained.

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6.6.6 Physical presence: introduction of invasive marine species

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5	Consultation – Section 5

Risk evaluation summary

Source of risk	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socio-economic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Invasive species in vessel ballast tanks or on vessels/ submersible equipment				X	X	X	A	E	0	L	LCS GP PJ RBA CV SV	Broadly Acceptable	EPO 13

Description of source of risk

Vessel operations

During the GPGT Survey Program, vessels will be transiting to and from the Operational Areas, which may include traffic mobilising from beyond Australian waters.

All vessels are subject to some level of marine fouling. Organisms attach to the vessel hull, particularly in areas where organisms can find a good attachment surface (e.g. seams, strainers and unpainted surfaces) or where turbulence is lowest (e.g. niches and sea chests). Commercial vessels typically maintain anti-fouling coatings to reduce the build-up of fouling organisms.

Organisms can also be drawn into ballast tanks during onboarding of ballast water as cargo is loaded or to balance vessels under load.

Submersible equipment

The geophysical and geotechnical survey equipment will also be transported to and used within the Operational Areas. As there is the potential for the equipment to be used on other projects before being used on this activity, there is the potential for invasive marine species (IMS) translocation.

During the GPGT Survey Program, project vessels and submersible equipment have the potential to introduce IMS to the Operational Areas through biofouling and ballast water exchange (as described above).

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Non-indigenous marine species (NIMS) have been introduced into a region beyond their natural biogeographic range and have the ability to survive, reproduce and establish founder populations. Not all NIMS introduced into an area will thrive or cause demonstrable impacts. Indeed, the majority of NIMS around the world are relatively benign and few have spread widely beyond sheltered ports and harbours. Only a subset of NIMS that become abundant and impact on social/cultural, human health, economic and/or environmental values can be considered IMS.

Potential IMS have historically been introduced and translocated around Australia by various natural and human means including biofouling and ballast water. Potential IMS vary from one region to another depending on various environmental factors such as water temperature, salinity, nutrient levels and habitat type, which dictate their survival and invasive capabilities. IMS typically require hard substrate in the photic zone, therefore requiring shallow waters to become established.

Once introduced, IMS may prey on local species which had previously not been subject to this kind of predation, and therefore not have evolved protective measures against the attack. They may outcompete indigenous species for

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food, space or light and can also interbreed with local species, creating hybrids so the endemic species is lost. These changes to the local marine environment result in changes to the natural ecosystem.

IMS have also proven economically damaging to areas where they have been introduced and established. Such impacts include direct damage to assets (fouling of vessel hulls and infrastructure) and depletion of commercially harvested marine life (e.g. shellfish stocks). IMS have proven particularly difficult to eradicate from areas once established. If the introduction is detected early, eradication may be effective but is likely to be expensive, disruptive and, depending on the method of eradication, harmful to other local marine life.

Survey vessels and submersible equipment have the potential to introduce IMS into the Operational Areas. Due to the shallow water depths in some areas, settlement and establishment of IMS is credible, albeit remote, given control measures in place.

Summary of potential impacts to environmental value(s)

In support of Woodside's assessment of the impacts and risks of IMS introduction associated with the GPGT Survey Program, risk and impact evaluations of the different aspects of marine pest translocation associated with the activity are undertaken. The results of this assessment are presented in the table below. As a result of this assessment Woodside has presented the highest potential consequence as a E (Slight) and likelihood as Remote (0), resulting in an overall Low risk following the implementation of identified controls.

Table 6-16: Credibility, consequence and likelihood of introducing invasive marine species

IMS introduction location	Credibility of introduction	Consequence of introduction	Likelihood
Introduced to Operational Areas/transfer of IMS from infected vessel to Operational Area A and establishment on the seafloor or subsea structures.	Credible There is the potential for IMS to be transferred to the shallow shoal areas in Operational Area A.	Environment – Not Credible The translocation of IMS from a colonised project vessel to shallower environments via natural dispersion is not considered credible given the vessels are not expected to directly interact with the shoals within the Operational Areas and distances of the Operational Areas to shallow nearshore environments is greater than 12 NM (~35 km). There is therefore no credible environmental risk and the assessment is limited to Woodside's reputation. Reputation – E If IMS were to establish on a project vessel this could potentially impact the vessel operationally through the fouling of intakes, result in translocation of an IMS into the Operational Areas and, depending on the species, potentially transfer of an IMS to other project vessels, which would likely result in the quarantine of the vessel until eradication could occur (through cleaning and treatment of infected areas), which would be costly to perform.	Remote (0) Spread of marine pests via ballast water or spawning in these open ocean environments is also considered remote. Survey vessels are not planned to directly interact with shoals within Operational Area A.
Introduced to Operational Areas and establishment on a project vessel.	Credible There is potential for the transfer of marine pests between project vessels within the Operational Areas.		Remote (0) Spread of marine pests via ballast water or spawning in these open ocean environments is also considered remote.

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		Such introduction would be expected to have slight impact to Woodside's reputation, particularly with Woodside's contractors, and would likely have a reputational impact on future proposals.	
Transfer between project vessels and from project vessels to other marine environments beyond the Operational Areas.	Not Credible This risk is considered so remote that it is not credible for the purposes of the assessment. The transfer of a marine pest between project vessels is considered remote, given the offshore open ocean environment (i.e. transfer pathway discussed above). For a marine pest to then establish a mature spawning population on the new project vessel (which would have been through Woodside's IMS process) and then transfer to another environment is not considered credible. Operational Areas where the vessels will operate are located offshore in an oceanic environment, which is uncongenial to the long-term survival of IMS. In the event of a vessel-to-vessel transfer (considered remote), the marine pest would need to become established on a new vessel with good hygiene (i.e. passed Woodside's vessel IMS risk assessment), survive the transport beyond the Operational Areas, transfer and become established again elsewhere. This scenario is not considered to be credible.		

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[39]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
All vessels will exchange or treat ballast water using an approved ballast water treatment system, as specified in the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Using an approved ballast water treatment system will reduce the likelihood of transferring marine pests between vessels within the Operational Areas. No change in consequence would occur.	Controls based on legislative requirements under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* – must be adopted.	Yes C 13.1
Good practice				
Apply Woodside's IMS risk assessment process[40] to survey	F: Yes.	The IMS risk assessment process will identify potential	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 13.2

[39] Qualitative measure.

[40] The correct management of IMS requires careful consideration of multiple complex factors. These range from an understanding of the vectors through which IMS can be introduced and spread, the maintenance and operational history of vessels and rigs proposed to be used, climatic conditions, existing baseline data of past and proposed transit and Operational Areas and consideration of different regulatory frameworks.

Woodside's approach simplifies the management of IMS into a standardised toolkit that includes an IMS management plan, lists of 'species of concern', risk assessment score sheets, inspection procedures and a Contractor Information Pack to ensure the risk is managed in a simple and efficient manner. Woodside's risk-based process also delivers continued value to Woodside by reducing the risk of project delays and increased operational costs, while delivering excellent marine biosecurity and environmental objectives.

Woodside's approach has been validated through a proactive program that engaged relative persons during development of the methodology. This included Woodside personnel, scientific input and review by experienced external IMS consultants, recognised industry experts and liaison with regulatory agencies and vessel contractors. The result is a fit-for-purpose biofouling management process that is now embedded within Woodside's marine systems, procedures and contractual requirements.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[39]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
vessels which enter the Operational Areas. Based on the objectives of each IMS risk assessment, implement management measures commensurate with the risk (such as the treating internal systems, IMS inspections or cleaning) to minimise the likelihood of IMS being introduced.	CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	risks and additional controls implemented accordingly. In doing so, the likelihood of transferring marine pests between vessels within the Operational Areas is reduced. No change in consequence would occur.		
Professional judgement – eliminate				
No discharge of ballast water during the GPGT Survey Program.	F: No. Ballast water discharges are critical for maintaining vessel stability. Given the nature of the GPGT Survey Program, the use of ballast (including the potential discharge of ballast water) is considered a safety critical requirement. CS: Not assessed, control not feasible.	Not assessed, control not feasible.	Not assessed, control not feasible.	No
Eliminate use of vessels.	F: No. Given vessels must be used to implement project, there is no feasible means to eliminate the source of risk. CS: Loss of the project.	Not assessed, control not feasible.	Not assessed, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – substitute				
Source project vessels based in Australia only.	F: Potentially. Limiting activities to only use local project vessels could potentially pose a significant risk in terms of time to source a vessel, and the ability of the local vessels to perform the required tasks. While the project will attempt to source survey vessels locally, it is not always possible. Availability cannot always be guaranteed when considered competing oil and gas activities in	Sourcing vessels from within Australia will reduce the likelihood of introducing IMS from outside Australian waters. However, it does not reduce the likelihood of introducing species native to Australia but alien to the Operational Areas and NWMR, or of IMS that have established elsewhere in Australia. The consequence is unchanged.	Disproportionate. Sourcing survey vessels from Australian waters may reduce the likelihood of introducing IMS to the Operational Areas; however, the potential cost of implementing this control is grossly disproportionate to the minor environmental gain (or reducing an already remote likelihood of introducing IMS) potentially achieved by using only Australian based vessels. Consequently,	No

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[39]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	the region. In addition, sourcing Australian own vessels will increase cost due to completion. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to restrictions of vessel hire opportunities.		this risk is considered not reasonably practicable.	
Inspect all vessels for IMS.	F: Yes. Approach to inspect vessels could be feasible. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts. In addition, Woodside's IMS risk assessment process is seen to be more cost effective as this control allows Woodside to manage the introduction of marine pests through biofouling, while targeting its efforts and resources to areas of greatest concern.	Inspecting all vessels for IMS would reduce the likelihood of IMS being introduced to the Operational Areas. However, this reduction is unlikely to be significant, given the other control measures implemented. No change in consequence would occur.	Disproportionate. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained, as other controls to be implemented achieve an ALARP position.	No
Professional judgement – engineered solution				
No additional controls were identified.				
Risk-based analysis				
N/A.				
Company values				
N/A.				
Societal values				
N/A.				
ALARP statement: On the basis of the environmental risk assessment outcomes, use of relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1), and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.6.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts and risks of IMS introduction and establishment. As no reasonable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts and risks without grossly disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts and risks are considered ALARP.				

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, introduction of IMS represent a low risk rating that is remote likelihood to result in a consequence greater than slight short-term impact on marine communities within the Operational Areas. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts and risks have been investigated above. On the basis of the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.5.1.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.6.2), Woodside considers impacts/risks to be managed to a level that is broadly acceptable

EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 13 No introduction and establishment of invasive marine species into the Operational Areas as a result of the GPGT Survey Program.	C 13.1 All vessels will exchange or treat ballast water using an approved ballast water treatment system option, as specified in the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements.	PS 13.1 Prevents the translocation of IMS within the vessel's ballast water from high-risk locations to the GPGT Survey Program.	MC 13.1 Ballast Water Records System maintained by vessels which verifies compliance against Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements.
	C 13.2 Internationally sourced project vessels will manage their biosecurity risk associated with biofouling as specified in the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements.	PS 13.2 Compliance with Australia Biofouling Management Requirements.	MC 13.2 Woodside Invasive Marine Species Vessel and Equipment Questionnaire details ballast water management and internal biofouling treatment systems.
	C 13.3 Woodside's IMS risk assessment process[41] will be applied to the project vessels and relevant immersible equipment undertaking the GPGT Survey Program. Assessment will consider these risk factors: For vessels: • vessel/ type • recent IMS inspection and cleaning history, including for internal niches • out-of-water period before mobilisation • age and suitability of antifouling coating at mobilisation date	PS 13.3.1 Before entering the GPGT Survey Program, project vessels, and relevant immersible equipment are determined to be low risk of introducing IMS of concern and maintain this low risk status to mobilisation.	MC 13.3.1 IMS risk assessment records maintained for all project vessels and relevant immersible equipment entering the GPGT Survey Program or IMS management area to undertake the GPGT Survey Program.
		PS 13.3.2 In accordance with Woodside's IMS risk assessment process, the IMS risk assessments will be undertaken by an authorised environment adviser who has completed relevant Woodside IMS training or by qualified and experienced IMS inspector.	MC 13.3.2 IMS risk assessments records show assessment undertaken by an Environment Adviser or IMS inspector (as relevant).

[41] Woodside's IMS risk assessment process was developed with regard to the national biofouling management guidelines for the petroleum production and exploration industry and guidelines for the control and management of a ships' biofouling to minimise the transfer of invasive aquatic species (IMO Guidelines, 2011).

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EPOs, PS and MC			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
	• internal treatment systems and history • origin and proposed area of operation • number of stationary/slow speed periods >7 days • region of stationary or slow periods • type of activity – contact with seafloor. For submersible equipment: • region of deployment since last thorough clean, particularly coastal locations • duration of deployments • duration of time out of water since last deployment • transport conditions during mobilisation • post-retrieval maintenance regime. Based on the outcomes of each IMS risk assessment, management measures commensurate with the risk (such as treating internal systems, IMS inspections or cleaning) will be implemented to minimise the likelihood of IMS being introduced.		

6.7 Recovery plan and threat abatement assessment

As described in Section 1.8.2.1, NOPSEMA will not accept an EP that is inconsistent with a recovery plan or threat abatement plan for a listed threatened species or ecological community. This section describes the assessment that Woodside has undertaken to demonstrate that the GPGT Survey Program is not inconsistent with any relevant recovery plans or threat abatement plans. For the purposes of this assessment, the relevant Part 13 statutory instruments (recovery plans and threat abatement plans) are:

- Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia 2017–2027 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017)
- Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale 2015–2025 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a)
- Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark (*Carcharias taurus*) 2014 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2014)
- Sawfishes and River Sharks Multispecies Recovery Plan (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015b)
- Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans 2018 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018).

Table 6-17 lists the objectives and (where relevant) the action areas of these plans, and also describes whether these objectives/action areas are applicable to government, the titleholder, and/or the GPGT Survey

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Program. For those objectives/action areas applicable to the GPGT Survey Program, the relevant actions of each plan have been identified, and an evaluation has been conducted as to whether impacts and risks resulting from the activity are clearly inconsistent with that action or not. The results of this assessment against relevant actions are presented in Table 6-18 to Table 6-22.

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Table 6-17: Identification of applicability of recovery plan and threat abatement plan objectives and action areas

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***GPGT Survey Program***
Marine Turtle Recovery Plan			
Long-term Recovery Objective: Minimise anthropogenic threats to allow for the conservation status of marine turtles to improve so they can be removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list	Y	Y	Y
Interim recovery objectives			
Current levels of legal and management protection for marine turtle species are maintained or improved, both domestically and throughout the migratory range of Australia's marine turtles	Y		
The management of marine turtles is supported	Y		
Anthropogenic threats are demonstrably minimised	Y	Y	Y
Trends in nesting numbers at index beaches and population demographics at important foraging grounds are described	Y	Y	
Action areas			
A. Assessing and addressing threats			
A1. Maintain and improve efficacy of legal and management protection	Y	Y	Y
A2. Adaptively manage turtle stocks to reduce risk and build resilience to climate change and variability	Y		
A3. Reduce the impacts of marine debris	Y	Y	Y
A4. Minimise chemical and terrestrial discharge	Y	Y	Y
A5. Address international take within and outside Australia's jurisdiction	Y		
A6. Reduce impacts from terrestrial predation	Y		
A7. Reduce international and domestic fisheries bycatch	Y		
A8. Minimise light pollution	Y	Y	Y
A9. Address the impacts of coastal development/infrastructure and dredging and trawling	Y	Y	
A10. Maintain and improve sustainable Indigenous management of marine turtles	Y		

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EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***GPGT Survey Program***
B. Enabling and measuring recovery			
B1. Determine trends in index beaches	Y	Y	N
B2. Understand population demographics at key foraging grounds	Y		
B3. Address information gaps to better facilitate the recovery of marine turtle stocks	Y	Y	N
Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan			
Long-term recovery objective: Minimise anthropogenic threats to allow for their conservation status to improve so that they can be removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list	Y	Y	Y
Interim recovery objectives			
The conservation status of blue whale populations is assessed using efficient and robust methodology	Y		
The spatial and temporal distribution, identification of biologically important areas, and population structure of blue whales in Australian waters is described	Y	Y	Y
Current levels of legal and management protection for blue whales are maintained or improved and an appropriate adaptive management regime is in place	Y		
Anthropogenic threats are demonstrably minimised	Y	Y	Y
Action areas			
A. Assessing and addressing threats			
A.1: Maintain and improve existing legal and management protection	Y		
A.2: Assessing and addressing anthropogenic noise	Y	Y	Y
A.3: Understanding impacts of climate variability and change	Y		
A.4: Minimising vessel collisions	Y	Y	Y
B. Enabling and measuring recovery			
B.1: Measuring and monitoring population recovery	Y		
B.2: Investigating population structure	Y		

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EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***GPGT Survey Program***
B.3: Describing spatial and temporal distribution and defining biologically important habitat	Y	Y	Y
Grey Nurse Shark Recovery Plan			
Overarching objective			
To assist the recovery of the grey nurse shark in the wild, throughout its range in Australian waters, with a view to: • improving the population status, leading to future removal of the grey nurse shark from the threatened species list of the EPBC Act • ensuring that anthropogenic activities do not hinder the recovery of the grey nurse shark in the near future, or impact on the conservation status of the species in the future	Y	Y	Y
Specific objectives			
Develop and apply quantitative monitoring of the population status (distribution and abundance) and potential recovery of the grey nurse shark in Australian waters	Y		
Quantify and reduce the impact of commercial fishing on the grey nurse shark through incidental (accidental and/or illegal) take, throughout its range	Y		
Quantify and reduce the impact of recreational fishing on the grey nurse shark through incidental (accidental and/or illegal) take, throughout its range	Y		
Where practicable, minimise the impact of shark control activities on the grey nurse shark	Y		
Investigate and manage the impact of ecotourism on the grey nurse shark	Y		
Manage the impact of aquarium collection on the grey nurse shark	Y		
Improve understanding of the threat of pollution and disease to the grey nurse shark	Y	Y	N
Continue to identify and protect habitat critical to the survival of the grey nurse shark and reduce the impact of threatening processes within these areas	Y	Y	
Continue to develop and implement research programs to support the conservation of the grey nurse shark	Y	Y	
Promote community education and awareness in relation to grey nurse shark conservation and management	Y		

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EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***GPGT Survey Program***
Sawfish and River Sharks Recovery Plan			
Primary objective			
To assist the recovery of sawfish and river sharks in Australian waters with a view to: improving the population status leading to the removal of the sawfish and river shark species from the threatened species list of the EPBC Act ensuring that anthropogenic activities do not hinder recovery in the near future, or impact on the conservation status of the species in the future	Y	Y	Y
Specific objectives			
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of commercial fishing on sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of recreational fishing on sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of Indigenous fishing on sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate the impact of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing on sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of habitat degradation and modification on sawfish and river shark species	Y	Y	Y
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate any adverse impacts of marine debris on sawfish and river shark species noting the linkages with the Threat Abatement Plan for the Impact of Marine Debris on Vertebrate Marine Life	Y	Y	Y
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate any adverse impacts of collection for public aquaria on sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Improve the information base to allow the development of a quantitative framework to assess the recovery of, and inform management options for, sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Develop research programs to assist conservation of sawfish and river shark species	Y	Y	
Improve community understanding and awareness in relation to sawfish and river shark conservation and management	Y		

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EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***GPGT Survey Program***
Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan			
Objectives			
Contribute to long-term prevention of the incidence of marine debris	Y	Y	
Understand the scale of impacts from marine plastic and microplastic on key species, ecological communities and locations	Y	Y	Y
Remove existing marine debris	Y		
Monitor the quantities, origins, types and hazardous chemical contaminants of marine debris, and assess the effectiveness of management arrangements for reducing marine debris	Y		
Increase public understanding of the causes and impacts of harmful marine debris, including microplastic and hazardous chemical contaminants, to bring about behaviour change	Y		

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Table 6-18: Assessment against relevant actions of the Marine Turtle Recovery Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, controls and PS
Marine Turtle Recovery Plan	Action Area A1: Maintain and improve efficacy of legal and management protection	Action: Manage anthropogenic activities to ensure marine turtles are not displaced from identified habitat critical to the survival	Refer to Sections 6.6.2 through 6.6.5 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of acoustic emissions, light emissions and potential vessel collisions has considered the potential impacts to marine turtles. Management of the Petroleum Activities Program will ensure that marine turtles are not displaced from identified habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles.	EPO 3, EPO 4, EPO 5 and EPO 9 C 3.1, C5.1 PS 3.1, PS 5.1
		Action: Manage anthropogenic activities in biologically important areas to ensure that biologically important behaviour can continue	Refer to Sections 6.6.2 through 6.6.5 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of acoustic emissions, light emissions and potential vessel collisions has considered the potential impacts to marine turtles. Management of the Petroleum Activities Program will ensure that biologically important behaviour can continue in BIAs.	EPO 3, EPO 4, EPO 5 and EPO 9 C 3.1, C5.1 PS 3.1, PS 5.1
	Action Area A3: Reduce the impacts from marine debris	Action: Support the implementation of the Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan Priority actions at stock level: Green turtle, North West Shelf (G-NWS) – Understand the threat posed to this stock by marine debris Loggerhead turtle, Western Australia (LH-WA) – Determine the extent to which marine debris is impacting loggerhead turtles Flatback turtle, Pilbara (F-Pil) and hawksbill turtle Western Australia (H-WA) – no relevant actions	Refer Section 6.6.4 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of the accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to marine turtles. Controls have been implemented to reduce the likelihood of accidental release of solid wastes for the duration of the GPGT Survey Program.	N/A

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Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, controls and PS
	Action Area A4: Minimise chemical and terrestrial discharge	Action: Ensure spill risk strategies and response programs adequately include management for marine turtles and their habitats, particularly in reference to 'slow to recover habitats', e.g. nesting habitat, seagrass meadows or coral reefs Priority actions at stock level: G-NWS – Ensure spill risk strategies and response programs include management for turtles and their habitats LH-WA and F-Pil – Ensure 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 H-WA – No relevant actions	Refer Sections 6.6.1 and 6.6.5 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of accidental release of chemicals/hydrocarbons has considered the potential risks to marine turtles. Spill risk strategies and response program include management measures for turtles and their nesting habitats.	Refer Section 7.10
	Action Area A8: Minimise light pollution	Action: 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 Priority actions at stock level: G-NWS – as above LH-WA – no relevant actions F-Pil and H-WA – Manage artificial light from onshore and offshore sources to ensure biologically important behaviours of nesting adults and emerging/dispersing hatchlings can continue	Refer Section 6.5.5 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of light emissions has considered the potential impacts to green, flatback and hawksbill turtles. Internesting, mating, foraging or migrating turtles are not impacted by light from offshore vessels. Vessel light emissions could cause localised and temporary behavioural disturbance to isolated transient individuals, which is unlikely to result in displacement of adult turtles from internesting or nesting habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles.	N/A

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Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, controls and PS
	Action Area B1: Determine trends at index beaches	Action: Maintain or establish long-term monitoring programs at index beaches to collect standardised data critical for determining stock trends, including data on hatchling production Priority actions at stock level: G-NWS – Continue long-term monitoring of index beaches LH-WA – Continue long-term monitoring of nesting and foraging populations F-Pil and H-WA – no relevant actions	Not inconsistent assessment: Woodside contributes to Action Area B1 via its support of the Ningaloo Turtle Program[42].	N/A
	Action Area B3: Address information gaps to better facilitate the recovery of marine turtle stocks	Action: Understand the impacts of anthropogenic noise on marine turtle behaviour and biology Priority actions at stock level: G-NWS – Given this is a relatively accessible stock that is likely to be exposed to anthropogenic noise – Investigate the impacts of anthropogenic noise on turtle behaviour and biology and extrapolate findings from the NWS stock to other stocks LH-WA – no relevant actions F-Pil – no relevant actions H-WA – investigate mixed stock genetics at foraging grounds	Refer Section 6.5.3 and 6.5.4 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of acoustic emissions has considered the potential impacts to marine turtles. Survey equipment and project vessel acoustic emissions could cause localised and short- term behavioural disturbance to isolated transient individuals, which is unlikely to result in displacement of adult turtles from internesting or nesting habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles.	N/A
Assessment summary The Marine Turtle Recovery Plan has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the GPGT Survey Program is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

[42] http://www.ningalooturtles.org.au/media_reports.html.

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Table 6-19: Assessment against relevant actions of the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, controls and PS
Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan	Action Area A.2: Assessing and addressing anthropogenic noise	Action 2: Assessing the effect of anthropogenic noise on blue whale behaviour Action 3: Anthropogenic noise in biologically important areas will be managed such that any blue whale continues to use the area without injury, and is not displaced from a foraging area	Refer Section 6.5.3 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of acoustic emissions has considered the potential impacts to pygmy blue whales. Acoustic emissions from project vessels will not cause injury to any pygmy blue whale. There are no known or possible foraging areas for pygmy blue whales within or adjacent to the Operational Areas. If the GPGT Survey Program within the Operational Areas overlaps with an individual northbound or southbound migration, they may deviate slightly from the migratory route, but will continue on their migration.	N/A
	Action Area A.4: Minimising vessel collisions	Action 3: 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	Refer Section 6.6.2 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of vessel collision with marine fauna has considered the potential risks to pygmy blue whales. If the GPGT Survey Program within the Operational Areas overlaps with an individual northbound or southbound migration, they may deviate slightly from the migratory route, but will continue on their migration. Vessel collisions with pygmy blue whales are highly unlikely to occur, given the very slow vessel speeds.	EPO 10 C 4.1 PS 4.1
	Action Area B.3: Describing spatial and temporal distribution and defining biologically important habitat	Action 2: Identify migratory pathways between breeding and feeding grounds Action 3: Assess timing and residency within Biologically Important Areas	Not inconsistent assessment: Woodside contributes to Action Area B3 via its support of targeted research initiatives (e.g. satellite tracking of pygmy blue whale migratory movements (Double et al., 2014)[j].	N/A

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Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, controls and PS
Assessment summary The Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the GPGT Survey Program is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 6-20: Assessment against relevant actions of the Grey Nurse Shark Recovery Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, controls and PS
Grey Nurse Shark Recovery Plan	Objective 7: Improve understanding of the threat of pollution and disease to the grey nurse shark	Action 7.1: Review and assess the potential threat of introduced species, pathogens and pollutants	Refer Sections 6.5.7, 6.6.1, 6.6.4, 6.6.5 and 6.6.6 Not inconsistent assessment: This EP includes an assessment of the impacts from accidental release of solid wastes as well, planned discharges from vessels on and the impact of introducing invasive marine species on listed marine species.	N/A
			Refer Sections 6.6.1 and 6.6.5 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of accidental release of chemicals/hydrocarbons has considered the potential risks to grey nurse sharks.	Refer Section 7.10
Assessment summary The Grey Nurse Shark Recovery Plan has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the GPGT Survey Program is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

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Table 6-21: Assessment against relevant actions of the Sawfish and River Shark Recovery Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, controls and PS
Sawfish and River Shark Recovery Plan	Objective 5: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of habitat degradation and modification on sawfish and river shark species	Action 5c: Identify risks to important sawfish and river shark habitat and measures needed to reduce those risks	Refer Sections 6.6.5 and 6.6.1 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of accidental release of chemicals/ hydrocarbons has considered the potential risks to sawfish and river shark.	Refer Section 7.10
	Objective 6: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate any adverse impacts of marine debris on sawfish and river shark species	Action 6a: Assess the impacts of marine debris including ghost nets, fishing gear and plastics on sawfish and river shark species	Refer Section 6.6.4 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of the accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to sawfish. Controls have been implemented to reduce the likelihood of accidental release of solid wastes for the duration of the GPGT Survey Program.	N/A
Assessment summary The Sawfish and River Shark Recovery Plan has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the GPGT Survey Program is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

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Table 6-22: Assessment against relevant actions of the Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, controls and PS
Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan	Objective 2: Understand the scale of marine plastic and microplastic impact on key species, ecological communities and locations	Action 2.04: Build understanding related to plastic and microplastic pollution	Refer Section 6.6.4 Not inconsistent assessment: The assessment of the accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to the marine environment. Controls have been implemented to reduce the likelihood of accidental release of solid wastes for the duration of the GPGT Survey Program.	N/A
Assessment summary The Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the GPGT Survey Program is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

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6.8 First Nations cultural features and heritage values assessment

As described in Section 4, the identification of cultural features and heritage values of the environment as well as the social, economic and cultural features important to First Nation's people is integral to understanding the environment and any potential impacts and risks to the environment.

In line with Woodside's First Nations Communities Policy (Woodside, 2022), Woodside seeks to avoid damage or disturbance to cultural heritage (including intangible heritage) and, if avoidance is not possible, minimise and mitigate the impacts, in consultation with First Nation communities and Traditional Custodians. Please note that the First Nations Communities Policy is reviewed regularly and is updated as required. The First Nations Communities Policy is made available on our website, along with the other Board policies: https://www.woodside.com/who-we-are/corporate-governance-and-policies Mitigation can include any measure or control aimed at ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage and its intergenerational transmission. This can include reducing impacts and risks to environmental features that are associated with intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2003; Australia ICOMOS, 2013).

It is important to note that not all topics raised by First Nations groups/individuals through consultation are considered values for the purpose of the cultural features and heritage values impact assessment below. A number of topics were raised in the context of a general interest in environmental management and ecosystem health (i.e. natural environment interest), where the group/individual was seeking further information about potential impacts and risks from the GPGT Survey Program on a receptor. As these interests relate to the maintenance of the natural environment, these are adequately addressed through impact and risk assessments described in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 respectively and not further assessed below.

Description of source of risk
Physical presence of vessels
To conduct the GPGT Survey Program, at least two project vessels will be present in the Operational Areas. The geophysical surveys are expected to take approximately 40 days to complete and the geotechnical surveys approximately 80 days to complete, this may occur as a single campaign or could be split over a number of campaigns (as defined in Section 3.5).
Vessels do not plan to anchor within the Operational Areas during activities and instead maintain positioning using DP. The physical presence and movement of project vessels within the Operational Areas has the potential to displace other marine users. All vessels will display navigational lighting and external lighting on a 24-hour basis, as required for safe operations.
No support vessels are required for survey activities and no permanent survey equipment is planned to be left on the seabed following completion of the GPGT Survey Program. Geophysical survey equipment is towed at a distance of approximately three times the water depth from the stern and within the 500 m exclusion zone of the vessel. Geotechnical equipment is deployed near vertical and is therefore, in close proximity to the working vessel.
Acoustic emissions from vessels and survey equipment
Vessels and operation of dynamic positioning systems
Project vessels will generate noise both in the air and underwater, due to operating thrusters, engines and moving propellers. These noises will contribute to and can exceed ambient noise levels, which range from around 90 dB re 1 µPa (root mean square sound pressure level (rms SPL)) under very calm, low wind conditions, to 120 dB re 1 µPa (rms SPL) under windy conditions (McCauley, 2005).
Thruster noise (from cavitation caused by propellers) is typically the most significant noise source for vessels holding station, with other noise sources typically relatively minor (McCauley, 1998).
Thruster noise is typically high intensity and broadband in nature. Project vessels will maintain position using main engines and/or thrusters (including use DP systems) for short durations while the vessel is maintaining station prior to and during geotechnical surveying. There is no applicable sound data available for a typical DP vessel; however, based upon past research, frequencies and sound levels are expected to be less than those from DP vessels. Near and far field underwater noise measurements were taken in 2011 for the MAERSK Discoverer DP drill rig used on the NWS. The rig DP system (similar to the system proposed for the survey vessels) emitted tonal signals between 200 Hz and 1.2 kHz, which is within the auditory band width of whales. The measured source level was between 176 and 186 dB re 1 µPa @ 1 m.
Vessels may use DP while the vessel is maintaining position. McCauley (1998) measured underwater broadband noise equivalent to about 182 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m (rms SPL) from a support vessel holding station in the Timor Sea; it is expected that similar noise levels will be generated by vessel used for this GPGT Survey Program.
The physical presence of, and the underwater noise generated by project vessel operations has the potential to cause temporary and localised disturbance to marine fauna (e.g. displace or attract resulting in behavioural changes) in response to received continuous noise levels of 120 dB re1 µPa (rms SPL) (Southall et al., 2007).

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Description of source of risk							
Geophysical survey activities Geophysical sources are used for bathymetric mapping and shallow sub-bottom profiling, penetrating to depths of about 60 m below the seabed. The geophysical surveys will use a range of sources (Table 3-3). Underwater sound produced by the geophysical and geotechnical survey instruments has the potential to affect marine fauna that may pass within close proximity to survey operations. There may be potential effects to habitats and ecosystems that have cultural significance (i.e. benthic invertebrate communities, planktonic communities, KEFs). Refer to Sections 6.5.3 and 6.5.4 for more details. ***Unplanned hydrocarbon release from vessel collision (basis of EMBA)*** The GPGT Survey Program will involve primarily one survey vessel undertaking each activity, though allowance for two survey vessels in the Operational Areas at any one time is provided. Support vessels are not proposed as part of the survey and vessel transfer activities are not planned during this survey (except in an emergency). The worst-case credible hydrocarbon release would be breach of the survey vessel's largest fuel tank through collision with a third-party vessel. The EMBA modelling assessed the extent of a marine diesel spill volume of 182 m³ for all seasons, using an historic sample of wind and current data for the region. The modelling was conducted by RPS using a three-dimensional hydrocarbon spill trajectory and weathering model (SIMAP, Spill Impact Mapping and Analysis Program) (RPS, 2023) as described in Section 6.6.1.							
Planned activity aspect	*The potential environmental impact from the GPGT Survey Program to species that have a cultural feature or heritage value have been summarised below to provide the context related cumulative impact on the cultural feature or heritage value.*						
	Impact significance level						
Environmental impact assessment to marine species	Marine mammals	Marine reptiles	Fish	Seabirds	Coral	Seagrass	Mangroves
6.5.3 and 6.5.4 – Routine acoustic emissions	Slight (E)	Negligible (F)	Negligible (F)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.5.5 – Routine light emissions: external lighting on MODU and project vessels	N/A	Negligible (F)	Negligible (F)	Slight (E)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unplanned activity aspect	*The potential environmental risk from the GPGT Survey Program to species that have a cultural feature or heritage value have been summarised below to provide the context related cumulative risk on the cultural feature or heritage value.*						
	Risk rating						
Environmental risk assessment to marine species	Marine mammals	Marine reptiles	Fish	Seabirds	Coral	Seagrass	Mangroves
6.6.1 – Accidental hydrocarbon release: vessel collision	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
6.6.5 – Unplanned discharges: deck and subsea spills	Low	Low	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.6.4 – Unplanned discharges: hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste/equipment	Low	Low	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.6.2 – Physical presence: vessel collision with marine fauna	Low	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Impact and risk assessment

The GPGT Survey Program has the potential impact cultural features and heritage values through the following ways:

Archaeological heritage:

- Places that are identified in the literature for their value as archaeological sites can be assumed to be impacted where there is an impact to the archaeological or scientific values of its tangible elements. This could include damage or disturbance of archaeological material or to the archaeological context.

Intangible cultural heritage:

- Songlines: Songlines can become lost, fragmented, or broken when there is a loss of Country or forced removal from Country (Neale and Kelly, 2020:30). Physical sites that have been identified as comprising a component of a songline are important to protect to prevent the fragmenting or breaking apart of songlines and loss of sacred cultural knowledge. It is noted that oil and gas infrastructure exists in many areas of the NWS, and that songlines are still acknowledged and recognised. It is inferred that if there were to be any impacts to surviving songlines these would be significantly more likely to be described as qualitative (i.e. “weaken” a songline) rather than binary or absolute (i.e. destroy a songline).
- Creation/dreaming sites; sacred sites; ancestral beings: Activities that physically alter landscape features may be assumed to potentially impact values of creation/dreaming sites, sacred sites or ancestral beings.
- Ceremonial sites: Activities that prevent the performance of ceremony at these sites will directly impact its values.
- Cultural obligations to care for Country: Environmental impacts may be assumed to impact rights and obligations to care for Sea Country. Exclusion of Traditional Custodians from Sea Country (e.g. by restricting access) or decision-making processes (e.g. by not conducting ongoing consultation) are other potential sources of impact.
- Knowledge of Country/customary law and transfer of knowledge: Direct impact to communities practicing these skills will inherently occur when relevant aspects of the environment disappear, are displaced or suffer a reduction in population. Therefore, the transmission of these skills is expected to be impacted where there are impacts at the species/population level. Limitations on access to sites or disruption/relocation of First Nations communities may have implications for the preservation of First Nations knowledge.
- Cultural safety refers to respecting local Lore and culturally significant areas to protect individuals from cultural harm. There are many cultural implications for those (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) who do not follow cultural advice or access Country in culturally inappropriate ways.
- Connection to Country: Where people are displaced or disrupted (e.g. during colonisation) or where there is a loss of technical skills or environmental knowledge this may damage connection to Country (McDonald and Phillips, 2021).
- Access to Country: Impacts to access to Country may be classified as temporary (e.g. where exclusion zones exist around activities for safety reasons) or permanent (e.g. where infrastructure obstructs access or navigation). Impacts to access to Country can only occur in areas that were traditionally accessed by Traditional Custodians. As described in Section 4.9, this is anticipated to be focussed on areas adjacent to the coast.
- Kinship systems and totemic species: It is assumed that marine species may have kinship/totemic relationships to Traditional Custodians, but it is understood that these relationships do not prohibit people outside of that “skin group” from hunting or eating that same species (Juluwarlu, 2004). It is therefore inferred that the management of totemic or kinship species applies at the species/population level and not to individual plants and animals.
- Resource collection: Direct impact to communities using these resources will inherently occur when the resource disappears, is displaced or suffers a reduction in population. Therefore, marine species (as resources) will be impacted where there is an impact at the species/population level.

Marine ecosystems and species:

- Marine ecosystems may hold both cultural and environmental value (see Section 4.9), with cultural and environmental values intrinsically linked (DCCEEW, 2023; MAC, 2021 as cited in Woodside, 2023a). It necessarily follows that an impact to marine ecosystems has the potential to impact cultural features where the impact is detectable within Sea Country—the seascape which Traditional Custodians view, interact with or hold knowledge of.

Archaeological heritage

Onshore/intertidal archaeological sites

No coastal areas or islands exist within the Operational Areas. A review of the of Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage’s Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System identified no registered Aboriginal Sites or Other Heritage Places in the EMBA).

Archaeological sites may exist in intertidal landscapes within the EMBA and may be exposed to hydrocarbon from an unplanned spill, however there is no anticipated impact pathway from the presence of hydrocarbons on archaeological values, as this is not expected to impact the fabric or context of sites on an exposed shoreline site. Impacts to the heritage value of fish traps from hydrocarbons in an unplanned spill may occur indirectly through impacts to fish. However, it is expected that continued use of fish traps beyond their archaeological value will be preserved where fish

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Impact and risk assessment

species and distribution are maintained at a population level. With regard to fish, refer to species specific assessment below.

Submerged archaeological sites

No submerged archaeological sites have been identified beyond terrestrial or intertidal areas, with the exception of two sites at Murujuga in Cape Bruguieres channel and Flying Foam Passage (Benjamin et al., 2020, 2023), which are outside of the EMBA. Nevertheless, there is the potential for submerged archaeological sites on the Ancient Landscape. A maritime archaeologist has completed a desktop review of the available geophysical data and concluded that this activity (including the geotechnical sampling) represents a very low risk to undiscovered UCH (Comber Consultants, 2023). In response to the Comber Consultants report Woodside has implemented Controls C22.2 and C22.3 (cultural heritage awareness induction of relevant marine crew, and implementation of an Underwater Cultural Heritage Unexpected Finds Procedure). Revised areas not encompassed by previous assessment will be assessed consistent with Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters (DCCEEW, 2024c).

Submerged archaeological sites (locations undefined) may exist on the Ancient Landscape within the broader EMBA. However, given the EMBA is driven by an unplanned hydrocarbon spill, it is not expected to impact the seabed or archaeological material on or within it. Therefore, there is no anticipated impact pathway to submerged archaeological sites in the broader EMBA from the GPGT Survey Program.

Rivers, waterholes, tidal channels and seeps

Oceanographic studies indicate that both the open ocean and coastal zone off Western Australia are well-mixed and saline. Submerged former water sources (e.g. riverbeds) may exist within the EMBA which are archaeologically prospective or culturally significant. The maritime archaeologist's report notes that there while there are areas within the Operational Areas that have potential for the accumulation of significant deposits of archaeological materials as well as for the development of complex cultural and spiritual associations, the geotechnical and geophysical survey activities present a very low risk to undiscovered UCH (Comber Consultants, 2023). In response to the Comber Consultants report, Woodside has implemented Controls C22.2 and C22.3 (cultural heritage awareness induction of relevant marine crew, and implementation of an Underwater Cultural Heritage Unexpected Finds Procedure).

The EMBA is driven by an unplanned hydrocarbon spill, which is not expected to impact the seabed or features on it. As such, there is no anticipated impact pathway from this activity to submerged water sources in the broader EMBA. In the highly unlikely and unmitigated worst case, unplanned hydrocarbons may contact shorelines and receptors such as mangroves, and shoreline habitats. These habitats may contain brackish or fresh water due to runoff from land. Given hydrocarbon characteristics and rapid weathering, an unplanned release is expected to have no lasting effect on any freshwater sources along the shoreline.

General intangible values

Songlines

Management of intangible cultural heritage can include reducing impacts and risks to environmental features that are associated with intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2003; Australia ICOMOS, 2013). Impacts to marine plants, animals and other cultural features associated with songlines might impact the intergenerational transmission of knowledge of songlines when individuals can no longer witness or interact with the cultural features tied to songlines on Country. Therefore, managing songlines may require environmental controls protecting species at a population level, including migratory routes. Refer to species specific assessment below for further information.

Physical features comprising a component of a songline are important to protect to prevent the fragmenting or breaking apart of songlines and loss of sacred cultural knowledge. Songlines can become lost, fragmented, or broken when there is a loss of Country or impact to culturally important physical features (Neale and Kelly 2020:30). No specific details of songlines within the EMBA have been provided by relevant persons during consultation for this Activity, and no landforms typical of songlines (e.g. mountains, rivers, caves and hills (Higgins 2021)) are anticipated to be impacted by the Activity.

In publicly available literature, Murujuga is acknowledged as a starting point for songlines, including the flying fox songline (MAC, 2023a). Precise location of this songline, and features of this songline that might be impacted, are not clearly articulated in the reviewed sources, but it is stated that "the sea is a source of creation for flying foxes" (DEC, 2013). Although this does not provide the specificity required to determine the location of the flying fox songline or associated sites. Consultation with MAC and other Traditional custodians has not identified the flying fox songline as overlapping the EMBA, and flying foxes do not occur within the EMBA.

Kearney et al. (2023) notes a connection between the Kangaroo songline and a pair of submerged waterholes identified through seabed mapping by the Deep History of Sea Country project, which later found submerged artefacts in Flying Foam passage. Noted that due to the water depth it is not expected that active or former freshwater sources that may connect to the Kangaroo or other songlines would be within the Operational Areas. Consultation with MAC and other Traditional custodians has not identified these songlines as overlapping the EMBA, and these species do not occur within the EMBA.

In publicly available literature, Murujuga is acknowledged as the starting point for the seven sisters songline (Bainger, 2021). Precise location of this songline, and features of this songline that might be impacted, are not clearly

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Impact and risk assessment

articulated in the reviewed sources. Consultation with MAC and other Traditional custodians has not identified the seven sisters songline as overlapping the EMBA.

While the presence of songlines is generally raised in the literature across several relevant communities, no specific details have been identified. The literature review has also identified culturally important features, which are known to be commonly associated with songlines (e.g. marine species and landforms; Section 4.9.2), and these have been separately assessed. Further assessment of intangible values and marine species are provided below.

Creation/dreaming sites; sacred sites; ancestral beings

Woodside has undertaken all reasonable steps to identify creation and dreaming sites, and places associated with ancestral beings within the EMBA. No such sites have been identified. A review of relevant literature has been undertaken which has identified creation, dreaming and ancestral narratives related to the sea more broadly without confirming where (if anywhere) these overlap the EMBA (see Section 4.9.4). These references are of a general nature, and do not identify any features or values requiring specific protection or management from the proposed activities.

Sea serpents or water serpents are common in Aboriginal creation narratives, and several references were identified in the reviewed literature. The majority of these refer to serpents residing within inland rivers or pools outside of the EMBA (Barber and Jackson, 2011; Dury v Western Australia [2018] FCA 1849, Hayes v Western Australia [2008] FCA 1487; Juluwarlu, 2004; Kalbarri Visitors Centre, 2023; Water Corporation, 2019; Zaunmayr, 2016; Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2014; Yu, 1999; DBCA, 2020). In some versions, the serpent originates from the sea or coast and creates the rivers as it heads inland. Barber and Jackson (2011) also recount a story where a freshwater serpent pushes a sea serpent back into the ocean where it presumably continues to reside. This does not provide the specificity required to determine the location of sea serpents within the sea, and it is possible that the ocean as a whole (out to and beyond other continents) should be viewed generally as housing the sea serpent(s). Consultation with Traditional Custodians have not identified activities of this GPGT Survey Program as having an impact on sea serpents. However, by analogy to other water serpent narratives across Australia, possible impact pathways may include interruption of its path by blocking or reducing flows of water, damaging sacred sites such as thalu or rock art sites or depleting water sources. Relevant cultural authorities will be engaged in the event of a spill that may affect them, as specified in Appendix G.

No impacts to water flows (either tidal movement or ocean currents) or depletion of water sources are anticipated from this GPGT Survey Program. Features of the landscape with the potential for connection to creation/dreaming stories and ancestral beings are likely within the EMBA on the Ancient Landscape. However, there are no anticipated impact pathways to submerged landscape features within the broader EMBA from the GPGT Survey Program.

Ceremonial sites

All mentions of active ceremonial sites were confined to onshore locations and no direct impacts to onshore ceremonial sites are anticipated from the GPGT Survey Program. However, indirect impacts may occur where ceremonies cannot be performed due to limitations on access, loss of knowledge or impacts to the environment, which are further described below.

Cultural obligations to care for Country

Caring for Country collectively refers to the cultural obligations of individuals and groups, as well as rituals and ceremonies required for the physical and spiritual health of the environment. Lack of access to coastally located cultural sites that carry songlines or remain ceremonially important can impact First Nations people's livelihoods and impact their ability to carry out cultural obligations on Country. While shoreline accumulation were not predicted by the modelling to occur at any location, relevant cultural authorities will be engaged in the event of a spill that may affect them, as specified in Appendix G.

Knowledge of Country/customary law and transfer of knowledge

Cultural knowledge about Sea Country/customary law and the intergenerational transmission of knowledge are important values identified through consultation, assessments and the literature review.

Transfer of knowledge includes continuing traditional practices to pass on practical skills. Direct impact to communities practicing these skills will inherently occur when relevant aspects of the environment disappear, are displaced or suffer a reduction in population—for example traditional fishing methods require the survival of traditional fish resources. Therefore, ensuring the transmission of cultural knowledge may require environmental controls protecting species and migratory pathways at a population level. Refer to species specific assessment below for further information.

Connection to Country

Connection to Country describes the multi-faceted relationship between First Nations people and the landscape, which is envisioned as having personhood and spirit. Connection to Country may be damaged where people are displaced or disrupted (e.g. during colonisation) or where there is a loss of technical skills or environmental knowledge (McDonald and Phillips, 2021). No impacts of this nature are considered to arise from this GPGT Survey Program. Access to Country is discussed below.

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Access to Country

Access to Country, including Sea Country, is necessary for the continuation of other values including caring for Country and the transfer of traditional knowledge. Access is also a value in its own right, as a continuation of traditional Sea Country access and use.

Access to areas within the Operational Areas may be limited where exclusion zones are established around vessels for safety purposes. However, due to the location offshore, this is not expected to impact on Access to Country. Access to Country within the EMBA would be limited to temporary exclusion in areas where there are hydrocarbons present. However relevant cultural authorities will be engaged in the event of a spill that may affect them, as specified in Appendix G.

Cultural safety

Cultural safety refers to respecting local Lore and culturally significant areas to protect individuals from cultural harm. There are many cultural implications for those (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) who do not follow cultural advice or access Country in culturally inappropriate ways. Cultural safety may include observing gender restricted areas, respecting significant places and restricted areas as well as following the advice from those with cultural authority. Therefore, relevant cultural authorities will be engaged in the event of a spill that may affect them, as specified in Appendix G.

Kinship systems and totemic species

Individuals may have kinship to specific species (Smyth, 2008; Juluwarlu, 2004) or a responsibility to care for species (Muller, 2008). These relationships are understood to impose obligations on Traditional Custodians. It is understood that these obligations do not impose restrictions on other people generally, but it is considered that impacts to species at a population level may inhibit Traditional Custodians with kinship relationships' ability to perform their obligations where this results in reduced or displaced populations. It is therefore considered that the management of totemic or kinship species applies at the species/population level and not to individual plants and animals. As such, impacts to individual marine fauna is not expected to impact on the totemic or kinship cultural connection.

Totemic species identified during consultation include whales, fish, stingrays and octopuses. Refer to species specific assessment below for further information. In the highly unlikely event of a hydrocarbon spill relevant cultural authorities will be engaged in the event of a spill that may affect them, as specified in Appendix G.

Resource collection

A suite of marine species has been identified through consultation and literature as important resources, particularly as food sources. For example, Sea Country resources of noted relevance to Thalanyji people which may be present in the vicinity of the Montebello Islands include dugongs, majun (marine turtles), turtle eggs, fish and shellfish. Through consultation, Karriyara Aboriginal Corporation similarly identified marine mammals, fish, molluscs including bivalves, gastropods and cephalopods as important for resource collection. Other resource species include seabirds, sea urchins and mangrove seeds.

In addition to their immediate value as sustenance, the gathering and preparation of these resources are informed by cultural knowledge, and an inability to use these resources may result in a loss of ability to transfer that knowledge to future generations. Direct impact to communities using these resources will inherently occur when the resource disappears, is displaced or suffers a reduction in population. Therefore, these communities may be impacted where there is an impact at the species/population level.

Impacts from planned activities on the marine environment, including resources important to First Nations people, is expected to be limited to negligible or slight and therefore impacts that result in population effects (e.g. population decline, changes in migration routes, etc) are not expected. Impacts to potential resources within the EMBA, in the highly unlikely event of hydrocarbon spill, are described and risk assessed in Section 6.6.1 and are not expected to result in species/population level impacts. While shoreline accumulation was not predicted by the modelling to occur at any location, relevant cultural authorities will be engaged in the event of a spill that may affect them, as specified in Appendix G.

Marine ecosystems and species

Marine mammals (whale, dolphins, dugongs)

There are increase ceremonies/rituals for species of animals and plants important to First Nations, to enhance or maintain populations. Thalu are places where these increase ceremonies are performed. All mentions of active ceremonial sites in the reviewed literature were confined to onshore locations, though the values may extend offshore where, for example, the thalu relates to marine species populations. As thalu ceremonies are performed to maintain and increase populations of marine species, it is inferred that management applies at the species/population level and not to individuals. Reviewed literature (Deloitte 2020) also includes information that is marked as information that cannot be copied, reproduced or used without consent. The values described in the literature are environmental in nature, apply to marine mammal behaviours at a population level and are managed through existing environmental controls in Sections 6.5 and 6.6.

Related intangible cultural heritage may include the transmission of cultural knowledge about whales and whale behaviour, including birthing areas, whale communication and migratory patterns. Such cultural knowledge may be associated with various cultural functions and activities that support the social and economic life of a community (Fijn 2021). Whale symbology expressed through stories, music, and dance can reflect a group's connections with the sea,

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Impact and risk assessment

as well as marine fauna, which then comprise a group's cultural values (Ardler, 2021; Bursill et al., 2007; Cressey, 1998). Whales also speak to a broader connection that exists between First Nation people and their surrounding environment. Beyond mythology and symbolism, whales can be connected with various economic and social functions associated with everyday life. Cultural knowledge of whales, whale migration, behaviour and the related marine environment may all be important in ensuring the continuation of these socio-economic functions and other related activities that remain valuable to First Nations people (Fijn, 2021). No impacts to communities' ability to perform or transmit stories, music or dance are anticipated from the GPGT Survey Program. Where timing or performance is linked to sighting or engaging with these species, impacts may occur where numbers or migration behaviours are impacted at a population level.

First Nations groups have expressed interest about whale migratory routes and studies. Inter-generational transmission of cultural knowledge (including songlines) relating to marine mammals may be impacted where changes to population or behaviour at a population level results in reduced sightings (e.g. through population decline, changes to migration routes or changes to migration seasonality). This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing a group's intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2003).

As described in the relevant environmental impact and risk assessments in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 respectively, potential impacts to cetaceans from planned activities are limited to behavioural impact, which may include temporary and localised deviations from migratory pathways for cetaceans. However, no permanent impacts preventing cetaceans from entering or occupying the areas have been identified. These impacts and risks are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level, and hence are not expected to impact the value of marine mammals, including the transmission of cultural knowledge. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with these species are expected to be maintained.

Marine reptiles (turtles, sea snakes, crocodiles)

Turtles and crocodiles have been identified through consultation and existing literature as an important resource, particularly as food sources. Direct impact to communities using these resources will inherently occur when the resource disappears, is displaced or suffers a reduction in population. Therefore, these species (as resources) will be impacted where there is an impact at the species/population level.

Intangible cultural heritage may also include the transmission of cultural knowledge about marine reptiles, such as nesting areas, hunting areas and migratory patterns. Cultural knowledge may also be conveyed through stories, such as the turtle being trapped in the sea as a result of its greed for berries as recounted by Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (2020). Such cultural knowledge may be associated with various cultural functions and activities that support the social and economic life of a community (Fijn, 2021). First Nations groups have expressed an interest regarding turtle monitoring programs and migration patterns. Activities that impact turtle/crocodile populations and their marine environment may have an indirect impact on some Aboriginal communities as this can limit access to cultural sites or deplete hunting areas that would threaten local food security (Delisle et al., 2018:251). Inter-generational transmission of cultural knowledge (including songlines) relating to marine reptiles may be impacted where changes to population or behaviour results in reduced sightings (e.g. through population decline, changes to migration routes or changes to migration seasonality). This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing a group's intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2003).

As described in the relevant environmental impact and risk assessments in Sections 6.5 and 6.6, respectively, potential impacts to marine reptiles from planned activities are likely to be restricted to temporary behavioural changes, which are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level, and hence not expected to impact the value of marine reptiles, including the transmission of cultural knowledge or use as a resource. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with these species are expected to be maintained.

Fish and cephalopods

Fish and squid have been identified through consultation and existing literature as an important resource, particularly as food sources. Direct impact to communities using these resources will inherently occur when the resource disappears, is displaced or suffers a reduction in population. Therefore, these species (as resources) will be impacted where there is an impact at the species/population level.

Through consultation, fish were identified as important agents in the management of the broader ecosystem. It may be assumed that inter-generational transmission of cultural knowledge relating to fish may be impacted where changes to population or behaviour results in reduced sightings (e.g. through population decline). In addition, a MAC (2019) identified whale sharks as a culturally important species associated with stories which describe them as guardians of the sea. This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing a group's intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2003). Intangible cultural heritage associated with fish and whale sharks, including inter-generational knowledge regarding fishing techniques and migratory patterns, can be managed by reducing impacts to fish in nearshore marine environments to which this cultural knowledge is intrinsically connected.

The octopus is an important totem to Ngarla People and features in the creation story of Solitary Island. There are increase ceremonies/rituals for species of squid and octopus to enhance or maintain populations. Thalu are places where these increase ceremonies are performed. All mentions of active ceremonial sites in the reviewed literature

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Impact and risk assessment

were confined to onshore locations, though the values may extend offshore where, for example, the thalu relates to marine species populations. As thalu ceremonies are preformed to maintain and increase populations of marine species, it is inferred that management applies at the species/population level and not to individuals.

As described in the relevant environmental impact and risk assessments in Sections 6.5 and 6.6, respectively, the potential impacts from planned activities on fish[43] are considered to be localised and with slight, short-term (<1 year) impact potential on species (or lower), but not affecting ecosystem function, physical or biological attributes. Impact potential is not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with these species are expected to be maintained.

Seabirds

Seabirds, specifically shags, have been identified through literature as a culturally significant species (Malgana Land and Sea Management et al., 2021), as well as a resource (seabird eggs; Smyth, 2007). Direct impact to communities using these resources will inherently occur when the resource disappears, is displaced or suffers a reduction in population. Therefore, these species (as resources) will be impacted where there is an impact at the species/population level. Intangible cultural heritage may also include the transmission of cultural knowledge about seabirds, such as nesting areas, hunting areas and migratory patterns. Such cultural knowledge may be associated with various cultural functions and activities that support the social and economic life of a community (Fijn, 2021) Inter-generational transmission of cultural knowledge relating to seabirds may be impacted where changes to population or behaviour results in reduced sightings (e.g. through population decline, changes to migration routes or changes to migration seasonality). This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing a group's intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2003).

As described in the relevant environmental impact assessments in Sections 6.5 and 6.6, the potential impacts from the GPGT Survey Program on seabirds is limited to slight. The potential for temporary behavioural disturbance localised around vessels from light is not expected to result in a substantial adverse effect on species' population, and light emissions will not seriously disrupt the lifecycle of an ecologically significant proportion any migratory bird species. In terms of risk, as described in Section 6.6.1 a change in marine fauna behaviour or injury/mortality to seabirds and migratory shorebirds may occur due to a change in water or sediment quality following an unplanned hydrocarbon release. Given hydrocarbon characteristics, expected rapid weathering to below impact thresholds, and the mobile transient nature of individuals, unplanned hydrocarbon releases are not expected to substantially modify important habitat for migratory species. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with these species are expected to be maintained.

Benthic habitats (coral, seagrass)

Through consultation, First Nations groups identified benthic habitats as valuable for their ecological values, including corals attracting fish and seagrass providing shelters for fauna, as well as an important habitat for dugongs.

There is no overlap between the Operational Areas and coral/seagrass habitats as water depth is more than 170 m, and no planned impacts to coral/seagrass habitats from the GPGT Survey Program.

In terms of risk, as described in Section 6.6.1 a change in habitat may occur following an unplanned hydrocarbon release. Given hydrocarbon characteristics, rapid weathering, short-term exposure, as well as the response strategies planned to be deployed, an unplanned release may result in localised impacts coral and seagrass habitats. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with benthic habitats are expected to be maintained.

Shoreline habitats (mangroves/salt marshes)

Through consultation, First Nations groups identified shoreline habitats as valuable for their ecological values, including mangroves for providing shelter to marine invertebrates, which are identified resources, and potential nursery for turtles. In consultation, Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation identified an interest in coastal native vegetation but did not provide any specific details. Literature notes that shoreline habitats including mangroves are also valued for the flora and fauna they are associated with and support (Commonwealth of Australia 2002) and Smyth (2007) reports that mangrove seeds are used as a resource by Ngarda-Ngarli.

There is no overlap between the Operational Areas and mangrove/salt marsh habitat, and no planned impacts to mangroves from the GPGT Survey Program.

In terms of risk, as described in Section 6.6.1 a change in habitat may occur due to a change in water or sediment quality following an unplanned hydrocarbon release. Given hydrocarbon characteristics, rapid weathering, as well as the response strategies planned to be deployed an unplanned release may result in localised impacts to coral and seagrass habitats. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with shoreline habitats are expected to be maintained.

[43] Squid and octopus are considered to be impacted through similar impact pathways as fish, and hence the conclusion represented here are considered appropriate for cephalopods.

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Impact and risk assessment
Marine park/coastal reserves A number of marine parks are jointly managed with First Nation groups. The groups are responsible for sharing management decisions and also for sharing in the overall responsibility of making sure the marine park fulfills its purpose. Operational Area A overlaps the Montebello AMP. In terms of risk, as described in Section 6.6.1, shoreline accumulation was not predicted by the modelling to occur at any location. The relevant cultural authorities will be engaged in the event of a spill that may affect them, as specified in Appendix G. ***Conclusion*** The impact and risk assessment for cultural features and heritage values has determined that the planned activities are unlikely to result in an impact greater than negligible (F) and unplanned activities are assessed to have a residual risk rating of High (or lower).

ALARP demonstration				
As marine ecosystems may hold both cultural and environmental value (see Section 4.9.1), with cultural and environmental values intrinsically linked, in addition to the specific controls for cultural features and heritage values, the controls and performance standards in Sections 6.7 and 6.8 will reduce impacts to cultural features and heritage values, including marine species and habitats.				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[44]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Apply a 'living heritage[45]' management approach. Woodside seeks advice and incorporates Traditional Custodian cultural knowledges across our activities. Cultural safety considerations are factored for our workforce and the Traditional Custodian community.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Implementation of the 'living heritage' approach pays acknowledgement and respect to Traditional Custodian communities. It supports the transfer of cultural knowledges and is an effective strategy to manage intangible cultural values.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 22.1
Project inductions to all relevant marine crew, prior to the individual commencing the activity, will include information on cultural features and heritage values, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Ensures workforce is suitably aware of cultural features and heritage values in the area they are operating.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 22.2
Unexpected finds of potential UCH are managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure set out in Section 7.5.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Allows management of new finds in accordance with legislative requirements, expert advice and community expectations.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 22.3

[44] Qualitative measure.

[45] Living heritage supports community and individual identity. Intangible cultural heritage is 'living heritage' that is inherited from ancestors and passed on to their descendants. It is comprised of many influences, including oral traditions, art, social practices, rituals and ceremonies, cultural knowledge and practices. It is transmitted from generation to generation, and evolves in response to the environment. Woodside applies a 'living heritage' approach to its cultural heritage management. This includes ensuring that Traditional Custodians are given voice to identify interests, transmit information and express concerns. Woodside works with Traditional Custodians to support and follow appropriate cultural protocols, including calling to Country, conducting smoking ceremonies (in areas where this custom is appropriate) and undertaking cultural awareness. Woodside will collaborate and provide relevant information it holds to groups such as Heritage Management Committees where they are established.

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Should it be identified that relevant cultural authorities may be affected in the unlikely event of a spill, Woodside will engage with those parties as appropriate and in alignment with the First Strike Plan.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Engaging with relevant cultural authorities that may be impacted by a spill will allow the Traditional Custodians to identify areas of concern.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes Adopted, see Appendix D
Desktop assessment using existing publicly available and Woodside data conducted by a suitably qualified maritime archaeologist to inform areas for survey activities and/or installation of equipment that will cause seabed disturbance (in areas not previously disturbed) at depths of <130 m to avoid or where not possible, minimise physical impacts to cultural heritage areas or prospective areas.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Desktop assessment using existing publicly available and Woodside data conducted by a suitably qualified maritime archaeologist will inform potential exclusion or avoidance areas for seabed disturbance. Implementing this process will protect and minimise any physical impacts to UCH. Additionally, this process is not inconsistent with the Guidelines on the application of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018: Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters (DCCEEW, 2024a).	Benefits outweigh cost/ sacrifice.	Yes C 23.1
Unexpected finds of potential UCH sites/features, including First Nations UCH are managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure set out in Section 7.5.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Allows management of Unexpected Finds in accordance with legislative requirements, (including Underwater Cultural Heritage Guidance for Offshore Developments and the Guidelines to Protect Underwater Cultural Heritage under the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 (Cth), expert advice and community expectations.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 23.2
Relevant vessel crew and ROV operators will be advised in an induction of the potential to encounter UCH, and of their requirement to follow the Unexpected Finds Procedure set out in Section 7.5.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Meets legislative requirements and community expectations.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 23.3
Report any potential UCH finds to relevant stakeholders and authorities in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, UCH Act and the ATSIHP Act.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Ensures workforce are suitably aware of legal and process requirements for managing cultural features and heritage values.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 23.4

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ALARP statement:

On the basis of the impact and risk assessment outcomes and use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A, Section 2.5.1.1.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the potential impacts and risks to cultural features and heritage values. As no reasonable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without grossly disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.

Demonstration of acceptability

Acceptability statement:

The impact and risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, planned activities are unlikely to result in an impact greater than negligible and unplanned activities are assessed to have a residual risk rating of moderate (or lower).

The GPGT Survey Program and the EMBA are not expected to have a significant impact (e.g. changes in population levels) on MNES including marine fauna with a First Nations connection with, or traditional use in nearshore areas as defined above. While the Operational Areas and EMBA overlap the Ancient Landscape no impacts are predicted as hydrocarbons are expected to remain within the upper water column.

Woodside has engaged with Traditional Custodians adjacent to the EMBA to understand the cultural features and heritage values that may occur and potential impacts from the activity. In the event of an unplanned loss of hydrocarbons Woodside has committed to engaging with relevant cultural authorities that may be affected (Appendix G).

Further opportunities to reduce the impacts have been investigated above. The potential impacts and risks are considered acceptable if the adopted controls are implemented. Therefore, Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts and risks to cultural features and heritage values to a level that is acceptable, if ALARP.

EPOs, PS and MC[46]

EPO	*Controls*	*PS*	*MC*
EPO 22 No adverse impact to cultural features and heritage values from the GPGT Survey Program.	C 22.1 Apply a 'living heritage management approach. Woodside seeks advice and incorporates Traditional Custodian cultural knowledge across our activities. Cultural safety considerations are factored for our workforce and the Traditional Custodian community.	PS 22.1.1 Woodside will continue to give voice to Traditional Custodians to identify interests, transmit information and express concern.	MC 22.1.1 Records demonstrate Change Management and Management of Knowledge processes have been followed where new controls or management measures identified.
		PS 22.1.2 Woodside will assess and where deemed practicable will implement appropriate cultural protocols where requested by Traditional Custodians.	MC 22.1.2 Records demonstrate Woodside implemented cultural protocols as requested.
	C 22.2 Project inductions to all relevant marine crew, prior to the individual commencing the activity, will include information on cultural features and	C 22.2.1 All relevant marine crew have completed Project inductions that include information on cultural values, including tangible	MC 22.2.1 Records demonstrate all relevant marine crew have completed inductions that include cultural material.

[46] As marine ecosystems may hold both cultural and environmental value (see Section 4.9.6), with cultural and environmental values intrinsically linked, in addition to the specific controls for cultural features and heritage values, the controls and performance standards in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 will reduce impacts to cultural features and heritage values, including marine species and habitats.

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EPOs, PS and MC[46]			
EPO	***Controls***	***PS***	***MC***
	heritage values, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	and intangible cultural heritage for awareness.	
EPO 23 No adverse impact to unexpected finds of UCH without a permit.[47]	C 23.1 Desktop assessment using existing publicly available and Woodside data conducted by a suitably qualified maritime archaeologist to inform areas for survey activities and/or installation of equipment that will cause seabed disturbance (in areas not previously disturbed) at depths of <130 m to avoid or where not possible, minimise physical impacts to cultural heritage areas or prospective areas.	PS 23.1 Existing publicly available and Woodside data desktop reviewed by a suitably qualified maritime archaeologist to inform areas for seabed disturbance activities.	MC 23.1 Records demonstrate desktop review of existing publicly available and Woodside archaeological data completed prior to commencement of seabed disturbance activities.
	C 23.2 Unexpected finds of potential UCH sites/ features, including First Nations UCH, are managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure set out in Section 7.5.	PS 23.2 In the event that an UCH site or feature is identified implement the Unexpected Finds Procedure set out in Section 7.5.	MC 23.2 No non-compliance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure.
	C 23.3 Relevant vessel crew and ROV operators will be advised in an induction of the potential to encounter UCH, and of their requirement to follow the Unexpected Finds Procedure Section 7.5	PS 23.3 Relevant vessel crew (including ROV operators) are made aware of the requirements of the Unexpected Finds Procedure Section 7.5 through an induction.	MC 23.3 Records demonstrate vessel crew are made aware of potential to encounter UCH.
	C 23.4 Report any potential UCH finds to relevant stakeholders and authorities in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, UCH Act and the ATSIHP Act.	PS 23.4 Report any finds of potential UCH in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, including to: • DCCEEW underwater archaeology section • Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database via DCCEEW.	MC 23.4 Records of potential UCH finds reported to relevant authorities and stakeholders.

[47] *Permit for Entry into a Protected Zone or to Impact Underwater Cultural Heritage would be acquired under the UCH Act.*

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7. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

7.1 Overview

Regulation 22 of the Environment Regulations requires an EP to contain an implementation strategy for the activity. The implementation strategy for the GPGT Survey Program confirms fit-for-purpose systems, practices and procedures are in place to direct, review and manage the activities so that environmental risks and impacts are continually being reduced to ALARP and are acceptable, and that EPOs and PS outlined in this EP are achieved.

Woodside, as operator, is responsible for ensuring that the GPGT Survey Program is managed in accordance with this Implementation Strategy and the WMS (Section 1.7).

7.2 Systems, practice and procedures

All operational activities are planned and carried out in accordance with relevant legislation and internal environment standards and procedures identified in this EP (Section 2.4).

Processes are implemented to verify controls to manage environmental impacts and risks to:

- a level that is ALARP and acceptable
- meet EPOs
- comply with PSs defined in this EP.

The systems, practices and procedures that will be implemented are listed in the PSs contained in this EP. Document names and reference numbers may be subject to change during the statutory duration of this EP; this is managed through a change register and management of change process.

7.2.1 Assessment of project fluids

All chemicals that may be operationally released or discharged to the marine environment by the Petroleum Activity are evaluated using a defined framework and set of tools to ensure the potential impacts are acceptable, ALARP and meet Woodside's expectation for environmental performance.

The chemical assessment process follows the principles outlined in the Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme (OCNS), which manages chemical use and discharge in the United Kingdom (UK) and Netherlands. It applies the requirements of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention). The OSPAR Convention is widely accepted as best practice for chemical management.

All chemical substances on the OCNS ranked list of registered products have an assigned ranking based on toxicity and other relevant parameters, such as biodegradation and bioaccumulation, in accordance with one of the two schemes (as shown in Figure 7-1):

- Hazard Quotient (HQ) Colour Band: Gold, Silver, White, Blue, Orange or Purple (listed in order of increasing environmental hazard).
- OCNS Grouping: E, D, C, B or A (listed in order of increasing environmental hazard). Used for inorganic substances, hydraulic fluids and pipeline chemicals only.

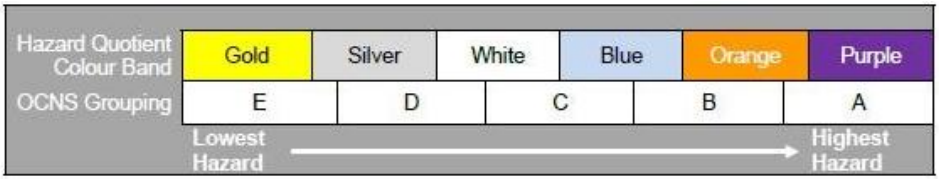


Figure 7-1: Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme ranking

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Chemicals fall into the following assessment types:

- No further assessment: Chemicals with an HQ band of Gold or Silver, or an OCNS ranking of E or D with no substitution or product warnings do not require further assessment. Such chemicals do not represent a significant impact on the environment under standard use scenarios and are therefore considered ALARP and acceptable.
- Further assessment/ ALARP justification required: The following types of chemicals require further assessment to understand the environmental impacts of discharge into the marine environment:
  - chemicals with no OCNS ranking
  - chemicals with an HQ band of White, Blue, Orange or Purple, or an OCNS ranking of A, B or C
  - chemicals with an OCNS product or substitution warning.

This includes assessing the ecotoxicity, biodegradation and bioaccumulation of the chemicals in the marine environment in accordance with the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) Hazard Assessment and Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) Chemical Assessment Guide: Environmental Risk Assessment of Chemicals used in WA Petroleum Activities Guideline.

Chemicals proposed to be selected as part of the petroleum activity will be managed in accordance with the requirements set out by the Australian Government under the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Standard. The standard is a key component of several national reforms to improve approaches to how industrial chemicals are used, produced, imported and managed. Industrial chemicals will be listed on the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Standard Register in one of seven schedules according to their environmental risk.

7.2.1.1 Ecotoxicity

Chemical ecotoxicity is assessed using the criteria used by CEFAS to group chemicals based on their ecotoxicity results Table 7-1. If a chemical has an aquatic or sediment toxicity within the criteria for the OCNS grouping of D or E, this is considered acceptable in terms of ecotoxicity.

Table 7-1: CEFAS OCNS grouping based on ecotoxicity results

Initial grouping	A	B	C	D	E
Results for aquatic-toxicity data (ppm)	<1	>1 to 10	>10 to 100	>100 to 1,000	>1,000
Results for sediment toxicity data (ppm)	<10	>10 to 100	>100 to 1,000	>1,000 to 10,000	>10,000

Note: Aquatic toxicity refers to the Skeletonema costatum EC50, Acartia tonsa LC50 and Scophthalmus maximus (juvenile turbot) LC50 toxicity tests; sediment toxicity refers to Corophium volutator LC50 test.

7.2.1.2 Biodegradation

The biodegradation of chemicals is assessed using the CEFAS biodegradation criteria, which align with the categorization outlined in the DMP Chemical Assessment Guide: Environmental Risk Assessment of Chemicals used in WA Petroleum Activities Guideline.

CEFAS categorises biodegradation into the following groups:

- readily biodegradable: results of >60% biodegradation in 28 days to an OSPAR harmonised offshore chemical notification format (HOCNF) accepted ready biodegradation protocol
- inherently biodegradable: results >20% and <60% to an OSPAR HOCNF accepted ready biodegradation protocol or result of >20% by OSPAR accepted inherent biodegradation study
- not biodegradable: results from OSPAR HOCNF accepted biodegradation protocol or inherent biodegradation protocol are <20%, or half-life values derived from aquatic simulation test indicate presence.

Chemicals with >60% biodegradation in 28 days to an OSPAR HOCNF accepted ready biodegradation protocol are considered acceptable in terms of biodegradation.

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7.2.1.3 Bioaccumulation

The bioaccumulation of chemicals is assessed using the CEFAS bioaccumulation criteria, which align with the categorization outlined in the DMP Chemical Assessment Guide: Environmental Risk Assessment of Chemicals used in WA Petroleum Activities Guideline.

The following guidance is sued by CEFAS:

- Non-bioaccumulative: Log Pow <3, or BCF ≤100 and molecular weight is ≥700.
- Bioaccumulative: Log Pow ≥3 or BC >100 and molecular weight is <700.

Chemicals that meet the non-bioaccumulative criteria are considered acceptable. If a product has no specific ecotoxicity, biodegradation or bioaccumulation data available, the following options are considered:

- Environmental data for analogous products can be referred to where chemical ingredients and composition are largely identical.
- Environmental data may be referenced for each separate chemical ingredient (if known) within the product.

7.2.1.4 Alternatives

If no environmental data is available for a chemical or if the environmental data does not meet the acceptability criteria outlined above, potential alternatives for the chemical will be investigated, with preference for options with an HQ band of Gold or Silver, or OCNS Group E or D with no substitution or product warnings.

7.2.1.5 Decision

Once the further assessment/ALARP justification has been completed, the relevant environment adviser must concur that the environmental risk as a result of chemical use is ALARP and acceptable.

7.3 Roles and responsibilities

Key roles and responsibilities for Woodside and contractor personnel relating to implementing, managing and reviewing this EP are described in Table 7-2. Roles and responsibilities for oil spill preparation and response are outlined in Appendix G and the Woodside Incident Management Handbook.

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Table 7-2: Roles and responsibilities

Title (role)	Environmental responsibilities
Office-based personnel	
Woodside Survey Operations Project Manager	• Verify relevant environmental approvals for the activities exist before commencing activity. • Monitor and manage the activity so it is performed as per the relevant standards and commitments in this EP. • Notify the Woodside Environment Adviser in a timely manner of any scope changes. • Liaise with regulatory authorities as required. • Review this EP as necessary and manage change requests. • Ensure all project and support vessel crew members complete a Project (Including HSE) induction. • Verify that contractors meet environmental related contractual obligations. • Liaise with contractors to ensure communication and understanding of environment requirements as outlined in this EP. • Confirm environmental incident reporting meets regulatory requirements (as outlined in this EP) and Woodside's HSE Reporting and Investigation Procedure. • Monitor and close out corrective actions identified during environmental monitoring or audits. • Track compliance with performance outcomes and performance standards as per the requirements of this EP.
Woodside Environmental Adviser	• Prepare environmental component of relevant Induction Package. • Review compliance with performance outcomes and performance standards as per the requirements of this EP. • Ensure relevant Environmental Approvals for the activities exist before commencing activity. • Input to environmental component of relevant Induction Package. • Assist with the review, investigation and reporting of environmental incidents as required. • Assist environmental monitoring and inspections/audits are performed as per the requirements of this EP as required. • Liaise with relevant regulatory authorities as required. • Assist in preparing required external regulatory reports, in line with environmental approval requirements and Woodside incident reporting procedures. • Provide advice to relevant Woodside personnel and contractors to help them understand their environment responsibilities. • Support the Survey Operations Project Manager in ensuring communications and understanding of environment requirements as outlined in this EP. • Provide environmental support for activities through regular engagement with the Woodside Site Representative.
Woodside Corporate Affairs Adviser	• Prepare and implement the Consultation Plan for the GPGT Survey Program. • Report on consultation. • Continuously liaise and provide notification as required as outlined in the EP.

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Title (role)	Environmental responsibilities
Woodside Marine Assurance Superintendent	• Source and conduct relevant audit and inspection to confirm vessels comply with relevant Marine Orders and Woodside Marine Charters Instructions requirements.
Woodside Corporate Incident Management Team (CIMT) Duty Manager	On receiving notification of an incident, the Woodside CIMT Duty Manager shall: • Establish and take control of the Incident Management Team and establish an appropriate command structure for the incident. • Assess the situation, identify risks and actions to minimise the risk. • Communicate impact, risk and progress to the Crisis Management Team and stakeholders. • Develop the Incident Action Plan, including objectives for action. • Approve, implement and manage the Incident Action Plan. • Communicate within and beyond the incident management structure. • Manage and review safety of responders. • Address the broader public safety considerations. • Conclude and review activities.
Vessel-based personnel	
Vessels Master	• Ensure the vessel management system and procedures are implemented. • Ensure personnel commencing work on the vessel receive an environmental induction that meets the relevant requirements specified in this EP. • Ensure personnel are competent to perform the work they have been assigned. • Verify SOPEP drills are conducted as per the vessel's schedule. • Ensure the vessel Emergency Response Team has been given sufficient training to implement the SOPEP. • Ensure any environmental incidents or breaches of relevant EPOs or PSs detailed in this EP, are reported immediately to the Party Chief and Woodside Site Representative. • Ensure corrective actions for incidents or breaches are developed, communicated to the Woodside Site Representative, and tracked to closeout in a timely manner. Ensure closeout of actions is communicated to the Woodside Site Representative.
Party Chief/Manager	• Understand and manage environmental aspects of the survey operations per this EP and approval conditions. • Provide copies of documents, records, reports and certifications (as requested by Woodside) in a timely manner to assist in compliance reporting. • Ensure any environmental incidents or breaches of EPOs or PSs detailed in this EP, are reported immediately to the Woodside Site Representative and Woodside Survey Operations Project Manager.

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Title (role)	Environmental responsibilities
Woodside Site Representative	• Ensure project personnel adhere to the requirements of this EP so the EPOs are met, and the PSs detailed in this EP are implemented during survey operations. • Ensure environmental incidents or breaches of outcomes or standards are reported as per the Woodside event notification requirements. Corrective actions for incidents and breaches must be developed, tracked and closed out in a timely manner. • Ensure periodic environmental inspections are completed. Monitor and close out corrective actions (Environmental Commitments and Actions Register) identified during environmental monitoring or audits/inspections. • Ensure any environmental incidents or breaches of EPOs or PSs detailed in this EP, are reported immediately to the Woodside Survey Operations Project Manager. • Review Contractors' procedures, input into Toolbox talks and Job Safety Analyses. • Provide environmental support for activities through regular engagement with Woodside Environmental Adviser.

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7.4 Frontline Offshore Seabird Management Plan

Survey vessels will implement Woodside's Frontline Offshore Seabird Management Plan (SBMP), that aligns with recommendations in the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (Commonwealth of Australia, 2023) (see C 5.3). When implemented, the SBMP addresses seabird interaction reporting and management for offshore/inshore activities within the NWMR, specifically where the activity is located within a nocturnal seabird species BIA.

The purpose of the SBMP is to manage interactions with seabirds offshore to ensure any impacts and risks are reduced to ALARP and an acceptable level. The plan also provides frontline workers with guidance to manage seabird interactions and potential impacts resulting from these interactions identified as occurring as a result of Woodside's activities, as demonstrated in Figure 7-2.

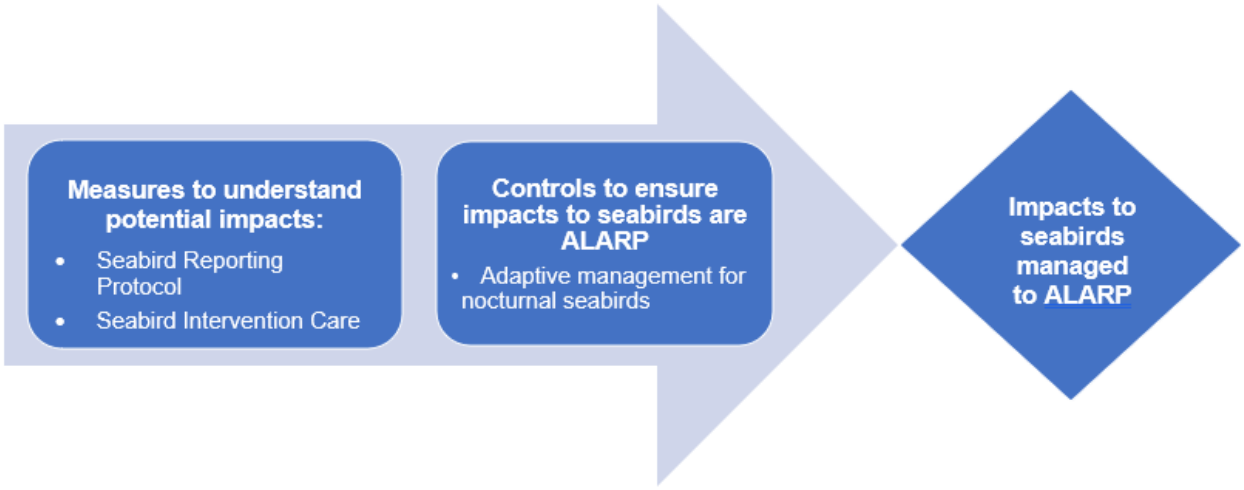


Figure 7-2: Schematic for Seabird Management Plan to manage seabird impacts to ALARP

The SBMP adaptive management framework has been established to manage the uncertainty of the potential impacts of artificial night at light on nocturnal seabirds. Where interactions[48] with nocturnal seabirds are identified, adaptive management controls under the SBMP may be triggered in a tiered approach.

This may include an initial assessment of:

- seabird species important habitat proximity, life cycle seasonality and periods of heightened sensitivity, such as fledgling exodus
- overlap of seabird interactions and inclement weather (for example, post-cyclonic metocean conditions are known to increase seabird groundings).

And the possible consideration of controls and mitigation actions, for example:

- Extinguish outdoor/deck lights not necessary for safety and navigation at night.
- Use block-out-blinds on portholes and windows not necessary for safety and/or navigation.

7.5 Unexpected Finds Procedure

In the event of the discovery of what appears to be UCH (defined as 'any trace of human existence that has a cultural, historical or archaeological character and is located under water'); the following Unexpected Finds Procedure will apply:

- All activities with the potential to impact the suspected UCH must cease immediately. Retain all records of the potential UCH, including any imagery, description and location.
- Person who discovers the heritage object must inform the Activity Supervisor.

[48] *Interaction is defined as a death, injury, entanglement or impact to seabird; or a grounding of a nocturnal seabird.*

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- Activity Supervisor must notify Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser.
- Woodside will specify an appropriate buffer around the potential UCH, taking into consideration the nature and scale of the potential UCH and the activities to be managed.
- No seabed disturbance may occur within the buffer area around the potential Underwater Cultural Heritage until approved by Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser.
- Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser must notify a qualified maritime archaeologist and provide all available documentation of the potential UCH.
- If the potential Underwater Cultural Heritage appears to be Aboriginal UCH, Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser must notify the appropriate Traditional Custodians to determine whether it is a heritage site and if so, how the site should be managed.
- If the potential UCH appears to be a shipwreck or aircraft that has been wrecked for more than 75 years, or is otherwise reportable under Section 40 of the UCH Act, Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser must notify the Minister responsible for the UCH Act, the DCCEEW underwater archaeological section through the Australian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database, and the Western Australian Museum.
- If the suspected heritage object includes human remains, Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser must also notify:
  - Australian Federal Police (phone: 131 444) of the location of the remains, that the remains are likely to be historic or Aboriginal in origin, and that it may be appropriate that Traditional Custodians and a maritime archaeologist are present during any handling of the remains
  - Office of the Federal Environment Minister in accordance with Section 20 of the ATSIHP Act.
- Work must not recommence in the vicinity of the heritage object until Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser provides written approval. Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser must only provide written approval once agreed management measures are implemented consistent with approvals and legislation or where the potential UCH is confirmed to not be UCH.

7.6 Training and competency

7.6.1 Overview

Woodside as part of its contracting process assesses a proposed contractor's environmental management systems to determine the level of compliance with the standard AS/NZ ISO 14001. This assessment is performed for the GPGT Survey Program as part of the pre-mobilisation process. The assessment determines whether there is a clearly defined organisational structure that sets out the roles and responsibilities for key positions. The assessment also assesses whether there is an up-to-date training matrix that defines any corporate and site/activity-specific environmental training and competency requirements.

As a minimum, environmental awareness training is required for all personnel, detailing awareness and compliance with the contractor's environmental policy and environmental management system.

7.6.2 Inductions

Inductions are provided to all relevant personnel (e.g. contractors and Company representatives) before mobilising to or on arrival at the activity location. The induction covers the HSE requirements and environmental information specific to the activity location. Attendance records will be maintained.

The GPGT Survey Program induction may cover information about:

- description of the activity
- ecological and socio-economic values of the activity location
- regulations relevant to the activity
- Woodside's Environmental Management System – HSE and Biodiversity policies
- EP importance/structure/implementation/roles and responsibilities

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- main environmental aspects/hazards and potential environmental impacts and related performance outcomes
- oil spill preparedness and response
- monitoring and reporting on performance outcomes and standards using measurement criteria
- incident reporting.

7.6.3 Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Program specific environmental awareness

Before commencing the GPGT Survey Program, a pre-activity meeting will be held with all relevant personnel. The pre-activity meeting provides an opportunity to reiterate specific environmental sensitivities or commitments associated with the activity. Relevant sections of the pre-activity meeting will also be communicated to the support vessel personnel. Attendance lists are recorded and retained.

During operations, regular HSE meetings will be held. During these meetings, recent environmental incidents are reviewed and awareness material presented.

7.6.4 Management of training requirements

All personnel are required to be competent to perform their assigned positions. This may be in the form of external or 'on the job' training. The vessel Safety Training Coordinator (or equivalent) is responsible for identifying training needs, keeping records of training performed and identifying minimum training requirements.

7.7 Monitoring, auditing, management of non-conformance and review

7.7.1 Monitoring

Woodside and its contractors will undertake a program of periodic monitoring during the Petroleum Activities Program – starting at mobilisation of each activity and continuing through the duration of each activity until activity completion. This information will be collected using tools and systems outlined below, developed based on the environmental performance outcomes, controls, standards and measurement criteria in this EP. The tools and systems will collect, as a minimum, the data (evidence) referred to in the measurement criteria in Section 6 and Appendix I.

The collection of this data will form part of the permanent record of compliance maintained by Woodside and will act as the basis for demonstrating that the EPOs and PS are met, which will be summarised in a series of routine reporting documents.

7.7.1.1 Source-based impacts and risks

The tools and systems to monitor environmental performance, where relevant, will include:

- daily reports which include leading indicator compliance
- periodic review of waste management and recycling records
- use of contractor's risk identification program that requires personnel to record and submit safety and environment risk observation cards routinely (frequency varies with contractor)
- collection of evidence of compliance with the controls detailed in the EP relevant to offshore activities by the Woodside Offshore HSE Adviser (other compliance evidence is collected onshore)
- environmental discharge reports that record volumes of planned and unplanned discharges to ocean and atmosphere
- monitoring of progress against key performance indicators
- internal auditing and assurance program, as described in Section 7.7.2.

Throughout this activity, Woodside will continuously identify new source-based risks and impacts through the monitoring and auditing systems and tools described above and in Section 7.7.2.

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7.7.1.2 Management of knowledge

Review of knowledge relevant to the existing environment is undertaken to identify changes relating to the understanding of the environment or legislation that supports the risk and impact assessments for EPs (in-force and in-preparation). Relevant knowledge is defined as:

- environmental science supporting the description of the existing environment
- socio-economic environment and stakeholder information
- environmental legislation.

The frequency and record of reviews, communication of relevant new knowledge and consideration of management of change are documented in the WMS Environment Plan Guideline. Any relevant new information on cultural values will be assessed using the EP Management of Change Process (refer to Section 7.8).

Under the oil spill Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program preparedness, an annual review and update to the environmental baseline studies database is completed and documented. Periodic location-focused environmental studies and baseline data gap analyses are completed and documented. Any subsequent studies scoped and executed as a result of such gap analysis are managed by the Woodside Biodiversity and Science Team and tracked via the Corporate Environment Baseline Database.

7.7.2 Auditing

Environmental performance auditing will be performed to:

- identify potential new, or changes to existing environmental impacts and risk, and methods for reducing those to ALARP
- confirm mitigation measures detailed in this EP are effectively reducing environmental impacts and risk, that mitigation measures proposed are practicable and provide appropriate information to verify compliance
- confirm compliance with the Performance Outcomes, Controls and Standards detailed in this EP.

The internal audits/inspections and reviews, combined with the ongoing monitoring described in Section 7.7.1, and collection of evidence for measurement criteria are used to assess environmental performance outcomes and standards.

As part of Woodside's Environmental Management System and/or assurances processes, activities are periodically selected for environmental audits as per Woodside's internal auditing process. Audit, inspection and review findings relevant to continuous improvement of environmental performance are tracked through the Environmental Commitments and Actions Register. This register is used to track compliance with EP commitments, including any findings and corrective actions.

Non-conformances identified will be reported and/or tracked in accordance with Section 7.7.3.

7.7.2.1 Vessel activities

No vessel activities associated with the GPGT Survey Program other than those directly associated with survey activities, described in Section 7.7.2.2.

7.7.2.2 Survey activities

The following internal auditing will be performed for the survey activities:

Pre-mobilisation inspection/audit report will be conducted by a relevant person (before commencing). The scope of the audits are risk-based and specific to the relevant activity, but will generally focus on aspects relating to ensuring appropriate understanding of environmental commitments and the operational readiness of the activity scope, including appropriate environmental controls in place. All primary vessels associated with the GPGT Survey Program will be audited by Woodside.

At least one operational compliance audit relevant to applicable EP commitments will be conducted by a Woodside Environment Adviser for the survey activity. The audit may be conducted offshore or office-based, subject to the duration of the activity and logistics of performing the audit offshore for short duration scopes.

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Vessel-based HSE inspections will be conducted fortnightly by vessel HSE personnel. Each inspection will focus on a specific risk area relevant to the project activity and a formal report will be issued (for example, bunkering controls, chemical and discharge management, cetacean reporting).

The internal audits and reviews, combined with the ongoing monitoring described in Section 7.7.1, and collection of evidence for MC are used to assess EPOs and PSs.

As part of Woodside's Environmental Management System and/or assurances processes, activities may also be periodically selected for environmental audits as per Woodside's internal auditing process. Audit, inspection and review findings relevant to continuous improvement of environmental performance are tracked through the Environmental Commitments and Actions Register.

This Environmental Commitments and Actions Register is used to track vessel and survey activity compliance with EP commitments, including any findings and corrective actions.

Non-conformances identified will be reported and/or tracked in accordance with Sections 7.7.3 and 7.7.4.

7.7.2.3 Marine assurance

Woodside's marine assurance is managed by the Marine Assurance Team of the Logistics Function in accordance with Woodside's Marine Offshore Vessel Assurance Procedure. The Woodside process is based on industry standards and consideration of guidelines and recommendations from recognised industry organisations such as Oil Companies International Marine Forum and International Maritime Contractors Association.

The process is mandatory for all vessels (other than tankers and floating production storage and offloading vessels) hired for Woodside operations, including for short term hires (i.e. <3 months in duration). It defines applicable marine offshore assurance activities, ensuring all vessel operators operate seaworthy vessels that meet the requirements for a defined scope of work and are managed with a robust safety management system.

The process is multi-faceted and encompasses the following marine assurance activities:

- offshore vessel management system assessment (OVMSA)
- DP system verification
- vessel inspections
- Offshore Vessel Inspection Database or condition and suitability assessment
- project support for tender review, evaluation and pre/post contract award.

Vessel inspections are used to verify actual levels of compliance with the company's Safety Management System, the overall condition of the vessel and the status of the planned maintenance system onboard. Woodside Marine Assurance Specialist will conduct a risk assessment on the vessel to determine the level of assurance applied and the type of vessel inspection required.

Methods of vessel inspection may include:

- Woodside Marine Vessel Inspection
- Oil Companies International Marine Forum Offshore Vessel Inspection Database Inspection
- International Maritime Contractors Association Common Marine Inspection Document
- Marine Warranty Survey.

Upon completion of the marine assurance process, to confirm that identified concerns are addressed appropriately and conditions imposed are managed, the Woodside Marine Assurance Team will issue the vessel a statement of approval. Should a vessel not meet the requirements of the Woodside Marine Offshore Vessel Assurance Process and be rejected, there does exist an opportunity to further scrutinise the proposed vessel.

Where a vessel inspection and/or OVMSA verification review is not available and all reasonable efforts based on time and resource availability have been made to complete this (e.g. short-term vessel hire), the Marine Assurance Specialist Offshore may approve the use of an alternate means of inspection, known as a risk assessment.

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7.7.2.4 Risk assessment

Woodside conducts a risk assessment of vessels where either an OVMSA Verification Review and/or vessel inspection cannot be completed. This is not a regular occurrence and is typically used when the requirements of the assurance process are unable to be met or the processes detailed are not applicable to a proposed vessel(s). The Marine Vessel Risk Assessment will be conducted by the Marine Assurance Specialist, where the vessel meets the short term hire prerequisites.

The risk assessment is a semi-quantitative method of determining what further assurance process activity, if any, is required to assure a vessel for a particular task or role. The process compares the level of management control a vessel is subject to against the risk factors associated with the activity or role.

Several factors are assessed as part of a vessel risk assessment, including:

- management control factors:
  - company audit score (i.e. management system)
  - vessel HSE incidents
  - vessel Port State Control deficiencies
  - instances of Port State Control vessel detainment
  - years since previous satisfactory vessel inspection
  - age of vessel
  - contractors' prior experience operating for Woodside
- activity risk factors:
  - people health and safety risks (a function of the nature of the work and the area of operation)
  - environmental risks (a function of environmental sensitivity, activity type and magnitude of potential environment damage (e.g. largest credible oil spill scenario)
  - value risk (likely time and cost consequence to Woodside if the vessel becomes unusable)
  - reputation risk
  - exposure (i.e. exposure to risk based on duration of project)
  - industrial relations risk.

The acceptability of the vessel or requirement for further vessel inspections or audits is based on the ratio of vessel score to activity risk. If the vessel management control is not deemed to appropriately manage activity risk, a satisfactory company audit and/or vessel inspection may be required before awarding work.

The risk assessment is valid for the period a vessel is on hire and for the defined scope of work.

7.7.3 Management of non-conformance

Woodside classifies non-conformances with EPOs and standards in this EP as environmental incidents. Woodside employees and contractors are required to report all environmental incidents, and these are managed as per Woodside's HSE Event Reporting and Investigation Procedure which includes learning requirements.

An internal computerised database called First Priority is used to record and report these incidents. Details of the event, immediate action taken to control the situation, investigation outcomes and corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence are all recorded. Corrective actions are monitored using First Priority and closed out in a timely manner.

Woodside uses a consequence matrix for classification of environmental incidents, with the significant categories being A, B and C (as detailed in Section 2). Detailed investigations are completed for all categories A, B, C and high potential environmental incidents.

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7.7.4 Review

7.7.4.1 Management review

Within the Environment Function, senior management regularly monitor and review environmental performance and the effectiveness of managing environmental risks and performance. Within each Function and Business Unit Leadership Team (e.g. Global Wells and Seismic), managers review environmental performance regularly, including through quarterly HSE review meetings.

Woodside's Projects Environment Team will perform six-monthly reviews of the effectiveness of the implementation strategy and associated tools. This will involve reviewing the:

- survey activity key performance indicators
- tools and systems to monitor environmental performance (detailed in Section 7.7.1)
- lessons learned about implementation tools and throughout each campaign
- reviews of oil spill arrangements and testing are performed in accordance with Section 7.10.

7.7.4.2 Learning and knowledge sharing

Learning and knowledge sharing occurs via a number of different methods, including:

- event investigations
- event bulletins
- after action review conducted at the end of each well, including review of environmental incidents as relevant
- ongoing communication with vessel operators
- formal and informal industry benchmarking
- cross asset learnings
- engineering and technical authorities discipline communications and sharing.

7.7.4.3 Review of impacts, risks and controls across the life of the environment plan

If activities described in this EP do not occur continuously or sequentially, before recommencing activities after a cessation period greater than 12 months, impacts, risks and controls will be reviewed.

The process will identify or review impacts and risks associated with the newly-commencing activity, and will identify or review controls to ensure impacts and risks remain/are reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels. Information learned from previous activities conducted under this EP will be considered. Controls which have previously been excluded on the basis of proportionality will be reconsidered. Any required changes will be managed by the Management of Change process outlined below (Section 7.8).

7.8 Management of change and revision

7.8.1 Environment Plan management of change

Changes to the GPGT Survey Program are managed in accordance with Woodside's Environmental Approval Requirements Australia Commonwealth Guideline. Management of changes relevant to this EP, concerning the scope of the activity description (Section 3) including: review of advances in technology at stages where new equipment may be selected such as vessel contracting; changes in understanding of the environment, DCCEEW EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory species status, Part 13 statutory instruments (recovery plans, threat abatement plans, conservation advice, wildlife conservation plans) and current requirements for AMPs (Section 4); and potential new advice from external stakeholders (Section 5), will be managed in accordance with Regulation 39 of the Environment Regulations.

Risk will be assessed in accordance with the environmental risk management methodology (Section 2.6) to determine the significance of any potential new environmental impacts or risks not provided for in this EP. Risk assessment outcomes are reviewed in compliance with Regulation 39 of the Environment Regulations.

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Minor changes where a review of the activity and the environmental risks and impacts of the activity do not trigger a requirement for a formal revision under Regulation 38 or 39 of the Environment Regulations, will be considered a 'minor revision'. Minor administrative changes to this EP, where an assessment of the environmental risks and impacts is not required (e.g. document references, phone numbers, etc.), will also be considered a 'minor revision'. Minor revisions as defined above will be made to this EP using Woodside's document control process. Minor revisions will be tracked in a Management of Change Register to ensure visibility of cumulative risk changes, as well as enable internal EP updates/reissuing as required. This document will be made available to NOPSEMA during regulator environment inspections.

7.8.2 Oil Pollution Emergency Plan management of change

Relevant documents from the OPEP will be reviewed in the following circumstances:

- implementation of improved preparedness measures
- a change in the availability of equipment stockpiles
- a change in the availability of personnel that reduces or improves preparedness and the capacity to respond
- the introduction of a new or improved technology that may be considered in a response for this activity
- to incorporate, where relevant, lessons learned from exercises or events
- if national or state response frameworks and Woodside's integration with these frameworks changes.

Where changes are required to the OPEP, based on the outcomes of the reviews described above, they will be assessed against Regulation 38 and 39 to determine if EP, including OPEP, resubmission is required (see Section 7.8.1). Changes with potential to influence minor or technical changes to the OPEP are tracked in management of change records, project records and incorporated during internal updates of the OPEP or the five-year revision.

7.9 Record-keeping

Compliance records (outlined in MC in Section 6) will be maintained.

Record keeping will be in accordance with Regulation 22(15) that addresses maintaining records of emissions and discharges.

7.10 Reporting

To meet the EPOs and standards outlined in this EP, Woodside reports at a number of levels, as outlined in the next sections.

7.10.1 Routine reporting (internal)

7.10.1.1 Daily progress reports and meetings

Daily reports for survey activities are prepared and issued to key support personnel and stakeholders, by relevant managers responsible for the activity. The report provides performance information about the survey activities, heath, safety and environment, and current and planned work activities.

Meetings between key personnel are used to transfer information, discuss incidents, agree plans for future activities and develop plans and accountabilities for resolving issues.

7.10.1.2 Regular health, safety and environment meetings

Regular dedicated HSE meetings are held with the offshore and office-based management and advisers to address targeted HSE incidents and initiatives. Minutes of these meetings are produced and distributed as appropriate.

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7.10.1.3 Performance reporting

Monthly and quarterly performance reports are developed and reviewed by the Function and Business Unit Leadership Teams (e.g. Global Wells and Seismic). These reports cover a number of subject matters, including:

- HSE incidents (including high potential incidents and those related to this EP) and recent activities
- corporate key performance indicators, which include environmental metrics
- outstanding actions as a result of audits or incident investigations
- technical high and low lights.

7.10.2 Routine reporting (external)

7.10.2.1 Ongoing consultation

Although consultation for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete, in accordance with Regulation 22(9) of the Environment Regulations, the implementation strategy must provide for appropriate consultation with relevant authorities of the Commonwealth, a State or Territory and other relevant interested persons or organisations.

Woodside proposes to undertake the engagements with directly impacted relevant persons and additional persons listed in Table 7-3. Relevant new information identified during ongoing consultation will be assessed using the EP Management of Knowledge (refer to Section 7.7.1.2 and Management of Change Process (refer to Section 7.8).

Woodside hosts community forums at which members are provided updates on Woodside activities on a regular basis (for example community reference group meetings). Representatives who present at those meetings are from community and industry and include Woodside, State Government (for instance relevant Regional Development Commissions), Local Government, Indigenous Groups, industry representative bodies, Community and industry organisations.

Relevant persons, additional persons and those who are merely interested in the activities, can otherwise remain up to date on this activity through subscribing to the Woodside website, or by reading the publicly available version of the EP on NOPSEMA's website, where available.

Should consultation feedback be received following EP acceptance that identifies a measure or control that requires implementation or update to meet the intended outcome of consultation (see **Error! Reference s ource not found.**), Woodside will apply its EP Management of Knowledge process (refer to Section 7.7.1.2 and Management of Change Process (refer to Section 7.8), as appropriate.

Woodside has established and maintains a publicly available, up to date and interactive map to provide stakeholders with updated information on activities being conducted as part of the GPGT Survey Program particularly during SIMOPS. The interactive map is available on Woodside's website.

The ongoing consultation engagements that Woodside intends to progress for this EP are set out in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3: Ongoing consultation engagements

Report/ information	Recipient	Purpose	Frequency	Content
Program of Ongoing Engagement with Traditional Custodians (**Error! R eference source not found.**)	Relevant cultural authorities.	Identification, assessment and consideration of cultural values relevant to the Operational Areas or EMBA	Ongoing	Assessment of cultural values Any relevant new information on cultural values will be assessed using the EP management of knowledge (Section 7.7.1.2) and management of change (Section 7.8) processes.

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Report/ information	Recipient	Purpose	Frequency	Content
Emails/meetings	Relevant cultural authorities	Identification, assessment and consideration of cultural values relevant to the Operational Areas and EMBA	Ongoing	Assessment of cultural values Any relevant new information on cultural values will be assessed using the EP management of knowledge (Section 7.7.1.2) and management of change (Section 7.8) processes.
Notification (email)	AHO	As requested by AMSA during consultation	No less than four working weeks before start of activity	PS 1.2 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start
Updates (email)			As required	Changes to planned activities
Notification (email)	AMSA − Marine Safety	As requested by AMSA during consultation	Notify ARC at least 24 to 48 hours before operations commence	PS 1.3 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start
Updates (email)			Provide updates to the AHO and ARC should there be changes to the activity	Changes to planned activities
Notification (email)	DMPE	Standard practice	At least 10 days before start and after completion of activities	PS 1.4 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start and end
Notification (email)	DoD	Standard practice	No less than five weeks before start of activities	PS 1.5 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start
Notification (email)	DNP	As required under the class approval for activities within IUCN Category VI zone	10 days before and on completion of activities occurring within the Montebello Multiple Use Zone	PS 1.6 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start and end
Notification (email)	DNP	As requested by DNP during consultation	On approval of EP	PS 1.6 (Section 6.5.1)
Notification (email)	DNP	As requested by DNP during consultation	At least 10 days before activities commencing within the marine park and after completion of activities	PS 1.6 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start and end

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Report/ information	Recipient	Purpose	Frequency	Content
Notifications (email)	AFMA	Standard practice	At least 10 days before start and after completion of activities	PS 1.4 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start and end
Notifications (email)	DPIRD	Standard practice	At least 10 days before start and after completion of activities	PS 1.4 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start and end
Notification (email)	Commonwealth Fisheries Association DAFF-Fisheries WAFIC Recfishwest, DCCEEW	As requested during consultation and/or organisation	At least 10 days before start and after completion of activities	PS 1.4 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start and end
Operator of title overlapping Operational Area (email)	ExxonMobil Santos Chevron	Standard practice	At least 10 days before start and after completion of activities	PS 1.4 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start and end
Notification (email)	Telstra	As requested during consultation and/or organisation	At least 10 days before start and after completion of activities	PS 1.8 (Section 6.5.1) Date of activity start and end
Notification (email)	All relevant persons to the proposed activity	Notification of significant change	As appropriate	Notification of significant change

7.10.2.2 Start and end notifications of the Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Program

In accordance with Regulation 54, Woodside will notify NOPSEMA of the commencement of the GPGT Survey Program at least ten days before the activity commences, and will notify NOPSEMA within ten days of completing the activity.

7.10.2.3 Environmental performance review and reporting

In accordance with applicable environmental legislation for the activity, Woodside is required to report information about environmental performance to the appropriate regulator. Regulatory reporting requirements are summarised in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4: Routine external reporting requirements

Report	Recipient	Frequency	Content
Monthly Recordable Incident Reports	NOPSEMA	Monthly, by the 15th of each month.	Details of recordable incidents that have occurred during the GPGT Survey Program for previous month (if applicable).
Environmental Performance Report	NOPSEMA	Annually, with the first report submitted within 12 months of the commencement of the GPGT Survey Program covered by this EP (as per the requirements of Regulation 22(7).	Compliance with EPOs, controls and standards outlined in this EP, in accordance with the Environment Regulations.

7.10.2.4 End of the Environment Plan

The EP will end when Woodside notifies NOPSEMA that the GPGT Survey Program has ended and all of the obligations identified in this EP have been completed, and NOPSEMA has accepted the notification, in accordance with Regulation 46 of the Environment Regulations.

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7.10.3 Incident reporting (internal)

The process for reporting environmental incidents is described in Section 7.10.4 of this EP. It is the responsibility of the Woodside Project Manager to ensure reporting of environmental incidents meets Woodside and regulatory reporting requirements as detailed in the Woodside HSE Event Reporting and Investigation Procedure and this section of this EP.

7.10.4 Incident reporting (external) – reportable and recordable

7.10.4.1 Reportable incidents

7.10.4.1.1 Definition

A reportable incident is defined under Regulation 5 of the Environment Regulations as:

- ‘an incident relating to the activity that has caused, or has the potential to cause, moderate to significant environmental damage’.

A reportable incident for the GPGT Survey Program is:

- an incident that has caused environmental damage with a Consequence Level of Moderate (C) or above (as defined under Woodside’s Risk Table (refer to Section 2.5))
- an incident that has the potential to cause environmental damage with a Consequence Level of Moderate (C) or above (as defined under Woodside’s Risk Table (refer to Section 2.5)).

The environmental risk assessment for the GPGT Survey Program (Section 2.5) has not identified any risks with a potential consequence level of C+ for environment. All incidents with actual or potential environmental consequences will be investigated fully. Where an actual or potential environment consequence of C+ is identified this incident will still be classified as a reportable incident and appropriate notifications completed.

Any such incidents represent potential events which would be reportable incidents. Incident reporting is performed with consideration of NOPSEMA (2014) , stating ‘if in doubt, notify NOPSEMA’, and assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine if they trigger a reportable incident as defined in this EP and by the Environment Regulations.

7.10.4.1.2 Notification

NOPSEMA will be notified of all reportable incidents, according to the requirements of Regulations 47, 48 and 49 of the Environment Regulations. Woodside will:

- Report all reportable incidents to the regulator (orally) as soon as practicable (ASAP), but within two hours of the incident or of its detection by Woodside.
- Provide a written record of the reported incident to NOPSEMA, the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator and the department of the responsible State Minister (DMPE) ASAP after orally reporting the incident.
- Complete a written report for all reportable incidents using a format consistent with the NOPSEMA Form FM0831 – Reportable Environmental Incident which must be submitted to NOPSEMA ASAP, but within three days of the incident or of its detection by Woodside.
- Provide a copy of the written report to the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator and DMPE, within seven days of the written report being provided to NOPSEMA.

AMSA will be notified of oil spill incidents ASAP after their occurrence, and DCCEEW notified if MNES are to be affected by the oil spill incident.

7.10.4.2 Recordable incidents

Definition

A recordable incident as defined under Regulation 5 of the Environment Regulations is an incident arising from the activity that ‘breaches an environmental performance outcome or environmental performance standard, in the EP that applies to the activity, that is not a reportable incident’.

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Notification

NOPSEMA will be notified of all recordable incidents, according to the requirements of Regulation 50(4), no later than 15 days after the end of the calendar month using the NOPSEMA Form – Recordable Environmental Incident Monthly Summary Report detailing:

- all recordable incidents that occurred during the calendar month
- all material facts and circumstances concerning the recordable incidents that the operator knows or is able, by reasonable search or enquiry, to find out
- any action taken to avoid or mitigate any adverse environment impacts of the recordable incidents
- the corrective action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to prevent similar recordable incidents
- the action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to prevent a similar incident occurring in the future.

7.10.4.3 Other external incident reporting requirements

In addition to the notification and reporting of environmental incidents defined under the Environment Regulations and Woodside requirements, Table 7-5 describes the incident reporting requirements that also apply in the Operational Areas.

Table 7-5: External incident reporting requirements

Event	Responsibility	Notifiable party	Notification requirements	Contact	Contact detail
Any marine incidents during GPGT Survey Program	Vessel Master	AMSA	Incident Alert Form 18 as soon as reasonably practicable Within 72 hours after becoming aware of the incident, submit Incident Report Form 19	AMSA	reports@amsa.gov.au
Oil pollution incidents in Commonwealth waters	Vessel Master	AMSA Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC)	As per Article 8 and Protocol I of MARPOL within two hours via the national emergency 24-hour notification contacts and a written report within 24 hours of the request by AMSA	AMSA RCC Australia	If the ship is at sea, reports are to be made to: Free call: 1800 641 792 Phone: 08 9430 2100 (Fremantle)
Oil pollution incidents in Commonwealth waters	Vessel Master	AMSA	Without delay as per *Protection of the Sea Act*, part II, section 11(1), AMSA RCC notified verbally via the national emergency 24-hour notification contact of the hydrocarbon spill; follow up with a written Pollution Report ASAP after verbal notification	RCC Australia	Phone: 1800 641 792 or +61 2 6230 6811 AFTN: YSARYCYX
Any oil pollution incident which has the potential to enter a National Park or requires oil spill response activities to be conducted	Vessel Master	DCCEEW	Reported verbally, ASAP	Director of National Parks	Phone: 02 6274 2220

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Event	Responsibility	Notifiable party	Notification requirements	Contact	Contact detail
within a National Park					
Activity causes unintentional death of or injury to fauna species listed as Threatened or Migratory under the EPBC Act	Vessel Master	DCCEEW	Within seven days of becoming aware	Secretary of DCCEEW	Phone: 1800 803 772 Email: protected.species@environment.gov.au

The following activities should also be reported to AMSA via RCC Australia by the Vessel Master:

- loss of plastic material
- garbage disposed of in the sea within 12 NM of land (garbage includes food, paper, bottles, etc)
- any loss of hazardous materials.

For oil spill incidents, other agencies and organisations will be notified as appropriate to the nature and scale of the incident as per procedures and contact lists in the Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework (Appendix K) and the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix G).

External incident reporting requirements under the *OPGGS (Safety) Regulations*, including under Sub-regulation 2.42, notices and reports of dangerous occurrences will be reported to NOPSEMA under the approved activity safety cases.

In the unlikely event of a spill, Woodside must notify appropriate cultural authorities that may be affected; with the purpose of mitigating potential risks to cultural heritage values in accordance with its Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (See Appendix G).

7.11 Emergency preparedness and response

7.11.1 Overview

Under Regulation 22(8), the implementation strategy must contain an OPEP and provide for updating the OPEP. Regulation 22(9) outlines the requirements for the OPEP which must include adequate arrangements for responding to and monitoring of oil pollution.

A summary of how this EP and supporting documents address the various requirements of Environment Regulations relating to oil pollution response arrangements is shown in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6: Oil pollution preparedness and response overview

Content	Environment Regulations reference	Document/section reference
Details (oil pollution response) control measures that will be used to reduce the impacts and risks of the activity to ALARP and an acceptable level	Regulation 21 (5), (6), 22(2)	Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (**Error! Reference source not found.**).
Describes the OPEP	Regulation 22(8)	Environment Plan: Woodside's oil pollution emergency plan has the following components: Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework (Appendix K) Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix G) Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

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Content	Environment Regulations reference	Document/section reference
Details the arrangements for responding to and monitoring oil pollution (to inform response activities), including control measures	Regulation 22(9)	Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix G).
Details the arrangements for updating and testing the oil pollution response arrangements	Regulation 22(8), (12), (13) and (14)	Environment Plan: Section 7.11.7. Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (**Error! Reference source not found.**).
Details provisions for monitoring impacts to the environment from oil pollution and response activities	Regulation 22(10)	Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (**Error! Reference source not found.**).
Demonstrates that the that the response arrangements in the oil pollution emergency plan are consistent with the national system for oil pollution preparedness and response	Regulation 22(11)	Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework (Appendix K)

7.11.2 Emergency response training

Regulation 22(4) requires that the implementation strategy includes measures to ensure that employees and contractors have the appropriate competencies and training. Woodside has conducted a risk-based training needs analysis on positions required for effective emergency response.

Table 7-7: Emergency response training requirements

IMT position	Minimum competency
CIMT Incident Commander and Deputy Incident Commander	• IMT Fundamentals Course (internal course) or equivalent • ICS 100/200 • IMO3 or equivalent spill response specialist level with an oil spill response organisation • Participation in Level 2 activation, exercise or skills maintenance
Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance sections, and other rostered member of the CIMT	• IMT Fundamentals Course or equivalent • ICS 100/200 • Oil Spill theory • Participation in Level 2 activation, exercise or skills maintenance
Environment Unit Lead	• IMT Fundamentals course • ICS 100/200 • IMO2 or equivalent spill response specialist level with an oil spill response organisation • Participation in Level 2 activation, exercise or skills maintenance

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Note on competency/equivalency
In 2023 Woodside undertook a review of incident and crisis systems, processes and tools to assess whether these were fit-for purpose and has rolled out a change to the Crisis and Emergency Management training and the oil spill response training requirements for CIMT roles. The revised IMT Fundamentals training Program aligns with the performance requirements of the PMAOMIR320 – Manage Incident Response Information and PMAOM0R418 - Coordinate Incident Response. In 2023, Woodside took the decision to align its global incident command arrangements to the Incident Command System (ICS). As such all rostered members of the Incident Management Team are trained up to ICS 200. In addition to baseline incident management training, all rostered members of the CIMT undertake a level of hydrocarbon spill response training. Depending upon the role, this may take the form of IMO training or completion of Woodside's internal oil spill training course (Oil Spill Response Skills Enhancement Course) which involves the completion of two online AMSA Modules (*Introduction to National Plan and Incident Management; and Introduction to Oil Spills*) and face-to-face training. Woodside Learning Services is responsible for collating and maintaining personnel training records. The Crisis and Emergency Management Dashboard reflects the competencies required for each oil spill role (IMT/operational).

7.11.3 Emergency response preparation

The Emergency Operations Centre, based in Woodside's head office, is the onshore coordination point for an offshore emergency. The Emergency Operations Centre is staffed by an appropriately skilled team available on call 24 hours a day. The purpose of the team is to coordinate incidents, maintain the safety of personnel, minimise damage to the environment and facilities, and to liaise with external agencies. Woodside's Incident Command Structure is included in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix G) and response arrangements are further detailed in the Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework (Appendix K).

Woodside will have an Emergency Response Plan in place relevant to the activity. The plan provides procedural guidance specific to the asset and location of operations to control, coordinate and respond to an emergency or incident. The Emergency Response Plan will contain instructions for vessel emergency, medical emergency, search and rescue, reportable incidents, incident notification, contact information and activation of the contractor's emergency centre and Woodside Communication Centre.

In an emergency of any type, the Vessel Master will assume overall onsite command and act as the Incident Controller (IC). All persons aboard the vessel will be required to act under the IC's directions. The vessel will maintain communications with the onshore Project Manager and other emergency services. Emergency response support can be provided by the contractor's emergency centre or Woodside Communication Centre if requested by the IC.

The GWA Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Emergency Response Plan will contain instructions for vessel emergency, medical emergency, search and rescue, reportable incidents, incident notification, contact information and activation of the Contractor's emergency centre and Woodside Communication Centre.

7.11.4 Initial response to incident

In an emergency of any type, the Vessel Master will assume overall onsite command and act as the IC. All persons aboard the vessel will be required to act under the IC's directions. The vessel will maintain communications with the onshore Project Manager and/or other emergency services. Emergency response support can be provided by the Contractor's emergency centre or Woodside Communication Centre if requested by the IC.

The survey vessels will have on-board equipment for responding to emergencies including medical, firefighting and hydrocarbon spill response equipment.

7.11.5 Oil and other hazardous materials spill

A significant hydrocarbon spill during the GPGT Survey Program is unlikely. Should such an event occur, it has the potential to cause serious environmental and reputational damage if not managed properly. The Woodside Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework (Appendix K), supported by the GWA Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Oil Pollution First Strike Plan, which provides tactical response guidance to the activity (Appendix G) of this EP, covers spill response for this GPGT Survey Program.

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The Crisis and Emergency Management Team is responsible for the management of Woodside's hydrocarbon spill response equipment and for the maintenance of hydrocarbon spill preparedness and response documentation. In the event of a major spill, Woodside will enact first strike response actions, in liaison with the relevant Control Agency, as detailed in the activity-specific Oil Pollution First Strike Plan. Vessels will have SOPEPs in accordance with the requirements of MARPOL 73/78 Annex I. These plans outline responsibilities, specify procedures and identify resources available in the event of a hydrocarbon or chemical spill from vessel activities. The GWA Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Oil Pollution First Strike Plan is intended to work in conjunction with the SOPEPs, if hydrocarbons are released to the marine environment from a vessel.

Woodside has established EPOs, PSs and MCs to be used for hydrocarbon spill response during the GPGT Survey Program, as detailed in Appendix I.

7.11.6 Emergency and spill response

Woodside categorises incidents in relation to response requirements as follows:

- Level 1 Incident – Level 1 incidents are those that can be resolved through the use of existing resources, equipment and personnel. A Level 1 incident is contained, controlled and resolved by site/regionally based teams using existing resources and functional support services.
- Level 2 Incident – Level 2 incidents are characterised by a response that requires external operational support to manage the incident. It is triggered in the event the capabilities of the tactical level response are exceeded. This support is provided to the activity via the activation of all, or part of, the responsible CIMT.
- Level 3 Incident – A Level 3 incident or crisis is identified as a critical event that seriously threatens the organisation's People, the Environment, company Assets, Reputation, Livelihood or essential Services. At Woodside, the CIMT manages the strategic impacts in order to respond to and recover from the threat to the company (material impacts, litigation, legal & commercial, reputation etc.). The CIMT may also be activated as required to manage the operational response to the Level 3 Incident.

7.11.7 Emergency and spill response drills and exercises

Testing of Woodside's capability to respond to incidents will be conducted in alignment with the Emergency and Crisis Management Procedure. The frequency of these tests will be conducted as prescribed in Table 7-8. The company emergency response testing regime is aligned to existing or developing risks associated with Woodside's operations and activities. Corporate hazards/risks outlined in the corporate risk register, respective Safety Cases or project Risk Registers, are the key reference point for emergency management and crisis management exercise development. External participants may be invited to attend crisis exercises and may include government agencies, specialist service providers, oil spill response organisations or industry members with which we have mutual aid arrangements.

The overall objective of exercises is to test procedures, skills and the teamwork of the Emergency Response and Command Teams in their ability to respond to major accident and major environment events. After each exercise, the team holds a debriefing session, during which the exercise is reviewed. Any lessons learned or areas for improvement are identified and incorporated into revised procedures, where appropriate.

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Table 7-8: Testing of response capability

Response category	Scope	Response testing frequency	Response testing objective
Level 1 Response	Exercises are vessel specific	At least one Level 1 First Strike drill must be conducted during an activity. For campaigns with an operational duration of greater than one month, this will occur within the first 2 weeks of commencing the hire period and then at least every 6-month hire period thereafter.	Comprehensive exercises test elements of the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix G). Emergency drills are scheduled to test other aspects of the Emergency Response Plan.
Level 2 Response	Exercises are vessel specific	Level 2 Emergency Management exercises are relevant to activities with an operational duration of one month or greater. At least one Emergency Management exercise per vessel per campaign must be conducted within the first month of commencing the hire period and then at every 6-month hire period thereafter, where applicable based on duration.	Testing both the facility IMT response and/or that of the CIMT following handover of incident control.
Level 3 Response	Exercises are relevant to all Woodside assets	The number of CIMT exercises conducted each year is determined by the Chief Executive Officer, in consultation with the Vice President of Security and Emergency Management.	Test Woodside's ability to respond to and manage a crisis level incident.

The activity specific GWA Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey Oil Pollution First Strike Plan will be tested in alignment with Table 7-8. This ensures personnel are familiar with spill response procedures, reporting requirements and roles/responsibilities.

7.11.8 Hydrocarbon spill response testing of arrangements

Woodside is required to test hydrocarbon spill response arrangements as per Regulations 22(12), 22(13) and 22(14) of the Environment Regulations. Woodside's arrangements for spill response are common across its Australian operating assets and activities to ensure the controls are consistent. The overall objective of testing these arrangements is to ensure that Woodside maintains an ability to respond to a hydrocarbon spill, specifically to:

- ensure relevant responders, contractors and key personnel understand and practise their assigned roles and responsibilities
- test response arrangements and actions to validate response plans
- ensure lessons learned are incorporated into Woodside's processes and procedures and improvements are made where required.

If new response arrangements are introduced, or existing arrangements significantly amended, additional testing is undertaken accordingly. Additional activities or activity locations are not anticipated to occur; however, if they do, testing of relevant response arrangements will be undertaken as soon as practicable.

In addition to the testing of response capability described in Table 7-8, up to eight formal exercises are planned annually, across Woodside, to specifically test arrangements for responding to a hydrocarbon spill to the marine environment.

7.11.8.1 Testing of arrangements schedule

Woodside's Testing of Arrangements Schedule (Figure 7-3) aligns with international good practice for spill preparedness and response management; the testing is compatible with the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association Good Practice Guide and the Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience Australian Emergency Management Arrangements Handbook. If a spill occurs, enacting these

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arrangements will underpin Woodside's ability to implement a response across its petroleum and greenhouse gas activities.

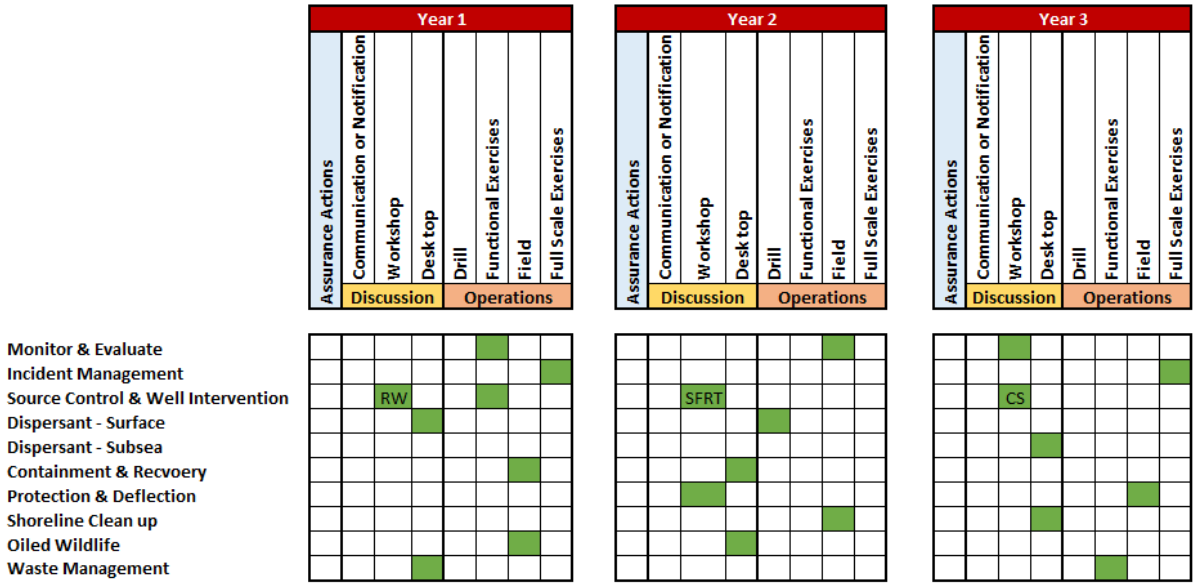


Figure 7-3: Indicative three-yearly testing of arrangements schedule

The hydrocarbon spill arrangements shown in the rows of the schedule are tested against Woodside's regulatory commitments. Each arrangement has a support agency/company and an area to be tested (e.g. capability, equipment and personnel). For example, an arrangement could be to test Woodside's personnel capability for conducting operational and scientific monitoring, or the ability of the Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre to provide response personnel and equipment.

The vertical columns relate to how hydrocarbon spill arrangements will be tested over the three-year rolling schedule. The sub-heading for the column describes the standard method of testing likely to be undertaken (e.g. discussion exercise, desktop exercise), and the green cells indicate the arrangements that could be tested for each method.

Some arrangements may be tested across multiple exercises (e.g. critical arrangements) or via other 'additional assurance' methods outside the formal Testing of Arrangements Schedule that also constitute sufficient evidence of testing of arrangements (e.g. audits, no-notice drills, internal exercises, assurance drills).

7.11.9 Cyclone and dangerous weather preparation

Tropical cyclones and other severe weather events are a potential risk to the safety and health of personnel and can potentially cause spills of hazardous materials into the environment from infrastructure or damaged vessels.

The survey vessels receive regular forecasts from the Bureau of Meteorology. If a cyclone (or severe weather event) is forecast, the path and its development will be plotted and monitored using the Bureau of Meteorology data. If there is the potential for the cyclone (severe weather event) to affect the GPGT Survey Program, the vessel's Cyclone Contingency Plan will be actioned. If required, vessels can transit from the proposed track of the cyclone (severe weather event).

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9. LIST OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Term/acronym	Definition
µm	micrometre
ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
AHO	Australian Hydrographic Office
AIMS	Australian Institute of Marine Science
AINJ	auditory injury
ALARP	as low as reasonably practicable
AMP	Australian Marine Park
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
APPEA	Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association
ARC	AMSA's Response Centre
ASAP	as soon as practicable
AS/NZS	Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard
ATSIHP	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection
AUV	autonomous underwater vehicle
BIA	biologically important areas
CAES	Catch and Effort System
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management
CIMT	Corporate Incident Management Team
CPT	cone penetration testing
CPTU	piezocone penetration test
CS	cost/sacrifice
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CV	company values
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DAWE	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
Db	decibel
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEWHA	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (formerly Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety)
DNP	Director of National Parks
DoT	Department of Transport
DP	dynamic positioning
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

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Term/acronym	Definition
EMBA	environment that may be affected
ENVID	environmental impacts and risks identification and assessment workshop
EP	Environment Plan
EPBC	environment protection and biodiversity conservation
EPO	environmental performance objective
ESD	ecologically sustainable development
F	feasibility
F-Pil	Flatback turtle-Pilbara
g/m²	grams per square metre
G-NWS	Green Turtle North West Shelf
GHG	greenhouse gas
GP	good practice
GPGT	geophysical and geotechnical
GWA	Goodwyn Alpha
H-WA	hawksbill turtle Western Australia
HF	high frequency
HSE	health, safety and environment
Hz	hertz
IC	Incident Controller
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICS	Incident Command System
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreements
IMCRA	Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IMS	invasive marine species
IMT	Incident Management Team
ISO	International Standards Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KEF	key ecological feature
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometre
L	litres
LH-WA	loggerhead turtle Western Australia
LCS	legislation, codes and standards
LF	low frequency
LNG	liquefied natural gas
MAC	Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MBES	multibeam echo sounder

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Term/acronym	Definition
MC	measurement criteria
MFO	marine fauna observer
MNES	matters of national environmental significance
MODU	mobile offshore drilling unit
ms-1	metres per second
NIMS	non-indigenous marine species
NM	nautical mile (1,852 m) a unit of distance on the sea
NMFS/NSF	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
NTA	*Native Title Act 1993 (Cth*)
NWMR	North West Marine Region
NWS	North West Shelf
OCNS	Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPGGS	offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas
OVMSA	offshore vessel management system assessment
PAM	passive acoustic monitoring
PBC	Prescribed Body Corporate
PCPT	piezocone penetration testing
PFOS	perfluoroctane sulfonic acid
PJ	professional judgement
PK	peak
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PS	environmental performance standard
PTS	permanent threshold shift
Q1	first quarter
RBA	risk-based analysis
rms	root mean square
ROV	remotely operated vehicle
SBMP	Seabird Management Plan
SBP	sub bottom profilers
SEL	sound exposure level
SIMOPS	simultaneous operations
SOPEP	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
SPL	sound pressure level
SSS	side scan sonars

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Term/acronym	Definition
SV	societal values
TSSC	Threatened Species Scientific Committee
TTS	temporary threshold shift
UCH	underwater cultural heritage
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USBL	ultrashort baseline
UWA	University of Western Australia
VHF	very high frequency
VOC	volatile organic compounds
WA	Western Australia
WAFIC	Western Australian Fishing Industry Council
WMS	Woodside Management System
Woodside	Woodside Energy Ltd

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APPENDIX A WOODSIDE ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY POLICY

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Climate Policy

BACKGROUND

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has stated that "it is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land". An objective of the Paris Agreement is to hold "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2ºC above pre-industrial levels" and to pursue "efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5ºC". Many countries have set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including by changing the way they produce and consume energy.

OBJECTIVE

Woodside's objective is to thrive in this energy transition as a low cost, lower carbon energy provider.

PRINCIPLES

Woodside aims to achieve the objective by:

- Setting science-based[1] near, mid, and long-term net emissions reduction targets that are consistent with Paris-aligned[2] scenarios, covering equity scope 1 and 2 emissions, both operated and non-operated.[3]
- Developing and operating oil and gas projects in a manner that is consistent with these targets. This includes the deployment of lower-emission technologies (Design Out), supporting efficient operations (Operate Out) and use of robust offsets (Offset) as methods to reduce and offset greenhouse gas emissions.
- Investing in new energy products and lower carbon services to reduce customers' emissions (part of Woodside's Scope 3 emissions), including but not limited to hydrogen, ammonia and carbon capture, utilisation and storage.
- Publishing transparent climate-related disclosures aligned to the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) or other recognised global reporting standards.
- Aligning our advocacy to the principles of this Climate Policy.

[1] Woodside is using the draft Prototype IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard definition of "science-based" (published 2021) which states "targets are considered 'science-based' if they are in line with what the most recent climate science sets out is necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement—limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.". See https://www.ifrs.org/content/dam/ifrs/groups/trwg/trwg-climate-related-disclosures- prototype.pdf (Appendix A).

[2] Woodside is using the draft Prototype IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard definition of "Paris-aligned scenarios" (published 2021) which states "scenarios consistent with limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius." See https://www.ifrs.org/content/dam/ifrs/groups/trwg/trwg-climate-related-disclosures- prototype.pdf (Appendix A).

[3] Equity emissions means the share of the total emissions arising from an activity that are attributable to Woodside in proportion to Woodside's ownership interest in the activity, irrespective of whether Woodside operates the activity. Operated emissions are the total emissions arising from an activity that Woodside operates, irrespective of Woodside's ownership interest.

APPLICABILITY

Responsibility for the application of this Policy rests with all Woodside employees, contractors and joint venture participants engaged in activities under Woodside operational control. Woodside managers are also responsible for promotion of this Policy in non-operated joint ventures.

This Policy will be reviewed regularly and updated as required.

Reviewed by the Woodside Energy Group Ltd Board in December 2024.

Risk Management Policy

OBJECTIVES

Woodside recognises that risk is inherent in our business and the effective management of risk is vital to deliver our strategic objectives, continued growth and success. We are committed to managing risks in a proactive and effective manner as a source of competitive advantage.

Our approach protects us against potential negative impacts, enables us to take risk for reward and improves our resilience against emerging risks. The objective of our risk management framework is to provide a single consolidated view of risks across the company to understand our full risk exposure and prioritise risk management and governance.

The success of our approach lies in the responsibility placed on everyone at all levels to proactively identify, assess and treat risks relating to the objectives they are accountable for delivering.

PRINCIPLES

Woodside achieves these objectives by:

- Applying a structured and comprehensive framework for the identification, assessment and treatment of current risks and response to emerging risks;
- Ensuring line of sight of financial and non-financial risks at appropriate levels of the organisation;
- Demonstrating leadership and commitment to integrating risk management into our business activities and governance practices;
- Recognising the value of stakeholder engagement, best available information and proactive identification of potential changes in external and internal context;
- Embedding risk management into our critical business processes and control framework;
- Understanding our exposure to risk and tolerance for uncertainty to inform our decision making and assure that Woodside is operating with due regard to the risk appetite endorsed by the Board; and
- Evaluating and improving the effectiveness and efficiency our approach.

APPLICABILITY

The Managing Director of Woodside is accountable to the Board of Directors for ensuring this Policy is effectively implemented.

Responsibility for the application of this Policy rests with all Woodside employees, contractors and joint venturers engaged in activities under Woodside operational control. Woodside managers are also responsible for promotion of this Policy in non-operated joint ventures.

This Policy will be reviewed regularly and updated as required.

Reviewed by the Woodside Energy Group Ltd Board in December 2024.

Environment and Biodiversity Policy

OBJECTIVE

Woodside recognises the intrinsic value of nature and the importance of conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services to support the sustainable development of our society. We are committed to doing our part. We understand and embrace our responsibility to undertake activities in an environmentally sustainable way.

PRINCIPLES

Woodside commits to:

- Implementing a systematic approach to the management of the impacts and risks of our operating activities on an ongoing basis, including emissions and air quality, discharge and waste management, water management, biodiversity and protected areas.
- Applying the mitigation hierarchy principle (avoid, minimise, restore) and a continuous improvement approach to ensure we maintain compliance, improve resource use efficiency and reduce our environmental impacts.
- Embedding environmental and biodiversity management, and opportunities, in our business planning and decision-making processes.
- Complying with relevant laws and regulations and applying responsible standards where laws do not exist.
- Not undertaking new activities[1] within the boundaries of natural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List.[2]
- Not undertaking new activities within IUCN Protected Areas[3] unless compatible with management plans in place for the area.
- Achieving net zero deforestation[4] for new activities.
- Developing Biodiversity Management Plans for all new major projects (CAPEX >US$2 billion).
- Supporting positive biodiversity outcomes in regions and areas in which we undertake activities.
- Setting targets and publicly reporting on our environmental and biodiversity performance.

APPLICABILITY

Responsibility for the application of this Policy rests with all Woodside employees, contractors and joint venturers engaged in activities under Woodside operational control. Woodside managers are also responsible for promotion of this Policy in non-operated joint ventures.

This Policy will be reviewed regularly and updated as required.

Revised by the Woodside Energy Group Ltd Board in December 2024.

[1] Does not include non-industrial and existing activities that are compatible with maintenance of the listed outstanding universal values.

[2] New UNESCO World Heritage Listings that overlap existing activities will be assessed at the time of listing.

[3] New IUCN Protected Areas that overlap existing activities will be assessed at the time of listing.

[4] Definition of Forest: ‘native trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent on the land to be cleared’.

APPENDIX B RELEVANT REQUIREMENTS

Commonwealth Legislation	Legislation Summary
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984	The Act seeks to "preserve and protect places, areas and objects of particular significance" to Aboriginal people. Under the Section 9 and 10 provisions of the Act, the Minister for the Environment may declare significant Aboriginal areas temporarily or permanently protected if they are considered under threat. Similar declarations regarding Aboriginal objects can be made under Section 12. Under Section 22 of the Act, the contravention of any of these declarations is an offence. Additionally, the discovery of any Aboriginal remains must be reported to the Minister under Section 20. Damage or interference with Aboriginal objects or places is not an offence under the ATSIHP Act except within Victoria under Section 21U.
Air Navigation Act 1920 • Air Navigation Regulations 1947 • Air Navigation (Aerodrome Flight Corridors) Regulations 1994 • Air Navigation (Aircraft Engine Emissions) Regulations 1995 • Air Navigation (Aircraft Noise) Regulations 1984 • Air Navigation (Fuel Spillage) Regulations 1999	This Act relates to the management of air navigation.
Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990	This Act establishes a legal framework for AMSA, which represents the Australian Government and international forums in the development, implementation and enforcement of international standards including those governing ship safety and marine environment protection. AMSA is responsible for administering the Marine Orders in Commonwealth waters.
Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act 1998	This Act relates to the protection of the health and safety of people, and the protection of the environment from the harmful effects of radiation.
Biosecurity Act 2015 • Quarantine Regulations 2000 • Biosecurity Regulation 2016 • Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements 2017 • Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021	This Act provides the Commonwealth with powers to take measures of quarantine, and implement related programs as are necessary, to prevent the introduction of any plant, animal, organism or matter that could contain anything that could threaten Australia's native flora and fauna or natural environment. The Commonwealth's powers include powers of entry, seizure, detention and disposal. This Act includes mandatory controls on the use of seawater as ballast in ships and the declaration of sea vessels voyaging out of and into Commonwealth waters. The Regulations stipulate that all information regarding the voyage of the vessel and the ballast water is declared correctly to the quarantine officers. The Biofouling Management Regulations requires ships to report information about biofouling management and the voyage history of the ship in the past 12 months through a pre-arrival report.
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 • Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000	This Act protects matters of national environmental significance (NES). It streamlines the national environmental assessment and approvals process, protects Australian biodiversity and integrates management of important natural and culturally significant places.

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Commonwealth Legislation	Legislation Summary
	Under this Act, actions that may be likely to have a significant impact on matters of NES must be referred to the Commonwealth Environment Minister.
Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 • Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Regulations 1983	This Act provides for the protection of the environment by regulating dumping matter into the sea, incineration of waste at sea and placement of artificial reefs.
Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment Act) 1989 • Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Regulations 1990	This Act creates a national register of industrial chemicals. The Act also provides for restrictions on the use of certain chemicals which could have harmful effects on the environment or health.
National Environment Protection Measures (Implementation) Act 1998 • National Environment Protection Measures (Implementation) Regulations 1999	This Act and Regulations provide for the implementation of National Environment Protection Measures to protect, restore and enhance the quality of the environment in Australia and ensure that the community has access to relevant and meaningful information about pollution. The National Environment Protection Council has made National Environment Protection Measures relating to ambient air quality, the movement of controlled waste between states and territories, the national pollutant inventory, and used packaging materials.
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 • National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Safeguard Mechanism) Rule 2015	This Act and associated Rule establishes the legislative framework for the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme for reporting greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption and production by corporations in Australia.
Navigation Act 2012 • Marine Order 12 – Construction (subdivision and stability, machinery and electrical installations) • Marine Order 30 – Prevention of collisions • Marine Order 47 – Offshore industry units • Marine Order 57 – Helicopter operations • Marine Order 91 – Marine pollution prevention—oil • Marine Order 93 – Marine pollution prevention—noxious liquid substances • Marine Order 94 – Marine pollution prevention—packaged harmful substances • Marine Order 96 – Marine pollution prevention—sewage • Marine Order 97 – Marine pollution prevention—air pollution	This Act regulates navigation and shipping including Safety of Life at Sea. The Act will apply to some activities of the MODU and project vessels. This Act is the primary legislation that regulates ship and seafarer safety, shipboard aspects of marine environment protection and pollution prevention.
Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006 • Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 • Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2011 • Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Safety) Regulations 2009	This Act is the principal Act governing offshore petroleum exploration and production in Commonwealth waters. Specific environmental, resource management and safety obligations are set out in the Regulations listed.
Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989	This Act provides for measures to protect ozone in the atmosphere by controlling and ultimately reducing the manufacture, import and export of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and synthetic greenhouse gases, and

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Commonwealth Legislation	Legislation Summary
• Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations 1995	replacing them with suitable alternatives. The Act will only apply to Woodside if it manufactures, imports or exports ozone depleting substances.
Protection of the Sea (Powers of Intervention) Act 1981	This Act authorises the Commonwealth to take measures for the purpose of protecting the sea from pollution by oil and other noxious substances discharged from ships and provides legal immunity for persons acting under an AMSA direction.
Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983 Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) (Orders) Regulations 1994 • Marine Order 91 – Marine pollution prevention—oil • Marine Order 93 – Marine pollution prevention—noxious liquid substances • Marine Order 94 – Marine pollution prevention—packaged harmful substances • Marine Order 95 – Marine pollution prevention—garbage • Marine Order 96 – Marine pollution prevention—sewage *Maritime Legislation Amendment (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) Act 2007* MARPOL Convention	This Act relates to the protection of the sea from pollution by oil and other harmful substances discharged from ships. Under this Act, discharge of oil or other harmful substances from ships into the sea is an offence. There is also a requirement to keep records of the ships dealing with such substances. The Act applies to all Australian ships, regardless of their location. It applies to foreign ships operating between 3 NM off the coast out to the end of the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone (200 NM). It also applies within the 3 NM of the coast where the State/Northern Territory does not have complementary legislation. All the Marine Orders listed, except for Marine Order 95, are enacted under both the Navigation Act and the *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act*. This Act is an amendment to the *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983*. This amended Act provides the protection of the sea from pollution by oil and other harmful substances discharged from ships.
Protection of the Sea (Harmful Antifouling Systems) Act 2006 • Marine Order 98 – Marine pollution—anti-fouling systems	This Act relates to the protection of the sea from the effects of harmful anti-fouling systems. It prohibits the application or reapplication of harmful anti-fouling compounds on Australian ships or foreign ships that are in an Australian shipping facility.
Recycling and Waste Reduction (Mandatory Product Stewardship—Mercury-added Products) Rules 2021 (Minamata Convention on Mercury 2017)	This convention is an agreement to protect human and environmental health from the effects of releases of mercury and mercury-containing compounds to the environment. The convention is not yet ratified by Australia, and hence is not currently implemented in Commonwealth law. Australia has signed the convention and is currently undertaking an assessment process prior to ratification.
Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 • Underwater Cultural Heritage Guidance for Offshore Developments • DRAFT Guidelines to Protect Underwater Cultural Heritage	This Act prescribes penalties for damage to protected underwater cultural heritage without a permit under Section 30 or in contravention of a permit in Section 28. Protected underwater cultural heritage is prescribed in Section 16 to automatically include the remains and associated artefacts of any vessel or aircraft that has been in Australian waters for 75 years, whether known or unknown. This protection is also extended to underwater cultural heritage in Commonwealth waters specified by the Environment Minister under Section 17. Without a declaration under this section, Aboriginal underwater cultural heritage is not protected under the UCH Act.

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APPENDIX C EPBC ACT PROTECTED MATTERS SEARCH REPORTS

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OPERATIONAL AREA A

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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: 25-Sep-2025

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:	27
Listed Migratory Species:	43

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:	73
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	29
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	1
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:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	44
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	2
Biologically Important Areas:	7
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		
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
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	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
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Phaethon rubricauda westralis](#) Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Sternula nereis nereis](#) Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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
[Orcaella heinsohni](#) Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Sousa sahulensis](#) Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	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 foliosquama](#) Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Caretta caretta](#) Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Chelonia mydas](#) Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dermochelys coriacea		
Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata		
Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
SHARK		
Carcharias taurus (west coast population)		
Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) [68752]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias		
White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis clavata		
Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis		
Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	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 known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
null		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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 may occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas		
Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat likely 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]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus		
Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus		
White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda		
Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely 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 likely to occur within area
[Carcharias taurus](#) Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Species or species habitat likely to 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	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Chelonia mydas](#) Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Crocodylus porosus](#) Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Dermochelys coriacea](#) Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Eretmochelys imbricata](#) Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Isurus oxyrinchus](#) Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Isurus paucus Longfin Mako [82947]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to occur within area
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known 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	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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 clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	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
Sousa sahulensis as Sousa chinensis		
Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	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 likely to 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 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 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 likely 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]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Macronectes giganteus		
Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	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
Pandion haliaetus		
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus		
White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus		
Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda		
Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fish		
Acentronura larsonae		
Helen's Pygmy Pipehorse [66186]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Bulbonaricus brauni		
Braun's Pughead Pipefish, Pug-headed Pipefish [66189]		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
Choeroichthys latispinosus		
Muiron Island Pipefish [66196]		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 flavofasciatus Reticulate Pipefish, Yellow-banded Pipefish, Network Pipefish [66200]		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
Doryrhamphus multiannulatus Many-banded Pipefish [66717]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus negrosensis Flagtail Pipefish, Masthead Island Pipefish [66213]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Festucalex scalaris Ladder Pipefish [66216]		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 grayi Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus nitidus Glittering Pipefish [66224]		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 angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		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
Hippocampus trimaculatus Three-spot Seahorse, Low-crowned Seahorse, Flat-faced Seahorse [66720]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Micrognathus micronotopterus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phoxocampus belcheri Black Rock Pipefish [66719]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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
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 likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Aipysurus laevis Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Sea Snake, Mjoberg's Sea Snake [1121]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ephalophis greyae as Ephalophis greyi Mangrove Sea Snake [93738]		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 czeblukovi Fine-spined Sea Snake [59233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hydrophis elegans Elegant Sea Snake, Bar-bellied Sea Snake [1104]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		
Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

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]		Breeding known to occur within area
Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense-beaked Whale [74]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	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
Sousa sahulensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
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
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 likely to 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
Montebello	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
All year (Jun - Aug)		
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Browse to North West Shelf Development, Indian Ocean, WA	2018/8319		Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
DAVROS MC 3D marine seismic survey northwaet of Dampier, WA	2013/7092		Completed
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260		Completed
Controlled action			
Construct and operate LNG & domestic gas plant including onshore and offshore facilities - Wheatston	2008/4469	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Echo-Yodel Production Wells	2000/11	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Equus Gas Fields Development Project, Carnarvon Basin	2012/6301	Controlled Action	Completed
Gorgon Gas Development 4th Train Proposal	2011/5942	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Pluto Gas Project	2005/2258	Controlled Action	Completed
Pluto Gas Project Including Site B	2006/2968	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Not controlled action			
'Goodwyn A' Low Pressure Train Project	2003/914	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Echo A Development WA-23-L, WA-24-L	2005/2042	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration of appraisal wells	2006/3065	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Maia-Gaea Exploration wells	2000/17	Not Controlled Action	Completed
North Rankin B gas compression facility	2005/2500	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Pipeline System Modifications Project	2000/3	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Project Highclere Geophysical Survey	2021/9023	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Searipple gas and condensate field development	2000/89	Not Controlled Action	Completed
sub-sea tieback of Perseus field wells	2004/1326	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Telstra North Rankin Spur Fibre Optic Cable	2016/7836	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
To construct and operate an offshore submarine fibre optic cable, WA	2014/7373	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Western Flank Gas Development	2005/2464	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Wheatstone 3D seismic survey, 70km north of Barrow Island	2004/1761	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
'Tourmaline' 2D marine seismic survey, permit areas WA-323-P, WA-330-P and WA-32	2005/2282	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
"Leanne" offshore 3D seismic exploration, WA-356-P	2005/1938	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA 457-P & WA 458-P, North West Shelf, offshore WA	2013/6862	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Aperio 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA	2012/6648	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Balnaves Condensate Field Development	2011/6188	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cable Seismic Exploration Permit areas WA-323-P and WA-330-P	2008/4227	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CGGVERITAS 2010 2D Seismic Survey	2010/5714	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cue Seismic Survey within WA-359-P, WA-361-P and WA-360-P	2007/3647	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Demeter 3D Seismic Survey, off Dampier, WA	2002/900	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Foxhound 3D Non-Exclusive Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4703	Not Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		(Particular Manner)	
Greater Western Flank Phase 1 gas Development	2011/5980	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Harmony 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6699	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Julimar Brunello Gas Development Project	2011/5936	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Moosehead 2D seismic survey within permit WA-192-P	2005/2167	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Santos Winchester three dimensional seismic survey - WA-323-P & WA-330-P	2011/6107	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Stag 4D & Reindeer MAZ Marine Seismic Surveys, WA	2013/7080	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Tidepole Maz 3D Seismic Survey Campaign	2007/3706	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
West Panaeus 3D seismic survey	2006/3141	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Wheatstone 3D MAZ Marine Seismic Survey	2011/6058	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Wheatstone Iago Appraisal Well Drilling	2008/4134	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Wheatstone Iago Appraisal Well Drilling	2007/3941	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

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
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	North-west

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Marine Turtles		
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Seabirds		
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [84292]	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
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Migration (north and south)	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.

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OPERATIONAL AREA B

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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: 25-Sep-2025

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:	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	20
Listed Migratory Species:	38

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:	59
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	24
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
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:	31
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	1
Biologically Important Areas:	4
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)

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		
[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
[Numenius madagascariensis](#) Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Phaethon lepturus fulvus](#) Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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
[Sternula nereis nereis](#) Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMAL		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[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		
[Caretta caretta](#) Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Chelonia mydas](#) Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Dermochelys coriacea](#) Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Eretmochelys imbricata](#) Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Natator depressus](#) Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
SHARK		
[Carcharias taurus (west coast population)](#) Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) [68752]	Vulnerable	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
[Pristis pristis](#) Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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 may occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat likely 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]		Species or species habitat may 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
Migratory Marine Species		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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 likely to 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	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known 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	Congregation or aggregation 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 Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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 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 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 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 likely 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]		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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		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	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fish		
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
Choeroichthys suillus Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		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
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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 angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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
Reptile		
Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Sea Snake, Dubois' Seasnake, Reef Shallows Sea Snake [1116]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus laevis Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Sea Snake, Mjoberg's Sea Snake [1121]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ephalophis greyae as Ephalophis greyi Mangrove Sea Snake [93738]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hydrophis czeblukovi Fine-spined Sea Snake [59233]		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 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		
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

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
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
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to 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

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
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
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

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Browse to North West Shelf Development, Indian Ocean, WA	2018/8319		Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
DAVROS MC 3D marine seismic survey northwaet of Dampier, WA	2013/7092		Completed
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260		Completed
Development of Mutineer and Exeter petroleum fields for oil production, Permit	2003/1033		Completed
Project Highclere Cable Lay and Operation	2022/09203		Completed
Controlled action			
Development of Browse Basin Gas Fields (Upstream)	2008/4111	Controlled Action	Completed
Equus Gas Fields Development Project, Carnarvon Basin	2012/6301	Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action			
'Goodwyn A' Low Pressure Train Project	2003/914	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Maia-Gaea Exploration wells	2000/17	Not Controlled Action	Completed
North Rankin B gas compression facility	2005/2500	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Pipeline System Modifications Project	2000/3	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Project Highclere Geophysical Survey	2021/9023	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Searipple gas and condensate field development	2000/89	Not Controlled Action	Completed
sub-sea tieback of Perseus field wells	2004/1326	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Telstra North Rankin Spur Fibre Optic Cable	2016/7836	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Western Flank Gas Development	2005/2464	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
'Tourmaline' 2D marine seismic survey, permit areas WA-323-P, WA-330-P and WA-32	2005/2282	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA 457-P & WA 458-P, North West Shelf, offshore WA	2013/6862	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
3D sesmic survey	2006/2781	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cue Seismic Survey within WA-359-P, WA-361-P and WA-360-P	2007/3647	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Demeter 3D Seismic Survey, off Dampier, WA	2002/900	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Foxhound 3D Non-Exclusive Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4703	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Greater Western Flank Phase 1 gas Development	2011/5980	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Judo Marine 3D Seismic Survey within and adjacent to WA-412-P	2008/4630	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Judo Marine 3D Seismic Survey within and adjacent to WA-412-P	2009/4801	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Rose 3D Seismic Program	2008/4239	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Santos Winchester three dimensional seismic survey - WA-323-P & WA-330-P	2011/6107	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Tidepole Maz 3D Seismic Survey Campaign	2007/3706	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
West Panaeus 3D seismic survey	2006/3141	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Referral decision			
3D Seismic Survey	2008/4219	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

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Marine Turtles		
Natator depressus		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Seabirds		
Ardenna tenuirostris		
Short-tailed Shearwater [84292]	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.

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OPERATIONAL AREA C

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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: 25-Sep-2025

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:	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	23
Listed Migratory Species:	39

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:	62
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	24
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
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:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	23
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	2
Biologically Important Areas:	4
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)

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		
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
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Sternula nereis nereis](#)		
Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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	Species or species habitat likely 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 known to occur within area
[Aipysurus foliosquama](#)		
Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Caretta caretta](#)		
Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Chelonia mydas](#)		
Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Dermochelys coriacea](#)		
Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Eretmochelys imbricata](#)		
Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Natator depressus](#)		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
SHARK		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Carcharias taurus (west coast population)		
Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) [68752]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias		
White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis pristis		
Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	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
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 may occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas		
Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat likely 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]		Species or species habitat may 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
Migratory Marine Species		
[Anoxypristis cuspidata](#) Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat known to 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
[Balaenoptera musculus](#) Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely 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 likely to occur within area
[Carcharias taurus](#) Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Carcharodon carcharias](#) White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known 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	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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 Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	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
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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 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 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 likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		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
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	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fish		
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
Choeroichthys suillus Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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 angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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
Reptile		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Aipysurus apraefrontalis](#) Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known 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 likely to occur within area
[Aipysurus laevis](#) Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii](#) Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Aipysurus tenuis](#) Brown-lined Sea Snake, Mjoberg's Sea Snake [1121]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Caretta caretta](#) Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Chelonia mydas](#) Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Crocodylus porosus](#) Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Dermochelys coriacea](#) Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Ephalophis greyae as Ephalophis greyi](#) Mangrove Sea Snake [93738]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hydrophis czeblukovi Fine-spined Sea Snake [59233]		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 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
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		
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	Species or species habitat likely 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
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to 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
[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

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
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

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
All year (Jun - Aug)		
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Browse to North West Shelf Development, Indian Ocean, WA	2018/8319		Approval
DAVROS MC 3D marine seismic survey northwaet of Dampier, WA	2013/7092		Completed
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260		Completed
Development of Mutineer and Exeter petroleum fields for oil production, Permit	2003/1033		Completed
Project Highclere Cable Lay and Operation	2022/09203		Completed
Controlled action			
Development of Angel gas and condensate field, North West Shelf	2004/1805	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Browse Basin Gas Fields (Upstream)	2008/4111	Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action			
Maia-Gaea Exploration wells	2000/17	Not Controlled Action	Completed
North Rankin B gas compression facility	2005/2500	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
Telstra North Rankin Spur Fibre Optic Cable	2016/7836	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
'Tourmaline' 2D marine seismic survey, permit areas WA-323-P, WA-330-P and WA-32	2005/2282	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA 457-P & WA 458-P, North West Shelf, offshore WA	2013/6862	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D sesmic survey	2006/2781	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cue Seismic Survey within WA-359-P, WA-361-P and WA-360-P	2007/3647	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Decommissioning of the Legendre facilities	2010/5681	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Demeter 3D Seismic Survey, off Dampier, WA	2002/900	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Fletcher-Finucane Development, WA26-L and WA191-P	2011/6123	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Judo Marine 3D Seismic Survey within and adjacent to WA-412-P	2009/4801	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Judo Marine 3D Seismic Survey within and adjacent to WA-412-P	2008/4630	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Offshore Drilling Campaign	2011/5830	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
West Panaeus 3D seismic survey	2006/3141	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

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
Glomar Shoals	North-west

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Marine Turtles		
Natator depressus		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Seabirds		
Ardenna tenuirostris		
Short-tailed Shearwater [84292]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sharks		
Rhincodon typus		
Whale Shark [66680]	Foraging	Known to occur
Whales		
Megaptera novaeangliae		
Humpback Whale [38]	Migration (north and south)	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.

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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: 25-Sep-2025

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:	1
National Heritage Places:	1
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	2
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	49
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:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	1
Listed Marine Species:	102
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	31
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	3
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	4

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	10
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1
EPBC Act Referrals:	149
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	6
Biologically Important Areas:	32
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

World Heritage Properties		[Resource Information]
Name	State	Legal Status
The Ningaloo Coast	WA	Declared property

National Heritage Places		[Resource Information]
Name	State	Legal Status
Natural		
The Ningaloo Coast	WA	Listed place

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		
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris canutus		
Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii		
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit [86432]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Malurus leucopterus edouardi White-winged Fairy-wren (Barrow Island), Barrow Island Black-and-white Fairy-wren [26194]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
FISH		
Milyeringa justitia Barrow Cave Gudgeon [86867]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Milyeringa veritas Cape Range Cave Gudgeon, Blind Gudgeon [66676]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMAL		
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Bettongia lesueur Barrow and Boodie Islands subspecies Boodie, Burrowing Bettong (Barrow and Boodie Islands) [88021]	Vulnerable	Translocated population known to occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Eubalaena australis](#)		
Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Isoodon auratus barrowensis](#)		
Golden Bandicoot (Barrow Island) [66666]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Lagorchestes conspicillatus conspicillatus](#)		
Spectacled Hare-wallaby (Barrow Island) [66661]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Orcaella heinsohni](#)		
Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Osphranter robustus isabellinus](#)		
Barrow Island Wallaroo, Barrow Island Euro [89262]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Petrogale lateralis lateralis](#)		
Black-flanked Rock-wallaby, Moororong, Black-footed Rock Wallaby [66647]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Rhinonicteris aurantia (Pilbara form)](#)		
Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat [82790]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Sousa sahulensis](#)		
Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
REPTILE		
[Aipysurus apraefrontalis](#)		
Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Aipysurus foliosquama](#)		
Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Caretta caretta](#)		
Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Ctenotus zastictus Hamelin Ctenotus [25570]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
SHARK		
Carcharias taurus (west coast population) Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) [68752]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

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
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat likely 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]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Balaenoptera bonaerensis Antarctic Minke Whale, Dark-shoulder Minke Whale [67812]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharias taurus Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Breeding known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isurus oxyrinchus Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Isurus paucus Longfin Mako [82947]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to occur within area
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat 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 clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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
Sousa sahulensis as Sousa chinensis		
Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)		
Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Hirundo rustica		
Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla cinerea		
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava		
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris canutus		
Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris melanotos		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalasseus bergii Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within 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
Defence	
Defence - EXMOUTH VLF TRANSMITTER STATION [50123]	WA

Commonwealth Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Status
Natural		
Ningaloo Marine Area - Commonwealth Waters	WA	Listed place

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna pacifica as Puffinus pacificus Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae as Larus novaehollandiae Silver Gull [82326]		Breeding 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]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Hydroprogne caspia as Sterna caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus as Sterna anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Onychoprion fuscatus as Sterna fuscata Sooty Tern [90682]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Phaethon lepturus fulvus		
Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda		
Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterodroma mollis		
Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)		
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Sterna dougallii		
Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons		
Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula nereis as Sterna nereis		
Fairy Tern [82949]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri		
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalasseus bengalensis as Sterna bengalensis		
Lesser Crested Tern [66546]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalasseus bergii as Sterna bergii		
Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area
Fish		
Acentronura larsonae		
Helen's Pygmy Pipehorse [66186]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Bulbonaricus brauni		
Braun's Pughead Pipefish, Pug-headed Pipefish [66189]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
Choeroichthys latispinosus Muiron Island Pipefish [66196]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys suillus Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		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
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
Doryrhamphus multiannulatus Many-banded Pipefish [66717]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus negrosensis Flagtail Pipefish, Masthead Island Pipefish [66213]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Festucalex scalaris Ladder Pipefish [66216]		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
Halicampus grayi Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus nitidus Glittering Pipefish [66224]		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 angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
Hippocampus trimaculatus Three-spot Seahorse, Low-crowned Seahorse, Flat-faced Seahorse [66720]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Micrognathus micronotopterus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phoxocampus belcheri Black Rock Pipefish [66719]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Breeding known to occur within area
Reptile		
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known 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 known to occur within area
Aipysurus laevis Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Sea Snake, Mjoberg's Sea Snake [1121]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Emydocephalus annulatus Eastern Turtle-headed Sea Snake [1125]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Ephalophis greyae as Ephalophis greyi Mangrove Sea Snake [93738]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding 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 czeblukovi Fine-spined Sea Snake [59233]		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 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hydrophis stokesii as Astrotia stokesii Stokes' Sea Snake [93510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		
Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera bonaerensis Antarctic Minke Whale, Dark-shoulder Minke Whale [67812]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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
Lagenodelphis hosei Fraser's Dolphin, Sarawak Dolphin [41]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to occur within area
Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense-beaked Whale [74]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
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
Sousa sahulensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known 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
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
[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
Gascoyne	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Montebello	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Ningaloo	Recreational Use Zone (IUCN IV)

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
All year (Jun - Aug)		
[Natator depressus](#) Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur
Nov-Feb		
[Caretta caretta](#) Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Nesting	Known to occur
Oct - Feb		
[Eretmochelys imbricata](#) Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting	Known to occur
Oct - Mar		
[Chelonia mydas](#) Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Known to occur

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Barrow Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Barrow Island	Marine Park	WA
Barrow Island	Marine Management Area	WA
Bessieres Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Montebello Islands	Conservation Park	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Montebello Islands	Conservation Park	WA
Montebello Islands	Marine Park	WA
Muiron Islands	Nature Reserve	WA
Muiron Islands	Marine Management Area	WA
Ningaloo	Marine Park	WA

Nationally Important Wetlands [Resource Information]

Wetland Name	State
Cape Range Subterranean Waterways	WA

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
3D Seismic Survey in the Carnarvon Bsin on the North West Shelf	2002/778		Completed
Babylon 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Commonwealth Waters, nr Exmouth WA	2013/7081		Completed
Browse to North West Shelf Development, Indian Ocean, WA	2018/8319		Approval
DAVROS MC 3D marine seismic survey northwaet of Dampier, WA	2013/7092		Completed
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260		Completed
Development of Mutineer and Exeter petroleum fields for oil production, Permit	2003/1033		Completed
Gorgon Gas Development	2003/1294		Post-Approval
Project Highclere Cable Lay and Operation	2022/09203		Completed
Action clearly unacceptable			
Highlands 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6680	Action Clearly Unacceptable	Completed
Controlled action			
'Van Gogh' Petroleum Field Development	2007/3213	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Construct and operate LNG & domestic gas plant including	2008/4469	Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
onshore and offshore facilities - Wheatston			
Develop Jansz-Io deepwater gas field in Permit Areas WA-18-R, WA-25-R and WA-26-	2005/2184	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Angel gas and condensate field, North West Shelf	2004/1805	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Browse Basin Gas Fields (Upstream)	2008/4111	Controlled Action	Completed
Development of Coniston/Novara fields within the Exmouth Sub-basin	2011/5995	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Stybarrow petroleum field incl drilling and facility installation	2004/1469	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Echo-Yodel Production Wells	2000/11	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Enfield full field development	2001/257	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Equus Gas Fields Development Project, Carnarvon Basin	2012/6301	Controlled Action	Completed
Gorgon Gas Development 4th Train Proposal	2011/5942	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Greater Enfield (Vincent) Development	2005/2110	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Light Crude Oil Production	2001/365	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Pluto Gas Project	2005/2258	Controlled Action	Completed
Pluto Gas Project Including Site B	2006/2968	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Pyrenees Oil Fields Development	2005/2034	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Vincent Appraisal Well	2000/22	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Not controlled action			
'Goodwyn A' Low Pressure Train Project	2003/914	Not Controlled Action	Completed
'Van Gogh' Oil Appraisal Drilling Program, Exploration Permit Area WA-155-P(1)	2006/3148	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Bultaco-2, Laverda-2, Laverda-3 and Montesa-2 Appraisal Wells	2000/103	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Carnarvon 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2004/1890	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Construction and operation of an unmanned sea platform and connecting pipeline to Varanus Island for	2004/1703	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Development of Halyard Field off the west coast of WA	2010/5611	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Drilling of an exploration well Gats-1 in Permit Area WA-261-P	2004/1701	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Eagle-1 Exploration Drilling, North West Shelf, WA	2019/8578	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Echo A Development WA-23-L, WA-24-L	2005/2042	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration drilling well WA-155-P(1)	2003/971	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration of appraisal wells	2006/3065	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration Well in Permit Area WA-155-P(1)	2002/759	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploratory drilling in permit area WA-225-P	2001/490	Not Controlled Action	Completed
HCA05X Macedon Experimental Survey	2004/1926	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Hess Exploration Drilling Programme	2007/3566	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Infill Production Well (Griffin-9)	2001/417	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Jansz-2 and 3 Appraisal Wells	2002/754	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Klammer 2D Seismic Survey	2002/868	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Maia-Gaea Exploration wells	2000/17	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Montesa-1 and Bultaco-1 Exploration Wells	2000/102	Not Controlled Action	Completed
North Rankin B gas compression facility	2005/2500	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Pipeline System Modifications Project	2000/3	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Project Highclere Geophysical Survey	2021/9023	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Searipple gas and condensate field development	2000/89	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Spool Base Facility	2001/263	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Subsea Gas Pipeline From Stybarrow Field to Griffin Venture Gas Export Pipeline	2005/2033	Not Controlled Action	Completed
sub-sea tieback of Perseus field wells	2004/1326	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Telstra North Rankin Spur Fibre Optic Cable	2016/7836	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Thevenard Island Retirement Project	2015/7423	Not Controlled Action	Completed
To construct and operate an offshore submarine fibre optic cable, WA	2014/7373	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Wanda Offshore Research Project, 80 km north-east of Exmouth, WA	2018/8293	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Western Flank Gas Development	2005/2464	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Wheatstone 3D seismic survey, 70km north of Barrow Island	2004/1761	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
'Kate' 3D marine seismic survey, exploration permits WA-320-P and WA-345-P, 60km	2005/2037	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
'Tourmaline' 2D marine seismic survey, permit areas WA-323-P, WA-330-P and WA-32	2005/2282	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
"Leanne" offshore 3D seismic exploration, WA-356-P	2005/1938	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
2D and 3D seismic surveys	2005/2151	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Survey	2005/2146	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Survey Permit Area WA-352-P	2008/4628	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D seismic survey within permit WA-291	2007/3265	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D marine seismic survey	2008/4281	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey in Permit Areas WA-15-R, WA-18-R, WA-205-P, WA-253-P, WA-267-P and WA-268-P	2003/1271	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA 457-P & WA 458-P, North West Shelf, offshore WA	2013/6862	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Surveys - Contos CT-13 & Supertubes CT-13, offshore WA	2013/6901	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D seismic survey	2006/2715	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey, WA	2008/4428	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D sesmic survey	2006/2781	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Apache Northwest Shelf Van Gogh Field Appraisal Drilling Program	2007/3495	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Aperio 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA	2012/6648	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Artemis-1 Drilling Program (WA-360-P)	2010/5432	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Balnaves Condensate Field Development	2011/6188	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cable Seismic Exploration Permit areas WA-323-P and WA-330-P	2008/4227	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CGGVERITAS 2010 2D Seismic Survey	2010/5714	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Charon 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2007/3477	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cue Seismic Survey within WA-359-P, WA-361-P and WA-360-P	2007/3647	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CVG 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6654	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Decommissioning of the Legendre facilities	2010/5681	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Deep Water Drilling Program	2010/5532	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Demeter 3D Seismic Survey, off Dampier, WA	2002/900	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
Draeck 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA-205-P	2006/3067	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Drilling 35-40 offshore exploration wells in deep water	2008/4461	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Eendracht Multi-Client 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4749	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Enfield M3 & Vincent 4D Marine Seismic Surveys	2008/3981	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Completed
Enfield M3 4D, Vincent 4D & 4D Line Test Marine Seismic Surveys	2008/4122	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Enfield M4 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4558	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Enfield oilfield 3D Seismic Survey	2006/3132	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Exploration drilling of Zeus-1 well	2008/4351	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Fletcher-Finucane Development, WA26-L and WA191-P	2011/6123	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Foxhound 3D Non-Exclusive Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4703	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Gazelle 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-399-P and WA-42-L	2010/5570	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Glencoe 3D Marine Seismic Survey WA-390-P	2007/3684	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Greater Western Flank Phase 1 gas Development	2011/5980	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Grimalkin 3D Seismic Survey	2008/4523	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Harmony 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6699	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Harpy 1 exploration well	2001/183	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Huzzas MC3D Marine Seismic Survey (HZ-13) Carnarvon Basin, offshore WA	2013/7003	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Huzzas phase 2 marine seismic survey, Exmouth Plateau, Northern Carnarvon Basin, WA	2013/7093	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
John Ross & Rosella Off Bottom Cable Seismic Exploration Program	2008/3966	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Judo Marine 3D Seismic Survey within and adjacent to WA-412-P	2008/4630	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Judo Marine 3D Seismic Survey within and adjacent to WA-412-P	2009/4801	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Julimar Brunello Gas Development Project	2011/5936	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Klimt 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2007/3856	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
Laverda 3D Marine Seismic Survey and Vincent M1 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5415	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Macedon Gas Field Development	2008/4605	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Moosehead 2D seismic survey within permit WA-192-P	2005/2167	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Munmorah 2D seismic survey within permits WA-308/9-P	2003/970	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Ocean Bottom Cable Seismic Program, WA-264-P	2007/3844	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Ocean Bottom Cable Seismic Survey	2005/2017	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Offshore Drilling Campaign	2011/5830	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Orcus 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-450-P	2010/5723	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Osprey and Dionysus Marine Seismic Survey	2011/6215	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Pomodoro 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-426-P and WA-427-P	2010/5472	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Pyrenees 4D Marine Seismic Monitor Survey, HCA12A	2012/6579	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Pyrenees-Macedon 3D marine seismic survey	2005/2325	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Reindeer gas reservior development, Devil Creek, Carnarvon Basin - WA	2007/3917	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Rose 3D Seismic Program	2008/4239	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Rydal-1 Petroleum Exploration Well, WA	2012/6522	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Santos Winchester three dimensional seismic survey - WA-323-P & WA-330-P	2011/6107	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Stag 4D & Reindeer MAZ Marine Seismic Surveys, WA	2013/7080	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Stag Off-bottom Cable Seismic Survey	2007/3696	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Stybarrow 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2011/5810	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Stybarrow Baseline 4D marine seismic survey	2008/4530	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Tidepole Maz 3D Seismic Survey Campaign	2007/3706	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Triton 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA-2-R and WA-3-R	2006/2609	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Undertake a 3D marine seismic survey	2010/5695	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
Undertake a three dimensional marine seismic survey	2010/5679	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Undertake a three dimensional marine seismic survey	2010/5715	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Vincent M1 and Enfield M5 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5720	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Warramunga Non-Inclusive 3D Seismic Survey	2008/4553	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
West Anchor 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4507	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
West Panaeus 3D seismic survey	2006/3141	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Wheatstone 3D MAZ Marine Seismic Survey	2011/6058	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Wheatstone Iago Appraisal Well Drilling	2008/4134	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Wheatstone Iago Appraisal Well Drilling	2007/3941	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Referral decision			
3D Seismic Survey	2008/4219	Referral Decision	Completed
Bianchi 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Carnavon Basin, WA	2013/7078	Referral Decision	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Referral decision			
CVG 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6270	Referral Decision	Completed
Enfield 4D Marine Seismic Surveys, Production Permit WA-28-L	2005/2370	Referral Decision	Completed
Rose 3D Seismic acquisition survey	2008/4220	Referral Decision	Completed
Stybarrow Baseline 4D Marine Seismic Survey (Permit Areas WA-255-P, WA-32-L, WA-	2008/4165	Referral Decision	Completed
Two Dimensional Transition Zone Seismic Survey - TP/7 (R1)	2010/5507	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
Canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula	North-west
Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef	North-west
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	North-west
Exmouth Plateau	North-west
Glomar Shoals	North-west

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Dugong		
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Breeding	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Calving	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Foraging (high density seagrass beds)	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Nursing	Known to occur
Marine Turtles		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Nesting	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Aggregation	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Basking	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Mating	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Foraging	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Mating	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Aggregation	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Foraging	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Mating	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur
Seabirds		
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [84292]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sternula nereis Fairy Tern [82949]	Breeding	Known to occur
Thalasseus bengalensis Lesser Crested Tern [66546]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sharks		
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Foraging	Known to occur
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Foraging (high density prey)	Known to occur
Whales		
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Foraging	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda		
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Migration	Known to occur
Megaptera novaeangliae		
Humpback Whale [38]	Migration (north and south)	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.

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APPENDIX D DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING LAND, HERITAGE AND ABORIGINAL ENQUIRY SYSTEM RESULTS

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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register

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Search Criteria

No Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register in Shapefile - Pluto Operations and Drilling - Petroleum Activities Area. Warning: Search area complex so results may be inaccurate. Contact DPLH for assistance.

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.

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Coordinates

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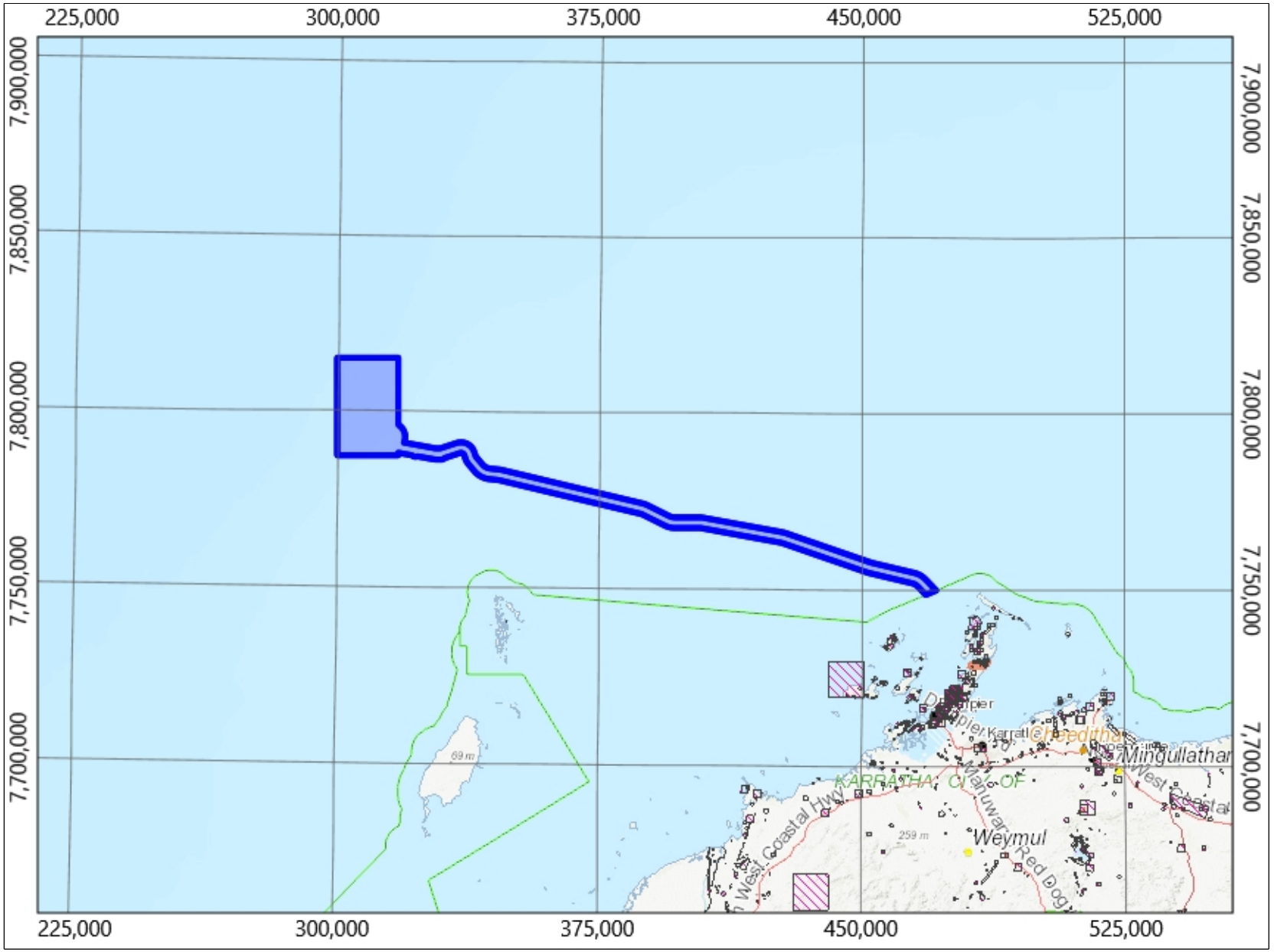
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Legend

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register
- Search Area
- Aboriginal Community
  - *Permanent*
  - *Seasonal*
  - *Town Based*
- Town
- Road
- River
- Local Government Authority

58.03 kilometres

Map Scale 1 : 1,760,000

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Search Criteria

55 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register in Shapefile - Consultation EMBA

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All Aboriginal cultural heritage in Western Australia is protected, whether or not the ACH has been reported or exists on the Register.

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Terminology

ID: ACH on the Register is assigned a unique ID by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage using the format: ACH-00000001. For ACH on the former Register the ID numbers remain unchanged and use the new format. For example the ACH ID of the place Swan River was previously '3536' and is now 'ACH-00003536'.

Access and Restrictions:

- **Boundary Reliable (Yes/No):** Indicates whether to the best knowledge of the Department, the location and extent of the ACH boundary is considered reliable.
- **Boundary Restricted = No:** Represents the actual location of the ACH as understood by the Department..
- **Boundary Restricted = Yes:** To preserve confidentiality the exact location and extent of the place is not displayed on the map. However, the shaded region (generally with an area of at least 4km²) provides a general indication of where the ACH is located. If you are a landowner and wish to find out more about the exact location of the place, please contact the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
- **Culturally Sensitive = No:** Availability of information that the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage holds in relation to the ACH is not restricted in any way.
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- **Culturally Sensitive Nature:**
  - **No Gender / Initiation Restrictions:** *Anyone* can view the information.
  - **Men only:** Only *males* can view restricted information.
  - **Women only:** Only *females* can view restricted information.

Status:

- **Register:** Aboriginal cultural heritage places that are assessed as meeting Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.
- **Lodged:** Information which has been received in relation to an Aboriginal cultural heritage place, but is yet to be assessed under Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.*
- **Historic:** Aboriginal heritage places assessed as not meeting the criteria of Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*. Includes places that no longer exist as a result of land use activities with existing approvals.

Place Type: The type of Aboriginal cultural heritage place. For example an artefact scatter place or engravings place.
Legacy ID: This is the former unique number that the former Department of Aboriginal Sites assigned to the place.

Coordinates

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ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy ID
919	ENDERBY IS.27: GOODWYN VIEW	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07279
927	ENDERBY IS.16: WHITE BASIN	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07233
933	ENDERBY IS.22: TEREBRALIA	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07239
934	ENDERBY IS.23: GRINDING	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving; Grinding areas / Grooves	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07240
937	ENDERBY IS.26: NORTH POINT	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden; Quarry	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07243
966	ROSEMARY IS.11: CHOOKIE BAY	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07219
967	ROSEMARY IS.12: CHOOKIE BAY	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Quarry	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07220
968	ROSEMARY IS.13	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Grinding areas / Grooves; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07221
969	ROSEMARY IS.14	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Grinding areas / Grooves; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07222
970	ROSEMARY IS.15: AIRSTRIP	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Grinding areas / Grooves; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07223
971	ROSEMARY IS.16: AIRSTRIP	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden; Quarry	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07224
972	ROSEMARY IS.17: AIRSTRIP	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Quarry	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07225
973	ROSEMARY IS.18: DEEP WATER	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07226
974	ROSEMARY IS.19: CHITON	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07227
975	ROSEMARY IS.20: HALFWAY CK	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07228
977	ROSEMARY IS.22	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving; Traditional Structure	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07230
978	ROSEMARY IS.23: WADJURU R/H	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Engraving; Grinding areas / Grooves; Traditional Structure; Midden; Water Source	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07231

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ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy ID
979	ROSEMARY IS.24: HUNGERFORD	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07232
1112	LEGENDRE 09.	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Shell	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07202
1113	LEGENDRE 10.	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Rock Shelter; Shell	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07203
6078	ROSEMARY ISLAND 10	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07019
6079	ENDERBY ISLAND 12	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Traditional Structure	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07020
6080	ENDERBY ISLAND 13	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07021
6081	ENDERBY ISLAND 14	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07022
6082	ENDERBY ISLAND 15	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07023
6185	ENDERBY ISLAND 10: N.	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Engraving; Midden; Quarry	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P06918
6186	ENDERBY ISLAND 11: NE.	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Ritual / Ceremonial; Engraving; Grinding areas / Grooves; Traditional Structure	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P06919
6227	MALUS ISLAND.	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Engraving; Grinding areas / Grooves; Traditional Structure	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P06908
6229	WEST LEWIS ISLAND: NW ARM 1	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Ritual / Ceremonial; Engraving; Grinding areas / Grooves; Traditional Structure	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P06910
6230	WEST LEWIS ISLAND: NW ARM 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Men only	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Ritual / Ceremonial; Engraving; Grinding areas / Grooves; Traditional Structure	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P06911
6232	WEST LEWIS ISLAND: N	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving; Traditional Structure	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P06913
6966	ENDERBY ISLAND 08	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P05955
7899	MALUS ISLAND	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P04947

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ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy ID
9737	ENDERBY ISLAND 06: BOILER B	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving; Quarry	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P02449
11328	GAP WELL	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00836
11698	ANGELA COVE	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00457
11699	GIDLEY BAY, GIDLEY ISLAND.	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Camp; Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00458
11714	GIDLEY ISLAND	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00474
11715	RIM ROCK GORGE.	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Camp; Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00475
11729	NGARLUMA POINT, GIDLEY IS.	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving; Traditional Structure	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00434
11730	MORS HILL, GIDLEY ISLAND.	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Burial; Artefacts / Scatter; Engraving; Shell	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00435
11771	ENDERBY ISLAND 05	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00368
11772	ROSEMARY ISLAND 09	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00369
11773	ROSEMARY ISLAND 08	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving; Grinding areas / Grooves; Traditional Structure	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00370
11774	ROSEMARY ISLAND 07	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00371
11775	ROSEMARY ISLAND 06	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00372
11776	ROSEMARY ISLAND 04.	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Camp; Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00373
11777	ROSEMARY ISLAND 03	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00374
11789	ROSEMARY ISLAND 01	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Engraving; Midden; Quarry	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00386
11818	ROSEMARY ISLAND 02	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00362

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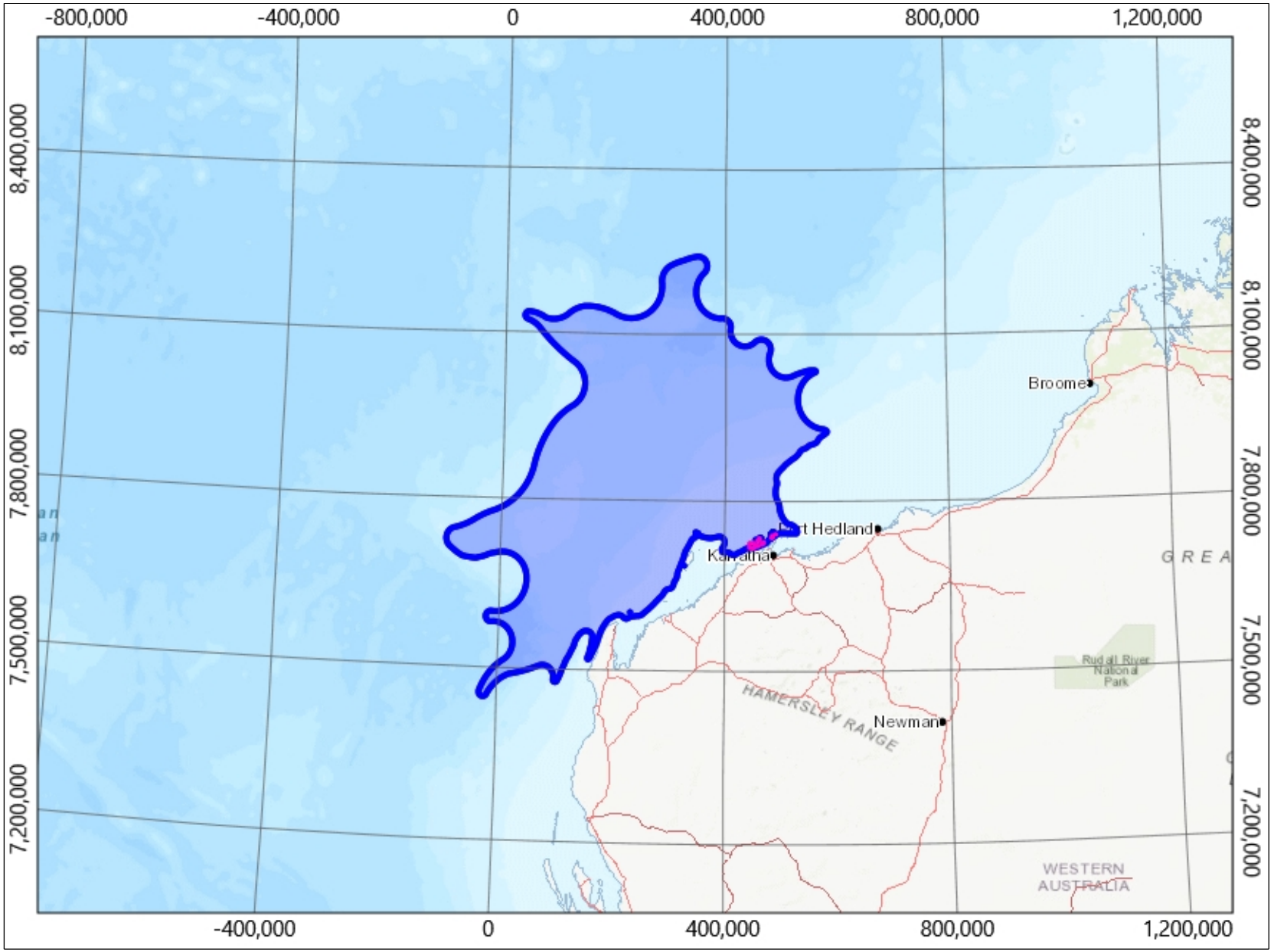
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11819	ROSEMARY ISLAND 05	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00363
11820	ENDERBY ISLAND 01	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Engraving	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00364
11821	ENDERBY ISLAND 02	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00365
11823	ENDERBY ISLAND 04	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Engraving; Midden	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P00367
38533	Cape Bruguieres Channel	No	Yes	No		Register	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	

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- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register
- Search Area
- Aboriginal Community
  - *Permanent*
  - *Seasonal*
  - *Town Based*
- Town
- Road
- River
- Local Government Authority

363.06 kilometres

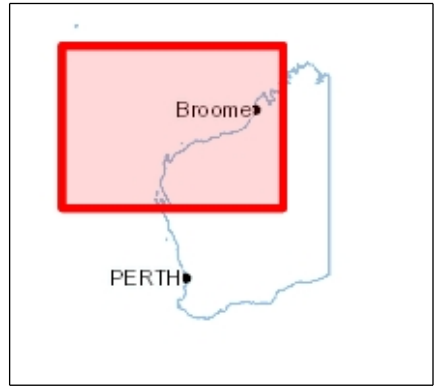
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NOPSEMA Recordable Environmental incident monthly Reporting Form

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Report of an Accident Dangerous Occurrence Well Integrity or Environmental Incident

https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nopsema.gov.au%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2FForm%2520-%2520Report%2520of%2520an%2520Accident%2520Dangerous%2520Occurrence%2520or%2520Environmental%2520Incident%2520%2528A159980%2529.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK

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APPENDIX F CONSULTATION

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Appendix F: Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

November 2025

Revision 5

Document No. A1805AH1401799869

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Table of Contents

1. Consultation approach 9
1.1 Tiered consultation approach 9
1.2 Building on the existing consultation approach 9
1.3 Traditional custodian consultation approach 10
1.4 NGO consultation approach 10
1.5 NGO response 10
2. Relevancy assessment 11
2.1 Assessment of relevant persons for the proposed activity 11
2.2 Table 1: Assessment of relevance 12
3. Consultation activities 42
3.1 Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP consultation activities 42
3.2 Discharging Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations 42
3.3 Proactive consultation 43
3.3.1 Community engagement 43
3.3.2 Community Liaison Group engagement 44
3.3.3 Newsletters 44
3.4 Traditional Custodian specific consultation 44
4. Table 2: Consultation report with relevant persons or organisations 46
4.1 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – marine 46
4.1.1 Australian Border Force (ABF) 46
4.1.2 Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) 47
4.1.3 Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) 50
4.1.4 Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) 52
4.1.5 Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution 54
4.1.6 Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety 56
4.1.7 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries 59
4.1.8 Department of Defence (DoD) 61
4.1.9 Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) 62
4.1.10 Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) 64
4.1.11 Department of Transport (DoT) 71
4.1.12 Pilbara Ports Authority (PPA) 73
4.1.13 Western Australian Museum (WAM) 75
4.2 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – environment 77
4.2.1 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity (marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel) 77
4.2.2 Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) 78
4.2.3 Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) 80
4.2.4 Director of National Parks (DNP) 82
4.2.5 Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC) 86
4.3 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – industry 87
4.3.1 Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) 87
4.3.2 Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR) 89
4.4 Commonwealth commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies 91
4.4.1 Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA) 91
4.4.2 North West Slope Trawl Fishery 92
4.4.3 Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery 94
4.5 State commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies 96

4.5.1 Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA) 96
4.5.2 Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC) 97
4.5.1 Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 2), Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery (Area 1 and 2), Pilbara Trawl Fishery, Pilbara Trap Fishery, Pilbara Line Fishery 102
4.6 Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies 104
4.6.1 Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users 104
4.6.2 Marine Tourism WA 105
4.6.3 Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users 107
4.6.4 Recfishwest 109
4.6.5 WA Game Fishing Association 112
4.7 Titleholders and operators 114
4.7.1 Carbon CQ, INPEX Alpha, Jadestone Energy, JX Nippon O&G Exploration (Australia), KATO Energy / KATO Corowa / KATO NWS / KATO Amulet, KUFFPEC, Kyushu Electric Wheatstone, Longreach Capital Investments / Beagle No. 1 Pty Ltd, OMV Australia / Sapura OMV Upstream, Melbana Exploration, Pelsart Resources, PE Wheatstone, Shell Australia, SK Earthon Australia, Skye Napoleon, Tanami Energy, Vermilion Energy (relevant titleholders and operators). 114
4.7.2 Chevron Australia/ Osaka Gas Gorgon/ MidOcean Gorgon/ JERA Gorgon (Chevron) 115
4.7.3 Exxon Mobil Australia Resources Company (Exxon Mobil) 118
4.7.4 InCapture 120
4.7.5 Finder Energy (Finder No 9/10/16/17) 122
4.7.6 Santos NA Energy Holdings / Santos Ltd / Santos WA Northwest / Santos Offshore / Santos WA Southwest / Santos (BOL) / Santos WA PVG (Santos) 124
4.8 Peak industry representative bodies 127
4.8.1 Australian Energy Producers (AEP) 127
4.9 Local government and elected parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations 128
4.9.1 Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Exmouth CCI) 128
4.9.2 Karratha and Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI) 130
4.9.3 Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Onslow CCI) 132
4.9.4 Exmouth Community Liaison Group (Exmouth CLG) 133
4.9.5 Karratha Community Liaison Group (Karratha CLG) 136
4.9.6 City of Karratha 139
4.9.7 Shire of Ashburton 141
4.9.8 Shire of Exmouth 147
4.10 Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals 148
4.10.1 Telstra 148
4.11 Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations 151
4.11.1 Cape Conservation Group (CCG) 151
4.11.2 Protect Ningaloo 152
4.12 Traditional custodians and nominated representative corporations 154
4.12.1 Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC) 154
4.12.2 Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC) 158
4.12.3 Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC) 165
4.12.4 Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC) 174
4.12.5 Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC) 178
4.12.6 Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation (RRKAC) 182
4.12.7 Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC) 185
4.12.8 Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation (Yindjibarndi) 191
4.12.9 Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC) 194
4.13 Native Title representative bodies 198
4.13.1 Kimberley Land Council (KLC) 198

4.13.2 Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC) 201
4.14 Self-identified First Nations groups 203
4.14.1 Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL) 203
4.15 Other First Nations groups 207
4.15.1 Save Our Songlines (SOS) 207
5. Table 3: Engagement Report with Persons or Organisations Assessed as Not Relevant 213
5.1 Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals 213
5.1.1 Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF) 213
5.1.2 Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS) 214
5.1.3 Conservation Council of Western Australia (CCWA) 214
5.1.4 Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GAP) 215
5.1.5 Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR) 216
5.1.6 Doctors for the Environment Australia (DEA) / Doctors for the Environment WA (DEAWA) 216
5.1.7 Market Forces 217
5.1.8 The Wilderness Society (TWS) 218
5.1.9 Vocus 218
5.2 Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations 220
5.2.1 Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) 220
5.2.2 Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) 220
5.2.3 Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI) 221
5.2.4 University of Western Australia (UWA) 222
5.3 Traditional custodians and nominated representative corporations 222
5.3.1 Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation (BAC) 222
5.3.2 Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation (BJNAC) 223
5.3.3 Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation (DAC) 225
5.3.4 Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation (GAC) 226
5.3.5 Karajarri Traditional Lands Association (KTLA) (Aboriginal Corporation) 228
5.3.6 Malgana Aboriginal Corporation (Malgana) 229
5.3.7 Mayala Inninalang Aboriginal Corporation (MIAC) 232
5.3.8 Nanda Aboriginal Corporation (Nanda) 234
5.3.9 Nimanburr Aboriginal Corporation (Nimanburr) 238
5.3.10 Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation (NKAC) 240
5.3.11 Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation (NWAC) 241
5.3.12 Nyul Nyul PBC Aboriginal Corporation (NNAC) 244
5.3.13 Wanjina-Wunggurr (Native Title) Aboriginal Corporation (WWAC) 245
5.3.14 Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation (Wanparta) 246
5.3.15 Yawuru Native Title Holders Aboriginal Corporation (Yawuru) 253
6. Record of consultation 255
6.1 Initial consultation 255
6.1.1 Consultation Information Sheet 255
6.1.2 Summary Information Sheet 263
6.1.3 Defence zones map – Operational Area 267
6.1.4 Vessel density map – Operational Area 268
6.1.5 State Shipwrecks 268
6.1.6 Commonwealth Shipwrecks 269
6.1.7 Submarine communication cables map – Operational Area 270
6.1.8 Adjacent titleholders and Operational Area map 271

6.1.9 Email to Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR), Australian Border Force (ABF), Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Energy Producers (AEP), Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)–Marine Pollution, Cape Conservation Group (CCG), Carbon CQ, City of Karratha, Conservation Council of WA (CCWA), Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS), Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR), Doctors for the Environment Australia (DEA), Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), Exmouth Community Liaison Group (Exmouth CLG), Finder Energy, Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GAP), InCapture, INPEX, JX Nippon, Jadestone Energy, KATO Energy (WA), KUFPEC, Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI), Karratha Community Liaison Group (Karratha CLG), Kyushu Electric Wheatstone, Marine Tourism WA, Longreach Capital Investments / Beagle No. 1 Pty Ltd, Market Forces, Melbana Exploration, Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC), OMV Australia / Sapura OMV Upstream, Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Onslow CCI), PE Wheatstone, Pelsart Resources, Pilbara Ports Authority (PPA), Protect Ningaloo, Shell Australia, Shire of Exmouth, SK Earthon Australia, Skye Napoleon, Tanami Energy, The Wilderness Society (TWS), Vermilion Energy – 31 March 2025 271

6.1.10 Email to Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety – 31 March 2025 273

6.1.11 Email to Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity, marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries – 31 March 2025 276

6.1.12 Email to Santos – 31 March 2025 279

6.1.13 Email to Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), University of Western Australia (UWA), Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI) – 31 March 2025 281

6.1.14 Email to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – 31 March 2025 283

6.1.15 Email to Western Australian Museum (WAM) – 31 March 2025 285

6.1.16 Email to Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) – 31 March 2025 287

6.1.17 Email to Chevron Australia (Osaka Gas Gorgon, MidOcean Gorgan and JERA Gorgon) – 31 March 2025 289

6.1.18 Email to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Marine Tourism WA, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users, Recfishwest, WA Game Fishing Association – 31 March 2025 291

6.1.19 Letter to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users – 31 March 2025 294

6.1.20 Email to Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), Telstra, Vocus – 31 March 2025 299

6.1.21 Email to Exxon Mobil Australia Resources Company – 31 March 2025 300

6.1.22 Email to Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA) – 31 March 2025 303

6.1.23 Email to Shire of Ashburton (Shire of Ashburton) – 31 March 2025 305

6.1.24 Email to Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) – 31 March 2025 307

6.1.25 Email to Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) – 31 March 2025 311

6.1.26 Email to Department of Transport (DoT) – 31 March 2025 313

6.1.27 Email to Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) – 31 March 2025 315

6.1.28 Email to Director of National Parks (DNP) – 31 March 2025 318

6.1.29 Email to Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), North West Slope Trawl Fishery, Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery – 31 March 2025 321

6.1.30 Email to Department of Defence (DoD) – 31 March 2025 323

6.1.31 Email to Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC) – 31 March 2025 324

6.1.32 Email sent to Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 326

6.1.33 Email sent to Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal – 31 March 2025 327

6.1.34 Email sent to Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 329

6.1.35 Email sent to Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 330

6.1.36 Email sent to Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 331
6.1.37 Email sent to Karajarri Traditional Lands Association (Aboriginal Corporation), Woodside Energy – 31 March 2025 333
6.1.38 Email sent to Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 334
6.1.39 Email sent to Kimberley Land Council – 31 March 2025 336
6.1.40 Email sent to Malanga Aboriginal Corporation (via YMAC) – 31 March 2025 337
6.1.41 Email sent to Mayala Aboriginal Corporation (via KLC) – 31 March 2025 339
6.1.42 Email sent to Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 340
6.1.43 Email sent to Nanda Aboriginal Corporation (via YMAC) – 31 March 2025 342
6.1.44 Email sent to Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 344
6.1.45 Email sent to Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 346
6.1.46 Email sent to Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Limited – 31 March 2025 347
6.1.47 Email provided to (printed copy) Nimanburr Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – 03 April 2025 348
6.1.48 Email sent to Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation (via KLC) – 31 March 2025 350
6.1.49 Email sent to Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 351
6.1.50 Email sent to Nyul Nyul Aboriginal Corporation (via KLC) – 31 March 2025 353
6.1.51 Email sent to Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 354
6.1.52 Email sent to Save our Songlines – 31 March 2025 356
6.1.53 Email sent to Wanjina-Wunggurr (Native Title) Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 357
6.1.54 Email sent to Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 358
6.1.55 Email sent to Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 360
6.1.56 Email sent to Yawuru Native Title Holders Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025 361
6.1.57 Email sent to Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation – 14 April 2025 362
6.1.58 Email sent to Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation represented by NYFL – 31 March 2025 363
6.1.59 Email sent to Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (via legal representative) – 31 March 2025 365
6.1.60 Email to State Fishery individual licence holders (Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 2), Pilbara Trawl Fishery, Pilbara Trap Fishery and Pilbara Line Fishery – 10 April 2025 366
6.1.61 Email to State Fishery individual licence holders (Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery (Area 1 and 2)) – 16 April 2025 368
6.2 Follow-up consultation 370
6.2.1 Email to Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR), Australian Border Force (ABF), Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Energy Producers (AEP), Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution, Cape Conservation Group (CCG), Carbon CQ, City of Karratha, Conservation Council of WA (CCWA), Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS), Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR), Doctors for the Environment Australia (DEA), Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Exmouth CCI), Exmouth Community Liaison Group (Exmouth CLG), Finder Energy, Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GAP), INPEX, JX Nippon, Jadestone Energy, KATO Energy (WA), KUFPEC, Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI), Karratha Community Liaison Group (Karratha CLG), Kyushu Electric Wheatstone, Market Forces, Longreach Capital Investments / Beagle No. 1 Pty Ltd, Melbana Exploration, Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC), OMV Australia / Sapura OMV Upstream, Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Onslow CCI), PE Wheatstone, Pelsart Resources, Protect Ningaloo, Shell Australia, Shire of Exmouth, SK Earthon Australia, Skye Napoleon, Tanami Energy, The Wilderness Society (TWS), Vermilion Energy – 24 April 2025 370
6.2.2 Email to Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity, marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries – 24 April 2025 371
6.2.3 Email to Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), University of Western Australia (UWA), Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI) – 24 April 2025 371

6.2.4 Email to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – 24 April 2025 372
6.2.5 Email to Western Australian Museum (WAM) – 24 April 2025 372
6.2.6 Email to Chevron Australia (Osaka Gas Gorgon, MidOcean Gorgan and JERA Gorgon) – 24 April 2025 373
6.2.7 Email to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Marine Tourism WA, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users, Recfishwest, WA Game Fishing Association – 24 April 2025 374
6.2.8 Letter to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users – 24 April 2025 375
6.2.9 Email to Exxon Mobil Australia Resources Company – 24 April 2025 376
6.2.10 Email to Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA) – 24 April 2025 376
6.2.11 Email to Shire of Ashburton (Shire of Ashburton) – 24 April 2025 377
6.2.12 Email to Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) – 24 April 2025 377
6.2.13 Email to Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) – 24 April 2025 378
6.2.14 Email to Department of Transport (DoT) – 24 April 2025 378
6.2.15 Email to Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) – 24 April 2025 379
6.2.16 Email to Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), North West Slope Trawl Fishery, Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery – 24 April 2025 380
6.2.17 Email to Department of Defence (DoD) – 24 April 2025 380
6.3 Newspaper advertisements 382
6.3.1 The Australian – 2 April 2025 382
6.3.2 The West Australian – 31 March 2025 383
6.3.3 Pilbara News – 2 April 2025 384
6.3.4 Midwest Times − 2 April 2025 385
6.3.5 Koori Mail – 9 April 2025 386
6.3.6 National Indigenous Times – 29 March 2025 387
6.4 Social media 388
6.4.1 Social media EP targeted campaign 388
6.5 Community Information Sessions 389
6.5.1 Pilbara Region 389
6.5.1.1 Dampier Beachside Markets − 6 April 2025 389
6.5.1.2 Dampier Beachside Markets − 4 May 2025 393
6.5.1.3 Red Earth Arts Festival (REAF) @ The Quarter – 15 and 16 May 2025 395
6.5.1.4 Dampier Beachside Markets − 15 June 2025 399
6.5.1.5 Ningaloo Sky Festival – 28 June 2025 402
6.5.1.6 FeNaClNG Festival – 2 to 3 August, 2025 405
6.5.1.7 Exmouth Community Markets – 5 October 2025 411
6.6 Community newsletters 413
6.6.1 Let's Talk – EP Newsletter 413
6.6.1.1 Let's Talk – March 2025 413
6.6.2 Karratha Community Update 418
6.6.2.1 Q1 – 2025 418
6.6.2.2 Q2 – July 2025 422
6.6.2.3 Q3 – October 2025 426

1. CONSULTATION APPROACH

Consultation under regulation 25 of the OPGGS(E) Regulations provides that a titleholder must consult each relevant person (regulation 25(1)), 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 (regulation 25(2)), and must allow a relevant person a reasonable period for consultation (regulation 25(3)).

A titleholder must also give a relevant person a reasonable opportunity to consult – this means that a titleholder will need to demonstrate that what it did constituted consultation appropriate and adapted to the nature of the interests of the relevant person (see Tipakalippa Full Court paragraph 104). The Environment Plan (EP) must contain a report that contains an assessment of the merits of any objection or claim about the adverse impact of each activity to which the EP relates and a statement of the titleholder's response, or proposed response, if any, to each objection or claim (regulation 24(b)).

The criteria for acceptance of an EP includes that the EP demonstrates that the measures (if any) that the titleholder has adopted, or proposes to adopt, because of the consultations are appropriate (regulation 34(g)).

For the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP, Woodside has taken a broad and proactive tiered consultation approach over a period of 7 months.

This approach was aimed at raising public awareness of the consultation opportunity and to enable self-identification. It included a social media campaign and advertising in national, state, regional and Indigenous newspapers.

The tiered consultation approach discharges regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations' requirements. The approach is proactive, extended, has enabled self-identification, and has raised broad awareness of Woodside's activities related to this EP.

1.1 Tiered consultation approach

Regulation 25	Woodside's consultation approach assessed and identified relevant persons, enabled two-way dialogue and engagement, and included email and phone call follow up. The approach taken comfortably satisfies the requirements of regulation 25: to give relevant persons sufficient information and allow a reasonable period of time for consultation (see Section 5 in the EP).
Proactive	To raise awareness of the consultation process, and to enable grass-roots consultation, Woodside undertook advertised regional consultation roadshows and facilitated consultation at regional community events.
Broad Understanding	Broad communication activities were undertaken to build awareness of consultation and enable self-identification, supported by targeted education materials.

1.2 Building on the existing consultation approach

For this EP, Woodside has built on its consultation methodology and undertaken additional consultation activities throughout the consultation period to ensure a reasonable period of time and sufficient information has been provided to relevant persons so that they can make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interests or activities.

The approach for this included:

- a consultation period of up to seven months
- undertaking proactive consultation activities to provide sufficient information to relevant persons
- raising awareness of the consultation process and opportunity to provide feedback
- driving participation in the consultation process.

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An overview of this approach is shown below:

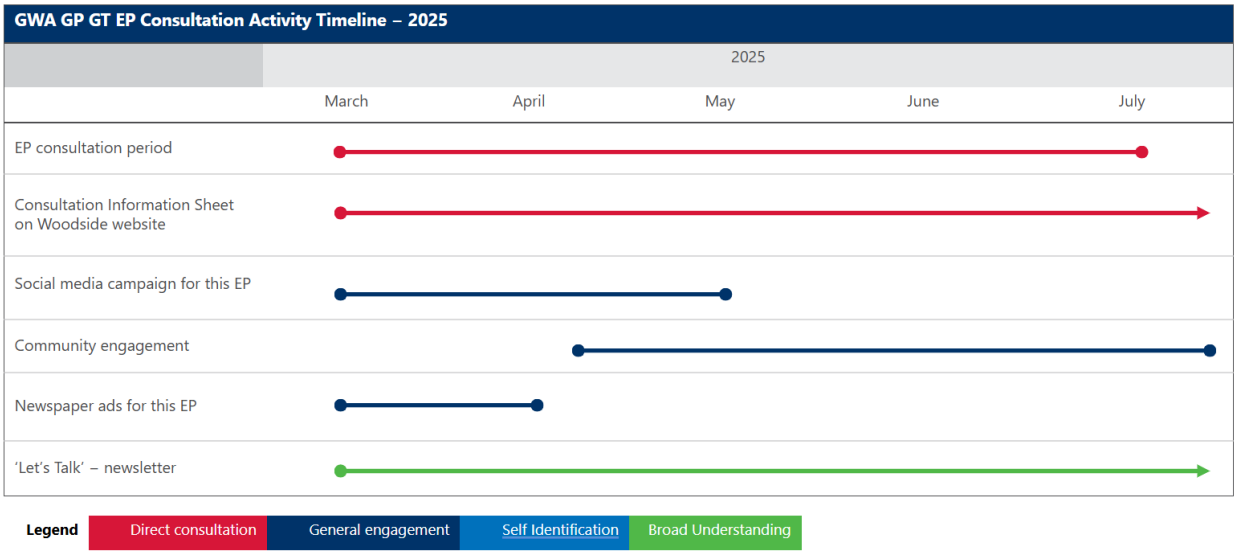


Figure 1-1: Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP consultation activity

1.3 Traditional custodian consultation approach

Woodside has meaningful long-term relationships with relevant Traditional Custodians specifically tailored to provide for effective engagement which is continuous and is not confined to individual EPs, instead covering all EPs and other issues that are relevant at the time of engagement. To this end, consultation on any particular EP, including the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP, happens before, during and after the designated consultation period in a more holistic manner allowing for an understanding of the bigger picture and accommodating cultural requirements. Ongoing consultation remains an important part of consulting with Traditional Custodians based on availability, cultural protocols and the preferred method of consultation for each relevant person.

1.4 NGO consultation approach

Woodside has an established history of consulting with environmental non-government organisations (NGOs) as part of its EP consultation. In its methodology (Section 5.3.4, Table 5-2), NGOs are considered "Other non-government groups or organisations" and "Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations". Relevant person identification for these categories is based on registered non-government groups or organisations with current targeted public website material specific to the proposed activity at the time of developing the EP and who have demonstrated functions, interests or activities relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.

So that NGOs were given sufficient information and a reasonable period of time to consult, Woodside:

- advertised the consultation period (social and traditional media)
- directly consulted NGOs
- participated in regional community events (which were advertised) in the Pilbara which could be attended by any NGOs including local groups (if NGOs attended these sessions, they did not identify themselves).

1.5 NGO response

During consultation for the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP, no responses from NGOs were received.

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2. RELEVANCY ASSESSMENT

2.1 Assessment of relevant persons for the proposed activity

The result of Woodside's assessment of relevant persons in accordance with regulation 25(1) of the Environment Regulations is outlined below at Table 1 and Table 2.

Persons or organisations that Woodside assessed as not relevant but nonetheless chose to contact at its discretion in accordance with Section 5.3.7 in the EP or self-identified and Woodside assessed as not relevant are summarised below at Table 1 and Table 3.

As per Woodside's methodology (Section 5 in the EP), assessment of relevant persons is informed by the EMBA, shown in Figure 2-1.

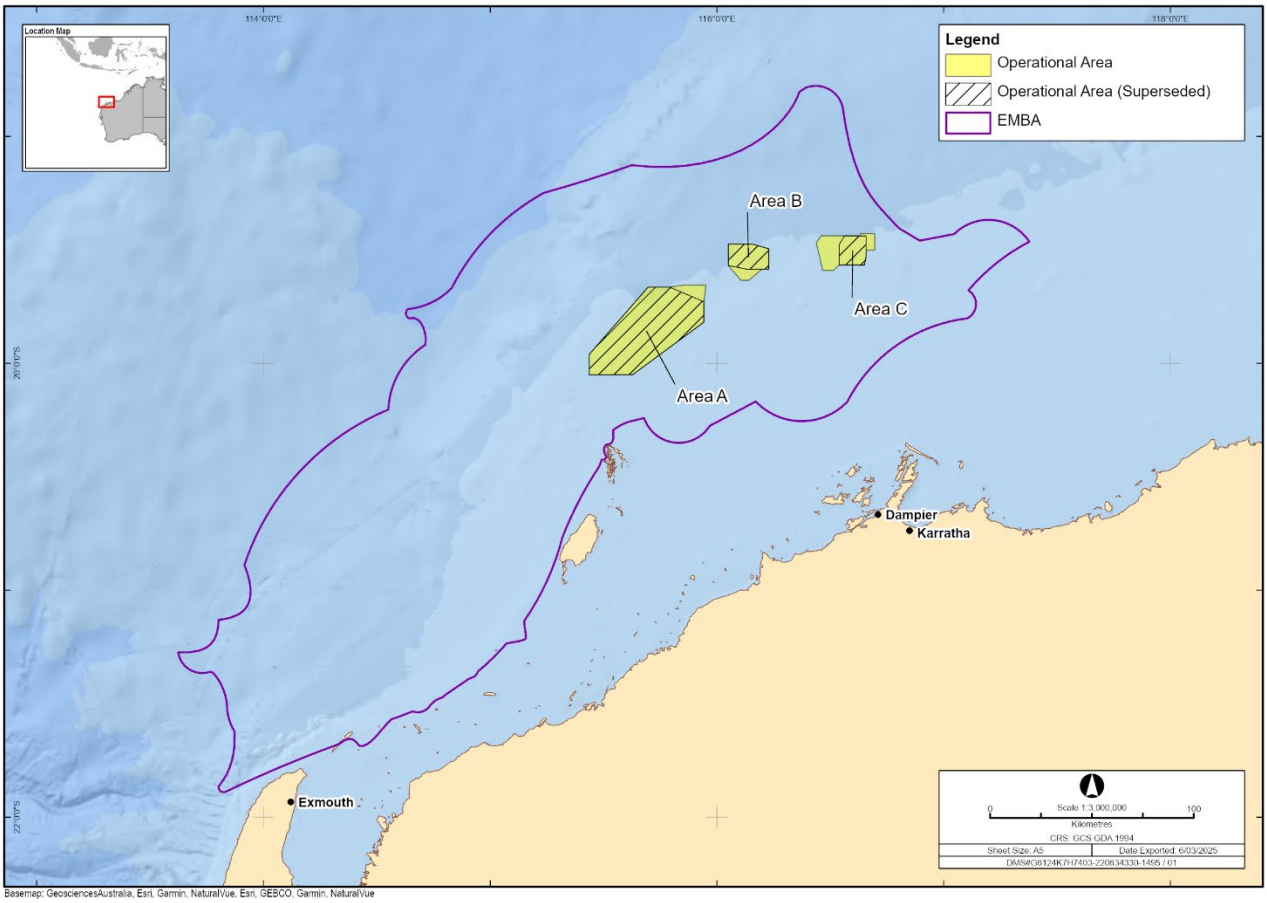


Figure 2-1: Operational Area and EMBA for the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP

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2.2 Table 1: Assessment of relevance

Person or Organisation	Summary of responsibilities and/or functions, interests or activities	Assessment of relevance	Relevant person
Commonwealth and WA State Government Departments or Agencies – Marine			
Australian Border Force (ABF)	Responsible for coordinating maritime security.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. ABF's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there are proposed vessel activities.	Yes
Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)	Regulator for communications and media.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. ACMA's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there may be telecommunications lines that intersect the Operational Area.	Yes
Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)	Responsible for managing Commonwealth fisheries.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. No Commonwealth fisheries are active in the Operational Area. The North West Slope Trawl Fishery and the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery are active in the EMBA. AFMA's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the North West Slope Trawl Fishery and the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery are active in the EMBA.	Yes
Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO)	Responsible for maritime safety and Notices to Mariners.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. AHO's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there are proposed vessel activities.	Yes
Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution	Legislated responsibility for oil pollution response in Commonwealth waters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. AMSA – Marine Pollution's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the proposed activity has a hydrocarbon spill risk which may require AMSA response in Commonwealth waters.	Yes
Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety	Statutory agency for vessel safety and navigation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. AMSA – Marine Safety's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there	Yes

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Person or Organisation	Summary of responsibilities and/or functions, interests or activities	Assessment of relevance	Relevant person
		are proposed vessel activities.	
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries	Responsible for implementing Commonwealth policies and programs to support agriculture, fishery, food and forestry industries.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. No Commonwealth fisheries are active in the Operational Area. The North West Slope Trawl Fishery and the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery are active in the EMBA. DAFF – Fisheries responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the North West Slope Trawl Fishery and the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery are active in the EMBA.	Yes
Department of Defence (DoD)	Responsible for defending Australia and its national interests.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. DoD's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as defence training areas lie within the EMBA.	Yes
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)	Responsible for state level land use planning and management, and oversight of Aboriginal cultural heritage and built heritage matters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. DPLH's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there is known Maritime Cultural Heritage overlapping the EMBA.	Yes
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)	Responsible for managing State fisheries.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. The Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 2), Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery, Pilbara Fish Trawl Managed Fishery, Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery, and Pilbara Line Fishery have been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery, West Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery, Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 2), Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery, Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery, Pilbara Fish Trawl Managed Fishery, Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery, Pilbara Line Fishery, Specimen Shell Managed Fishery, and West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery have been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years. DPIRD's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the government department responsible for State fisheries.	Yes

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Person or Organisation	Summary of responsibilities and/or functions, interests or activities	Assessment of relevance	Relevant person
Department of Transport (DoT)	Legislated responsibility for oil pollution response in State waters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. The proposed activity has a hydrocarbon spill risk, which may require DoT response in State waters.	Yes
Pilbara Ports Authority (PPA)	PPA encompasses the Ports of Ashburton, Dampier, Port Hedland and Varanus Island. PPA oversees the operation of the greenfield ports of Anketell, Balla Balla, Cape Preston East, Cape Preston West and Urala. PPA oversees the Shipping and Pilotage Act 1967 (SPA) ports of Barrow Island, Cape Preston, Onslow and Port Walcott.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. The proposed activity has the potential to impact PPA's responsibilities as the EMBA overlaps the PPA's area of responsibility in respect to Ashburton Port.	Yes
Western Australian Museum (WAM)	Manages 200 shipwreck sites of the 1,500 known to be located off the Western Australian coast.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Historical cultural heritage groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There are known shipwrecks overlapping the EMBA for which the Western Australian Museum may be responsible.	Yes
Commonwealth and WA State Government Departments or Agencies – Environment			
Clean Energy Regulator (CER)	The CER administers schemes legislated by the Australian Government for measuring, managing, reducing or offsetting Australia's carbon emissions, determined by climate change law.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. CER's responsibilities are not relevant to non-operational EPs.	No
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity (marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel)	DAFF administers, implements and enforces the Biosecurity Act 2015. DAFF requests to be consulted where an activity has the potential to transfer marine pests. DAFF also has inspection and reporting requirements to ensure that all	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. DAFF – Biosecurity's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activities in the EMBA in the prevention of introduced marine species.	Yes

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Person or Organisation	Summary of responsibilities and/or functions, interests or activities	Assessment of relevance	Relevant person
	conveyances (vessels, installations and aircraft) arriving in Australian territory comply with international health regulations and that any biosecurity risk is managed. DAFF requests to be consulted where an activity involves the movement of aircraft or vessels between Australia and offshore petroleum activities either inside or outside Australian territory.		
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	Responsible for managing WA's parks, forests and reserves to achieve wildlife conservation and provide sustainable recreation and tourism opportunities.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. The DBCA's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the EMBA overlaps WA parks, forests or reserves. Activities have the potential to impact marine tourism in the EMBA.	Yes
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	Responsible for implementing Commonwealth policies and programs to support climate change, sustainable energy use, water resources, the environment and our heritage. Administers the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 in collaboration with the States, Northern Territory and Norfolk Island, which is responsible for the protection of shipwrecks, sunken aircraft and other types of underwater heritage and their associated artefacts in Commonwealth waters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. DCCEEW's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activities in the EMBA as there are potential environmental impacts from the proposed activity. There is known Maritime Cultural Heritage overlapping the EMBA.	Yes
Director of National Parks (DNP)	Responsible for the management of Commonwealth parks and conservation zones.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. DNP's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as DNP requires an awareness of activities that occur within Australian Marine Parks (AMPs), and an understanding of potential impacts and risks to the values of parks (NOPSEMA guidance note: N-04750-GN1785 A620236, June 2020). Titleholders are required to consult DNP	Yes

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Person or Organisation	Summary of responsibilities and/or functions, interests or activities	Assessment of relevance	Relevant person
		on offshore petroleum activities if they occur in, or may impact on, the values of marine parks, including where potential spill response activities may occur in the event of a spill (i.e. scientific monitoring).	
Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC)	Supports the DBCA to manage the Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. The NCWHAC's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the EMBA overlaps the Ningaloo Marine Park.	Yes
Commonwealth and State Government Departments or Agencies – Industry			
Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS)	Department of relevant State Minister.	Required to be consulted under regulation 25(1)(c) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes
Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR)	Department of relevant Commonwealth Minister.	Required to be consulted under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes
Commonwealth commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies			
Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA)	Represents the interests of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and Western Skipjack Fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As the peak representative body for the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, the ASBTIA has also been assessed as not relevant.	No
Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA)	Represents the interests of commercial fishers with licences in Commonwealth waters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. No Commonwealth Fisheries are active in the Operational Area. The North West Slope Trawl Fishery and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery are active in the EMBA. CFA's functions may be relevant to the activity as the North West Slope Trawl Fishery and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery are active in the EMBA.	Yes

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North West Slope and Trawl Fishery	Commonwealth commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years.	Yes
Pearl Producers Association (PPA)	Peak representative organisation of The Australian South Sea Pearling Industry, with members in Western Australia and the Northern Territory.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As the peak representative body for the Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery, the PPA has been assessed as not relevant.	No
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	Commonwealth commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside does not consider that the proposed activity will present a risk to licence holders, given since 1992, the majority of Australian catch has concentrated in south-eastern Australia. (Patterson et al., 2022). In addition, given fishing methods by licence holders for species fished in this fishery (Australia has a 35% share of total global allowable catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna, which is value-added through tuna ranching near Port Lincoln (South Australia), or fishing effort in New South Wales (Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association).	No
Tuna Australia	Represents the interests of the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As the peak representative body for the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery, Tuna Australia has also been assessed as not relevant.	No

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Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery	Commonwealth commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years.	Yes
Western Skipjack Fishery	Commonwealth commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside does not consider that the activity will present a risk to licence holders, given the fishery spans the Australian Fishing Zone west of Victoria and the Torres Strait. The Fishery is not currently active and no fishing has occurred since 2009 (Patterson et al., 2022). In addition, interactions are not expected given the species' pelagic distribution fishing methods for species fished by licence holders.	No
Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery	Commonwealth commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years.	No
State commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies			
Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA)	State peak body for WA's aquaculture industry.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. ACWA's members are active within the EMBA. As the peak body for WA's aquaculture industry, ACWA's functions may be relevant to the activity as ACWA members are active in the EMBA.	Yes
Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC)	Represents the interests of commercial fishers with licences in State waters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Mackerel Managed Fishery, (Area 2), Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery, Pilbara Fish Trawl Managed Fishery, Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery, and Pilbara Line Fishery have been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years.	Yes

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		The Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery, West Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery, Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 2), Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery, Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery, Pilbara Fish Trawl Managed Fishery, Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery, Pilbara Line Fishery, Specimen Shell Managed Fishery and West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery have been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years. WAFIC's functions may be relevant to the activity as the peak representative body for State fisheries. Under an agreement, WAFIC issued consultation materials to relevant commercial fisheries licence holders. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting, via WAFIC, fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	
Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area but overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 2)	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery overlaps the Operational Area and the EMBA and has been active in the Operational Area and EMBA within the past 5 years.	Yes

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		Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area via WAFIC.	
Marine Aquarium Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery overlaps the Operational Area and the EMBA and has been active in the Operational Area and EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area via WAFIC.	Yes
Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area but overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery (Area 1 and 2)	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery overlaps the Operational Area and the EMBA and has been active in the Operational Area and EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area via WAFIC.	Yes
Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	No

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		The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area but overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	
Demersal Scalefish Fishery: Pilbara Trawl Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery overlaps the Operational Area and the EMBA and has been active in the Operational Area and EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area via WAFIC.	Yes
Demersal Scalefish Fishery: Pilbara Trap Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery overlaps the Operational Area and the EMBA and has been active in the Operational Area and EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area via WAFIC.	Yes
Demersal Scalefish Fishery: Pilbara Line Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery overlaps the Operational Area and the EMBA and has been active in the Operational Area and EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area via WAFIC.	Yes
South West Coast Salmon Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	No

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		Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area and the EMBA, the fishery has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside does not consider that the activity will present a risk to licence holders, given fishers are active south of Perth and from the beach (previous WAFIC advice). Further, no fishing occurs north of the Perth Metropolitan Area and therefore, no effort occurs within the Operational Area or EMBA.	
Specimen Shell Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery overlaps the Operational Area but has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
WA North Coast Shark Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery overlaps the Operational Area but has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The fishery overlaps the EMBA but has not been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. This fishery overlaps the Operational Area but has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. This fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA.	No

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		As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	
Western Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery (Beche-de-mer Fishery)	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area but overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies			
Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users	Gascoyne-based dive, tourism and charter operators.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Andro Maritime Services Australia, Aquatic Adventure Exmouth, Birds Eye View, Blue Horizon Charters, Blue Lightning Charters, Cape Immersion Tours, Coastal Adventure Tours, Coral Bay Ecotours, Cruise Ningaloo, Dampier Island Tourism, Dive Ningaloo, Evolution Fishing Charters, Exmouth Adventure Co, Exmouth Dive Centre, Indian Chief Charters, Innkeeper Sport Fishing, Innkeeper Sport Fishing Charter, Kings Ningaloo Reef Tours, Live Ningaloo, Mahi Mahi Fishing Charters, Montebello Island Safaris, Ningaloo Aviation, Ningaloo Blue, Ningaloo Coral Bay Boats, Ningaloo Discovery, Ningaloo Ecology Cruises, Ningaloo Fly Fishing, Ningaloo Marine Interaction, Ningaloo Reef Dive, Ningaloo Reef To Range Tours, Ningaloo Safari Tours, Ningaloo Sportfishing Charters, Ningaloo Whaleshark N Dive, Ningaloo Whaleshark Swim, Ocean Eco Adventures, Peak Sportfishing Charters, Pelican Charters, Sail Ningaloo, Sea Force Charters, Set The Hook, Three Islands, Top Gun Charters, Ultimate Watersports, Venture Ningaloo, View Ningaloo, Warrior Princess Charters, Yardi Creek Boat Tours, Aoa International Pty Ltd, Aspa Pastrikos, Austanley Pty Ltd, Blue Juice Tours Pty Ltd, Bondall Pty Ltd, C Emery Fishing Pty Ltd, Chapel Nominees Pty Ltd, D & N Nominees Pty Ltd, Eco-Abrolhos Pty Ltd, Fawesome Expeditions Pty Ltd, Fire Tiger Pty Ltd, G. C. Bass Nominees Pty Ltd, Jostan Holdings Pty Ltd, Km Charters Pty Ltd, Kw Marine Pty Ltd, L & S Family Holdings Pty Ltd, Lulamanzi Investments Pty Ltd, Lyons Family Super Pty Ltd, Makalee Pty Ltd, Maritime Engineering Services Pty Ltd,	Yes

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		Melkit Pty Ltd, Millennial Charters Pty Ltd, Monkey Mia Yacht Charters Pty Ltd, Monster Sportfishing Adventures Pty Ltd, North Star Cruises Australia Pty Ltd, On Strike Charters (WA) Pty Ltd, Reel Force Charters Pty Ltd, Regalchoice Holdings Pty Ltd, Seafresh Holdings Pty Ltd, Sharkbay Charters Pty Ltd, Surefire Marine Services Pty Ltd, The Great Escape Charter Company Pty Ltd, W.A Maritime Investments Pty Ltd. Activities have the potential to impact Gascoyne-based dive, tourism and charter operator's functions, interests or activities due to the location of activities and there has been recorded charter effort in the EMBA in the past 5 years.	
Marine Tourism WA	Represents the interests of marine tourism in WA.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Activities have the potential to impact recreational fishers' functions, interests or activities due to the location offshore and there has been recorded charter effort in the EMBA in the past 5 years.	Yes
Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users	Pilbara/Kimberley-based dive, tourism and charter operators.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Marine Rescue Dampier, Port Walcott Volunteer Marine Rescue , West Pilbara Volunteer Sea Search and Rescue Group, Archipelago Adventures, Hampton Harbour Boat & Sailing Club, Port Walcott Yacht Club , Reef Seeker Charters, King Bay Game Fishing Club, Nickol Bay Sport Fishing Club, Bardina Pty Ltd, Down the Line Charters Pty Ltd, Mackerel Islands Pty Ltd, Ocean Charters Pty Ltd, Serenity Isles Trading Company Pty Ltd, Wyndham Fishing Tours Pty Ltd, Charter Travel Company Pty Ltd, Kw Marine Pty Ltd, Norbrick Pty Ltd, Sail Ningaloo Pty Ltd, Tiffom Pty Ltd, Aoa International Pty Ltd, Australian Port And Marine Services Pty Ltd, Bloor Street Investments Pty Ltd, Blue Juice Tours Pty Ltd, Bondall Pty Ltd, Brefjen Nominees Pty Ltd, Broome Chiropractic Pty Ltd, Broome Tours Pty Ltd, C Emery Fishing Pty Ltd, Chapel Nominees Pty Ltd, Charter Express Pty Ltd, CM Ventures Pty Ltd, Coastway Investments Pty Ltd, Coral Princess Cruises (Nq) Pty Ltd, Discovery Holiday Parks Pty Limited, Diversity Charter Company Wa Pty Ltd, Eco-Abrolhos Pty Ltd, Fawesome Expeditions Pty Ltd, G. C. Bass nominees Pty Ltd, Hartley Motorcycles Pty Ltd, Hotel And Resort Investments Pty Ltd, Humbug Fishing Pty Ltd, Kcc Group Pty Ltd, Kimberley Getaway Cruises Pty Ltd, Kimberley Marine Pty Ltd, Kimberley Quest Adventures Pty Ltd, King Sound Resort Hotel Pty Ltd, Kw Marine Pty Ltd, L & S Family Holdings Pty Ltd, Lake Argyle Cruises Pty Ltd, Lombadina Aboriginal Corporation, Lugger Enterprises Pty Ltd, Lulamanzi Investments Pty Ltd, Mackerel Islands Pty Ltd, Mal Miles Adventures Pty Ltd, Marine Agents Australia	Yes

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		Pty Ltd, Maritime Engineering Services Pty Ltd, Melkit Pty Ltd, Millennial Charters Pty Ltd, Monster Sportfishing Adventures Pty Ltd, North Star Cruises Australia Pty Ltd, Ocean Charters Pty Ltd, RSTG Pty Limited, Sea 2 Pty Ltd, Sealife Charters Pty Ltd, Split Tide Pty Ltd, Super Yachts Perth Pty Ltd, The Great Escape Charter Company Pty Ltd, W.A Maritime Investments Pty Ltd, Willie Creek Pearl Farm Pty Ltd. Activities have the potential to impact Pilbara/Kimberley-based dive, tourism and charter operator's functions, interests or activities due to the location of activities and there has been recorded charter effort in the EMBA in the past 5 years.	
Recfishwest	Represents the interests of recreational fishers in WA.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Activities have the potential to impact recreational fishers' functions, interests or activities due to the location offshore and there has been recorded charter effort in the EMBA in the past 5 years.	Yes
WA Game Fishing Association	Represents the interests of game fishers in WA.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Activities have the potential to impact game fishers' functions, interests or activities due to the location offshore and there has been recorded charter effort in the EMBA in the past 5 years.	Yes
Titleholders and Operators			
Carbon CQ	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Chevron Australia	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Exxon Mobil Australia Resources Company	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA and Operational Area. Woodside sent Exxon Mobil additional consultation information by way of a map of adjacent titleholders as the Operational Area for the activity extended into Mobil WA-17-L permit area adjacent to Woodside permit WA-1- L.	Yes

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Finder Energy (Finder No 9/10/16/17) (and subsidiary Searcher Energy).	Titleholder or Operator .	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
InCapture	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
INPEX Alpha	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Jadestone Energy	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
JERA Gorgon (part of Chevron)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
JX Nippon O&G Exploration (Australia)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
KATO Energy / KATO Corowa / KATO NWS / KATO Amulet	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
KUFPEC	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Kyushu Electric Wheatstone	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Longreach Capital Investments / Beagle No. 1 Pty Ltd	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

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		Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	
Melbana Exploration	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
MidOcean (part of Chevron)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
OMV Australia / Sapura OMV Upstream	Titleholder or Operator..	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Osaka Gas Gorgon (part of Chevron)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Pelsart Resources	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
PE Wheatstone	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Santos NA Energy Holdings / Santos Ltd / Santos WA Northwest / Santos Offshore / Santos WA Southwest / Santos (BOL) / Santos WA PVG	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlaps the EMBA. Woodside sent Santos additional consultation information by way of a map of adjacent titleholders as the Operational Area for the activity extended into Santos WA-546-P permit area adjacent to Woodside permit WA-2-L however Santos subsequently advised it had recently relinquished exploration permit WA-546-P.	Yes
Shell Australia	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
SK Earthon Australia	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

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		Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	
Skye Napoleon	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Tanami Energy	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Vermilion Energy	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d). of the Environment Regulations Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Peak Industry Representative bodies			
Australian Energy Producers (AEP)	Represents the interests of oil and gas explorers and producers in Australia.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Peak Industry Representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. AEP's responsibilities are identified as having an intersect with Woodside's planned activities in the EMBA.	Yes
Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations			
Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI)	Independent not-for-profit organisation responsible for promoting the interests of its members in the business community in the town of Exmouth and surrounding areas.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry's interests have the potential to be impacted by the proposed activities.	Yes
Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI)	Independent not-for-profit organisation responsible for promoting the interests of its members in the business community in the City of Karratha and surrounding areas.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Karratha and Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry's interests have the potential to be impacted by the proposed activities.	Yes
Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI)	Independent not-for-profit organisation responsible for promoting the interests of its members in the business community in the town of Onslow and surrounding areas.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry's interests have the potential to be impacted by the proposed activities.	Yes

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Exmouth Community Liaison Group (CLG)	The Exmouth CLG represents the interests of a range of local government, industry and community organisations in relation to oil and gas matters in the Exmouth region.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government, elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Base Marine, Bhagwan Marine, Cape Conservation Group Inc, Cape Range Riders, DBCA, Department of Defence, Department of Transport, Exmouth Bus Charter, Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Exmouth District High School, Exmouth Escape Resort, Exmouth Freight and Logistics, Exmouth Game Fishing Club, Exmouth Tackle and Camping Supplies, Exmouth Visitors Centre, Exmouth Volunteer Marine Rescue, Fat Marine, Gascoyne Development Commission, Gun Marine Services, Ningaloo Centre, Ningaloo Lodge, Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Council, PHI Aviation, Offshore Unlimited, Shire of Exmouth, Santos, Terrafirma Offshore, WA Country Health Service. The Exmouth CLG's area of responsibility under its terms of reference overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Karratha Community Liaison Group (CLG)	The Karratha CLG is the recognised community group that represents the interests of a range of local government, industry and community organisations in relation to oil and gas matters in the Pilbara region.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government, elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Karratha CLG's area of responsibility under its terms of reference does not overlap the EMBA. WA Police, Karratha Health Care, Development WA, Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL)*, Department of Education, Pilbara Ports Authority, Regional Development Australia, Pilbara Development Commission, Dampier Community Association, City of Karratha, Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Horizon Power, Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC)*. *NFYL and MAC were consulted directly as described below. Under regulation 25(1)(e), Woodside, at its discretion, chose to assess the Karratha CLG as a relevant person.	Yes
City of Karratha	Local government governed by the Local Government Act 1995 representing the suburbs and localities of Baynton, Baynton West, Bulgarra, Cossack, Dampier, Gap Ridge, Karratha, Karratha Industrial Estate, Jingarri, Madigan, Millars Well, Nickol, Pegs Creek, Point	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government, elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The City of Karratha's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes

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	Samson, Roebourne, Whim Creek and Wickham.		
Shire of Ashburton	Local government governed by the Local Government Act 1995 representing the suburbs and localities of Onslow, Pannawonica, Paraburdoo and Tom Price.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government, elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Shire of Ashburton's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Shire of Exmouth	Local government governed by the Local Government Act 1995 representing the suburbs and localities of Exmouth, Learmonth and North West Cape.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government, elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Shire of Exmouth's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals			
Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine ACF's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that ACF does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4 of the EP). Woodside chose to contact ACF at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine AMCS' relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that AMCS does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4 of the EP). Woodside chose to contact AMCS at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

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Conservation Council of Western Australia (CCWA)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine CCWA's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that CCWA does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4 of the EP). Woodside chose to contact CCWA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GAP)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine GAP's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that GAP does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4 of the EP). Woodside chose to contact GAP at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine ACCR's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that ACCR does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4 of the EP). Woodside chose to contact ACCR at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Doctors for the Environment Australia (DEA) /	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine DEA's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that DEA does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions,	No

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Doctors for the Environment WA (DEAWA)		interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4 of the EP). Woodside chose to contact DEA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	
Market Forces	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine Market Forces' relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Market Forces does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4 of the EP). Woodside chose to contact Market Forces at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
The Wilderness Society (TWS)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine TWS' relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that TWS does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4 of the EP). Woodside chose to contact TWS at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Telstra	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine Telstra's relevance for the proposed activity. There are known Telstra communication cables that intersect within the Operational Area.	Yes
Vocus	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine Vocus' relevance for the proposed activity.	No

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		There are no known communication cables that intersect within the Operational Area however Woodside chose to contact Vocus at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	
Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations			
Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There may be research being undertaken by AIMS that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact AIMS at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There is no known research being undertaken by CSIRO that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact CSIRO at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI)	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There is no known research being undertaken by WAMSI that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact WAMSI at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
University of Western Australia (UWA)	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There is no known research being undertaken by UWA that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact UWA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Cape Conservation	Local conservation group focused on	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local	Yes

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Group (CCG)	protecting the terrestrial and marine environment of the North West Cape.	conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. CCG's conservation activities have the potential to intersect with the EMBA as the EMBA overlaps the North West Cape.	
Protect Ningaloo	Local conservation group focused on protecting the Exmouth Gulf and Ningaloo Reef and Cape Range.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Protect Ningaloo's conservation activities have the potential to intersect with the EMBA as the EMBA overlaps the North West Cape and Ningaloo Reef.	Yes
Traditional Custodians and nominated representative corporations			
Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation (BAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. BAC has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps nor is adjacent to the EMBA; and/or is not a party to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) and/or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact BAC at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation (BJNAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. BJNAC has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact BJNAC at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Thalanyji Native Title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which BTAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate. BTAC is also party to the Ashburton Salt Project ILUA and the Macedon ILUA, which are both coastally adjacent to the EMBA.	Yes

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Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation (DAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. DAC has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact DAC at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation (GAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. GAC has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact GAC at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Karajarri Traditional Lands Association (KTLA)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. KTLA has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact KTLA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Kariyarra Native Title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which the KAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate. KAC is also party to the Kariyarra and State ILUA, which is coastally adjacent to the EMBA.	Yes
Malgana Aboriginal Corporation (Malgana)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	No

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		Malgana has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact Malgana at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	
Mayala Inninalang Aboriginal Corporation (MIAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. MIAC has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact MIAC at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Under regulation 25(1)(e) of the Environment Regulations, Woodside, at its discretion, chose to assess MAC as a relevant person. MAC is the Nominated Representative Corporation under the Burrup and Maitland Industrial Estates Agreement (BMIEA). The EMBA does not overlap the Murujuga National Park. MAC was established to represent the members of competing Native Title claims over Murujuga, collectively known as the Ngarda Ngarli and comprising Mardudhunera, Ngarluma, Yaburara, Yindjibarndi and Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo people. The determination of the competing Native Title claims resulted in no Native Title being found over the lands subject to the BMIEA or below the low water mark. MAC also owns and co-manages the Murujuga National Park, and is responsible for the Dampier Archipelago National Heritage Place and progressing the World Heritage nomination of the Murujuga Cultural Landscape.	Yes
Nanda Aboriginal Corporation (Nanda)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Nanda has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact Nanda at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

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Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Gnulli, Gnulli #2 and Gnulli #3 - Yinggarda, Baiyungu and Thalanyji People Native Title claim, which the Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda people are party to, overlaps the EMBA. NTGAC and YAC are the Registered Native Title Body Corporates holding Native Title on behalf of the Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda people. NTGAC is party, with the WA State Government, to the Ningaloo Conservation Estate ILUA, which is coastally adjacent to the EMBA. NTGAC is responsible for the joint management of the inner Ningaloo Marine Park (State Waters), the Cape Range National Park and new conservation areas extending along the Ningaloo Coast, which runs in parallel to the outer Ningaloo Marine Park in Commonwealth waters. NTGAC is also party to the Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation Conservation Estate ILUA, which is coastally adjacent to the EMBA. NTGAC's nominated representative is the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC) and the NTGAC executive officer and contact officer pursuant to the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* is employed by YMAC. Woodside has therefore consulted NTGAC (via YMAC).	Yes
Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Ngarluma People Native Title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which NAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate. The Ngarluma/Yindjibarndi People Native Title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which NAC and the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation are the Registered Native Title Body Corporates. NAC is also party to the Anketell Port, Infrastructure Corridor and Industrial Estates Agreement and RTIO Ngarluma ILUA (Body Corporate Agreement), which are coastally adjacent to the EMBA.	Yes
Nimanburr Aboriginal Corporation (Nimanburr)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	No

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		Nimanburr has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact Nimanburr at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	
Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation (NKAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. NKAC has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact NKAC at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation (NWAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. NWAC has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact NWAC at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Nyul Nyul Aboriginal Corporation (Nyul Nyul)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Nyul Nyul has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact Nyul Nyul at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation (RRKAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The RRKAC is party to the KM & YM ILUA and RTIO Kuruma Mathudunera People ILUA, which are coastally adjacent to the EMBA.	Yes

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Wanjina-Wunggurr (Native Title) Aboriginal Corporation (WWAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. WWAC has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact WWAC at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation (Wanparta)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Wanparta has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact Wanparta at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Yaburara & Mardudhunera People Native Title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which WAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate. WAC is party to the Cape Preston Project Deed (YM Mardie ILUA), Cape Preston West Export Facility and KM and YM ILUA, which are coastally adjacent to the EMBA.	Yes
Yawuru Aboriginal Corporation (Yawuru)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Yawuru has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity because its Native Title claim neither overlaps and/ or is adjacent to the EMBA; and/ or is not a party to an ILUA and/ or marine park that overlaps or is adjacent to the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact Yawuru at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

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Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Ngarluma/Yindjibarndi People Native Title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which NAC and the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation are the Registered Native Title Body Corporates.	Yes
Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d). The Gnulli, Gnulli #2 and Gnulli #3 - Yinggarda, Baiyungu and Thalanyji People Native Title claim, which the Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda people are party to, overlaps the EMBA. NTGAC and YAC are the Registered Native Title Body Corporates holding Native Title on behalf of the Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda people. YAC nominated representative is Gumala Aboriginal Corporation.	Yes
Native Title Representative Bodies			
Kimberley Land Council (KLC)	Native Title Representative Body.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Native Title Representative Bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. KLC is the Native Title Representative Body for the Kimberley region of Western Australia. As such, they are not a Prescribed or Registered Native Title Body Corporate but exist to assist Native Title claimants and holders. KLC's functions may be relevant to the proposed activity in relation to its facilitation and coordination function as a Native Title Representative Body under applicable federal legislation.	Yes
Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC)	Native Title Representative Body.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Native Title Representative Bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. YMAC is the Native Title Representative Body for the Yamatji and Pilbara regions of Western Australia. As such, they are not a Prescribed or Registered Native Title Body Corporate but exist to assist Native Title claimants and holders. The NTGAC nominated representative is YMAC. Woodside has therefore consulted the NTGAC (via YMAC). YMAC's functions may be relevant to the proposed activity in relation to its facilitation and coordination function as a Native Title Representative Body under applicable federal legislation.	Yes

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Self-identified First Nations groups			
Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi People, the NWS JVs and Woodside entered into an agreement on 22 December 1998 (Agreement). NYFL was subsequently incorporated under the terms of the Agreement to act as trustee for the trust established to benefit the Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi People and the Roebourne Aboriginal Community. Subsequent to that, the Ngarluma people settled their Native Title claim and established their nominated representative corporation, NAC; and the Yindjibarndi people settled their Native Title claim and established their nominated representative corporation, the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation. NAC Corporation and the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation are the appropriate representative bodies for consultation in relation to cultural interests. NYFL's functions may be relevant to the proposed activity in relation to its functions under the Agreement.	Yes
Other First Nations Groups			
Save Our Songlines (SOS) and/or [Individual 2]	Representatives of Non-Government Organisation Save Our Songlines and/or [Individual 2].	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and nominated representative corporations' and 'Other non-government groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine SOS and/or [Individual 2] relevance for the proposed activity. SOS and/or [Individual 2]'s stated interest is to stop or pause Scarborough gas and to stop new industry on the Burrup; and oppose planned expansion of the Burrup Hub industry by Woodside, Perdaman and Yara. In addition, their stated interests also include the protection of Murujuga rock art. As SOS and/ or [Individual 2] have raised concerns relating to the processing of greenhouse gases on Murujuga, Woodside considers that SOS and/or [Individual 2] are relevant for this activity.	Yes

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3. CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

3.1 Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP consultation activities

Woodside has been conducting extensive consultation with relevant persons and other parties for this EP since March 2025 when consultation commenced with interested and affected stakeholders as part of a planned, integrated and consistent approach to stakeholder engagement for Woodside's proposed opportunities.

A broad consultation process has been undertaken with relevant persons for the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP. Consultation aims to be inclusive, transparent, voluntary, respectful and two-way. Consultation was undertaken by email, letter, phone call and/or meetings and through advertising.

3.2 Discharging Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations

Woodside advertised the planned activities proposed for this EP in national, state and relevant local newspapers as per the table below (also see Record of Consultation 6.3). Regional newspapers do not require subscription and are available directly to households. All communities within or adjacent to the EMBA had access to this information via this information.

No direct comments or feedback were received from the advertisements.

Newspaper	Coverage	Readership	Publication dates
1. The Australian	National	Weekly – 453,000	2 April 2025
2. The West Australian	Regional (WA)	Daily – 364,000	31 March 2025
3. Pilbara News	Local (WA)	Weekly – 17,611	2 April 2025
4. Midwest Times	Local (WA)	Weekly – 50,534	2 April 2025
5. Koori Mail	Indigenous	Monthly – 80,000	9 April 2025
6. National Indigenous Times	Indigenous	Monthly – 1,484,340	29 March 2025

A Consultation Information Sheet was provided to relevant persons and persons Woodside chose to contact (see Sections 5.3.4 and 5.3.7 of the EP), which included details such as an activity overview, maps, a summary of key risks and/or impacts and management measures (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1).

Since the commencement of the initial consultation period (March 2025), the stakeholder Consultation Information Sheet has been available on Woodside's website. Consultation Information Sheets include a toll-free 1800 phone number and Woodside's feedback email address consultation@feedback.woodside.com

The Woodside Consultation Activities webpage (accessible on the Consultation Information Sheet via a QR code, banners at community events and via social media content and advertisements) includes Consultation Information Sheets for the EPs on which Woodside is currently consulting, including this EP. The website page also features a subscribe field for EP-focussed communications from Woodside.

Additional targeted information was provided to select relevant persons based on their roles and responsibilities such as a vessel density map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.4), GIS shape files, shipwreck information (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.5 and 6.1.6), a submarine communication cable map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and a defence zone map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.3).

Where appropriate, Woodside conducted phone calls and meetings with relevant persons.

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Where appropriate, targeted follow-up emails were sent to relevant persons who had not provided a response prior to the close of the target feedback period.

Woodside considered relevant person responses and assessed the merits and relevance of objections and claims about the potential adverse impact of the proposed activity set out in the EP, in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2 of the EP).

Consultation activities undertaken with relevant persons are summarised at Appendix F, Table 2.

Engagement undertaken with persons or organisations Woodside assessed as not relevant but chose to contact (see Section 5.3.7 of the EP) or self-identified and Woodside assessed as not relevant are summarised at Appendix F, Table 3.

From March 2025, Woodside commenced a geotargeted sponsored social media campaign (Record of Consultation, reference 6.4.1) covering various local government authorities within, or coastally adjacent to, the EMBA for the proposed activities.

The campaign consisted of 3 bursts on the dates in the results table below and brought the proposed activity to the attention of persons who may be interested and advised persons or organisations on how they can find out about Woodside's proposed activities by visiting Woodside's website.

Platforms	Audience	Campaign Dates	Results
Meta (Facebook and Instagram)	Exmouth, Onslow, Roebourne, Karratha, Coral Bay 40-km pin radius 18-65+ age range	24-hr blast dates • 31/03/2025 • 1/04/2025 • 03/05/2025	Reach: 54,021 Impressions: 103,635 All clicks: 486 All CTR (Click Through Rate) %: 0.47% Link clicks: 300 Link CTR%: 0.29%

Below is a summary of comments and reactions to the social media campaign. Please note comments and reactions are limited on Instagram.

Platform	Number of reactions	Number of comments	Comments relevant to EP
Meta - Facebook	35 👍 1 ❤️ 1 😆 1 🥳 0 shares	2 comments	0 comments
Meta - Instagram	11 👍	-	-

3.3 Proactive consultation

3.3.1 Community engagement

The Community Information Sessions or community events that Woodside has conducted or attended are outlined below (and captured in more detail in Record of Consultation, reference 6.5). To support attendance, Woodside published advertisements ahead of these sessions and events in relevant local newspapers and on social media.

Date	Location	Event (if applicable)
6 April 2025	Dampier	Dampier Beachside Markets
4 May 2025	Dampier	Dampier Beachside Markets

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Date	Location	Event (if applicable)
15, 16 May 2025	Karratha	REAF Red Earth Arts Festival
15 June 2025	Dampier	Dampier Beachside Markets
28 June 2025	Exmouth	Ningaloo Sky Festival
2 to 3 August 2025	Karratha	FeNaCING Festival
5 October 2025	Exmouth	Exmouth Community Markets

3.3.2 Community Liaison Group engagement

The Exmouth and Karratha Community Liaison Groups (CLGs) represent the interests of a range of local government, industry and community organisations in relation to oil and gas matters in the Exmouth and Karratha region. Woodside regularly meets with these two CLGs to discuss a range of issues including consultation of specific EPs. For this EP, see 4.9.4 for consultation with Exmouth CLG and 4.9.5 for Karratha CLG.

3.3.3 Newsletters

Woodside's EP-focussed newsletter *Let's Talk* is designed to reach existing and potential stakeholders and encourage self-identification about Woodside's EP-related activities. The newsletter provides quarterly updates about EP consultation activities, case studies on effective consultation with relevant persons and other EP-related information such as forthcoming events where Woodside personnel will be consulting with the local community. *Let's Talk* is distributed in a variety of locations as well as across digital platforms including Woodside's website and social media channels. People can also subscribe to receive it on Woodside's website. (Record of Consultation, reference 6.6.1).

Woodside also publishes the *Karratha Community Update* newsletter quarterly which includes a QR code and encourages people to go to the Consultation Activities page on Woodside's website to subscribe and find information on EPs. (Record of Consultation, reference 6.6.2).

3.4 Traditional Custodian specific consultation

In addition to the approaches above including community information sessions, additional activities were undertaken with relevant Traditional Custodians, which were specifically designed to provide for effective engagement with Traditional Custodians and so that information was provided in a form that was readily accessible and appropriate (see Section 5.5.4 of the EP). Consultation undertaken specifically with Traditional Custodians for this EP includes direct engagement with nominated representative bodies via the contact listed on the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) website, requesting advice on how they would like to be engaged and asking whether other members and/or individuals should be consulted. This has resulted in:

- meetings with directors, Elders and any nominated representatives, on Country or in Perth
- requests and offers of resourcing to enable and support consultation
- exchange of written feedback and correspondence
- Summary Information Sheets, developed and reviewed by Woodside's First Nations team in collaboration with technical experts to ensure content is appropriate to the intended recipients, was provided to relevant Traditional Custodian groups (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.2) and phone calls to provide context to the consultation made.

Ongoing efforts were made to engage and develop relationships with these bodies via a variety of means such as email, phone calls, alternative contacts, texts, social media and, in some cases, physical visits.

Consultation meetings with attendees decided by Traditional Custodian groups and supported by senior Woodside representatives, subject matter experts and First Nations advisers with skills and

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experience in community engagement. Meetings are developed through a two-way consultation process to ensure effective information sharing via:

- mutually agreed agenda avoiding time pressure
- encouraging Traditional Custodian attendees to control the pace of the meeting and pause at any time to ask questions, seek clarification or provide feedback
- visual aids such as posters, presentations, simplified technical videos and real-world pictures and footage
- emphasis on potential planned and unplanned risks and impacts of the activity
- ample opportunity for questions and feedback
- discussion about ongoing relationship development and opportunities
- distribution of hard-copy Consultation Information Sheets (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and Summary Consultation Information Sheets (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.2)
- meeting all costs such as sitting fees, travel, legal support and executive support and other support required
- advertising in Indigenous publications such as the Koori Mail and The National Indigenous Times (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.5 and 6.3.6)

Newspaper	Coverage	Publication dates
Koori Mail	Indigenous	9 April 2025
National Indigenous Times	Indigenous	29 March 2025

- Woodside also ran a geotargeted sponsored social media campaign (Record of Consultation, reference 6.4) to various communities that are coastally adjacent to the EMBA for the proposed activities. The wide-reaching campaign brought the proposed activity to the attention of persons who may be interested and advised persons or organisations how they can find out about Woodside's proposed activities by visiting Woodside's website, which details the intent of consultation with relevant persons under the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Cth). The campaign reached around 54,000 people and was viewed close to a million times to date across various regions as shown in Record of Consultation, reference 6.4.1. These social media posts were developed with input from Indigenous representatives. Social media is a highly effective means to engage Indigenous audiences as outlined in Indigenous Digital Life (Professor Carlson, 2021). Advertisements used language and information appropriate to Indigenous audiences and feedback from community engagements indicates a high level of penetration for this process.

Woodside has employed a diverse range of techniques to allow relevant persons to become aware of the proposed activity and how it may affect their functions, activities or interests, and to understand their ability to provide feedback. The combination of PBC engagement meetings, traditional print media, social media and face-to face community interaction was designed with input from Indigenous representatives and adapted to the audience, so that it provides a wide-ranging opportunity to consult.

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4. TABLE 2: CONSULTATION REPORT WITH RELEVANT PERSONS OR ORGANISATIONS

The black numbering **(N)** in the 'Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP' in Table 2 denotes an item raised by a stakeholder. The green numbering **(N)** in this section denotes Woodside's response to that issue.

4.1 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – marine

4.1.1 Australian Border Force (ABF)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the ABF advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with ABF for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given ABF sufficient information to allow ABF to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to ABF on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.

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- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed ABF a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to ABF advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed ABF 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed ABF a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with ABF is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of ABF:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding ABF of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as ABF did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on ABF's functions, interests or activities.

4.1.2 Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed ACMA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, a submarine communication cables map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 2 April 2025, ACMA responded (SI Report A, reference 1.1) and stated:
  - **(1)** It regulated the submarine cable regime as set out in Schedule 3A to the Telecommunications Act 1997.

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- **(2)** The Operational Area identified was not in the vicinity of any existing protection zones declared by ACMA but noted Telstra and Vocus submarine cables were in the area and might overlap the proposed survey area.
- **(3)** Recommended consulting Telstra and Vocus to minimise potential risks of damage to submarine cables.
- **(4)** Recommended contacting Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) for location details of submarine cables that may be impacted by the proposed activities. **(4)** Not required.
- **(5)** It did not require further consultation on this EP.

- On 14 April 2025, Woodside responded (SI Report A, reference 1.2) and:
  - **(1)** Noted ACMA's responsibilities regarding Schedule 3A to the Telecommunications Act 1997.
  - **(2)** Noted the absence of existing protection zones around the potential Operational Areas for this EP.
  - **(3)** Confirmed it had consulted Telstra and Vocus.
  - **(5)** Noted no further consultation on this EP was required.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) ACMA is responsible for administering submarine cable protection regime as per the Telecommunications Act 1997.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledges ACMA's role is to regulate the submarine cable regime as per the Telecommunications Act.	**(1)** Woodside noted ACMA's responsibilities regarding Schedule 3A to the Telecommunications Act 1997.	**(1)** Not required.
(2) The Operational Area was not in the vicinity of any ACMA protection zones but Telstra and Vocus submarine cables in the area might overlap the survey area.	**(2)** Woodside accepts that the Operational Area identified is not in the vicinity of any existing protection zones, is also aware Telstra and Vocus submarine cables might overlap the proposed survey area, and has been in contact with both for this EP.	**(2)** Woodside noted the absence of existing protection zones around the potential Operational Areas for this EP.	**(2)** Communications infrastructure located in the vicinity of the Operational Area is set out in Section 4.10.6 of the EP.
(3) Recommended consulting Telstra and Vocus to minimise potential risks of damage to submarine cables.	**(3)** Woodside is aware of cable infrastructure in the area owned by Telstra and Vocus and has contacted both parties in regard to this EP.	**(3)** Woodside confirmed it had consulted Telstra and Vocus for this EP.	**(3)** Consultation with Telstra is set out in Table 2 and with Vocus in Table 3 of Appendix F of the EP.
(4) Recommended consulting AHO for location details of submarine cables.	**(4)** Woodside is aware AHO can be contacted for location details for cables.	**(4)** Woodside noted the availability of information from AHO.	**(4)** Not required.
(5)	**(5)**	**(5)**	**(5)**

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ACMA does not require further consultation on this EP.	Woodside acknowledges ACMA does not require further consultation on this EP.	Woodside noted no further consultation with ACMA was required on this EP.	Not required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with ACMA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given ACMA sufficient information to allow ACMA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to ACMA on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure 'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 2 April 2025, ACMA shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable ACMA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to ACMA in response to ACMA's feedback (Woodside's email of 14 April 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed ACMA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to ACMA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed ACMA 30 days for consultation.

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- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed ACMA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by ACMA's response on 2 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed ACMA a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to ACMA as evidenced by its response on 2 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- ACMA provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from ACMA.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with ACMA because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.1.3 Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed AFMA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.29), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 7 April 2025, AFMA thanked Woodside for the consultation information (SI Report A, reference 2.1) and:
  - **(1)** Advised it had no further comments at the time.
  - **(2)** Confirmed the Commonwealth Fisheries identified as relevant for this EP were correct.
- On 8 April 2025, Woodside responded to AFMA (SI Report A, reference 2.2) and:
  - **(1)** Thanked AFMA for its feedback.
  - **(2)** Thanked AFMA for confirming the relevancy of the listed Commonwealth Fisheries.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) AFMA advised it had no feedback.	**(1)** Woodside accepts AFMA has no feedback for this EP.	**(1)** Woodside thanked AFMA for advising it had no comments on this EP.	**(1)** Not required.

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(2) AFMA confirmed the Commonwealth Fisheries identified as relevant for this EP were correct.	**(2)** AFMA agreed and confirmed the Commonwealth Fisheries - North West Slope Trawl Fishery and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery are relevant for this EP.	**(2)** Woodside thanked AFMA for confirming the relevancy of North West Slope Trawl Fishery and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery for this EP.	**(2)** Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. The North West Slope Trawl Fishery and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery are listed as relevant Commonwealth Fisheries for this EP as per Appendix F, Table 1.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside will notify AFMA (as per Table 7-2 of this EP) at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities as referenced as PS 1.4 of this EP. No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with AFMA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given AFMA sufficient information to allow AFMA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to AFMA on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 7 April 2025, AFMA shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable AFMA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to AFMA in response to AFMA's feedback (email of 8 April 2025).

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Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AFMA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AFMA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed AFMA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed AFMA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by AFMA's response on 7 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed AFMA a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to AFMA as evidenced by its response on 8 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- AFMA provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from AFMA.
  - Aside from including AFMA in the notifications table, made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with AFMA because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.1.4 Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the AHO advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.16), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, GIS shape files, a vessel density map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.4) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 2 April 2025, AHO thanked Woodside for the invitation to comment and advised (SI Report A, reference 3.1):
  - **(1)** AHO had no concerns with any of the activities proposed.
  - **(2)** Going forward, AHO only required further updates once activity was due to begin and directed Woodside to a Fact Sheet for reference in this regard.
- On 8 April 2025, Woodside responded and (SI Report A, reference 3.2):

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– **(1)** Acknowledged AHO had no feedback.
– **(2)** Noted that in future AHO only required further updates once activity was due to begin and AHO's Fact Sheet.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) AHO had no concerns with the activities proposed.	**(1)** Woodside accepts AHO has no concerns with the activities proposed.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledged AHO's feedback.	**(1)** Not required.
(2) AHO only required updates once activity was due to begin.	**(2)** Woodside understands that AHO only requires further updates once activity is due to begin and notes AHO's Fact Sheet in this regard.	**(2)** Woodside noted that AHO only requires further updates once activity is due to begin and noted AHO's Fact Sheet.	**(2)** Woodside will notify the AHO (see Table 7-2 of this EP) no less than four weeks prior to commencement of activities as referenced as PS 1.2 of this EP.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with AHO for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given AHO sufficient information to allow AHO to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to AHO on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  – The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  – A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  – A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  – A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.

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  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 2 April 2025, AHO shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable AHO to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to AHO in response to AHO's feedback (Woodside's email of 8 April 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AHO a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AHO advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed AHO 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed AHO a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by AHO's response on 2 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed AHO a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to AHO as evidenced by its response on 2 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- AHO provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from AHO.
  - Aside from including AHO in the notifications table, made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with AHO because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.1.5 Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed AMSA – Marine Pollution advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.

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- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside has addressed oil spill preparedness and response strategy in Appendix I. No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with AMSA – Marine Pollution for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given AMSA – Marine Pollution sufficient information to allow AMSA – Marine Pollution to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to AMSA – Marine Pollution on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
- The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
- A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AMSA – Marine Pollution a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AMSA – Marine Pollution advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed AMSA – Marine Pollution 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed AMSA – Marine Pollution a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with AMSA – Marine Pollution is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of AMSA – Marine Pollution:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding AMSA – Marine Pollution of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as AMSA – Marine Pollution did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on AMSA – Marine Pollution's functions, interests or activities.

4.1.6 Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the AMSA − Marine Safety advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, GIS shape files, a vessel density map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.4) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 2 April 2025, AMSA − Marine Safety responded and (SI Report A, reference 4.1):
  - **(1)** Noted that heavy traffic would be encountered throughout the EMBA areas of interest for both the surveys with vessels travelling along the charted shipping fairways. Support, fishing, passenger and local vessels would also be encountered and attached a PDF showing AIS data for the Areas of Interest.
  - **(2)** Requested that the MODU, survey vessel and associated support craft notify AMSA's Response Centre (ARC) for promulgation of radio-navigation warnings 24-48 hours before operations commence. AMSA's ARC would require vessel details, satellite communications details, area of operation, requested clearance from other vessels and would need to be advised when operations start and end.
  - **(3)** Advised the AHO must be contacted no less than four working weeks before operations commenced for the promulgation of related notices to mariners.
  - **(4)** Advised that for shipping data, Woodside could visit AMSA's spatial data gateway to download digital data sets and maps and a form for requesting customised information and data. AMSA also asked Woodside to note that the Nautical Advice inbox was no longer used or monitored.
- On 11 April 2025, Woodside thanked AMSA − Marine Safety for its email and (SI Report A, reference 4.2):
  - (1) Noted AMSA's comments in regard to heavy vessel traffic and thanked AMSA for providing the PDF showing the AIS data.
  - (2) Advised that Woodside would notify AMSA's Response Centre (ARC) 24-48 hours before operations commence and would provide vessel details, satellite communications details, area of operation, requested clearance from other vessels and advise when operations start and end.

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– **(3)** Advised that Woodside would notify AHO no less than four working weeks before operations commenced for the promulgation of related notices to mariners.
– **(4)** Noted AMSA's advice regarding shipping data and that the Nautical.Advice@amsa.gov.au inbox was no longer used or monitored.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Heavy traffic would be encountered throughout the EMBA and attached AIS data.	**(1)** Woodside notes AMSA's comments in regard to heavy vessel traffic and accepts the PDF of AIS data.	**(1)** Woodside noted AMSA's comments regarding heavy vessel traffic and thanked AMSA for providing the PDF showing the AIS data.	**(1)** As per section 6.5.1 of the EP, the EP impact assessment acknowledges the presence of commercial shipping vessels in the OA and EMBA.
(2) The MODU, survey vessel and support craft to notify AMSA's Response Centre (ARC) for promulgation of radio-navigation warnings 24-48 hours before operations commence. ARC requires vessel details, area of operation, requested clearance from other vessels and will need to be advised when operations start and end.	**(2)** Woodside accepts that the MODU, survey vessel and associated support craft must notify AMSA's ARC for promulgation of radio-navigation warnings 24-48 hours before operations commence and that it will require vessel details, satellite communications details, area of operation, requested clearance from other vessels and will need to be advised when operations start and end.	**(2)** Woodside advised it would notify AMSA's ARC for promulgation of radio-navigation warnings 24-48 hours before operations commence and would provide vessel details, satellite communications details, area of operation, requested clearance from other vessels and advice when operations start and end.	**(2)** Woodside will notify AMSA–Marine Safety (see Table 7-2 of this EP) at least 24-48 hours before operations commence as referenced as PS 1.3 in the EP.
(3) The AHO is to be contacted no less than four working weeks before operations commence for the promulgation of related notices to mariners.	**(3)** Woodside accepts that it is required to contact the AHO no less than four working weeks before operations commenced for the promulgation of related notices to mariners.	**(3)** Woodside confirmed it would notify AHO no less than four working weeks before operations commence for the promulgation of related notices to mariners.	**(3)** Woodside will notify the AHO (see Table 7-2 of this EP) no less than four working weeks prior to commencement of activities as referenced as PS 1.2 of this EP.
(4) Woodside to visit AMSA's spatial data gateway and portal for shipping data and the Nautical Advice inbox is longer in use.	**(4)** Woodside accepts AMSA's advice regarding shipping data and that the Nautical Advice inbox was no longer used or monitored.	**(4)** Woodside acknowledged AMSA's advice regarding shipping data and that the Nautical Advice inbox was no longer used or monitored.	**(4)** Not required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be	No additional controls or measures are required.

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		received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with AMSA − Marine Safety for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given AMSA − Marine Safety sufficient information to allow AMSA − Marine Safety to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to AMSA − Marine Safety on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 2 April 2025, AMSA − Marine Safety shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable AMSA − Marine Safety to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to AMSA − Marine Safety in response to AMSA−Marine Safety's feedback (email of 11 April 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AMSA − Marine Safety a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AMSA − Marine Safety advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed AMSA − Marine Safety 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed AMSA − Marine Safety a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by AMSA−Marine Safety's response on 2 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed AMSA − Marine Safety a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

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- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to AMSA − Marine Safety as evidenced by its response on 2 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- AMSA − Marine Safety provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from AMSA−Marine Safety.
  - Aside from including AMSA − Marine Safety in the notifications table, made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with AMSA − Marine Safety because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.1.7 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed DAFF – Fisheries advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.11), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. The North West Slope Trawl Fishery and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery are listed as relevant Commonwealth Fisheries for this EP as per Appendix F, Table 1. Woodside will notify DAFF − Fisheries (see Table 7-2 of this EP) 10 days prior to commencement, and following completion of activities as referenced as PS 1.4 of this EP.

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			No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DAFF – Fisheries for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DAFF – Fisheries sufficient information to allow DAFF – Fisheries to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to DAFF – Fisheries on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DAFF – Fisheries a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DAFF – Fisheries advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DAFF – Fisheries 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DAFF – Fisheries a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DAFF – Fisheries is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DAFF–Fisheries:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding DAFF – Fisheries of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

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Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DAFF – Fisheries did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DAFF – Fisheries' functions, interests or activities.

4.1.8 Department of Defence (DoD)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed DoD advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.30), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, defence area map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.3) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.17).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside will notify DoD (see Table 7-2 of this EP) no less than five weeks prior to commencement of activities, as referenced as PS 1.5 of this EP. No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DoD for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DoD sufficient information to allow DoD to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to DoD on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.

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- A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DoD a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DoD advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DoD 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DoD a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DoD is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DoD:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding DoD of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DoD did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DoD's functions, interests or activities.

4.1.9 Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the DPLH advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.25), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, details of WA shipwrecks (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.5) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.

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- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.13).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DPLH for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DPLH sufficient information to allow DPLH to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to DPLH on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DPLH a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DPLH advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DPLH 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DPLH a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DPLH is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DPLH:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2024, reminding DPLH of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DPLH did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DPLH's functions, interests or activities.

4.1.10 Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed DPIRD advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.24), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.12). Woodside noted in this email that during the course of developing this EP, it had further assessed the potential for interaction with State fisheries and had identified 2 additional fisheries relevant to the Operational Area, namely Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery and Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery and had provided consultation information to these fisheries via WAFIC.
- On 9 May 2025, DPIRD responded using Woodside's online consultation form (SI Report A, reference 5.1) and:
  - **(1)** Stated that DPIRD's functions, interests and activities related to the proposed activity because it would involve interactions with fish and fishers.
  - **(2)** Described consequences of the proposed activity as:
    - Disturbance to seabed, increase in sedimentation and turbidity, resuspension of contaminates in the water column, reduced water quality, burial and disturbance of benthic habitat, underwater noise and impact from seabed sampling.
    - Possible hydrocarbon and contaminant spills that could cause detrimental effects on fish and fish resources.
    - Increased vessel movements and heightened risk of spread of pests and diseases.
    - Exclusion zone around the operational area could disrupt fishing operations in the area.
  - Stated the actions or controls DPIRD considered appropriate included:

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        - **(3)** Consultation − DPIRD recommended that Woodside consulted:
            - Peak fishing sector bodies and Traditional Owners and included specific start and end dates, and the spatial extent of the proposed activities (including any exclusion zones) to minimise disruption to fishing activities.
            - The charter fishing sector and provided contact details for Marine Tourism WA.
            - DBCA with regards to matters that fell under their jurisdictions.
        - **(4)** Spill Contingency – DPIRD requested:
            - Prompt reporting of an incident to DoT's Maritime Environmental Emergencies phone line at (08) 9480 9924, and by email to environment@dpird.wa.gov.au within 24 hours of Woodside reporting an incident to the appropriate authority.
            - When developing the Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP), that Woodside collected baseline marine data to compare against any post-spill monitoring to determine the nature and extent of any potential impacts. Data should be made available to DPIRD upon request and DPIRD directed Woodside to guidance information.
            - Strategies developed in the EP and/or OSCPs to mitigate risks and noted fish species which may be spawning within the area of the proposed activities.
        - **(5)** Biosecurity – DPIRD advised:
            - Management plans should consider reducing risk of pest and aquatic diseases and bifouling kept to a minimum.
            - Suspected or confirmed presence of any marine pest or disease to be reported within 24 hours to aquatic.biosecurity@dpird.wa.gov.au or by phone to FishWatch on 1800 815 507, and information forwarded directly to all vessel operators associated with the project.
        - **(6)** Threatened and migratory species that may be impacted included the Grey nurse shark, Scalloped hammerhead, Dwarf sawfish, Freshwater sawfish, Green sawfish and Whale sharks. These should be considered in the EP.
        - **(7)** DPIRD recommended the EP considered marine protected areas within or adjacent to Montebello Islands Marine Park, Barrow Islands Marine Park and Marine Management Area, Muiron Islands Marine Management Area, Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area and Marine Park and the North-West Network of Australian Marine Parks.
    - **(8)** Requested that the EP acknowledged all potential impacts to fisheries, fish resources and the aquatic environment, with strategies to mitigate or minimise impacts.
    - **(9)** Advised if any significant and relevant changes affecting fisheries occurred prior to completion of Woodside's operations, DPIRD reserved the right to request further consultation and resolution, as appropriate.
- On 28 May 2025, Woodside responded to DPIRD (SI Report A, reference 5.2) and:
    - **(1)** Noted DPIRD's role and responsibilities in relation to sustainable management of fish and fish resources in Western Australia and confirmed DPIRD was a relevant person for this EP.
    - **(2)** Acknowledged DPIRD's comments regarding potential impacts and risks of the proposed activity as outlined in the Consultation Information Sheet and advised that as per the Environment Regulations, the EP demonstrated that potential impacts were reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels.
    - **(3)** Regarding consultation, Woodside advised that for this EP it had:
        - Provided consultation information to WAFIC, ACWA, and Recfishwest. Information included the planned timing and duration of activities and the spatial extent of the proposed activities (including any exclusion zones).
        - Consulted individual fishing licence holders based on WAFIC's guidance and advice.
        - Consulted with relevant Traditional Owners, Marine Tourism and DBCA in the preparation of this EP.
    - Woodside acknowledged DPIRD's information and resources in relation to fishing activities and individual commercial fishers and advised it would notify DPIRD regarding start and end of survey activities, as outlined in the EP.

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- **(4)** Regarding Spill Contingency – Woodside advised:
  - As per its Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP), Woodside would notify DoT and DPIRD and additional relevant persons such as commercial fishers or tourism operators that may be affected during a spill event.
  - It mitigated risk of spill events through controls which reduced likelihood of a spill event to an unlikely level including deploying monitoring techniques of commercially important fish species spawning and aggregation areas.
  - The Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Framework guided Woodside's spill response and Woodside's Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan bridged this framework and was currently under assessment with NOPSEMA as part of another EP submission.
- **(5)** Regarding Biosecurity, Woodside advised:
  - It was not the operator of the vessels described in the EP but worked closely with contractors to ensure compliance with DPIRD requirements.
  - DPIRD would be notified within 24 hours of suspected or confirmed presence of marine pest or disease and this would be captured in the EP and communicated to vessel operators.
  - All vessels were required to comply with biosecurity regulations to prevent introducing invasive marine species (IMS) in accordance with Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan.
- **(6)** Woodside advised it had considered threatened and migratory species including the Grey nurse shark, Scalloped hammerhead, Dwarf sawfish, Freshwater sawfish, Green sawfish and Whale sharks within the EP and that in line with the Environment Regulations, the EP demonstrates that potential impacts from the proposed activity have been reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels.
- **(7)** Woodside confirmed in developing the EP, it had considered marine protected areas within or adjacent to Montebello Islands Marine Park including Barrow Islands Marine Park and Marine Management Area, Muiron Islands Marine Management Area, Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area and Marine Park and the North-West Network of Australian Marine Parks.
- **(8)** Woodside confirmed that potential impacts to fisheries, fish resources and the aquatic environment were considered in the EP, with strategies to mitigate or minimise impacts to acceptable levels and ALARP.
- **(9)** Woodside advised that, should any significant and relevant changes affecting fisheries occur prior to the completion of activities, DPIRD reserved the right to request further consultation and resolution, as appropriate.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) DPIRD stated that its functions, interests and activities related to the proposed activity because it involved interactions with fish and fishers.	**(1)** Woodside notes DPIRD's role and responsibilities and acknowledges DPIRD as a relevant person for this EP.	**(1)** Woodside noted DPIRD's role and responsibilities in relation to sustainable management of fish and fish resources in Western Australia and confirmed it had considered DPIRD a relevant person for this EP.	**(1)** DPIRD is considered a relevant person for this EP as noted in Appendix F, Table 1.

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(2) Described the consequences and potential impacts of the activity including oil spill; increased vessel movements and risk of introduced pest and diseases; and the exclusion zone around the operational area causing disruption for fishing operations in the area.	**(2)** Woodside has considered potential impacts and risks of the proposed activity in the Consultation Information Sheet and in the EP which demonstrates how these impacts are reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels.	**(2)** Woodside acknowledged DPIRD's comments regarding the potential impacts and risks of the proposed activity as outlined in the Consultation Information Sheet and advised that consistent with the Environment Regulations, the EP demonstrated that potential impacts from the proposed activity are reduced to ALARP acceptable levels.	**(2)** Planned and unplanned impacts are described in Section 6 of the EP.
(3) Recommended consultation with peak fishing sector bodies, Traditional Owners, Marine Tourism WA and DBCA.	**(3)** Woodside has consulted WAFIC, ACWA, and Recfishwest for this EP and has provided information regarding planned timing and duration of activities and the spatial extent of the proposed activities (including any exclusion zones). Woodside has also consulted individual fishing licence holders based on WAFIC's advice, as well as relevant Traditional Owners, Marine Tourism and DBCA for this EP.	**(3)** Woodside advised DPIRD it had consulted WAFIC, ACWA, and Recfishwest for this EP and had included information regarding planned timing and duration of activities and the spatial extent of the proposed activities (including any exclusion zones). Woodside has also consulted individual fishing licence holders based on WAFIC's advice, as well as relevant Traditional Owners, Marine Tourism and DBCA in the preparation of this EP.	**(3)** Woodside's summary of consultation for this EP is set out in Appendix F, Tables 2 and 3.
(4) Prompt incident reporting to DoT and DPIRD and strategies in the EP and/or OSCPs to mitigate risks. DPIRD noted fish species which may be spawning within the area of the proposed activities.	**(4)** The Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP) includes measures for notifying DoT, DPIRD and relevant persons and organisations in the case of a spill event and includes measure to mitigate the risk of spill events through the adoption of a range of preventative controls, including to monitor commercially important fish species spawning and aggregation areas	**(4)** Woodside advised it would notify DoT and DPIRD in the event of a marine pollution incident as per its FSP and any additional relevant persons such as commercial fishers or tourism operators that may be affected. Woodside also advised it mitigated risk of spill events through preventative controls which reduced likelihood of a spill event to an unlikely level, including deploying monitoring techniques of commercially important fish species spawning and aggregation areas. The Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Framework guided Woodside's spill response and	**(4)** As per the FSP (Appendix J) Woodside will notify DoT, DPIRD, and additional relevant persons and organisations including commercial fishers or tourism operators in the event of a spill incident.

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		Woodside's Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan bridged this framework and was currently under assessment with NOPSEMA as part of another EP submission.	
(5) Consideration of biosecurity issues including reducing risk of pest and aquatic diseases and keeping bifouling to a minimum.	**(5)** Woodside is not the operator of vessels described in the EP but works closely with contractors to ensure compliance with DPIRD requirements. DPIRD will be notified within 24 hours if the presence of marine pest or disease is suspected or confirmed and this will be communicated to vessel operators. All vessels are required to comply with biosecurity regulations to prevent introduction of invasive marine species (IMS) in accordance with Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan.	**(5)** Woodside advised it was not the operator of the vessels described in the EP but worked closely with contractors to ensure compliance with DPIRD's requirements. DPIRD's request for notification within 24 hours of suspected or confirmed presence of marine pest or disease would be captured in the EP and communicated to vessel operators. All vessels were required to comply with biosecurity regulations to prevent introduction of invasive marine species (IMS) in accordance with Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan.	**(5)** Biosecurity is considered in Section 6.6.6 o**f** the EP.
(6) Threatened and Migratory Species that may be impacted include the Grey nurse shark, Scalloped hammerhead, Dwarf sawfish, Freshwater sawfish, Green sawfish and Whale sharks should be considered in the EP.	**(6)** Woodside has considered threatened and migratory species in the EP.	**(6)** Woodside advised it had considered threatened and migratory species including the Grey nurse shark, Scalloped hammerhead, Dwarf sawfish, Freshwater sawfish, Green sawfish and Whale sharks in the EP and that in line with the Environment Regulations, the EP demonstrates that potential impacts from the proposed activity have been reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels.	**(6)** Species that may be impacted are considered in Section 4 of the EP.
(7) Consideration in the EP given to marine protected areas within or adjacent to Montebello Islands Marine Park, Barrow Islands Marine Park and Marine Management Area, Muiron Islands Marine Management Area, Ningaloo Coast World	**(7)** Woodside has considered AMPs in the development of this EP.	**(7)** Woodside confirmed it had considered marine protected areas within or adjacent to Montebello Islands Marine Park including Barrow Islands Marine Park and Marine Management Area, Muiron Islands Marine Management Area, Ningaloo Coast	**(7)** Marine protected areas within or adjacent to AMPs are considered in Sections 4 and 6 of the EP.

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Heritage Area and Marine Park and the North-West Network of Australian Marine Parks.		World Heritage Area and Marine Park and the North-West Network of Australian Marine Parks in the EP.	
(8) All potential impacts to fisheries, fish resources and the aquatic environment acknowledged in the EP, with strategies to mitigate or minimise impacts.	**(8)** Woodside has considered potential impacts to fisheries, fish resources and the aquatic environment in the EP and has outlined strategies to mitigate or minimise impacts to acceptable and ALARP.	**(8)** Woodside confirmed that potential impacts to fisheries, fish resources and the aquatic environment were considered in the EP with strategies outlined to mitigate or minimise impacts to acceptable and ALARP.	**(8)** Potential impacts to fisheries, fish resources and the aquatic environment are considered in Section 6 of the EP.
(9) DPIRD reserved the right to request further consultation if anything significantly changed affecting fisheries prior to completion of activities.	**(9)** Woodside understands that DPIRD may request further consultation and resolution if anything changed significantly affecting fisheries prior to completion of activities.	**(9)** Woodside acknowledged DPIRD's right to further consultation if significant and relevant changes affecting fisheries occurred prior to completion of activities.	**(9)** Woodside will provide notification of significant change to relevant persons including DPIRD, as referenced as in Table 7-2 of the EP.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has consulted DPIRD, WAFIC, and individual licence holders (via WAFIC). Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State-managed fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify DPIRD (see Table 7-2 of this EP) at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as referenced as PS 1.4 of this EP. No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DPIRD for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically: **Sufficient Information** Woodside has given DPIRD sufficient information to allow DPIRD to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because: • The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to DPIRD on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included: – The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.			

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  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure 'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 9 May 2025, DPIRD shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable DPIRD to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to DPIRD in response to DPIRD's feedback (email of 28 May 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DPIRD a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DPIRD advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DPIRD 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DPIRD a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by DPIRD's response on 9 May 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed DPIRD a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to DPIRD as evidenced by its response on 9 May 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- DPIRD provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from DPIRD.
  - Aside from including DPIRD in the notifications table, made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with DPIRD because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

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4.1.11 Department of Transport (DoT)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the DoT advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.26), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email. (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.14)
- On 23 May 2025, Woodside emailed DoT (SI Report A, reference 6.1) and provided a copy of the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP) (Appendix J) for this EP and invited DoT to comment on the plan.
- On 9 June 2025, as no response had been received to Woodside's email of 23 May 2025, Woodside sent DoT a follow-up email. (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2)
- On 11 June 2025, DoT advised it would provide feedback if required after reviewing consultation information with new DoT environmental officer (SI Report A, reference 6.3)
- On 11 June 2025, Woodside thanked DoT and asked whether future spill plans should be copied to other DoT representatives going forward and for DoT to advise best point(s) of contact. (SI Report A, reference 6.4)
- **(1)** On 13 June 2025, DoT responded and queried whether there were any changes to the FSP (First Strike Plan) or to the EP that was approved by NOPSEMA in 2024 that altered any requirements listed in Appendix 6 (page 41) of the DoT Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note, MOP – Response and Consultation Arrangements (other than the operational area expansion). If there were changes, or if any other potential impacts to State waters from these amendments, DoT asked for these to be provided. (SI Report A, reference 6.5)
- **(1)** On 13 June 2025, Woodside confirmed there were no changes to the FSP or to this EP that altered any of the requirements listed in DoT's Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note, however in regard to point 7 of the Note, whilst the spill risk had not changed in volume or extent from the modelling outputs provided to DoT in June 2023, Woodside had since moved to providing more detailed stochastic modelling outputs which cover all the hydrocarbon phases i.e. shoreline, floating, entrained and dissolved, and utilising the modelling report figures that more clearly show estimated time to enter State waters. In the email, Woodside provided the additional outputs from the same modelling reports previously provided to DoT for this activity. (SI Report A, reference 6.6)

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Requested an email outlining any changes to the FSP or the EP that altered any of DOT's requirements (other than the OA expansion) or if there were any other potential impacts to State waters due to the amendments.	**(1)** Woodside has not made any changes to the FSP or the EP that alter any of DoT's requirements but is providing more detailed stochastic modelling outputs and utilising modelling report figures that more clearly show estimated time to enter State waters.	**(1)** Woodside confirmed there were no changes to the FSP or to this EP that altered any of the requirements listed in DoT's Guidance Note however in regard to point 7 of Note, whilst the spill risk had not changed in volume or extent from the modelling outputs provided to DoT in June 2023, Woodside had since moved to providing more detailed stochastic modelling outputs and utilising the modelling report figures that more clearly show estimated time to enter State waters.	**(1)** Measures relating to oil spills are covered in Appendix I - Oil spill Preparedness and Response and Appendix J – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.

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While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DoT for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DoT sufficient information to allow DoT to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to DoT on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 13 June 2025, DoT shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable DoT to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to DoT in response to DoT's feedback (email of 13 June 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DoT a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DoT advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DoT 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DoT a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by DoT's response on 13 June 2025.

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Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed DoT a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to DoT as evidenced by its response on 11 June 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- DoT provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from DoT.
  - Aside from including DoT in the notifications table, made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with DoT because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.1.12 Pilbara Ports Authority (PPA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed PPA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- **(1)** On 7 April 2025, PPA advised it had no comments on the information provided. (SI Report A, reference 7.1)
- **(1)** On 8 April 2025, Woodside thanked PPA for its feedback. (SI Report A, reference 7.2)

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) PPA advised it had no comment to provide.	**(1)** Woodside accepts PPA has no comment to provide on this activity.	**(1)** Woodside thanked PPA for its feedback.	**(1)** Not required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be	No additional controls or measures are required.

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		received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with PPA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given PPA sufficient information to allow PPA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to PPA on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 7 April 2025, PPA shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable PPA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to PPA in response to PPA's feedback (email of 8 April 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed PPA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to PPA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed PPA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed PPA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by PPA's response on 7 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed PPA a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.

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- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to PPA as evidenced by its response on 7 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- PPA provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from PPA.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with PPA because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.1.13 Western Australian Museum (WAM)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the WAM advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.15), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, details of WA shipwrecks (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.5) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.5).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with WAM for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

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Woodside has given WAM sufficient information to allow WAM to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
- The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
- A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed WAM a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to WAM advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed WAM 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed WAM a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with WAM is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of WAM:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding WAM of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as WAM did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on WAM's functions, interests or activities.

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4.2 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – environment

4.2.1 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity (marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the DAFF – Biosecurity advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.11), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email. (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2)

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Vessels are required to comply with the Australian Biosecurity Act 2015, specifically the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (as defined under the Biosecurity Act 2015) (aligned with the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments) to prevent introducing IMS. Vessels will be assessed and managed to prevent the introduction of invasive marine species in accordance with Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan (see Section 6.6.6 of the EP). No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DAFF − Biosecurity for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DAFF− Biosecurity sufficient information to allow DAFF − Biosecurity to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to DAFF − Biosecurity on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.

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- A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DAFF − Biosecurity a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DAFF − Biosecurity advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DAFF − Biosecurity 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DAFF − Biosecurity a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DAFF − Biosecurity is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DAFF − Biosecurity:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding DAFF − Biosecurity of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DAFF − Biosecurity did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DAFF – Biosecurity's functions, interests or activities.

4.2.2 Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the DBCA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.27), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.15).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DBCA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DBCA sufficient information to allow DBCA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to DBCA on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DBCA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DBCA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DBCA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DBCA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

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A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DBCA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DBCA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding DBCA of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DBCA did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DBCA's functions, interests or activities.

4.2.3 Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the DCCEEW advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.14), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, details of Commonwealth shipwrecks (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.6) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.4).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside will notify DCCEEW (see Table 7-2 of this EP) 10 days prior to commencement, and following completion of activities as referenced as PS 1.4 of this EP.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DCCEEW for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DCCEEW sufficient information to allow ABF to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to DCCEEW on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DCCEEW a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DCCEEW advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DCCEEW 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DCCEEW a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DCCEEW is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DCCEEW:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding DCCEEW of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DCCEEW did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DCCEEW's functions, interests or activities

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4.2.4 Director of National Parks (DNP)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed DNP advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.28), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 15 April 2025, DNP thanked Woodside for the opportunity to comment on the information on the revised EP and (SI Report A, reference 8.1):
  - **(1)** Noted the activity overlapped part of the Montebello Marine Park but that the extension of the Operational Area in this revision did not overlap any more of the marine park, therefore DNP's previous advice on the EP remained relevant and Woodside should be aware of its obligations under the class approval for which NOPSEMA was the assessor.

    (2) Requested the EP addressed risk to cetaceans displaying Biologically Important Behaviours during time of activities, particularly in relation to any equipment used within hearing range of cetaceans, and addressed the risk of vessel strikes and impacts to marine turtles.
  - **(3)** Noted that:
    - In accordance with the Management Plan, mining operations were not allowed in Habitat Protection Zones, Recreational Use Zones, National Park Zones or Sanctuary Zones.
    - The North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018 provided further information on values for the Montebello Marine Park.
    - To assist with preparing an EP, NOPSEMA and Parks Australia had published a guidance note for titleholders (and included a link to the online document) and that Woodside should consider all activities associated with the operation of surveys in the EP.
    - Titleholders were expected to consider impacts and risks of activities in the context of the management plan objectives and values including the representativeness of the relevant values and the activity footprint on the representative area of the Australian marine park. The EP should identify and manage all impacts and risks on Australian marine park values to an acceptable level and consider all options to avoid or reduce them to ALARP; and clearly demonstrate that the activity will not be inconsistent with the management plan.
  - **(4)** Regarding emergency responses, asked to be made aware of oil/gas pollution incidences which occur within a marine park or are likely to impact on a marine park as soon as possible and that notification should be provided to the 24 hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer.
  - **(5)** Requested notification regarding:
    - EP approval, and
    - At least 10 days prior to activities commencing within the marine park and at the conclusion of the activities.
- On 24 April 2025, Woodside responded to DNP and confirmed (SI Report A, reference 8.2):
  - **(1)** It recognised that the proposed activity overlapped part of the Montebello Marine Park, it was aware of its obligations under the class approval, and that no activities were planned to occur in Habitat Protection Zones, Recreational Use Zones, National Park Zones or Sanctuary Zones.
  - **(2)** The EP assessed potential impacts and risks to cetaceans and turtles from noise emissions as well as the potential for vessel strikes and that the impact assessment determined that these were unlikely to result in a consequence greater than slight short-term disruption to individuals and were reduced to ALARP.
  - **(3)** In developing the EP, it had considered the values for the Montebello Marine Park to demonstrate that the impacts and risks on the marine park values were reduced to ALARP, were of an acceptable level and not inconsistent with the North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018.
  - **(4)** It would notify DNP if details regarding the activity change and result in a new impact to a marine park, or for emergency responses.

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– (5) It would notify DNP upon EP approval, and 10 days prior to any work occurring within the marine park and at the conclusion of activity, consistent with the guidance note.			
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	**Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim**	**Woodside's Statement of Response**	**Inclusion in Environment Plan**
(1) The activity overlapped part of the Montebello Marine Park but the extension of the Operational Area in this revision did not overlap any more of the marine park, thus DNP's previous advice on the EP remained.	**(1)** Woodside recognises that the proposed activity overlaps part of the Montebello Marine Park and is aware of its obligations under the class approval. The portion of the Montebello Marine Park that overlaps the Operational Area is a multi-use zone, and no activities are planned to occur in Habitat Protection Zones, Recreational Use Zones, National Park Zones or Sanctuary Zones.	**(1)** Woodside advised it recognised that the proposed survey activities overlapped part of the Montebello Marine Park, it was aware of its obligations under the class approval and the portion of the Montebello Marine Park that overlapped the Operational Area was a multi-use zone, and no activities were planned to occur in Habitat Protection Zones, Recreational Use Zones, National Park Zones or Sanctuary Zones.	**(1)** The EP describes protected places within the Operational Areas and EMBA including AMPs for this EP (see Section 4 of the EP).
(2) The EP should address risk to cetaceans in the area during activities, risk of vessel strikes and impacts to marine turtles.	**(2)** Woodside has assessed that potential impacts and risks to cetaceans and turtles from noise emissions and vessel strikes were unlikely to result in a consequence greater than slight short-term disruption to individuals and have been reduced to ALARP.	**(2)** Woodside advised that the EP had assessed potential impacts and risks to cetaceans and turtles from noise emissions and from vessel strikes and that the impact assessment had determined these were unlikely to result in a consequence greater than slight short-term disruption to individuals and had been reduced to ALARP.	**(2)** The EP demonstrates how Woodside will identify and manage all impacts of noise emissions/vessel collisions to ALARP and acceptable level (see Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP).
(3) DNP noted: • the North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018 did now allow mining operations in Habitat Protection Zones, Recreational Use Zones, National Park Zones or Sanctuary Zones; • the Management Plan provided information on values for the Montebello Marine Park;	**(3)** In the development of the EP, Woodside has considered the values for the Montebello Marine Park to demonstrate that the impacts and risks on the marine park values have been reduced to ALARP, are of an acceptable level and are not inconsistent with the Management Plan.	**(3)** Woodside noted that in the development of the EP, it had considered the values for the Montebello Marine Park to demonstrate that the impacts and risks on the marine park values were reduced to reasonably practicable, were of an as low as acceptable level and were not inconsistent with the North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018.	**(3)** The EP demonstrates how Woodside will identify and manage all impacts and risks on Australian Marine Park values to an ALARP and acceptable level and that the activity is not inconsistent with the management plan (see Section 6 of the EP).

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• its guidance note designed to assist titleholders in preparing EPs; • The EP should identify and manage all impacts and risks on Australian marine park values to an acceptable level and consider all options to ALARP.			
(4) Notification regarding an emergency should be made as soon as possible to the 24 hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer.	**(4)** Woodside accepts it will notify DNP if details regarding the activity change and result in a new impact to a marine park, or for emergency responses.	**(4)** Woodside stated it would notify DNP if details regarding the activity changed and resulted in a new impact to a marine park, or if there was an emergency.	**(4)** Woodside will provide notification of significant change, as appropriate, to relevant persons as referenced in Table 7-2 of the EP. Woodside will ensure DNP is made aware of any incidences within a marine park for the activity, as per the commitment in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix J).
(5) Requested notification upon EP approval, and 10 days prior to activity commencement and at the conclusion of the activities.	**(5)** Woodside is committed to notify DNP upon EP approval, and also 10 days prior to any work occurring within the marine park and at the conclusion of activity, which is consistent with the guidance note.	**(5)** Woodside confirmed it would notify DNP upon EP approval, and 10 days prior to any work occurring within the marine park and at the conclusion of activity, consistent with DNP's guidance note.	**(5)** Woodside will notify DNP (as per Table 7-2 of this EP) 10 days before and on completion of activities occurring within the Montebello Multiple Use Zone, and on approval of the EP, as referenced as PS 1.6 of the EP. No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside considers the measures and controls in the EP are appropriate. No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DNP for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:			

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Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DNP sufficient information to allow DNP to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to DNP on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 15 April 2025, DNP shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable DNP to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to DNP in response to DNP's feedback (email of 24 April 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DNP a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DNP advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DNP 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DNP a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by DNP's response on 15 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed DNP a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to DNP as evidenced by its response on 15 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- DNP provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from DNP.

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– Aside from including DNP in the notifications table, made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with DNP because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.2.5 Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the NCWHAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with NCWHAC for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given NCWHAC sufficient information to allow NCWHAC to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to NCWHAC on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.

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– Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed NCWHAC a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to NCWHAC advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed NCWHAC 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed NCWHAC a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with NCWHAC is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of NCWHAC:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding NCWHAC of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as NCWHAC did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on NCWHAC's functions, interests or activities.

4.3 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – industry

4.3.1 Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed DEMIRS advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside will notify DEMIRS (as per Table 7-2 of this EP) at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities as referenced as PS 1.4 of this EP. No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DEMIRS for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DEMIRS sufficient information to allow DEMIRS to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DEMIRS a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DEMIRS advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DEMIRS 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DEMIRS a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DEMIRS is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DEMIRS:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding DEMIRS of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DEMIRS did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DEMIRS's functions, interests or activities.

4.3.2 Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the DISR advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DISR for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DISR sufficient information to allow DISR to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to DISR on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure 'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DISR a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DISR advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DISR 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DISR a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DISR is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DISR:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding DISR of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DISR did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

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- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DISR's functions, interests or activities.

4.4 Commonwealth commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies

4.4.1 Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the CFA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.29), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.16).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth-managed fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. The North West Slope Trawl Fishery and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery are listed as relevant Commonwealth Fisheries for this EP as per Appendix F, Table 1. Woodside will notify CFA (see Table 7-2 of this EP) 10 days prior to commencement, and following completion of activities as referenced as PS 1.4 of this EP. No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with CFA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given CFA sufficient information to allow CFA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

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- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to CFA on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed CFA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to CFA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed CFA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed CFA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with CFA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of CFA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding CFA of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as CFA did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on CFA's functions, interests or activities.

4.4.2 North West Slope Trawl Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the North West Slope Trawl Fishery advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.29), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.16).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth-managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with North West Slope Trawl Fishery for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given North West Slope Trawl Fishery sufficient information to allow North West Slope Trawl Fishery to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to North West Slope Trawl Fishery on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed North West Slope Trawl Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to North West Slope Trawl Fishery advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed North West Slope Trawl Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.

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- In this context, Woodside allowed North West Slope Trawl Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with North West Slope Trawl Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of North West Slope Trawl Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding North West Slope Trawl Fishery of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as North West Slope Trawl Fishery did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on North West Slope Trawl Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

4.4.3 Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.29), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.16).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth-managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery sufficient information to allow Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

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- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

4.5 State commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies

4.5.1 Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the ACWA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.22), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.10).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State-managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with ACWA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given ACWA sufficient information to allow ACWA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to ACWA on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.

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– A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
– Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed ACWA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to ACWA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed ACWA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed ACWA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with ACWA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of ACWA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 8 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding ACWA of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as ACWA did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on ACWA's functions, interests or activities.

4.5.2 Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed WAFIC advising of the proposed activity and provided a Consultation Information Sheet and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'* and requested that WAFIC provided the information to the individual licence holders of state fisheries identified as relevant for this EP by Woodside namely Mackerel Managed Fishery Area 2, Pilbara Line Fishery, Pilbara Trap Fishery and Pilbara Trawl Fishery (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.31).
- On 9 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside emailed WAFIC to confirm it had received the information for this and another Woodside EP as Woodside wanted to ensure individual licence holders for relevant state fisheries had 30 days to provide feedback on this EP (SI Report A, reference 9.1).

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- On 10 April 2025, WAFIC apologised for the delay and confirmed it would send the information and a confirmation email to Woodside (SI Report A, references 9.2).
- On 10 April 2025, Woodside thanked WAFIC (SI Report A, reference to 9.3).
- On 10 April 2025, WAFIC emailed the relevant individual licence holders (Mackerel Managed Fishery Area 2, Pilbara Line Fishery, Pilbara Trap Fishery, Pilbara Trawl Fishery) consultation information in regard to this EP (SI Report A, reference 9.4) and later emailed Woodside to confirm information was distributed to the individual licence holders and provided an invoice for this service (SI Report A, reference 9.5 and 9.5.1).
- On 14 April 2025, Woodside thanked WAFIC (SI Report reference 9.6).
- On 16 April 2025, Woodside emailed WAFIC to advise it had further assessed the potential for interaction with State fisheries and had identified 2 additional fisheries relevant to the Operational Area and requested WAFIC distribute the information for this EP to Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery and Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery (SI Report A, reference 9.7).
- On 16 April 2025, WAFIC agreed to send the information to the additional 2 fisheries (SI Report A, reference 9.8) and on the same day Woodside thanked WAFIC (SI Report A, reference 9.9).
- On 16 April 2025, WAFIC emailed Woodside to confirm consultation information had been distributed to the individual licence holders for the additional 2 fisheries (SI Report A, reference 9.10).
- On 22 April 2025, Woodside thanked WAFIC for sending the information to the additional fisheries (SI Report A, reference 9.11).
- **(1)** On 9 May 2025, WAFIC advised it had not received any feedback from industry regarding this EP (SI report A, reference 9.12) and:
  - **(2)** Asked how many vessels would be involved in the surveys, and for clarification around timing and duration of the surveys.
  - **(3)** Requested to be included in any vessel operation look ahead associated with this EP.
- WAFIC also listed its expectations regarding unplanned events as follows:
  - **(4)** WAFIC to be included within the Oil spill response planning documents to ensure contact is made within 24 hours of an event notification. WAFIC also stated it could assist Woodside with communication with the fishing industry if required.
  - **(5)** Woodside to retain a current list of WA commercial fisheries that could potentially be impacted by unplanned spill scenarios.
  - **(6)** Woodside to have a suitable Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program (OSMP) for determining impacts and monitoring marine environment recovery and referred Woodside to (and provided a link for) WAFIC's position regarding consultation with the WA fishing industry for unplanned events.
  - WAFIC advised it had no further comments relating to the activity and asked Woodside to follow up on its invoice for this EP.
- **(1)** On 21 May 2025, Woodside thanked WAFIC for advising there was no feedback from industry on this EP (SI Report A, reference 9.13). In regard to the proposed activities Woodside advised:
  - **(2)** Survey vessels were yet to be confirmed but there was likely be a multi-purpose survey vessel for the geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment. The number of vessels had not been determined but this, and timing and duration of the surveys, would be provided to WAFIC prior to activities commencing as per Woodside's usual notification process.
  - **(3)** Woodside would notify WAFIC prior to and on completion of the survey activities.
- In the event of an unplanned event, Woodside advised:
  - **(4)** It had an Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP) in place that detailed potential impacts, notifications and response mitigations to manage an emergency event and in an unplanned event, Woodside would engage with WAFIC in line with the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA) for this EP. Woodside noted that WAFIC was able to assist with communication with the fishing industry if required.
  - **(5)** It maintained a list of WA commercial fisheries that had a potential for interaction within the Petroleum Activities Area (PAA) and EMBA for this EP.

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– **(6)** It had a well-established OSMP and was a founding member of the OSMP. Woodside noted WAFIC's position regarding consultation with the WA fishing industry for unplanned events.
– Woodside acknowledged that WAFIC had no further comments on this EP and that a Woodside representative wished to contact WAFIC in regard to the invoice.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) No feedback received from industry for this EP.	**(1)** Woodside notes that WAFIC has not received any feedback from the WA fishing industry for this EP.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledged there was no feedback from industry for this EP.	**(1)** Not required.
(2) Asked how many vessels would be involved in the surveys, and requested clarification around survey timing and duration.	**(2)** Woodside has not confirmed the vessels used to conduct the surveys but there will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessel for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment. The number of vessels is also not yet determined.	**(2)** Woodside advised that survey vessels had not been confirmed but a multi-purpose survey vessel was likely and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment. The number of vessels had not been determined but this, and timing and duration of surveys, would be provided to WAFIC prior to activities commencing as per Woodside's usual notification process.	**(2)** Woodside will notify WAFIC (see Table 7-2 of this EP) 10 days prior to commencement, and following completion of activities as referenced as PS 1.4 of this EP.
(3) Requested inclusion in any vessel operation look ahead for this EP.	**(3)** Woodside will notify WAFIC prior to and on completion of the survey activities as per the usual notification process.	**(3)** Woodside confirmed it would notify WAFIC prior to and on completion of survey activities.	**(3)** Woodside will notify WAFIC (see Table 7-2 of this EP) 10 days prior to commencement, and following completion of activities as referenced as PS 1.4 of this EP.
(4) Wants to be included in oil spill response planning documents to ensure contact is made with WAFIC within 24 hours of an event notification and, WAFIC could assist with communication with the fishing industry if required.	**(4)** Woodside has an Oil Pollution FSP in place that details potential impacts, notifications and response mitigations to manage an emergency event and in an unplanned event, Woodside will engage with WAFIC in line with the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA) for this EP. Woodside is aware that WAFIC is able to	**(4)** Woodside advised it had an Oil Pollution FSP in place that detailed potential impacts, notifications and response mitigations to manage an emergency event and in an unplanned event, and that Woodside would engage with WAFIC in line with the OSPRMA for this EP. Woodside also noted WAFIC's offer that WAFIC can assist with communication with the fishing industry if required.	**(4)** Woodside has addressed oil spill preparedness and response strategy in Appendix I.

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	assist with communication with the fishing industry if required.		
(5) Woodside to retain a current list of WA commercial fisheries that could potentially be impacted by unplanned spill scenarios.	**(5)** Woodside maintains a list of WA commercial fisheries that have a potential for interaction within the PAA and EMBA for this EP.	**(5)** Woodside advised WAFIC it maintained a list of WA commercial fisheries that have a potential for interaction within the PAA and EMBA for this EP.	**(5)** Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State-managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP.
(6) Woodside to have a suitable OSMP in place. WAFIC provided a link for its position regarding consultation with the WA fishing industry for unplanned events.	**(6)** Woodside has a well-established Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program (OSMP) and is aware of WAFIC's position regarding consultation with the WA fishing industry for unplanned events.	**(6)** Woodside confirmed it had a well-established Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program (OSMP); advised it was one of the founding members of the OSMP, and noted WAFIC's position regarding consultation with the WA fishing industry for unplanned events.	**(6)** The operational and scientific monitoring program is addressed within Appendix I.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State-managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside has updated its assessment of relevancy for consultation purposes (see Appendix F, Table 1) to reflect WAFIC's advice and consultation guidelines. Woodside considers the measures and controls in the EP are appropriate.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Sufficient Information Woodside has given WAFIC sufficient information to allow WAFIC to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because: • The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to WAFIC on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included: – The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation. – A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.			

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  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 9 May 2025, WAFIC shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable WAFIC to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to WAFIC in response to WAFIC's feedback (email of 21 May 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed WAFIC a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to WAFIC advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed WAFIC more than 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed WAFIC a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by WAFIC's response on 9 May 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed WAFIC a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to WAFIC as evidenced by its response on 9 May 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- WAFIC provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from WAFIC.
  - Aside from including WAFIC in the notifications table, made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with WAFIC because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

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4.5.1 Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 2), Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery (Area 1 and 2), Pilbara Trawl Fishery, Pilbara Trap Fishery, Pilbara Line Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 10 April 2025, Woodside emailed Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 2), Pilbara Trawl Fishery, Pilbara Trap Fishery and Pilbara Line Fishery (State Fishery individual licence holders) via WAFIC advising of the proposed activity, provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*. (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.60).
- On 16 April 2025, WAFIC emailed Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery and Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery (State Fishery individual licence holders) via WAFIC advising of the proposed activity, provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'. (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.61).
- **(1)** On 9 May 2025, WAFIC confirmed there was no feedback from the State Fishery individual licence holders. (SI Report A, reference, reference 9.12)
- **(1)** On 21 May, Woodside thanked WAFIC for its comments and confirmed it did not receive any feedback from the WA fishing industry. (SI Report A, reference 9.13)

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Confirmed no feedback from fishing industry members.	**(1)** Woodside notes that WAFIC did not get any feedback from its fishing industry members.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledged that WAFIC did not receive any feedback resulting from consultation with fishing industry members.	**(1)** Not required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State-managed fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 2), Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery (Area 1 and 2), Pilbara Trawl Fishery, Pilbara Trap Fishery and Pilbara Line Fishery (State Fishery individua licence holders) for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

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Woodside has given State Fishery individual licence holders via WAFIC sufficient information to allow the State Fishery individual licence holders to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to State Fishery individual licence holders via WAFIC on 10 and 16 April 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed State Fishery individual licence holders a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to State Fishery individual licence holders advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed State Fishery individual licence holders 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 2.5 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed State Fishery individual licence holders a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by WAFIC's response on 9 May 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed State Fishery individual licence holders a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to State Fishery individual licence holders as evidenced by WAFIC's response on 9 May 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- WAFIC on behalf of State Fishery individual licence holders provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from WAFIC, noting that the State Fishery individual licence holders had no feedback.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with State Fishery individual licence holders via WAFIC because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

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4.6 Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies

4.6.1 Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.18), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside sent a letter to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.19), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.7).
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up letter (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.8).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users sufficient information to allow Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since 31 March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.

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- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email and letter on 24 April 2025, reminding Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users' functions, interests or activities.

4.6.2 Marine Tourism WA

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Marine Tourism WA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.18), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.7).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Marine Tourism WA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Marine Tourism WA sufficient information to allow Marine Tourism WA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Marine Tourism WA on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Marine Tourism WA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Marine Tourism WA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Marine Tourism WA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.

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– In this context, Woodside allowed Marine Tourism WA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Marine Tourism WA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Marine Tourism WA:

– Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
– Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
– In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding Marine Tourism WA of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Marine Tourism WA did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Marine Tourism WA's functions, interests or activities.

4.6.3 Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.18), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside sent a letter to Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.19), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- **(1)** On 11 April 2025, an individual licence holder asked to be removed from Woodside's mailing list (SI Report A, reference 10.1)
  (1) On 11 April 2025, Woodside confirmed the removal (SI Report A, reference 10.2).
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.7).
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up letter (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.8).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) An individual licence holder asked to be removed from Woodside's mailing list.	**(1)** Woodside accepted the individual licence holder's request to be removed from its mailing list.	**(1)** Woodside confirmed the individual licence holder had been removed from its mailing list.	**(1)** Not required.

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While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users sufficient information to allow Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 11 April 2025, one Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User shared feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to the one Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User in response to the Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users' feedback (email of 11 April 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.

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- In this context, Woodside allowed Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by the one Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users' response on 11 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users as evidenced by the one response on 11 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable

4.6.4 Recfishwest

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the Recfishwest advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.18), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.7).
- On 9 May 2025, Recfishwest responded (SI Report A, reference 11.1) and noted that:
  - **(1)** As the area was still accessed by the charter industry and recreational fishers in larger vessels, as captured in Section 4.10.3 of the EP, Woodside should consider the increase in recreational fishing in recent years; that the Pilbara has the highest per capita boat ownership in Australia; that recreational fishing contributes approximately $190m to the WA economy annually.
  - **(2)** Recfishwest should be kept informed as activities continued so relevant details could be communicated to the recreational fishing community, including the operational area and exclusion zone.
- On 16 May 2025, Woodside responded (SI Report A, reference 11.2) and:

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– (1) Noted Recfishwest's comments regarding the increase in offshore recreational fishing in recent years; the Pilbara region's status as the area with the highest per capita boat ownership in Australia, and that recreational fishing contributes approximately $190m to the WA economy annually.
– (2) Confirmed Woodside would keep Recfishwest informed as activities progressed via Woodside's notifications protocol so that Recfishwest could communicate relevant details to the recreational fishing community, including regarding the Operational Area and exclusion zone.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Woodside should consider the increase in recreational fishing; that the Pilbara has the highest per capita boat ownership in Australia; that recreational fishing contributes approximately $190m to the WA economy annually.	**(1)** Woodside is aware of the increase in recreational fishing in recent years; of the Pilbara's status as having the highest per capita boat ownership in Australia; and that recreational fishing is a large contributor to the WA economy.	**(1)** Woodside noted Recfishwest's comments regarding the increase in offshore recreational fishing; that the Pilbara area has the highest per capita boat ownership in Australia, and that recreational fishing contributes approximately $190m to the WA economy annually.	**(1)** Not required.
(2) Recfishwest should be informed as activities continue.	**(2)** Woodside accepts that Recfishwest should be kept informed as activities continued so that relevant details can be communicated to the recreational fishing community, including the Operational Area and exclusion zone.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it would keep Recfishwest informed as activities for this EP continued so relevant details could be communicated to the recreational fishing community, including regarding the Operational Area and exclusion zone.	**(2)** Woodside will notify Recfishwest (see Table 7-2 of this EP) at least 10 days prior to commencement, and following completion of activities as referenced as PS 1.4 of this EP.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Recfishwest for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:			

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Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Recfishwest sufficient information to allow Recfishwest to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Recfishwest on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 9 May 2025, Recfishwest shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Recfishwest to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to Recfishwest in response to Recfishwest's feedback (email of 16 May 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Recfishwest a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Recfishwest advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Recfishwest 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Recfishwest a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Recfishwest's response on 9 May 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed Recfishwest a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including Karratha to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Recfishwest as evidenced by its response on 9 May 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

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- Recfishwest provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from Recfishwest.
  - Aside from including Recfishest in the notifications table, made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Recfishwest because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.6.5 WA Game Fishing Association

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the WA Game Fishing Association advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.18), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email. (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.7)

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with WA Game Fishing Association for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given WA Game Fishing Association sufficient information to allow WA Game Fishing Association to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to WA Game Fishing Association on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.

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- A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed WA Game Fishing Association a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to WA Game Fishing Association advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed WA Game Fishing Association 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed WA Game Fishing Association a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with WA Game Fishing Association is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of WA Game Fishing Association:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding WA Game Fishing Association of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as WA Game Fishing Association did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on WA Game Fishing Association's functions, interests or activities.

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4.7 Titleholders and operators

4.7.1 Carbon CQ, INPEX Alpha, Jadestone Energy, JX Nippon O&G Exploration (Australia), KATO Energy / KATO Corowa / KATO NWS / KATO Amulet, KUFFPEC, Kyushu Electric Wheatstone, Longreach Capital Investments / Beagle No. 1 Pty Ltd, OMV Australia / Sapura OMV Upstream, Melbana Exploration, Pelsart Resources, PE Wheatstone, Shell Australia, SK Earthon Australia, Skye Napoleon, Tanami Energy, Vermilion Energy (relevant titleholders and operators).

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed relevant titleholders and operators for this EP advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Carbon CQ, INPEX Alpha, Jadestone Energy, JX Nippon O&G Exploration (Australia), KATO Energy / KATO Corowa / KATO NWS / KATO Amulet, KUFFPEC, Kyushu Electric Wheatstone, Longreach Capital Investments / Beagle No. 1 Pty Ltd, OMV Australia / Sapura OMV Upstream, Melbana Exploration, Pelsart Resources, PE Wheatstone, Shell Australia, SK Earthon Australia. Skye Napoleon, Tanami Energy, Vermilion Energy (relevant titleholders and operators) for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given relevant titleholders and operators sufficient information to allow relevant titleholders and operators to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to relevant titleholders and operators on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.

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- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed relevant titleholders and operators a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to relevant titleholders and operators advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed relevant titleholders and operators 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed relevant titleholders and operators a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with relevant titleholders and operators is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of relevant titleholders and operators:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding relevant titleholders and operators of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as relevant titleholders and operators did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on relevant titleholders and operators' functions, interests or activities.

4.7.2 Chevron Australia/ Osaka Gas Gorgon/ MidOcean Gorgon/ JERA Gorgon (Chevron)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Chevron advising of the proposed activity, provided a Consultation Information Sheet, GIS Shape File, a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*', and requested Chevron forward the information to its Joint Venture participants Osaka Gas Gorgon, MidOcean Gorgan and JERA Gorgon for feedback. (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.17)
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.6).
- **(1)** On 15 May 2025, Chevron responded to advise it had no feedback on activity for this EP (SI Report A, reference 12.1).

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- (1) On 16 May 2025, Woodside thanked Chevron for advising it had no feedback on activity for this EP (SI Report A, reference 12.2).
- On 16 September 2025, Woodside advised Chevron the EP was under assessment and that Woodside was seeking confirmation from adjacent titleholders in regard to the Operational Area for the activity which extended into Chevron G-9-AP permit area adjacent to Woodside permit WA11-L and WA-3-L, and attached an updated titles map showing G-9-AP (SI Report A, reference 12.3). Woodside:
  - Advised activities which might overlap the titles included geophysical and geotechnical surveys including associated vessel line turns and that current planning did not include any survey acquisition in these adjacent permit areas but if this changed, Woodside would apply for appropriate permits.
  - Advised that adjacent/overlapping titleholders would be included in Start and End of Activity notifications for this EP.
  - Requested feedback on any other control measures related to the activities on the periphery of these titles.
- **(1)** On 17 September 2025, Chevron advised it would respond to Woodside as soon as possible (SI Report, reference 12.4).
- On 23 September 2025, Chevron emailed Woodside (SI Report, reference 12.5) and:
  - **(1)** Advised it had no issues regarding the information provided in relation to the G-9-AP permit area.
  - **(2)** Asked whether Woodside had shared this information with Santos as the operator for the G-9-AP permit area.
- (2) On 24 September 2025, Woodside responded to confirm it had shared the information with Santos (SI Report, reference 12.6).
- **(2)** On 24 September 2025, Chevron replied to enquire with whom at Santos the information had been shared as Chevron's counterparts within Santos were not aware of the EP/request (SI Report, reference 12.7).
- (2) On 24 September 2025, Woodside advised it provided information to Santos using the usual Santos email address for consultation and that initial information for this EP was sent on to Santos on 31 March 2025, and a subsequent reply was received from Santos on 10 April 2025, advising that Santos had no objections or claims regarding the planned activity. Woodside asked Chevron to provide a different email address if required (SI Report, reference 12.8).
- On 25 September 2025, Chevron (SI Report, reference 12.9):
  - **(2)** Advised there was no need to send information to another Santos address; Chevron would advise Santos via its commercial/CCS team which address Woodside used to send consultation information.
  - **(3)** Asked if Woodside had received an RFI (Request For Information) on this aspect of the EP (SI Report, reference 12.9).
- (3) On 25 September 2025, Woodside responded that an unrelated RFI item led Woodside to provide Chevron and Santos with further clarity regarding G-9-AP permit area in relation to the proposed activities for this EP and that the updated map and information had been sent for completeness (SI Report, reference 12.10).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) No feedback on initial consultation information sent (31 March 2025) and on updated information regarding Operational Area overlap of G-9-AP permit area (sent 16 September 2025).	**(1)** Woodside accepts Chevron has no feedback on this EP.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledged Chevron had no feedback on this EP.	**(1)** Not required. Woodside will notify Chevron (see Table 7-2 of this EP) at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as referenced as PS 1.4 in the EP.

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(2) Queried whether Woodside had shared G-9-AP permit area information with Santos as the operator for the permit area and to whom at Santos it had been sent.	**(2)** Woodside sent information and a revised titles map to Santos regarding the G-9-AP permit area overlap on the same date that it sent the information to Chevron using the usual email address for Santos consultation.	**(2)** Woodside advised Chevron that it had also sent the information to Santos as the operator for the G-9-AP permit area using the usual consultation email address for Santos.	**(2)** Not required.
(3) Asked if Woodside had received an RFI on this aspect of the EP (i.e. G-9-AP permit area).	**(3)** Woodside has not received an RFI specifically on permit area G-9-AP but an unrelated title query in an RFI for this EP prompted Woodside to provide additional clarity for the purposes of completeness to both Chevron and Santos in regard to this permit area.	**(3)** Woodside advised that it had not received an RFI regarding the G-9-AP permit area but an unrelated RFI item led Woodside to provide Chevron and Santos with further clarity regarding the G-9-AP permit area in relation to the proposed activities for this EP and the updated map and information had been sent for completeness.	**(3)** Not required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Chevron for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Chevron sufficient information to allow Chevron to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Chevron on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.

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  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 15 May 2025, Chevron shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Chevron to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to Chevron in response to Chevron's feedback (email of 16 May 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Chevron a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Chevron advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Chevron 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Chevron a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Chevron's response on 15 May 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed Chevron a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Chevron as evidenced by its response on 15 May 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Chevron provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from Chevron.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Chevron because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.7.3 Exxon Mobil Australia Resources Company (Exxon Mobil)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Exxon Mobil advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.21), and provided a Consultation Information Sheet and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*. Woodside also attached a map of adjacent titleholders (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8) and noted that:
  - The Operational Area for the activity extended into Mobil WA-17-L permit area adjacent to Woodside permit WA-1- L and Woodside was seeking to confirm adjacent titleholder understanding of the proposed activities, specifically with respect to the Operational Area which extended into permit areas adjacent to Woodside permits.
  - Activities covered by the EP which might overlap the titles included geophysical and geotechnical surveys including the vessel line turns associated with such activities. Current planning did not include any survey acquisition in the adjacent permit areas and if this were to change Woodside would apply for appropriate permits before performing the work.
  - To reduce the potential impact on adjacent titleholders, Woodside would include adjacent titleholders in Start and End of Activity notifications.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.9).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside will notify Exxon Mobil (see Table 7-2 of this EP) at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as referenced as PS 1.4 in the EP. No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Exxon Mobil for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Exxon Mobil sufficient information to allow Exxon Mobil to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Exxon Mobil on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

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Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Exxon Mobil a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Exxon Mobil advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Exxon Mobil 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Exxon Mobil a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Exxon Mobil is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Exxon Mobil:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding Exxon Mobil of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Aside from including Exxon Mobil in the notifications table, no additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Exxon Mobil did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Exxon Mobil's functions, interests or activities.

4.7.4 InCapture

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed InCapture advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 9 April 2025, InCapture responded and provided feedback that did not relate to an adverse impact of the proposed activity. (SI Report A, reference 14.1)
- On 10 April 2025, Woodside thanked InCapture for its response regarding feedback. (SI Report A, reference 14.2)

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with InCapture for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given InCapture sufficient information to allow InCapture to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to InCapture on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 9 April 2025, InCapture shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable InCapture to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to InCapture in response to InCapture's feedback (email of 10 April 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed InCapture a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to InCapture advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed InCapture 30 days for consultation.

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- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed InCapture a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by InCapture's response on 9 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed InCapture a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to InCapture as evidenced by its response on 9 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- InCapture provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from InCapture.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with InCapture because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable

4.7.5 Finder Energy (Finder No 9/10/16/17)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Finder Energy advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- **(1)** On 30 April 2025, Finder Energy advised it had no feedback. (SI Report A, reference 13.1)
- **(1)** On 2 May 2025, Woodside thanked Finder Energy for its response confirming it had no feedback. (SI Report A, reference 13.2)

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) No feedback	**(1)** Woodside accepts Finder Energy has no feedback on this EP.	**(1)** Woodside thanked Finder Energy for advising if had no feedback on this EP.	**(1)** Not required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	No additional controls or measures are required.

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	adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Finder Energy for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Finder Energy sufficient information to allow Finder Energy to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Finder Energy on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 30 April 2025, Finder Energy shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Finder Energy to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to Finder Energy in response to Finder Energy's feedback of 30April 2025.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Finder Energy a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Finder Energy advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Finder Energy 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Finder Energy a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Finder Energy's response on 30 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed Finder Energy a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

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- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Finder Energy as evidenced by its response on 30 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Finder Energy provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from Finder Energy.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Finder Energy because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable

4.7.6 Santos NA Energy Holdings / Santos Ltd / Santos WA Northwest / Santos Offshore / Santos WA Southwest / Santos (BOL) / Santos WA PVG (Santos)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Santos advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.12), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*. Woodside also attached a map of adjacent titleholders (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8) and noted that:
  - The Operational Area for the activity extended into Santos WA-546-P permit area adjacent to Woodside permit WA-2-L and Woodside was seeking to confirm adjacent titleholder understanding of the proposed activities, specifically with respect to the Operational Area which extended into permit areas adjacent to Woodside permits.
  - Activities covered by the EP which might overlap the titles included geophysical and geotechnical surveys including the vessel line turns associated with such activities. Current planning did not include any survey acquisition in the adjacent permit areas and if this were to change Woodside would apply for appropriate permits before performing the work.
  - To reduce the potential impact on adjacent titleholders, Woodside would include adjacent titleholders in Start and End of Activity notifications.
- On 10 April 2025, Santos advised (SI Report A, reference 15.1):
  - **(1)** It had no objections or claims in relation to the planned activity.
  - **(2)** Santos had recently relinquished exploration permit WA-546-P.
- On 11 April 2025, Woodside thanked Santos for its feedback and (SI Report A, reference 15.2):
  - **(1)** Acknowledged Santos had no feedback.
  - **(2)** Noted that Santos had relinquished exploration permit WA-546-P.

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- On 16 September 2025, Woodside advised Santos the EP was under assessment and that Woodside was seeking confirmation from adjacent titleholder in regard to the Operational Area for the activity which extended into Santos G-9-AP permit area adjacent to Woodside permit WA11-L and WA-3-L, and attached an updated titles map showing G-9-AP (SI Report A, reference 15.3):. Woodside:
  - Advised activities which might overlap the titles included geophysical and geotechnical surveys including associated vessel line turns and that current planning did not include any survey acquisition in these adjacent permit areas but if this changed, Woodside would apply for appropriate permits.
  - Advised adjacent/overlapping titleholders would be included in Start and End of Activity notifications.
  - Requested feedback on any other control measures related to the above activities on the periphery of these titles.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Santos advised it had no feedback.	**(1)** Woodside accepts Santos has no feedback on this activity.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledged Santos' feedback.	**(1)** Not required.
(2) Advised it had relinquished exploration permit WA-546-P.	**(2)** Woodside notes Santos has relinquished exploration permit WA-546-P and that Operational Area B no longer overlaps Santos' title.	**(2)** Woodside noted that Santos has relinquished exploration permit WA-546-P.	**(2)** Not required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside will notify Santos (see Table 7-2 of this EP) at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as referenced as PS 1.4 in the EP. No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Santos for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Santos sufficient information to allow Santos to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Santos on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:

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  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 10 April 2025, Santos shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Santos to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to Santos in response to Santos' feedback (email of 11 April 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Santos a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Santos advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Santos 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Santos a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Santos' response on 10 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed Santos a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Santos attended Woodside's Exmouth CLG meeting on 13 March 2025 where this EP was discussed providing Santos with another opportunity to provide feedback.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Santos as evidenced by its response on 11 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Santos provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from Santos.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Santos because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

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4.8 Peak industry representative bodies

4.8.1 Australian Energy Producers (AEP)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the AEP advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with AEP for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given AEP sufficient information to allow AEP to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to AEP on 31 August 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

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Woodside allowed AEP a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AEP advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed AEP 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed AEP a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with AEP is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of AEP:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2024, reminding AEP of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as AEP did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on AEP's functions, interests or activities.

4.9 Local government and elected parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations

4.9.1 Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Exmouth CCI)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the Exmouth CCI advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Exmouth CCI for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Exmouth CCI sufficient information to allow Exmouth CCI to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Exmouth CCI on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Exmouth CCI a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Exmouth CCI advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Exmouth CCI 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Exmouth CCI a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

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A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Exmouth CCI is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Exmouth CCI:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- The Exmouth CCI attended Woodside's Exmouth CLG meeting on 13 March 2025 where this EP was discussed providing Exmouth CCI with another opportunity to provide feedback.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding Exmouth CCI of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Exmouth CCI did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Exmouth CCI's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.2 Karratha and Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the KDCCI advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

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Summary Report – Consultation Complete
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with KDCCI for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically: **Sufficient Information** Woodside has given KDCCI sufficient information to allow KDCCI to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because: • The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to KDCCI on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included: – The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation. – A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures. – A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback. – A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'. – Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations). **Reasonable Period** Woodside allowed KDCCI a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because: • A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to KDCCI advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission. • Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed KDCCI 30 days for consultation. • Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago. • In this context, Woodside allowed KDCCI a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP. **Reasonable Opportunity** A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with KDCCI is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of KDCCI: • Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation. • Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation. • From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media. • KDCCI attended Woodside's Karratha CLG meeting on 20 March 2025 where this EP was discussed providing the KDCCI with another opportunity to provide feedback. • In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding KDCCI of the opportunity to provide feedback.

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Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as KDCCI did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on KDCCI's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.3 Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Onslow CCI)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the Onslow CCI advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Onslow CCI for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Onslow CCI sufficient information to allow Onslow CCI to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Onslow CCI on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.

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- A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Onslow CCI a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Onslow CCI advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Onslow CCI 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Onslow CCI a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Onslow CCI is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Onslow CCI:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding Onslow CCI of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Onslow CCI did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Onslow CCI's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.4 Exmouth Community Liaison Group (Exmouth CLG)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 13 March 2025, Woodside presented to the Exmouth CLG on EP consultation requirements and Woodside activities, including activities for this EP (SI Report A, reference 16.1). Slides shown explained how Woodside consults relevant persons in the course of preparing EPs and provided information on relevant persons and EMBAs, on upcoming EP's including on activities for this EP.
  - The slides included a QR code and a URL for the Consultation Activities page of the Woodside website. Copies of the latest edition of *Let's Talk* (Record of Consultation, 6.6.1) were provided in hard copy and sent electronically with the minutes and slide pack.
  - 7 individuals attended the meeting representing:
    - Shire of Exmouth
    - Gascoyne Development Commission
    - Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI)
    - Australia's Coral Coast/Regional Development Authority
    - Exmouth community
    - PHI Helicopters
    - Santos.
  - No feedback was provided for this EP.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the Exmouth CLG advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure 'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.
- On 22 April 2025, Woodside's presentation was emailed to the Exmouth CLG members, regardless of their attendance at the meeting. (see presentation slides in SI report, reference 16.1)
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received to the consultation email of 31 March 2025, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 26 June 2025, Woodside presented to the Exmouth CLG on EP consultation requirements and Woodside activities, including activities for this EP (SI Report A, reference 16.2)
  - Woodside presented slides on how it consults relevant persons in the course of preparing EPs and provided information on relevant persons and EMBAs. In addition, slides on past EPs were presented to the group including the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys−Revision EP.
  - The slides included a QR code and a URL for the Consultation Activities page of the Woodside website.
  - 8 individuals attended the meeting representing:
    - Shire of Exmouth
    - Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry
    - Australia's Coral Coast/Regional Development Authority
    - PHI Helicopters
    - Local councillor
    - St John Exmouth Subcentre
    - Exmouth Freight and Logistics
    - Santos.

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- No feedback was provided for this EP.

- On 10 July 2025, Woodside's presentation was emailed to the CLG members, regardless of their attendance at the meeting.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Exmouth CLG for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Exmouth CLG sufficient information to allow Exmouth CLG to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.*
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Exmouth CLG a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Exmouth CLG advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Exmouth CLG 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Exmouth CLG a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Exmouth CLG is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Exmouth CLG:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding Exmouth CLG of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Exmouth CLG did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Exmouth CLG's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.5 Karratha Community Liaison Group (Karratha CLG)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 21 March 2025, Woodside presented to the Karratha CLG on EP consultation requirements and Woodside activities, including activities for this EP (SI Report A, reference 17.1). Slides shown explained how Woodside consults relevant persons in the course of preparing EPs and provided information on relevant persons and EMBAs, on upcoming EPs including on activities for this EP.
  - The slides included a QR code and a URL for the Consultation Activities page of the Woodside website. Copies of the latest edition of *Let's Talk* (Record of Consultation, reference 6.6.1) were provided in hard copy and sent electronically with the minutes and slide pack.
  - 8 CLG members attended the meeting representing:
    - City of Karratha – staff representatives
    - Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation
    - Regional Development Australia Pilbara
    - Karratha and Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry
    - Department of Education
    - Development WA
    - Dampier Community Association.

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  - No feedback was provided for this EP.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the Karratha CLG advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.*
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received to the consultation email of 31 March 2025, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 20 May 2025, Woodside's March presentation to the CLG was emailed to the CLG members regardless of their attendance at the meeting.
- On 20 June 2025, Woodside presented to the Karratha CLG on EP consultation requirements and Woodside activities, including activities for this EP (SI Report A, reference 17.2). Woodside presented slides on how it consults relevant persons in the course of preparing EPs and provided information on relevant persons and EMBAs. The slides included a QR code and a URL for the Consultation Activities page of the Woodside website.
  - 9 CLG members attended the meeting representing:
    - City of Karratha
    - Department of Education
    - Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation
    - Department of Communities
    - Development WA
    - Dampier Community Association
    - Karratha Central Healthcare
    - Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry
    - Community member.
  - No feedback was provided for this EP.
- On 26 September 2025, Woodside's June presentation to the CLG was emailed to the CLG members regardless of their attendance at the meeting.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Karratha CLG for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Karratha CLG sufficient information to allow Karratha CLG to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Karratha CLG on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Karratha CLG a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Karratha CLG advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Karratha CLG 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Karratha CLG a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Karratha CLG is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Karratha CLG:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding Karratha CLG of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

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- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Karratha CLG did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Karratha CLG's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.6 City of Karratha

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the City of Karratha advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- **(1)** On 5 May 2025, the City of Karratha responded to advise it did not anticipate any significant additional risks to the environment, tourism, or the community based on the information provided for this EP. (SI Report A, reference 18.1)
- **(1)** On 5 May 2025, Woodside thanked the City of Karratha for its email and for advising that the City did not anticipate any significant additional risks to the environment, tourism, or the community in regards to this EP. (SI Report A, reference 18.2)

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) No significant additional risks anticipated based on the information provided for this EP.	**(1)** Woodside accepts the City of Karratha does not have any feedback for this EP.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledged the City of Karratha does not anticipate any significant additional risks to the environment, tourism, or the community based on the information Woodside has provided for this EP.	**(1)** Not required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside considers the measures and controls in the EP are appropriate.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with City of Karratha for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given City of Karratha sufficient information to allow City of Karratha to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to City of Karratha on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 5 May 2025, City of Karratha shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable City of Karratha to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to City of Karratha in response to City of Karratha's feedback (email of 5 May 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed City of Karratha reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to City of Karratha advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed City of Karratha 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed City of Karratha a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by City of Karratha's response on 5 May 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed City of Karratha a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- The City of Karratha attended Woodside's Karratha CLG meeting on 20 March 2025 where this EP was discussed providing the City with another opportunity to provide feedback.

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- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to City of Karratha as evidenced by its response on 5 May 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- City of Karratha provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from City of Karratha.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with City of Karratha because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.9.7 Shire of Ashburton

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the Shire of Ashburton advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.23), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.11).
- On 5 May 2025, Shire of Ashburton acknowledged the opportunity to provide input regarding this EP and provided feedback as follows (SI Report A, reference 19.1):
  - **(1)** Environmental Management and Risk Mitigation – the Shire urged Woodside to rigorously manage and mitigate potential risks by adhering to the highest regulatory standards, and
  - **(2)** Encouraged continued transparency in relation to:
    - Measures for unplanned hydrocarbon releases and potential spills, particularly in sensitive ecological areas
    - The effectiveness of management strategies to minimise disruptions to marine fauna, particularly species identified in Biologically Important Areas (BIAs)
    - Any additional environmental safeguards beyond regulatory compliance to further protect the surrounding marine and coastal ecosystems
    - Given that vessel operations may intersect with several natural marine fauna cycles, such as annual turtle nesting (November to March) and whale shark migration (July to November), Shire of Ashburton advised that Woodside should critically assess how these activities overlap and schedule activities to achieve ALARP impacts
    - If there was an unavoidable overlap between vessel movements and marine fauna cycles, additional steps were needed to minimise the risk of an adverse impact.
  - Consultation with Traditional Owners and Community Engagement – Shire of Ashburton recommended:
    - **(3)** Continued and meaningful engagement with local Indigenous groups to ensure cultural values and heritage were respected and incorporated into project planning
    - **(4)** Opportunities for co-designed monitoring programs involving Traditional Owners and Community in assessing the long-term environmental impact of operations.
  - Monitoring and Reporting – Shire of Ashburton requested continued clarity on:
    - **(5)** The frequency and accessibility of environmental performance reports to the public.
    - **(6)** The mechanisms available for the public to engage with Woodside in addressing any potential concerns.

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- **(7)** Communication with appropriate emergency management agencies at either/or National, State, District and Local levels on potential hazards and risks around the activity; collaboration and/or cooperation on risk mitigation; considered impacted areas response capacity and capability, and sustainability of response activities and escalation triggers.

– **(8)** Decommissioning – Shire of Ashburton proposed Woodside considered the Pilbara Regional Waste Management Facility for decommissioning, recycling, and waste disposal.

- On 2 June 2025, Woodside responded to Shire of Ashburton's feedback (and offered to meet to discuss consultation for this EP and how it could engage with Shire of Ashburton on EPs generally) as follows (SI Report A, reference 19.2):
  – **(1)** Woodside was required to manage environmental impacts and risks to the EMBA to ALARP and to an acceptable level, as per the Environment Regulations, through the implementation of the EP submitted to NOPSEMA.
    - **(2)** Woodside would manage and mitigate potential risks as per the Consultation Information Sheet (sent 31 March 2025) and would provide continued transparency regarding risks which would be expanded in the EP which would be publicly available upon submission to NOPSEMA and Woodside would provide ongoing consultation in the form of significant updates regarding the activity, when relevant.
  – **(3)** Woodside routinely utilised DPLH's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) as part of EP development and review to identify locations and information about known Aboriginal heritage in Western Australia. This information was included as an appendix to the EP and assessed within the EP where potential interactions with the activity arose.
    - Woodside had sought feedback from 30 Traditional Owner groups about cultural values and heritage including Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation, Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation, Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation and Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation. Woodside advised this information would be recorded in the Cultural Values and Heritage Section of the EP.
    - **(4)** Woodside supports measures to increase the capability and capacity of Traditional Custodian groups for the ongoing protection of Country for example, social investment in ranger programs and Indigenous oil spill response capability.
  – **(5)** Woodside reported on its environmental performance annually in its Annual Report and website which included an Environment data table highlighting performance through the year.
    - **(6)** The public could enquire or raise concerns via the online form on Woodside's website, via phone or email or provide feedback on EPs via consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone or the website feedback form or by a means which suits the individual.
    - **(7)** In relation to emergency management, Woodside outlined its Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP), and that it consults with relevant jurisdictional authorities and controlling agencies, including DoT, AMSA, at times relevant port authorities, during the process to revise the EP, to verify and update appropriate mitigation and management measures to include for the activity. Woodside might also consult with other relevant external emergency management agencies such as Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) to ensure effective emergency management plans are in place.
  – **(8)** No decommissioning activities would occur under this EP.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Urged Woodside to rigorously manage and mitigate potential risks by adhering to highest regulatory standards.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledges its obligation to manage and mitigate potential environmental risks to the EMBA for this activity to ALARP and to an acceptable	**(1)** Woodside confirmed it was required to manage environmental impacts and risks to the EMBA to ALARP and to an acceptable level, as per the Environment Regulations, through the implementation	**(1)** Section 6 of the EP describes planned and unplanned risks for this EP.

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	level as per the Environmental Regulations, through the EP.	of the EP submitted to NOPSEMA for acceptance.	
(2) Encouraged Woodside to continue to be transparent regarding: • Measures for unplanned hydrocarbon releases and potential spills, particularly in sensitive ecological areas • Effectiveness of management strategies to minimise disruptions to marine fauna, particularly species identified in Biologically Important Areas (BIAs) • Any additional environmental safeguards beyond regulatory compliance to further protect the surrounding marine and coastal ecosystems • In regard to vessels, Woodside to assess any overlap of activities and marine fauna cycles (annual turtle nesting, Nov-Mar, whale shark migration, July-Nov) to achieve ALARP impacts.	**(2)** Woodside acknowledges it will manage and mitigate potential risks and will continue to be transparent regarding these risks which are outlined in the Consultation Information Sheet and which will be publicly available in the EP upon submission to NOPSEMA. Further transparency measures in place include the provision for ongoing consultation where Woodside will continue to provide the Shire with significant updates with respect to the activity, when relevant.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it would manage potential risks and would continue transparency in regard to the risks outlined in the Consultation Information Sheet which would be publicly available in the EP upon submission to NOPSEMA. Further transparency measures included provision for ongoing consultation where Woodside would continue to provide the Shire with significant updates with respect to the activity, when relevant.	**(2)** Woodside's Ongoing consultation engagements are set out in Table 7-2 of the EP.
(3) Shire of Ashburton recommended continued and meaningful engagement with local Indigenous groups to ensure cultural values and heritage were respected and part of project planning.	**(3)** Woodside routinely utilises the DPLH ACHIS as part of EP development and review to identify locations and information about known Aboriginal heritage in Western Australia. This information is included as an appendix to the EP and assessed within the EP where potential interactions with the activity arise.	**(3)** Woodside advised it utilised the DPLH ACHIS as part of EP process to identify locations and information about known Aboriginal heritage in Western Australia. This information was included as an appendix to the EP and assessed within the EP where potential interactions with the activity arose. Woodside advised it was committed to ongoing engagement and support of Traditional Custodians' capacity to care and manage country and Sea Country. For	**(3)** A search of DPLH's ACHIS was undertaken for this EP (see Appendix D of this EP). Woodside had sought feedback from 30 Traditional Owner groups (see Table 2) which is recorded in the Cultural Values and Heritage Section of the EP, Section 4.9.

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		this EP, Woodside had sought feedback from 30 Traditional Owner groups recorded in the Cultural Values and Heritage Section of the EP.	
(4) Shire of Ashburton recommended Woodside considered opportunities for co-designed monitoring programs involving Traditional Owners and Community in assessing long term environmental impacts.	**(4)** Woodside supports measures to increase the capability and capacity of Traditional Custodian groups for the ongoing protection of Country, for example, by its social investment in ranger programs and Indigenous oil spill response capability.	**(4)** Woodside advised it also supports measures to increase the capability and capacity of Traditional Custodian groups for the ongoing protection of Country for example via its social investment in ranger programs and Indigenous oil spill response capability.	**(4)** Not required.
(5) Shire of Ashburton requested continued clarity on: • Frequency and accessibility of environmental performance reports to the public.	**(5)** Woodside reports on its environmental performance in its Annual Report and on its website which includes an environment data table highlighting Woodside's performance through the year.	**(5)** Woodside advised it reported on its environmental performance in its Annual Report and on its corporate website in the environment and biodiversity area which included an environment data table highlighting Woodside's performance through the year in key metrics that Woodside tracks and referred Shire of Ashburton to pages 63-38 in the Annual Report 2024.	**(5)** Not required.
(6) • Mechanisms available for the public to engage with Woodside in addressing any potential concerns.	**(6)** Woodside provides various mechanisms for the public to engage including website forms, email and phone. Woodside will also consider feedback via a means that suits the relevant person.	**(6)** Woodside advised the public could enquire or raise concerns via the online form on Woodside's website, via phone or email on communities@woodside.com.au Feedback on EPs could be provided via consultation@feedback.woodside.com, phone or the website feedback form or by a means suitable for the individual.	**(6)** Woodside's consultation process and approach to accepting feedback is outlined in Sections 5.2 and 5.6 of the EP.
(7) • Communication with appropriate emergency management agencies at National, State, District and Local levels on potential hazards and risks	**(7)** In the course of developing the EP, Woodside reviews oil spill preparedness and response position to ensure it continues to follow best practice including	**(7)** Woodside advised that it reviews its Oil Pollution FSP, and consults with relevant jurisdictional authorities and controlling agencies, including DoT, AMSA, at times	**(7)** Measures relating to oil spills are covered in Appendix I - Oil spill Preparedness and Response and Appendix J – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.

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around the activity; collaboration and/or cooperation on risk mitigation; considered impacted areas response capacity and capability, and sustainability of response activities and escalation triggers.	review and revision of the Oil Pollution FSP. Woodside consults with DoT, AMSA, at times relevant port authorities to update appropriate mitigation and management measures to include for the activity and may also consult with for e.g. LEMC to ensure emergency management plans are in place.	relevant port authorities, while developing the EP to ensure to revise the EP, to verify and update appropriate mitigation and management measures are included to include for the activity and. Woodside might also consult with other relevant external emergency management agencies such as LEMC to ensure effective emergency management plans are in place.	
(8) Woodside could consider the Pilbara Regional Waste Management Facility for decommissioning, recycling, and waste disposal.	**(8)** No decommissioning activities will occur under this EP.	**(8)** Woodside advised that the EP related to surveys being undertaken to inform planning for future decommissioning scopes and that no decommissioning activities would be carried out under this EP.	**(8)** Not required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Shire of Ashburton for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Shire of Ashburton sufficient information to allow Shire of Ashburton to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Shire of Ashburton on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.

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  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 5 May 2025, Shire of Ashburton shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Shire of Ashburton to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to Shire of Ashburton in response to Shire of Ashburton's feedback (email of 2 June 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Shire of Ashburton a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Shire of Ashburton advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Shire of Ashburton 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Shire of Ashburton a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed Shire of Ashburton a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Shire of Ashburton as evidenced by its response on 5 May 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Shire of Ashburton provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from Shire of Ashburton.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Shire of Ashburton because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

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4.9.8 Shire of Exmouth

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the Shire of Exmouth advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Shire of Exmouth for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Shire of Exmouth sufficient information to allow Shire of Exmouth to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Shire of Exmouth on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
- The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
- A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

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Woodside allowed Shire of Exmouth a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Shire of Exmouth advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Shire of Exmouth 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Shire of Exmouth a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Shire of Exmouth is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Shire of Exmouth:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- The Shire of Exmouth attended Woodside's Exmouth CLG meeting on 13 March 2025 where this EP was discussed providing the Shire with another opportunity to provide feedback.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding Shire of Exmouth of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Shire of Exmouth did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Shire of Exmouth's functions, interests or activities.

4.10 Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals

4.10.1 Telstra

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Telstra advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, a submarine communication cables map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.

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- On 3 April 2025, Telstra advised (SI Report A, reference 20.1):
  - **(1)** If survey activities were to occur near subsea network cables, Telstra must be informed to allow proper liaison to ensure an adequate safety zone is maintained.
  - **(2)** CMART Requests would potentially need to be established to monitor cables for any potential damage.
- On 11 April 2025, Woodside thanked Telstra for its feedback (SI Report A, reference 20.2) and stated:
  - **(1)** Woodside would provide Telstra with start and end notifications 4 weeks prior to, and following completion of, mobilisation for any planned activities that might cause equipment to contact the seabed within 500 metres of Telstra cables.
  - **(2)** Notifications would allow Woodside and Telstra to confirm necessary requirements including safety zones and CMART requests.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Telstra must be informed if survey activities occur near any subsea network cables to ensure an adequate safety zone is maintained.	**(1)** Woodside's notifications process will inform Telstra with mobilisation information for any planned activities that might cause equipment to contact the seabed within 500 metres of Telstra cables.	**(1)** Woodside would provide Telstra with start and end notifications regarding mobilisation for any planned activities that might cause equipment to contact the seabed within 500 metres of Telstra cables.	**(1)** Woodside will notify Telstra (see Table 7-2 of this EP) 4 weeks prior to, and following completion of, mobilisation for any planned activities that might cause equipment to contact the seabed within 500 metres of Telstra cables, as per PS 1.8 of the EP.
(2) CMART requests would potentially be required to monitor cables for any potential damage.	**(2)** Woodside's notifications process would trigger the CMART request process should it become necessary.	**(2)** Woodside's notifications process would allow Woodside and Telstra to confirm necessary requirements including safety zones and CMART requests.	**(2)** Woodside will notify Telstra (see Table 7-2 of this EP) as per PS 1.8 of this EP.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside considers the measures and controls in the EP are appropriate.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Telstra for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:			

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Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Telstra sufficient information to allow Telstra to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Telstra on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 3 April 2025, Telstra shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Telstra to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to Telstra in response to Telstra's feedback (email of 11 April 2025).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Telstra a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Telstra advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Telstra 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Telstra a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Telstra's response on 3 April 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

Woodside allowed Telstra a reasonable opportunity for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Telstra as evidenced by its response on 3 April 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Telstra provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 of the EP and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from Telstra.

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- Aside from including Telstra in the notifications table, made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Telstra because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.11 Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations

4.11.1 Cape Conservation Group (CCG)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed CCG advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with CCG for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given CCG sufficient information to allow CCG to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to CCG on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.

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- A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
- A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
- Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed CCG a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to CCG advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed CCG 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed CCG a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with CCG is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of CCG:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding CCG of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as CCG did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on CCG's functions, interests or activities.

4.11.2 Protect Ningaloo

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed the Protect Ningaloo advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Protect Ningaloo for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Protect Ningaloo sufficient information to allow Protect Ningaloo to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since March 2025. Woodside gave this information to Protect Ningaloo on 31 March 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the PAP, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Protect Ningaloo a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Protect Ningaloo advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Protect Ningaloo 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced seven months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Protect Ningaloo a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

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A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Protect Ningaloo is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Protect Ningaloo:

- Woodside published advertisements in 6 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From 6 April 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 24 April 2025, reminding Protect Ningaloo of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Protect Ningaloo did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Protect Ningaloo's functions, interests or activities.

4.12 Traditional custodians and nominated representative corporations

4.12.1 Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC)

BTAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Thalanyji people to represent the Thalanyji people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Woodside has an existing relationship with BTAC which extends prior to consultation for this EP. Woodside's consultation approach for Traditional Owners has a focus on building and maintaining long-term relationships with each group. Woodside also has assigned a First Nations Engagement team member as a dedicated focal person for EP consultation with BTAC, who is responsible for building a consultative relationship and is readily available to provide information and take feedback.

Further, at the start of consultation, Woodside provided BTAC a table of cultural values previously identified for BTAC through consultation and reviews of publicly available literature. Woodside invited BTAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values. BTAC did not request any changes. This context and process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with BTAC is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of BTAC.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed BTAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.36), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values that BTAC had previously provided that Woodside consider relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** BTAC's cultural obligation to care for the environmental values of Sea Country, such as archaeological sites identified on nearshore islands including the Montebello Islands, Barrow Island and the Mackerel Islands.
    - **(1)** A request from Woodside that BTAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how BTAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for BTAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed BTAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 1.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to BTAC on 31 March 2025, which included a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how BTAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside sent BTAC a copy of the Summary Information Sheet for this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 1.2).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: Sea Country – connection to, access to and transfer of knowledge: • Enduring deep connection north of Onslow, extending out to Islands off the Pilbara coast including the Montebello, Barrow and Mackerel Islands.	**(1)** These values have been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited BTAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.36). BTAC did not request any changes.	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.

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• Cultural obligation to care for environment and values of Sea Country. • Resources including fish, shellfish, crabs, crustaceans, sea urchins, eggs, turtles, dugongs, flora and fauna associated with mangrove communities. • Artefacts and burials in coastal sand dunes. • Archaeological sites on Barrow and Montebello Islands. • Archaeological evidence of use of resources including fish, turtles, marine mammals, crocodiles, crabs and sea urchins. • Ceremonial sites (Thalu) for the increase of turtle, shark, ray, fish, squid, octopus, hill kangaroo and emu.			
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation and literature.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with BTAC for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically: **Sufficient Information** Sufficient information has been provided because: • Woodside has provided BTAC with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters. • In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website. • On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with BTAC on this EP. Woodside provided BTAC:			

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- A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
  - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
  - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
  - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
  - Diagrams.
  - Details about how to provide feedback.
- The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of BTAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
- That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
- Woodside asked BTAC to forward the information to its members.
- Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to BTAC if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with BTAC on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to BTAC's queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to BTAC during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. BTAC was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for BTAC's input into how BTAC would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with BTAC members as well as the BTAC Board.
  - Asked BTAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether BTAC required further information.
  - Asked BTAC if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

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- BTAC did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values but has done so in consultation for other activities. Woodside has incorporated BTAC's interests and cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed potential impact on these and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

4.12.2 Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC)

MAC is established under the Burrup and Maitland Industrial Estates Agreement and is the representative body for the Traditional Custodians for Murujuga being the Ngarluma, the Mardudhunera, the Yaburara, the Yindjibarndi, and the Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo peoples (collectively Ngarda-Ngarli). MAC is the cultural authority for Murujuga and is responsible for the management and protection of its cultural values.

Woodside has an existing relationship with MAC which extends prior to consultation for this EP. Woodside's consultation approach for Traditional Owners has a focus on building and maintaining long-term relationships with each group. Woodside has also assigned a First Nations Engagement team member as a dedicated focal person for EP consultation with MAC, who is responsible for building a consultative relationship and is readily available to provide information and take feedback. Aside from regular consultation about EPs, Woodside invites MAC to monthly luncheons.

At the start of consultation, Woodside provided MAC a table of cultural values previously identified for MAC through consultation and reviews of publicly available literature. Woodside invited MAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values. During consultation for an unrelated EP, MAC shared additional cultural values with Woodside. We understand these new values to also be relevant to the activities described within this EP and have updated the EP to reflect this, with potential impacts assessed and relevant controls applied. This context and process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with MAC is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of MAC.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed MAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.42), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values MAC had previously provided that Woodside consider relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Ecosystem and health of Mermaid Sound.
    - **(2)** Marine species – whales, dolphins, dugongs, fish, sea snakes, turtles, coral, seagrass.
    - **(3)** Marine eco-systems – mangroves, macroalgal (seaweed) communities, subtidal soft bottom communities, intertidal sand and mudflat communities, rocky shores.
    - **(4)** Fish traps in Conzinc Bay, and Angel and Gidley Islands.

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        - **(5)** Harvesting squid around Conzinc Bay.
        - **(6)** MAC is the appropriate cultural authority for Murujuga.
        - **(7)** Potential impact on Jinna (Songlines) on the submerged landscape.
        - **(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ,7)** A request from Woodside that MAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
    - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
    - A request for information on how MAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
    - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
    - A request for MAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 7 April 2025, Woodside emailed MAC an invitation to share stories and receive updates from Woodside at its Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners to be held in Roebourne on 8 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 29.1). This brochure was also displayed at a number of locations including Woodside's Roebourne office.
- On 8 April 2025, Traditional Owner members from MAC, NYFL, NAC, Yindjibarndi, Yawuru and WAC attended Woodside's Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners held in Roebourne. During the lunch Woodside requested feedback from all attendees about EPs and provided information about the consultation process (SI Report B, reference 29.2).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed MAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 3.1). The email included:
    - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to MAC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
    - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
    - A request for information on how MAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
    - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
    - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

Ongoing Consultation:

- On 22 August 2025, MAC responded to an email sent by Woodside about an unrelated EP and clarified cultural values provided by MAC (SI Report B, reference 3.2). Matters relevant to this EP included:
    - **(2)** Additional culturally valued species: stingrays, sharks, crustaceans, octopus, sea stars, sea urchins, sponges and molluscs.
    - **(8)** Any changes to the feeding, breeding or migratory behaviour of culturally significant species would impact significantly on subsistence, cultural and ceremonial activities.
    - **(7)** Submerged landscape: potential impact to Aboriginal heritage, the submerged coastline at initial occupation of the region, landscape features that would have defined the first travel routes used to move through Country.
    - **(4)** Feedback that fish traps are not limited to Conzinc, Angel and Gidley as significant.
    - **(5)** Feedback that harvesting squid at Conzinc Bay is one of many subsistence activities that have been and continue to be practiced across the archipelago.
- On 22 August 2025, MAC emailed Woodside a letter. In the letter, MAC provided feedback about an unrelated EP (SI Report B, reference 3.3). Matters relevant to this EP include:
    - **(9)** Protection of environmental values should be assessed separately to protection of cultural values.

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- **(8)** Activities that could potentially affect the natural movement, migration and/or other behaviour of marine species (including sea birds) may have an impact on the cultural interpretation of the seasonal landscape and seascape and associated cultural behaviours.
- **(10)** MAC expects to be consulted on future projects located closer to Murujuga. **(10)** Woodside consults MAC on EPs when the operational area overlaps or is adjacent to the Murujuga cultural landscape.

- On 28 August 2025, Woodside responded by email to MAC's feedback about the unrelated EP (SI Report B, reference 3.4). Woodside:
  - **(2,4,5,7,8)** Provided MAC with an expanded cultural values table which included new information provided by MAC and details about sources.
  - **(4,5,9)** Explained how Woodside sources information about cultural values for EPs, being via consultation with MAC or through researching publicly available literature.
  - **(2,4,5,7,8)** Invited MAC to review the cultural values table and provide further feedback if necessary.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: • Ecosystem and health of Mermaid Sound.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.42). MAC did not request any changes.	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(2) Cultural Value: Marine species: • Whales, totemic importance. • Dolphins, cultural ceremonies. • Dugongs, food source. • Fish, cultural ceremonies. • Sea Snakes, culturally important. • Turtles, Songlines. • Coral, attract fish and other species • Seagrass, provide protection for animals. Locations include Conzinc Bay and between Angel and Gidley Islands.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.42). On 22 August 2025, MAC advised Woodside that this list was too narrow and provided more details. Woodside has amended its records and informed MAC of these changes.	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.

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On 22 August 2025, MAC advised Woodside that these species also had cultural value: • Stingrays • Sharks • Crustaceans • Octopus • Sea star • Sea urchins • Sponges • Molluscs			
(3) Cultural Value: Marine eco-systems • Mangroves. • Macroalgal (seaweed) communities. • Subtidal soft bottom communities. • Intertidal sand and mudflat communities. • Rocky shores.	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and publicly available literature).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.42). MAC did not request any changes.	**(3)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(4) Cultural Value: • Fish traps in Conzinc Bay, and Angel and Gidley Islands.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature). Although this area is not within the EP EMBA, Woodside has noted this value in the EP.	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.42). During consultation for an unrelated EP MAC queried this cultural value. Woodside explained how it sources information about Cultural Values for EPs.	**(4)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(5) Cultural Value: • Harvesting squid around Conzinc Bay	**(5)**	**(5)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of	**(5)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values.

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	This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature). Although this area is not within the EP EMBA, Woodside has noted this value in the EP.	the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.42). During consultation for an unrelated EP MAC queried this cultural value. Woodside explained how it sources information about Cultural Values for EPs.	Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(6) Cultural Value: • MAC is the appropriate cultural authority for Murujuga.	**(6)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(6)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.42). MAC did not request any changes.	**(6)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(7) Cultural Value: • Potential impact on Jinna (Songlines) on the submerged landscape. On 22 August MAC provided this additional detail: • Potential impact to Aboriginal heritage, the submerged coastline at initial occupation of the region, landscape features that would have defined the first travel routes used to move through Country.	**(7)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(7)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.42). On 22 August 2025, MAC provided additional information about this Cultural Value. Woodside has amended its records and informed MAC of these changes.	**(7)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(8) Any changes to the feeding, breeding or migratory behaviour of culturally significant species would impact significantly on subsistence, cultural and ceremonial activities	**(8)** Woodside acknowledges this feedback and has updated its Cultural Values records for MAC. Woodside has also included this information in the EP.	**(8)** Woodside has provided MAC with details of Woodside's updated Cultural Values records.	**(8)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.

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(9) MAC requested separate assessments for the protection of environmental and cultural values.	**(9)** Woodside undertakes assessments for both environmental and cultural values. These are considered individually and collaboratively.	**(9)** Woodside has advised MAC that it assesses environmental and cultural values both individually and collaboratively.	**(9)** Woodside has addressed the environmental and cultural impacts and controls outlined in Section 4.9 and 6.8 of this EP.
(10) MAC expects to be consulted on future projects located closer to Murujuga.	**(10)** Woodside acknowledges MAC's advice that it should be consulted about any activity located near Murujuga.	**(10)** Under Woodside's methodology, MAC is considered a relevant person for all EPs with operational areas that overlap or are adjacent to Murujuga.	**(10)** No action required.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical as well as further cultural values provided for another EP were considered relevant and have been identified and included based on consultation and literature.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with MAC for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- Woodside has provided MAC with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with MAC on this EP. Woodside provided MAC:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.

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  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of MAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked MAC to forward the information to its members.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to MAC if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with MAC on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to MAC's queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to MAC during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. MAC was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for MAC's input into how MAC would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with MAC members as well as the MAC Board.
  - Asked MAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether MAC required further information.
  - Asked MAC if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.
- Woodside invites MAC to monthly luncheons.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- MAC did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values but has done so in consultation for other activities. Woodside has incorporated MAC's interests and cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed potential impact on these and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

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4.12.3 Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC)

The KAC was established under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) by Kariyarra people to represent the Kariyarra people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and their communal interests, including, management and protection of cultural values.

Woodside has an existing relationship with KAC which extends prior to consultation for this EP. Woodside's consultation approach for Traditional Owners focuses on building and maintaining long-term relationships with each group. Woodside also has an assigned First Nations Engagement team member as a dedicated focal person for EP consultation with KAC, who is responsible for building a consultative relationship and is readily available to provide information and take feedback.

At the start of consultation, Woodside provided KAC a table of cultural values previously identified through consultation and reviews of publicly available literature. Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values. KAC did not request changes about these specific values but suggested further additions. During consultation for an unrelated EP, KAC shared additional cultural values with Woodside. We understand these new values to also be relevant to the activities described within this EP and have updated the EP to reflect this, with potential impacts assessed and relevant controls applied.

When Woodside met with KAC in person for this and another EP, KAC had engaged a new legal representative to lead aspects of the in-person consultation. During this meeting, KAC confirmed it would like to enter a Consultation Agreement. Woodside understands that an agreement like this is useful to outline consultation norms for KAC. However, these discussions occur in parallel to consultation for EPs. This context and engagement in this process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with KAC is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of KAC.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed KAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.38), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values that KAC has previously provided that Woodside considered relevant to the activity:
  - **(1)** Marine Animals – management of sea turtle nesting, impacts to whale migration (whales are connected to Songlines).
  - **(2)** Sea Country – cultural obligations to care for Country, Secret habitat totems, access required for fishing, trapping, crabbing, catching turtle, hunting dugong, using stingray barbs for spears, collecting shellfish and visiting offshore islands at low tide.
  - **(3)** Yinta – significant cultural/spiritual sites, cultural rights to land.
  - **(4)** Marine species as resources – marine mammals, fish, molluscs.
  - **(5)** Potential impacts on coastal landforms and vegetation.
  - **(6)** Heritage sites associated with the coast and ocean including the presence of mythical snakes.
  - **(7)** Transfer of knowledge to future generations – impacts of species reduction and temporary exclusion to areas in the case of an oil spill etc.

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  - **(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)** A request from Woodside that KAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how KAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for KAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 1 April 2025, KAC emailed Woodside to request a meeting to discuss this EP (SI Report B, reference 2.1).
- On 1 April 2025, Woodside called KAC (SI Report B, reference 2.2). During the discussion both parties tentatively agreed to meet on 30 April 2025 to discuss this EP and another.
- Between 1 April 2025 and 16 April 2025, Woodside and KAC exchanged email correspondence to discuss details of the upcoming consultation meeting to confirm a calendar invite had been sent for 30 April 2025 for a meeting to discuss this and another EP (SI Report B, reference 2.3 – 2.5).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed KAC to confirm details for a meeting on 30 April 2025 to discuss this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 2.6). Woodside reminded KAC of the consultation closing date for this EP including other information that was emailed in the original consultation email dated 31 March 2025.
- On 29 April 2025, Woodside emailed KAC the presentation Woodside intended to present at the meeting scheduled for 30 April 2025. (SI Report B, reference 2.7)
- On 30 April 2025, Woodside met KAC in Port Hedland (SI Report B, reference 2.8). Matters discussed relating to this EP include:
  - Woodside explained EPs, consultation processes and EMBAs.
  - **(8)** KAC advised it did not consider the meeting to be consultation. **(8)** Woodside stated that the meeting would be considered consultation and offered to conduct further consultation if KAC required further information.
  - Woodside presented cultural values that KAC had previously provided.
  - **(9)** KAC sought clarity of impacts to the health of food sources and other marine life including whether there were any diseases that could threaten sea life as a result of an adverse event. **(9)** Woodside answered questions about these issues during the meeting and offered to provide information in a written response.
  - **(10)** KAC queried the role of Traditional Owners in the event of a spill. **(10)** Woodside provided an overview on its emergency response process and how it was working with the Government to implement additional training opportunities for ranger groups.
  - **(11)** KAC queried which shipping channels are used as they wanted to understand the risks associated with ships travelling closely to their determination. **(11)** Woodside took the question on notice.
  - **(12)** KAC expressed a desire to enter into a consultation agreement. **(12)** Woodside accepted this as an ongoing action noting that these discussions would not delay EP submission deadlines.
  - **(13)** KAC requested Woodside provide a copy of information it planned to input into its EPs, including environmental data prior to submission. **(13)** Woodside took this request on notice.
  - **(14)** Islands off the coast of Port Hedland are extremely important to KAC (Little Turtle, North Turtle and Bedout). **(14)** Woodside advised it will note this in the EP.
  - **(15)** KAC raised concerns about historic unplanned incidents (not involving Woodside) and asked for details about improvements to processes. **(15)** Woodside explained that since these historic incidents, governments have set up regulatory bodies including NOPSEMA to regulate industry.
- On 5 May 2025, Woodside emailed KAC to confirm matters discussed during the 30 April 2025 meeting (SI Report B, reference 2.9) this included:
  - **(12)** KAC's desire to enter into a consultation agreement. **(12)** Woodside notes this as an ongoing action noting that these discussions occur in parallel to EP consultation.

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  - **(9)** KAC sought clarity of impacts to the health of food sources and other marine life that could threaten sea life.
  - **(11)** KAC queried which shipping channels are used as it wanted to understand the risks associated with ships travelling closely to its determination.
  - **(10)** KAC queried contact points in the event of a spill.
  - **(15)** KAC raised concerns about historic unplanned incidents (not involving Woodside) and asked for details about improvements to processes.
  - **(13)** KAC requested Woodside provide a copy of information it planned to input into its EPs prior to submission.
- Between 20 and 27 May 2025, Woodside and KAC exchanged emails, phone calls, texts and met online to follow-up on matters raised during the 30 April 2025 meeting (SI Report B, references 2.10 – 2.13).
- On 28 May 2025, Woodside and KAC spoke on the phone where the following items (SI Report B, reference 2.14), relevant to this EP were discussed:
  - KAC confirmed the accuracy of the questions taken on notice from the consultation meeting.
  - **(12)** KAC's desire to enter into a consultation agreement and requested Woodside to resend the most recent consultation agreement draft for KAC to consider and respond. **(12)** Woodside noted this was an ongoing action noting that these discussions occur in parallel to EP consultation.
  - Woodside offered to host a consultation 'learning' workshop to help build an understanding of the EP consultation process.
  - Woodside noted a commitment to provide a response to KAC by the end of May.
- On 3 June 2025, Woodside emailed KAC responses to questions raised during their meeting on 30 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 2.15). Responses included:
  - **(8)** Woodside clarified that its meeting on 30 April 2025 formed part of consultation with KAC on this EP and another.
  - **(12)** Woodside noted that it had provided KAC with a draft consultation agreement in February 2024 and that discussions about this agreement had occurred in parallel to consultation for this EP and another.
  - **(9)** Woodside acknowledged KAC's connection to Sea Country and provided details about risks and mitigation measures in both EPs that related to the ecological integrity of marine fauna.
  - **(10)** Woodside provided information about contact procedures in the highly unlikely event of a spill.
  - **(11)** Woodside provided information about shipping channels, noting that ships were sometimes required to travel from Dampier to the operational area for this and another EP.
  - **(13)** Woodside provided details of material that would be included in this and another EP and provided links to both active EPs on NOPSEMA's website.
  - **(14)** Woodside acknowledged that islands off Port Hedland are culturally important to KAC - Little Turtle, North Turtle and Bedout. This information would be recorded in both this and another EP.
  - **(15)** Woodside provided information about two historic incidents not related to Woodside that had been raised by KAC in the 30 April meeting. Woodside explained the role of NOPSEMA and that it took a robust and systematic approach to the environmental management of petroleum activities.
- On 3 June 2025, Woodside emailed KAC to clarify the date that consultation begun on this EP (SI Report B, reference 2.16).

Ongoing Consultation:

- On 29 July 2025, in response to Woodside sending information about unrelated EPs, KAC emailed Woodside and requested a consultation meeting with its Board (SI Report B, reference 2.17).
- On 21 August 2025, Woodside met with KAC to consult on unrelated EPs (SI Report B, reference 2.18). Matters relevant to this EP include:
  - Woodside provided an explanation of EPs and regulatory requirements.
  - Woodside discussed how modelling was used to determine EMBAs.

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- **(16)** KAC enquired about EMBAs regarding extreme weather events such as cyclones and spill response times. **(16)** Woodside stated that there are many factors that affect spill modelling for EMBAs including weather conditions, ocean currents, and the type of vessels. Woodside took the query about cyclone data being included in EMBA modelling on notice.
- **(17)** KAC queried where Woodside had collated its list of KAC's cultural values. **(17)** Woodside stated it had sourced KAC's cultural values via consultation and feedback from KAC when consulting on other EPs and desktop research.
- **(1)** KAC provided addition information on marine species identified as cultural values which include: shellfish, cockles, oysters, clam shells, con shells, mullets and sea cow (dugong), as well as the importance of **(18)** river systems as food chains and reiterated the importance in maintaining healthy river systems. **(1,18)** Woodside acknowledged this new information and would update it records and current and future EPs accordingly.

- **(16)** On 17 September 2025, Woodside emailed KAC updated information about its record of Cultural Values and responses to questions taken on notice during their 21 August 2025 meeting (SI Report B, reference 2.19) This included an answer to a query about consideration of cyclone events in spill modelling. Woodside provided information about how modelling captures large-scale ocean changes caused by cyclones.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: • Marine Animals. • Management of sea turtle nesting. • Impacts to whale migration (whales are connected to Songlines). Additional species identified during ongoing consultation: • Shellfish • Cockles • Oysters • Clam shells, • Con shells • Mullets • Sea cow (dugong)	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.38). KAC requested changes during ongoing consultation for an unrelated EP. Woodside amended its records and the EP to reflect this new information.	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(2) Cultural Value: • Sea Country. • Cultural obligations to care for Country. • Secret habitat totems.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural

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• Access required for fishing, trapping, crabbing, catching turtle, hunting dugong, using stingray barbs for spears, collecting shellfish and visiting offshore islands at low tide.		Consultation, 6.1.38). KAC did not request any changes.	values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(3) Cultural Value: • Yinta • Significant cultural/spiritual sites. • Cultural rights to land.	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.38). KAC did not request any changes.	**(3)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(4) Cultural Value: • Marine species as resources • Marine mammals. • Fish. • Molluscs.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.38). KAC did not request any changes.	**(4)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(5) Cultural Value: • Potential impacts on coastal landforms and vegetation.	**(5)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(5)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.38). KAC did not request any changes.	**(5)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(6) Cultural Value: • Heritage sites associated with the coast and ocean including the presence of mythical snakes.	**(6)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(6)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.38). KAC did not request any changes.	**(6)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(7) Cultural Value:	**(7)**	**(7)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information	**(7)** Woodside recorded this cultural value in section 4.9 of the EP. Measures relating to oil spills are covered in Appendix I - Oil

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• Transfer of knowledge to future generations. • Impacts of species reduction. • Temporary exclusion to areas in the case of an oil spill etc.	This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.38). KAC did not request any changes.	Spill Preparedness and Response and Appendix J – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.
(8) KAC said it did not consider its meeting on 30 April 2025 to discuss this and another EP to be consultation.	**(8)** Woodside has clearly stated to KAC that consultation for this EP began on 31 March 2025. Woodside has provided KAC with sufficient information, a reasonable period of time and reasonable opportunity to provide feedback.	**(8)** Woodside stated that the meeting would be considered consultation and offered to conduct further consultation if KAC required further information.	**(8)** No action required.
(9) KAC sought clarity of impacts to the health of food sources and other marine life including whether there were any diseases that could threaten sea life as a result of an adverse event.	**(9)** Woodside acknowledges KAC's connection to Sea Country. Woodside has identified potential impacts and risks to the ecological integrity of marine fauna and put in place mitigation measures.	**(9)** Woodside has provided a written response to KAC explaining risks to marine life from this EP. Woodside has categorised these risks as highly unlikely events. Woodside has explained that clean up and remediation response activities would commence from the outset of an incident in line with Woodside's Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.	**(9)** KAC's connection to Sea Country is identified in Section 4.9 of the EP. Risks and mitigation measures relating to marine life are detailed in Sections 6.5 and 6.6. Measures relating to oil spills are covered in Appendix I – Oil spill Preparedness and Response and Appendix J – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.
(10) KAC queried the role of Traditional Owners in the event of a spill.	**(10)** In the highly unlikely event of a spill, Woodside would enact its First Strike Plan, which includes contacting the regulator, NOPSEMA and any relevant cultural authorities that may be affected.	**(10)** Woodside provided KAC with details of its First Strike plan and contact procedures.	**(10)** Measures relating to oil spills are covered in Appendix I - Oil spill Preparedness and Response and Appendix J – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.
(11) KAC queried which shipping channels are used as they wanted to understand the risks associated with ships travelling closely to their determination.	**(11)** Ships are sometimes required to travel from the mainland (Dampier) to the operational area of this EP.	**(11)** Woodside has informed KAC that the distance from KAC's determination to the EP operational area is 130kms. Woodside has also provided KAC with details about regulations governing vessel transport. Woodside has also provided details about its First Strike Plan.	**(11)** Measures relating to vessels are referred in Sections 4.10.4, 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP. Measures relating to oil spills are covered in Appendix I – Oil spill Preparedness and Response and Appendix J – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.

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(12) KAC expressed a desire to enter into a consultation agreement.	**(12)** Woodside provided KAC with a draft consultation agreement in February 2024.	**(12)** Woodside notes that while discussions about this agreement are ongoing, a consultation agreement is not a prerequisite for consultation, and consultation for this EP and others has occurred in parallel.	**(12)** No action required.
(13) KAC requested Woodside provide a copy of information it planned to input into its EPs, including environmental data prior to submission.	**(13)** The in-force EP is available on the NOPSEMA website. The revised EP will become available on NOPSEMA's website	**(13)** Woodside has informed KAC that the revised EP will contain records of all consultation that has occurred with KAC. This will include copies of correspondence exchanged and meeting notes. This consultation information will be summarised in Appendix F. Woodside will also provide NOPSEMA with full text copies of all consultation that has occurred in a separate document which is not available publicly. Information about cultural values will be included in Section 4 of the EP.	**(13)** No action required.
(14) Cultural value: • Islands off the coast of Port Hedland are extremely important to KAC (Little Turtle, North Turtle and Bedout).	**(14)** Woodside acknowledges that islands off Port Hedland have cultural value to KAC.	**(14)** Woodside has updated its records to reflect these cultural values and will include this information in Appendix F and Section 4.9 of the EP.	**(14)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(15) KAC raised concerns about historic unplanned incidents (not involving Woodside) and asked for details about improvements to processes.	**(15)** Woodside takes a robust and systematic approach to environmental management of petroleum activities.	**(15)** Woodside explained that since these historic incidents, governments have set up regulatory bodies including NOPSEMA to oversee industry. In the highly unlikely event of a spill, Woodside would enact its First Strike Plan which would include contacting NOPSEMA and any affected cultural authorities. Woodside has oil pollution	**(15)** Measures relating to oil spills are covered in Appendix I – Oil spill Preparedness and Response and Appendix J – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.

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		emergency plans and implements training and capability building programs in the regions where it operates.	
(16) KAC enquired about EMBAs in regard to extreme weather events such as cyclones and spill response times.	**(16)** Spill modelling for EMBAS includes assessment of weather conditions, ocean currents and vessel types.	**(16)** Woodside provided information about EMBA spill modelling during its meeting on 21 August 2025, further information was provided via email on 17 September 2025.	**(16)** Measures relating to oil spills are covered in Appendix I - Oil spill Preparedness and Response and Appendix J – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.
(17) KAC queried where Woodside had collated its list of KAC's cultural values	**(17)** At the start of consultation, Woodside provided KAC with information Cultural Values it had collated for the group through consultation and publicly available literature.	**(17)** Woodside explained to KAC that it had sourced KAC's cultural values via consultation and feedback from KAC when consulting on other EPs and desktop research.	**(17)** No further action required.
(18) Cultural value: • River systems are important to the food chain.	**(18)** Woodside assesses environmental impacts of its EPs and puts in place appropriate mitigation measures. Woodside notes that river systems are not considered relevant for this EP.	**(18)** Woodside has informed KAC that it will update it records and current and future EPs accordingly.	**(18)** River systems are not relevant for this EP. Cultural values relating to river systems are noted in Section 4.9.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	Based on the engagement to date, no additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with KAC for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically: **Sufficient Information** Sufficient information has been provided because:			

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- Woodside has provided KAC with relevant consultation documents, including *NOPSEMA's Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with KAC on this EP. Woodside provided KAC:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of KAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked KAC to forward the information to its members.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to KAC if required.
  - Information on the cultural values that KAC has provided to Woodside previously.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with KAC on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside and KAC have engaged in consultation for three months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation, where a genuine two-way dialogue has occurred through both written and face-to-face exchanges on this activity.
- A consultation period was communicated to KAC during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. KAC was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.
- Woodside commenced consultation with KAC on 31 March 2025. Woodside has addressed and responded to KAC queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for KAC's input into how KAC would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:

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  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with KAC members as well as the KAC Board.
  - Asked KAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether KAC required further information.
  - Asked KAC if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and KAC have exchanged multiple emails, had phone calls and met on a number of occasions.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- KAC provided feedback during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values. Woodside has incorporated KAC's interests and cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed potential impact on these and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

4.12.4 Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC)

NTGAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Baiyungu people to represent the Baiyungu people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Woodside has an existing relationship with NTGAC which extends prior to consultation for this EP. Woodside's consultation approach for Traditional Owners has a focus on building and maintaining long-term relationships with each group. Woodside has assigned a First Nations Engagement team member as a dedicated focal person for EP consultation with NTGAC who is responsible for building a consultative relationship and is readily available to provide information and take feedback. YMAC provides NTGAC with administrative assistance.

At the start of consultation, Woodside provided NTGAC (via YMAC) a table of cultural values previously identified for NTGAC through consultation and reviews of publicly available literature. Woodside invited NTGAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values. NTGAC did not request any changes.

During consultation for this EP, Woodside became aware that NTGAC was undergoing an organisational restructure. This ultimately meant that a face-to-face consultation may not be possible for this EP. Because of this Woodside offered to travel to any location and reminded NTGAC that Woodside is readily available to answer any questions and that it accepts feedback for the life of an EP. Woodside's focus is on supporting NTGAC through the period of change whilst enabling NTGAC to consult and remain informed about Woodside's, activities including activities proposed to be undertaken for this EP. This context and process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with NTGAC is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of NTGAC.

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Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed NTGAC (via YMAC) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.45), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values previously provided by NTGAC that Woodside consider relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Interests in marine ecosystems and species – invasive marine species, chemicals released into the water (ballast water discharges), risks to marine parks.
    - (1) A request from Woodside that NTGAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how NTGAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for NTGAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 2 April 2025, Woodside phoned NTGAC (via YMAC) who confirmed the receipt of consultation materials and that they had been forwarded to relevant parties. It was advised that NTGAC was undergoing an organisational restructure, leading to potential delays in face-to-face meetings. Woodside acknowledged these delays and offered to meet with Traditional Owners at their convenience (SI Report B, reference 4.1).
- On 3 April 2025, NTGAC (via YMAC) emailed Woodside confirming that the consultation material has been forwarded to the NTGAC Board (SI Report B, reference 4.2).
- On 3 April 2025, Woodside replied to NTGAC (via YMAC) offering an opportunity to raise any questions in relation to this EP (SI Report B, reference 4.3).
- On 1 May 2025, Woodside emailed NTGAC (via YMAC) a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 4.4). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to NTGAC (via YMAC) on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how NTGAC (via YMAC) would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

Ongoing Consultation:

- On 19 August 2025, NTGAC (via YMAC) emailed Woodside new contact information for NTGAC, Woodside acknowledged this and amended its records (SI Report B, 4.5-4.6).
- On 27 August 2025, Woodside called NTGAC (via YMAC) to provide an introduction to the new focal and to organise a time to meet in person (SI Report B, reference 4.7).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value:	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(1)**

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Interests in marine ecosystems and species: • invasive marine species • chemicals released into the water (ballast water discharges) • risks to marine parks.	This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided NTGAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.45). NTGAC did not request any changes.	Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with NTGAC for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- Woodside has provided NTGAC (via YMAC) with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with NTGAC (via YMAC) on this EP. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of NTGAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked NTGAC (via YMAC) to forward the information to its members.

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- Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to NTGAC (via YMAC), if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with NTGAC (via YMAC) on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since that date, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to NTGAC queries over seven months, demonstrating a “reasonable period” of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to NTGAC (via YMAC) during Woodside’s initial email on 31 March 2025. NTGAC (via YMAC) was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside’s methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for input from NTGAC (via YMAC) into how it would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside’s initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with NTGAC members as well as the NTGAC Board.
  - Asked NTGAC (via YMAC) to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether NTGAC required further information.
  - Asked NTGAC (via YMAC) if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.
- Woodside offered to travel to any location to consult with NTGAC.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- NTGAC did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values but has done so in consultation for other activities. Woodside has incorporated NTGAC’s interests and cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed potential impact on these and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

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4.12.5 Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)

NAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Ngarluma people to represent the Ngarluma people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Woodside has an existing relationship with NAC which extends prior to consultation for this EP. Woodside's consultation approach for Traditional Owners has a focus on building and maintaining long-term relationships with each group. Woodside has assigned a First Nations Engagement team member as a dedicated focal person for EP consultation with NAC, who is responsible for building a consultative relationship and is readily available to provide information and take feedback. Aside from regular consultation about EPs, Woodside invites NAC to monthly luncheons and Quarterly Heritage Meetings.

At the start of consultation, Woodside provided NAC a table of cultural values previously identified for NAC through consultation and reviews of publicly available literature. Woodside invited NAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values. NAC did not request any changes. This context and process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with NAC is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of NAC.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed NAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.44), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values that Woodside consider relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Onshore heritage.
    - **(2)** Potential of submerged heritage.
    - **(1, 2)** A request from Woodside that NAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how NAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for NAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 7 April 2025, Woodside emailed NAC an invitation to share stories and receive updates from Woodside at its Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners to be held in Roebourne on 8 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 29.1). This brochure was also displayed at a number of locations including Woodside's Roebourne office.
- On 8 April 2025, Traditional Owner members from MAC, NYFL, NAC, Yindjibarndi, Yawuru and WAC attended Woodside's Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners held in Roebourne. During the lunch Woodside requested feedback from all attendees about EPs and provided information about the consultation process (SI Report B, reference 29.2).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed NAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 5.1). The email included:

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- A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to NAC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
- A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
- A request for information on how NAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
- Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

- On 28 April 2025, Woodside sent a follow-up email to NAC clarifying that consultation for this EP begun on 31 March 2025 (SI Report B, reference 5.2).
- On 15 May 2025, Woodside emailed NAC an invitation to Woodside's Quarterly Heritage Meeting on 4 June 2025, as an opportunity for Woodside to provide updates on Woodside's activities to Traditional Owner groups and to receive feedback from the community (SI Report B, reference 5.3).
- On 4 June 2025, Woodside hosted a Quarterly Heritage Meeting with Traditional Owners including members of NAC and WAC (SI Report B, reference 30.1). Matters discussed relevant to this EP included:
  - Woodside provided an overview of this EP and the consultation process with relevant First Nations persons.

Ongoing Engagement:

- On 4 July 2025, Woodside met the NAC chairperson, acting CEO and Direction of NAC to discuss the appointment of the new CEO who will be commencing in the role on 7 July 2025 (SI Report B, reference 5.4).
- On 3 September 2025, Wong Goo Tt Oo, WAC and NAC attended Woodside's Quarterly Heritage Meeting (SI Report B, reference 30.2). Matters discussed relating to this EP included:
  - Woodside reminded attendees that it accepts feedback for the life of an EP.
  - Woodside is available to schedule meetings for EP consultation.
  - Cultural heritage updates.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: • Onshore Heritage	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided NAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.44). NAC did not request any changes.	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(2) Cultural Value:	**(2)**	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided NAC with a list of	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values.

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• Potential of submerged heritage	This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.44). NAC did not request any changes.	Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with NAC for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- Woodside has provided NAC with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with NAC on this EP. Woodside provided NAC:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of NAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked NAC to forward the information to its members.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to NAC, if required.

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Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with NAC on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to NAC queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to NAC during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. NAC was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for NAC's input into how NAC would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with NAC members as well as the NAC Board.
  - Asked NAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether NAC required further information.
  - Asked NAC if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.
- Woodside invites NAC to monthly luncheons.
- Woodside invites NAC to Quarterly Heritage Meetings.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- NAC did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values but has done so in consultation for other activities. Woodside has incorporated NAC's interests and cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed potential impact on these and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

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4.12.6 Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation (RRKAC)

RRKAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Robe River Kuruma people to represent the Robe River Kuruma people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Woodside has an existing relationship with RRKAC which extends prior to consultation for this EP. Woodside's consultation approach for Traditional Owners has a focus on building and maintaining long-term relationships with each group. Woodside has assigned a First Nations Engagement team member as a dedicated focal person for EP consultation with RRKAC, who is responsible for building a consultative relationship and is readily available to provide information and take feedback. Aside from regular consultation about EPs, Woodside invites RRKAC to monthly luncheons.

At the start of consultation, Woodside provided RRKAC a table of cultural values previously identified for RRKAC through consultation and reviews of publicly available literature. Woodside invited RRKAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values. RRKAC did not request any changes. This context and process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with RRKAC is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of RRKAC.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed RRKAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.51), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values previously provided by RRKAC that Woodside consider relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Concerns about underwater heritage – impacts at shoreline.
    - **(2)** The coastline.
    - **(1, 2)** A request from Woodside that RRKAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how RRKAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for RRKAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 7 April 2025, Woodside emailed RRKAC an invitation to share stories and receive updates from Woodside at its Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners to be held in Roebourne on 8 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 29.1). This brochure was also displayed at a number of locations including Woodside's Roebourne office.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed RRKAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 6.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to RRKAC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.

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– A request for information on how RRKAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
– Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
– Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: Concerns about underwater heritage: • impacts at shoreline.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided RRKAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited RRKAC to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.51). RRKAC did not request any changes.	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(2) Cultural Value: • The coastline.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided RRKAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited RRKAC to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.51). RRKAC did not request any changes.	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with RRKAC for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:			

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Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- Woodside has provided RRKAC with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with RRKAC on this EP. Woodside provided RRKAC:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of RRKAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked RRKAC to forward the information to its members.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to RRKAC if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with RRKAC on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to RRKAC queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to RRKAC during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. RRKAC was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for RRKAC's input into how RRKAC would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:

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  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with RRKAC members as well as the RRKAC Board.
  - Asked RRKAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether RRKAC required further information.
  - Asked RRKAC if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.
- Woodside invites RRKAC to monthly luncheons.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- RRKAC did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values but has done so in consultation for other activities. Woodside has incorporated RRKAC's interests and cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed potential impact on these and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

4.12.7 Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC)

WAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Mardudhunera and Yaburara (YM) people to represent the Mardudhunera and Yaburara people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Woodside has an existing relationship with WAC which extends prior to consultation for this EP. Woodside's consultation approach for Traditional Owners has a focus on building and maintaining long-term relationships with each group. Woodside has assigned a First Nations Engagement team member as a dedicated focal person for EP consultation with WAC, who is responsible for building a consultative relationship and is readily available to provide information and take feedback. Aside from regular consultation about EPs, Woodside invites WAC to monthly luncheons and Quarterly Heritage Meetings.

During consultation for an unrelated State EP, WAC communicated its Board's request to be consulted on EPs radius significantly beyond WAC's Native Title determination. Woodside confirmed that this request did not align with Woodside's established methodology for determining relevant persons and was unable to be accommodated.

At the start of consultation, Woodside provided WAC a table of cultural values previously identified for WAC through consultation and reviews of publicly available literature. Woodside invited WAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values. During consultation for an unrelated EP, WAC shared additional information with Woodside. We understand this new information to also be relevant to the activities described within this EP and have updated the EP to reflect this, with potential impacts assessed and relevant controls applied. This context and process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with WAC is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of WAC.

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Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed WAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.55), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values that Woodside consider relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Marine species – whales, turtles.
    - **(2)** Potential impact of emissions on rock art.
    - **(3)** Underwater and onshore heritage.
    - **(1, 2, 3)** A request from Woodside that WAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how WAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for WAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 7 April 2025, Woodside emailed WAC an invitation to share stories and receive updates from Woodside at its Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners to be held in Roebourne on 8 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 29.1). This brochure was also displayed at a number of locations including Woodside's Roebourne office.
- On 8 April 2025, Traditional Owner members from MAC, NYFL, NAC, Yindjibarndi, Yawuru and WAC attended Woodside's Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners held in Roebourne. During the lunch Woodside requested feedback from all attendees about EPs and provided information about the consultation process (SI Report B, reference 29.2).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed WAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 7.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to WAC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how WAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 16 May 2025, Woodside emailed WAC a reminder about the Quarterly Heritage Meeting scheduled for 4 June 2025 (SI Report B, reference 7.2).
- On 4 June 2025, Woodside hosted a Quarterly Community Heritage meeting with Traditional Owners including members of NAC and WAC (SI Report B, reference 30.1). Matters discussed relevant to this EP included:
  - Woodside provided an overview of this EP and the consultation process with relevant First Nations persons.

Ongoing Consultation:

- On 22 July 2025, Woodside met with WAC to discuss two unrelated EPs (SI Report B, reference 7.3). Matters relevant to this EP include:

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  - **(4)** WAC sought clarity on Woodside's collection and use of cultural heritage information and whether cultural values were considered in the broader EMBA area and how Traditional Owners are informed. **(4)** Woodside confirmed its processes.
  - **(5)** WAC sought information about a recent incident involving a hydrocarbon release during decommissioning. **(5)** Woodside provided information about the release and took further questions about the incident on notice.
  - **(6)** WAC asked about potential damage to mangroves in the event of a spill and asked about mangrove research. **(6)** Woodside explained mitigation measures and that EPs include impact assessments on mangroves and nursery habitats.
  - **(1)** WAC asked about the mitigation measures for whales including how whales are spotted at night. **(1)** Woodside explained mitigation measures for noise, whale and marine sightings, and vessel maintenance.
  - **(7)** WAC expressed interest in being involved in ranger programs and the potential for ranger fee-for-service opportunities. **(7)** Woodside acknowledged this and encouraged WAC to remain in contact with Woodside.
- On 29 July 2025, WAC emailed Woodside a follow up to the consultation meeting for the unrelated EPs (SI Report B, reference 7.4). In the email:
  - **(8)** WAC stated that it should be consulted by proponents in respect of EPs where the relevant EMBA intersects within a general radius of 120km from the mouth of the Fortescue River.
- **(5)** On 11 August 2025, Woodside emailed WAC to provide further information about an unrelated incident raised during the 22 July 2025 meeting, not relevant to this EP (SI Report B, reference 7.5).
- On 28 August 2025, Woodside emailed WAC a response in relation to WAC's email from 29 July 2025 (SI Report B, reference 7.6). Items relevant to this EP include:
  - **(8)** Woodside noted that a radius of 120km from the mouth of the Fortescue River is significantly beyond the Yaburara and Mardudhunera Native Title determination and therefore is not consistent with Woodside's methodology for determining interested persons for the purposes of consultation on the EPs. Woodside advised it will continue with its existing and established methodology for determining WAC's relevance in relation to consultation for EPs.
  - **(7)** Woodside stated that it is developing a Ranger Funding Program to support Traditional Owner groups in areas associated with Woodside activities and WAC's request will be assessed in line with the Program's criteria once implemented.
- On 3 September 2025, Wong Goo Tt Oo, WAC and NAC attended Woodside's Quarterly Heritage Meeting (SI Report B, reference 30.2). Matters discussed relating to this EP included:
  - Woodside reminded attendees that it accepts feedback for the life of an EP.
  - Woodside is available to schedule meetings for EP consultation.
  - Cultural heritage updates.
- On 1 October 2025, WAC emailed Woodside a response to its email dated 28 August 2025 (SI Report B, reference 7.7). Items relevant to this EP include:
  - WAC appreciates the constructive relationship with Woodside.
  - **(9)** WAC is supportive of a consultation framework agreement.
  - **(8)** WAC reiterated its request to be considered a relevant person for the purpose of consultation for EPs where the EMBA intersects a radius of approximately 120km from the mouth of the Fortescue River.
- On 2 October 2025, Woodside emailed WAC stating that a full response would follow after returning from planned leave (SI Report B, reference 7.8).
- On 20 October 2025, Woodside emailed WAC a response to its email dated 1 October 2025 (SI Report B, reference 7.9). Items relevant to this EP include:
  - **(9)** Woodside noted WAC's request for a consultation framework agreement and noted it is not a pre-requisite for consultation. Woodside advised that it will continue to reasonably support WAC to participate in consultation for EPs and was not inclined to continue negotiations for a framework agreement at this time.

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– (8) Woodside reiterated that WAC's request relating to the methodology for determining relevant persons for EPs was outside of the established methodology used by Woodside and was unable to be accommodated.

- On 20 October 2025, Woodside emailed WAC to request a meeting to progress the Woodside and WAC relationship (SI Report B, reference 7.10).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: Marine species: • Whales • Turtles.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided WAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.55). WAC did not request any changes.	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(2) Cultural Value: • Potential impact of emissions on rock art.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided WAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.55). WAC did not request any changes.	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(3) Cultural Value: • Underwater and onshore heritage.	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided WAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.55). WAC did not request any changes.	**(3)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(4) During consultation for unrelated EPs, WAC sought clarity on Woodside's collection and use of cultural heritage information	**(4)** Woodside collects cultural values and records them within the EP. Woodside also assesses the potential impacts on	**(4)** Woodside explained the process of collecting cultural heritage information and how it is used within EPs.	**(4)** No action required.

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	these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, includes controls.		
(5) During consultation for unrelated EPs, WAC sought information about a recent incident involving a hydrocarbon release during decommissioning.	**(5)** Woodside stood up its Crisis Incident Management team and implemented the activity's regulator accepted First Strike Plan. Woodside notes that this was unrelated to the EP.	**(5)** Woodside explained response within the consultation meeting and also sent a follow up email providing further information.	**(5)** No action required.
(6) During consultation for unrelated EPs, WAC asked about potential damage to mangroves in the event of a spill and asked about mangrove research.	**(6)** Woodside addresses potential impacts to mangroves in Section 6.6 of the EP.	**(6)** Woodside explained mitigation measures and that EPs include impact assessments on mangroves and nursery habitats.	**(6)** Woodside addresses potential impacts to mangroves in Section 6.6 of the EP.
(7) WAC is interested in Ranger Programs.	**(7)** Woodside is developing a Ranger Funding Program to support Traditional Owner groups in areas associated with Woodside activities.	**(7)** Woodside acknowledge WAC's interest. WAC's request will be assessed in line with the Program's criteria once implemented.	**(7)** No action required.
(8) In an email for unrelated EPs, WAC stated that it should be consulted by proponents in respect of EPs where the relevant EMBA intersects within a general radius of 120km from the mouth of the Fortescue River.	**(8)** Woodside understands that this area extends significantly beyond the YM Native Title determination.	**(8)** Woodside emailed WAC noting that this request is not consistent with Woodside's methodology for determining interested persons for the purposes of consultation on the EPs.	**(8)** No action required.
(9) WAC is supportive of a framework agreement for consultation.	**(9)** Woodside is currently assessing the effectiveness of negotiating framework agreements with stakeholders. To date, no framework agreements have been finalised. Woodside notes that this is not required to undertake and/or complete consultation in the course of preparing this EP.	**(9)** Woodside has provided WAC a draft framework agreement on 6 March 2024 for consideration by WAC and notes it has not yet been actioned.	**(9)** Woodside is implementing a program to actively support Traditional Custodians' capacity for ongoing engagement and consultation on environment plans. This is described further in the Program of Ongoing Engagement with Traditional Owners, (Appendix G).

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No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with WAC for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- Woodside has provided WAC with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with WAC on this EP. Woodside provided WAC:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of WAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked WAC to forward the information to its members.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to WAC, if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with WAC on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to WAC's queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to WAC during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. WAC was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.

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- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for WAC's input into how WAC would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with WAC members as well as the WAC Board.
  - Asked WAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether WAC required further information.
  - Asked WAC if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.
- Woodside invites WAC to monthly luncheons.
- Woodside invites WAC to Quarterly Heritage Meetings

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- WAC did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values but has done so in consultation for other activities. Woodside has incorporated WAC's interests and cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed potential impact on these and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

4.12.8 Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation (Yindjibarndi)

Yindjibarndi is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Yindjibarndi people to represent the Yindjibarndi people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Woodside has an existing relationship with Yindjibarndi which extends prior to consultation for this EP. Woodside's consultation approach for Traditional Owners has a focus on building and maintaining long-term relationships with each group. Woodside has assigned a First Nations Engagement team member as a dedicated

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focal person for EP consultation with Yindjibarndi, who is responsible for building a consultative relationship and is readily available to provide information and take feedback. Aside from regular consultation about EPs, Woodside invites Yindjibarndi to monthly luncheons.

Yindjibarndi during previous consultation has requested Woodside to refer all correspondence about EPs to the Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL). This context and process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with Yindjibarndi is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of Yindjibarndi.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.58), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how Yindjibarndi would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for Yindjibarndi to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 7 April 2025, Woodside emailed Yindjibarndi an invitation to share stories and receive updates from Woodside at its Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners to be held in Roebourne on 8 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 29.1). This brochure was also displayed at a number of locations including Woodside's Roebourne office.
- On 8 April 2025, Traditional Owner members from MAC, NYFL, NAC, Yindjibarndi, Yawuru and WAC attended Woodside's Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners held in Roebourne. During the lunch Woodside requested feedback from all attendees about EPs and provided information about the consultation process (SI Report B, reference 29.2).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 8.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) on 31 March 2025, which included a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how Yindjibarndi would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside sent Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) a follow up email with copy of the Summary Information Sheet for this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 8.2).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and	No additional measures or controls are required.

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		Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with Yindjibarndi for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- Woodside has provided Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) on this EP. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of Yindjibarndi's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) to forward the information to its members.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to Yindjibarndi (via NYFL), if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to Yindjibarndi queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. Yindjibarndi was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Yindjibarndi has requested Woodside consult with it (via NYFL), Woodside has complied with this request.

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- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with Yindjibarndi members, as well as the Yindjibarndi Board.
  - Asked Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether Yindjibarndi required further information.
  - Asked Yindjibarndi (via NYFL) if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.
- Woodside invites Yindjibarndi to Monthly Luncheons.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Yindjibarndi did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

4.12.9 Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC)

YAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Yinggarda people to represent the Yinggarda people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Woodside has an existing relationship with YAC which extends prior to consultation for this EP. Woodside's consultation approach for Traditional Owners has a focus on building and maintaining long-term relationships with each group. Woodside has assigned a First Nations Engagement team member as a dedicated focal person for EP consultation with YAC, who is responsible for building a consultative relationship and is readily available to provide information and take feedback. Woodside notes that YAC has legal representation and therefore Woodside defers consultation material to the legal representative on behalf of YAC.

At the start of consultation, Woodside provided YAC a table of cultural values previously identified for YAC through consultation and reviews of publicly available literature. Woodside invited YAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values. YAC did not request any changes. This context and process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with YAC is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of YAC.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed YAC (via legal representative) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.59), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values previously provided by YAC that Woodside consider relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Right and responsibility to speak and care for Country.
    - **(2)** Use of Country for cultural activities – fishing, camping hunting and gathering.
    - **(3)** Health of ecosystems – plants, animals, seagrass is an important food source for dugongs.
    - **(4)** Marine mammals – dugongs, whales (potential impact to migration patterns and potential collisions with vessels).
    - **(1, 2 ,3 ,4)** A request from Woodside that YAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how YAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for YAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed YAC (via legal representative) a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 9.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to YAC (via legal representative) on 31 March 2025, which included a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how YAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside sent YAC (via legal representative) a follow-up email with copy of the Summary Information Sheet for this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 9.2).

Ongoing Consultation:

- On 26 August 2025, YAC emailed Woodside and provided updated contact details for receiving EP information (SI Report B, reference 9.3).
- On 27 August 2025 Woodside emailed YAC to confirm it had updated its contact details (SI Report B, reference 9.4).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value:	**(1)**	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided YAC with a list of	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values.

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• Right and responsibility to speak and care for Country.	This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature).	the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.59). YAC did not request any changes.	Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(2) Cultural Value: Use of Country for cultural activities: • Fishing • Camping • Hunting and gathering.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and publicly available literature).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided YAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.59). YAC did not request any changes.	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(3) Cultural Value: Health of ecosystems: • Plants and animals. • Seagrass is an important food source for dugongs	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided YAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.59). YAC did not request any changes.	**(3)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(4) Cultural Value: • Marine mammals • Dugongs • Whales (potential impact to migration patterns and potential collisions with vessels).	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided YAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.59). YAC did not request any changes.	**(4)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation and literature.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will	No additional measures or controls are required.

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		apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with YAC for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- Woodside has provided YAC (via legal representative) with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with YAC (via legal representative) on this EP. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of YAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked YAC (via legal representative) to forward the information to its members.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to YAC (via legal representative), if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with YAC (via legal representative) on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to YAC queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to YAC (via legal representative) during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. YAC (via legal representative) was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for input into how YAC (via legal representative) would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with YAC members, as well as the YAC Board.
  - Asked YAC (via legal representative) to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether YAC required further information.
  - Asked YAC (via legal representative) if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- YAC did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values but has done so in consultation for other activities. Woodside has incorporated YAC's interests and cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed potential impact on these and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

4.13 Native Title representative bodies

4.13.1 Kimberley Land Council (KLC)

KLC is the Native Title Representative Body for the Kimberley region of Western Australia. As such, it is not a Prescribed Body Corporate or Registered Native Title Body Corporate but exists to assist Native Title claimants and holders. Woodside has consulted with KLC in its capacity as a relevant person and also in its capacity as a representative for Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation, Mayala Aboriginal Corporation and Nyul Nyul Aboriginal Corporation.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed KLC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.39), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:

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- An overview of the proposed activity.
- Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
- A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
- A request for information on how KLC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
- A request for KLC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.

- On 10 April 2025, Woodside met with KLC to discuss this and another EP. KLC informed Woodside that it did not intend to respond to Woodside's request for feedback (SI Report B, reference 10.1).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed KLC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 10.2). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to KLC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how KLC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

Woodside has also corresponded with KLC in its capacity as a representative for Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation, Nyul Nyul Aboriginal Corporation and Mayala Inninalang Aboriginal Corporation. Details of this correspondence is included in the summary and SI Reports for each group.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with KLC for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- Woodside has provided KLC with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.

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- On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with KLC on this EP. Woodside provided KLC:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of KLC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked KLC to forward the information to its members.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to KLC, if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with KLC on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to KLC queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to KLC during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. KLC was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for KLC's input into how KLC would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with KLC members as well as the KLC Board.
  - Asked KLC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether KLC required further information.
  - Asked KLC if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.
- Woodside met with KLC to discuss this EP.

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Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- KLC did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

4.13.2 Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC)

YMAC is the Native Title Representative Body for the Yamatji and Pilbara regions of Western Australia. As such, they are not a Prescribed or Registered Native Title Body Corporate representing the cultural rights of a Traditional Custodian Community but exist to assist Native Title claimants and holders. Woodside has consulted with YMAC in its capacity as a relevant person and also in its capacity as a representative for Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation, Malgana Aboriginal Corporation, Nanda Aboriginal Corporation and Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 14 April 2025, Woodside emailed YMAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.57), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 14 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how YMAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for YMAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed YMAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 11.1). The email specifically to YMAC included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 14 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how YMAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 1 May 2025, Woodside emailed YMAC to the capacity in which it was being consulted and confirm contact information for YMAC (SI Report B, reference 11.2).

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Please note, Woodside has also corresponded with YMAC in its capacity as a representative for Malgana Aboriginal Corporation, Nanda Aboriginal Corporation, and Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC). Details of this correspondence is included in the summaries and SI Reports for these groups.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with YMAC for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- Woodside has provided YMAC with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.
- On 14 April 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with YMAC on this EP. Woodside provided YMAC:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of YMAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked YMAC to forward the information to its members.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to YMAC, if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

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- Woodside commenced consultation with YMAC in April 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to YMAC queries over seven months, demonstrating a “reasonable period” of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to YMAC during Woodside’s initial email on 14 April 2025. YMAC was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside’s methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for YMAC’s input into how YMAC would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside’s initial email about this EP on 14 April 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with YMAC members as well as the YMAC Board.
  - Asked YMAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether YMAC required further information.
  - Asked YMAC if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- YMAC did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

4.14 Self-identified First Nations groups

4.14.1 Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL)

NYFL was created to act as trustee for the trust created pursuant to the Northwest Shelf Agreement 1998 (agreed between the Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi registered Native Title claimants, the NWS JVs, and Woodside) prior to the resolution of the Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi Native Title claim. Its purpose is to carry on the business of enterprise development, investment and social welfare.

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In 1999 the Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi Native Title claim was settled with the Federal Court appointing, at the request of the Native Title holders, the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC) as PBC to represent the communal interests of the Ngarluma people and the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation as PBC to represent the communal interests of the Yindjibarndi people. Woodside consulted both NAC and Yindjibarndi as relevant persons in the course of preparing this EP. The Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation has requested all correspondence about EPs be directed to NYFL.

NYFL self-identified and has advised it is relevant for this EP. In March 2024, Woodside provided NYFL with the draft terms of a consultation agreement between NYFL and Woodside. Discussions between Woodside and NYFL in relation to this agreement are ongoing, and have occurred in parallel to consultation for this EP.

In addition to consultation for specific EPs relevant to NYFL, Woodside also consults NYFL through Quarterly Heritage Meetings and monthly luncheons. Woodside has continually confirmed it is open to receiving or being notified of feedback, claims or objections on EPs. This context and process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with NYFL is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of NYFL.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed NYFL advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.46), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how NYFL would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for NYFL to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 7 April 2025, NYFL emailed Woodside an update about a draft consultation agreement (SI Report B, reference 12.1).
- On 7 April 2025, Woodside emailed NYFL an invitation to share stories and receive updates from Woodside at its Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners to be held in Roebourne on 8 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 29.1). This brochure was also displayed at a number of locations including Woodside's Roebourne office.
- On 8 April 2025, Traditional Owner members from MAC, NYFL, NAC, Yindjibarndi, Yawuru and WAC attended Woodside's Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners held in Roebourne. During the lunch Woodside requested feedback from all attendees about EPs and provided information about the consultation process (SI Report B, reference 29.2).
- On 10 April 2025, NYFL emailed Woodside a draft consultation agreement, previously provided by Woodside, which incorporated NYFL changes (SI Report B, reference 12.2).
- **(1)** On 24 April 2025, NYFL emailed Woodside stating that NYFL had not been consulted on this EP and explained that NYFL looks forward to consulting on EPs once the consultation agreement had been progressed (SI Report B, reference 12.3).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed NYFL a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 12.4). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to NYFL on 31 March 2025, which included a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how NYFL would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.

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- Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

- On 28 April 2025, Woodside sent NYFL a copy of the Summary Information Sheet for this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 12.5).
- On 28 April 2025, NYFL emailed Woodside a response to its follow-up email about this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 12.6). NYFL noted it looked forward to consulting on this EP and another once the draft consultation agreement was executed.
- On 21 May 2025, Woodside emailed NYFL about another matter unrelated to consultation for this EP (SI Report B, reference 12.7). **(1)** Woodside updated NYFL about its review of NYFL's amendments to the draft consultation agreement and reminded NYFL that consultation for any EPs occurs in parallel to negotiations about the agreement.
- **(1)** On 15 June 2025, Woodside emailed NYFL amendments to a draft consultation agreement (SI Report B, reference 12.8). In the email, Woodside reiterated that consultation for the preparation of EPs can and does occur concurrently with agreement negotiations.

Ongoing Consultation:

- **(1)** On 16 June 2025, NYFL emailed Woodside to acknowledge receipt of Woodside's amendments to a draft consultation agreement (SI Report B, reference 12.9).
- **(1)** On 16 June 2025, NYFL emailed Woodside about an unrelated EP and further confirmed that a consultation agreement is the appropriate framework to engage in consultation and provided availability to discuss the consultation agreement (SI Report B, reference 12.10).
- **(1)** On 19 June 2025, NYFL emailed Woodside and advised Woodside's amendments to a draft consultation were under review (SI Report B, reference 12.11).
- **(1)** On 3 July 2025, NYFL emailed Woodside in response to an unrelated EP noting that as per an email dated 16 May, NYFL looks forward to finalising the consultation agreement and undertaking consultation in regard to the unrelated EP (SI Report B, reference 12.12). Woodside understands that NYFL is referring to correspondence dated 16 June 2025 as outlined above not 16 May.
- **(1)** On 4 July 2025, Woodside emailed NYFL to state that the preparation of EPs can and does occur concurrently with agreement negotiations (SI Report B, reference 12.13).
- **(1)** On 24 July 2025, NYFL emailed Woodside and offered to meet online to discuss the consultation agreement and enquired about legal costs (SI Report B, reference 12.14).
- **(1)** On 23 September 2025, NYFL emailed Woodside to follow-up on its earlier offer to meet to discuss the consultation agreement (SI Report B, reference 12.15).
- **(1)** On 24 September 2025, Woodside emailed NYFL to confirm an online meeting could be held to discuss the consultation agreement however Woodside would not provide funding for legal advice. Woodside reminded NYFL that negotiation towards a consultation agreement can and does occur in parallel with consultation about individual EPs (SI Report B, reference 12.16).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) NYFL has stated no formal consultation had taken place between NYFL and Woodside on this EP. NYFL advised it would progress consultation on this EP once the draft consultation agreement was finalised.	**(1)** Woodside rejects NYFL's assertion that it has not been consulted on this EP. Woodside began consulting NYFL on 31 March 2025 and has provided sufficient information, a reasonable period of time, and reasonable opportunity for NYFL to provide feedback. Woodside has clearly communicated to NYFL on a number of occasions that consultation for this EP has	**(1)** The information provided by Woodside meets the requirements of regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations for the reasons set out above.	**(1)** No action required.

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	occurred in parallel to negotiations about the draft consultation agreement.		
No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with NYFL for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- Woodside has provided NYFL with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters.
- In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with NYFL on this EP. Woodside provided NYFL:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included:
    - An overview of the activity and proposed timing.
    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of NYFL's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside asked NYFL to forward the information to its members.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to NYFL if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with NYFL on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to NYFL queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to NYFL during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. NYFL was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.

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- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for NYFL's input into how NYFL would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months and has been in regular dialogue with NYFL over this period. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with NYFL members as well as the NYFL Board.
  - Asked NYFL to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether NYFL required further information.
  - Asked NYFL if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.
- Woodside invites NYFL to Monthly Luncheons

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- NYFL did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values. NYFL has stated no formal consultation had taken place between NYFL and Woodside on this EP and that NYFL would progress consultation on this EP once the draft consultation agreement was finalised. Woodside rejects NYFL's assertion that it has not been consulted on this EP. Woodside began consulting NYFL on 31 March 2025 and has provided sufficient information, a reasonable period of time, and reasonable opportunity for NYFL to provide feedback. Woodside has clearly communicated to NYFL that consultation for this EP has occurred in parallel to negotiations about the draft consultation agreement.
- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

4.15 Other First Nations groups

4.15.1 Save Our Songlines (SOS)

SOS and/ or [Individual 2] do not squarely fall within the consultation categories in the current Woodside methodology and are therefore considered in their own category.

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SOS is an organisation formed by [Individual 2], who we currently understand is the group's primary spokesperson. [Individual 2] and/ or SOS are together represented by lawyers from the Environment Defenders Office (EDO). Woodside understands that the views expressed by SOS align with the views of [Individual 2]. Woodside therefore approaches communication with SOS and/or [Individual 2] as communication with SOS and has consulted them concurrently.

The stated interests of [Individual 2] and/or SOS include the conservation of Murujuga rock art, and opposition to expansion of projects on the Burrup Peninsula. On the information available to us, we understand that SOS and/or [Individual 2] have also been members of Aboriginal corporations who have been separately consulted as relevant persons by Woodside. This is relevant because it confirms that cultural values or interests of those groups have been consulted on and assessed in preparing this EP. This context and process demonstrates that Woodside's consultation approach with SOS is appropriate and adapted to the nature and interests of SOS.

Historical engagement:

During previous consultation for other activities, SOS and/or [Individual 2] has provided information relating to its cultural values which Woodside deem relevant to this EP:

- **(1)** Threats to Murujuga Rock Art and Cultural Heritage:
  - Emissions, movement and potential damage.
  - Impacts on sites of cultural and spiritual significance.
- (1) Woodside has noted the cultural significant of Murujuga Rock Art and assessed risks in the EP.
- **(2)** Cultural and Environmental Significance:
  - Songlines, Dreaming, and energy lines.
  - Cultural features related to marine life including whales, marine mammals, seagrass, turtles.
  - Importance of the meeting of freshwater and saltwater.
  - Connection to Sea Country and the sea.
- (2) Woodside has recorded matters of cultural and environmental significance in this EP.
- **(3)** Environmental Protection and Cultural Values:
  - Caring for country, significance of eagle, kangaroo, bungarra.
  - Importance of offshore islands, including Rosemary Island.
  - Disturbance of seabed, noise, and pollution.
  - Relationship between environmental protection and cultural values.
- (3) Woodside has included matters of cultural and environmental significance in the EP.

Please see Scarborough Offshore Facility and Trunkline (Operations) EP and North West Shelf Phase 1 Plug and Abandonment and TPA03 Well Intervention (Appendix F and SI Report) for further details of this correspondence.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed SOS and/ or [Individual 2] advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.52), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how SOS and/ or [Individual 2] would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for SOS and/ or [Individual 2] to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed SOS and/ or [Individual 2] a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 13.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to SOS and/ or [Individual 2] on 31 March 2025, which included a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how SOS and/ or [Individual 2] would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside sent SOS and/ or [Individual 2] a follow-up email with a copy of the Summary Information Sheet for this EP and another EP (SI Report B, reference 13.2).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Threats to Murujuga Rock Art and Cultural Heritage: • Emissions, movement and potential damage. • Impacts on sites of cultural and spiritual significance.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** Woodside acknowledges the cultural significance of Murujuga Rock Art. No rock art will be moved during this activity.	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
(2) Cultural and Environmental Significance: • Song lines, dreaming, and energy lines. • Cultural features related to marine life including whales, marine mammals, seagrass, turtles.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(2)** Woodside has noted these cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed risks and mitigation measures in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.

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• Importance of the meeting of freshwater and saltwater. • Connection to Sea Country and the sea.			
(3) Environmental Protection and Cultural Values: • Caring for country, significance of eagle, kangaroo, bungarra. • Importance of offshore islands, including Rosemary Island. • Disturbance of seabed, noise, and pollution. • Relationship between environmental protection and cultural values.	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(3)** Woodside has noted these cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed risks and mitigation measures in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.	**(3)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Woodside has also assessed the potential impacts on these interests and cultural values, and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and consultation with SOS and/ or [Individual 2] for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period and reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically: **Sufficient Information** Sufficient information has been provided because: • Woodside has provided SOS and/ or [Individual 2] with relevant consultation documents, including NOPSEMA's *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, informing stakeholders on how consultation is conducted and providing avenues for providing information on sensitive matters. • In March 2025, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet about this EP publicly available on the Woodside website. • On 31 March 2025, Woodside commenced consultation with SOS and/ or [Individual 2] on this EP. Woodside provided SOS: – A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for First Nations groups and reviewed by a First Nations staff member. This sheet included: ▪ An overview of the activity and proposed timing.			

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    - Maps showing the location and EMBA.
    - A summary of the risks and impacts of the activity.
    - Diagrams.
    - Details about how to provide feedback.
  - The purpose of consultation, and what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of SOS and/ or [Individual 2]'s interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - That Woodside had undertaken assessments to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment and developed mitigation and management measures.
  - Woodside offered to provide more specific information, maps and images to SOS and/ or [Individual 2], if required.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation with SOS and/ or [Individual 2] on 31 March 2025 and provided information on the EP on that date. Since then, Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to SOS's queries over seven months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.
- A consultation period was communicated to SOS and/ or [Individual 2] during Woodside's initial email on 31 March 2025. SOS and/ or [Individual 2] was asked to provide feedback by 9 May 2025 in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day consultation period. This period enabled Woodside to assess feedback before the EP was submitted.
- Woodside continues to receive and accept feedback in relation to the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of this EP has been provided because:

- Woodside asked for SOS and/ or [Individual 2]'s input into how SOS and/ or [Individual 2] would like to engage in consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for First Nations groups.
- Woodside has made information on the EP publicly available for over seven months. This included publishing advertisements in Indigenous, national, state and local newspapers (Appendix F, reference 6.3).
- Woodside ran a social media campaign (Appendix F, reference 6.4).
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 31 March 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside as well as a direct email address and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from the Woodside First Nations Engagement team. It also included contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Asked SOS and/ or [Individual 2] to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether SOS and/ or [Individual 2] required further information.
  - Asked SOS and/ or [Individual 2] if it was aware of any other Traditional Custodian groups or individuals with whom Woodside should consult.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- SOS and/ or [Individual 2] did not provide feedback or information during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values but has done so in consultation for other activities. Woodside has incorporated SOS and/ or [Individual 2]'s interests and cultural values in Section 4.9 and assessed potential impact on these and where appropriate, included controls, in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of the EP.

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- Woodside engages in ongoing consultation, once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).

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5. TABLE 3: ENGAGEMENT REPORT WITH PERSONS OR ORGANISATIONS ASSESSED AS NOT RELEVANT

The black numbering **(N)** in the 'Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP' in Table 3 denotes an item raised by a stakeholder. The green numbering **(N)** in this section denotes Woodside's response to that issue.

5.1 Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals

5.1.1 Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed ACF advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Outcomes of Consultation			
While ACF is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for ACF to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

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5.1.2 Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP: • On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed AMCS advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*. • On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).			
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	**Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim**	**Woodside's Statement of Response**	**Inclusion in Environment Plan**
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Outcomes of Consultation			
While AMCS is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for AMCS to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.1.3 Conservation Council of Western Australia (CCWA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP: • On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed CCWA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*. • On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).			
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	**Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim**	**Woodside's Statement of Response**	**Inclusion in Environment Plan**
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and	No additional measures or controls are required.

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		Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	
Outcomes of Consultation			
While CCWA is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for CCWA to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.1.4 Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GAP)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed GAP advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Outcomes of Consultation			
While GAP is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for GAP to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

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5.1.5 Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed ACCR advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Outcomes of Consultation

While ACCR is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for ACCR to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.1.6 Doctors for the Environment Australia (DEA) / Doctors for the Environment WA (DEAWA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed DEA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and	No additional measures or controls are required.

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		Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	
Outcomes of Consultation			
While DEA is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for DEA to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.1.7 Market Forces

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Market Forces advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Outcomes of Consultation			
While Market Forces is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Market Forces to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

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5.1.8 The Wilderness Society (TWS)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed TWS advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Outcomes of Consultation

While TWS is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for TWS to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.1.9 Vocus

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Vocus advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, a submarine communication cables map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 4 April 2025, Vocus thanked Woodside for its email and advised (SI Report A, reference 21.1):
  - **(1)** Advised it was hard to determine if there would be an effect on Vocus' system without knowing the northernmost points of the survey area. Advised that most survey activities would not affect the system, but any seabed activity could put the Highclere Cable System at risk and therefore should not be executed within 5km of the Cable System without written agreement with Vocus.
  - **(2)** Queried if the Highclere Cable was the 'SCA Fibre Optic Cable' and that it was no longer proposed, but now active.
- On 8 April 2025, Woodside thanked Vocus for its response (SI Report A, reference 21.2) and:

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– (1) Advised it had calculated the distance between the Highclere Cable and the Operational Areas by measuring the shortest distance between them and that the shortest distance between the Highclere Cable and Operational Area B was 9.17km so well beyond the 5km distance Vocus required. Operational Areas A and C were further away from the Cable. – (2) Confirmed the 'SCA Fibre Optic Cable' was the Highclere Cable and that Woodside was aware the cable was active.			
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	**Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim**	**Woodside's Statement of Response**	**Inclusion in Environment Plan**
(1) Any seabed activity could put the Highclere Cable System at risk and should not be executed within 5km of Vocus' Cable System without written agreement with Vocus.	**(1)** Woodside has calculated that the distance Vocus' cable system and the Operational Areas the nearest one - Operational Area B is 9.17km away so well beyond the 5km distance Vocus requires.	**(1)** Woodside confirmed it had calculated the distance between the Highclere Cable and the Operational Areas by measuring the shortest distance between them and that the nearest cable was 9.17km away so well beyond the 5km distance Vocus required.	**(1)** Not required.
(2) The SCA Fibre Optic Cable' was no longer proposed; it was active.	**(2)** The SCA Fibre Optic Cable is the Highclere Cable and Woodside is aware it is active.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed the SCA Fibre Optic Cable was the Highclere Cable and that it was aware it was active	**(2)** Not required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Outcomes of Consultation			
While Vocus is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Vocus to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

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5.2 Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations

5.2.1 Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed AIMS advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.13), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Outcomes of Consultation

While AIMS is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for AIMS to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.2.2 Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed CSIRO advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.13), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed	No additional measures or controls are required.

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		and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	
Outcomes of Consultation			
While CSIRO is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for CSIRO to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.2.3 Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed WAMSI advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.13), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Outcomes of Consultation			
While WAMSI is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for WAMSI to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

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5.2.4 University of Western Australia (UWA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed UWA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.13), provided a Consultation Information Sheet, and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure *'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 24 April 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Outcomes of Consultation

While UWA is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for UWA to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.3 Traditional custodians and nominated representative corporations

5.3.1 Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation (BAC)

BAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Balanggarra people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed BAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.32), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.

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- A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
- A request for information on how BAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
- A request for BAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.

- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed BAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 14.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to BAC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how BAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 28 April 2025, BAC replied to Woodside noting that the consultation reminder email will be forwarded to the corporation (SI Report B, reference 14.2).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside replied to BAC seeking advice on relevant persons who should be included in consultation emails and provided an opportunity to meet with BAC (SI Report B, reference 14.3)

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While BAC is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for BAC to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.2 Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation (BJNAC)

BJNAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Bardi and Jawi People to represent the Bardi and Jawi people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

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Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed BJNAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.33), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how BJNAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for BJNAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 7 April 2025, Woodside briefly met with BJNAC, during the meeting BJNAC invited Woodside to its next Board meeting (SI Report B, reference 15.1).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed BJNAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 15.2). The email included:
  - An opportunity to meet in the coming week.
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to BJNAC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how BJNAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While BJNAC is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for BJNAC to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

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5.3.3 Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation (DAC)

DAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Dambimangari people to represent the Dambimangari people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed DAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.34), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how DAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for DAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed DAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 16.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to DAC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how DAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.

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Summary Report – Consultation Complete
While DAC is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for DAC to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.3.4 Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation (GAC)

GAC was established under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) by the Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl and Bindunbur people to represent the Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl and Bindunbur people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed GAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.35), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how GAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for GAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 1 April 2025, GAC emailed Woodside notifying of staffing changes. GAC also confirmed that the EP information will be provided to Directors at the next Board meeting (SI Report B, reference 17.1).
- On 1 April 2025, Woodside emailed GAC to acknowledge GACs staffing updates (SI Report B, reference 17.2).
- On 1 April 2025, GAC telephoned Woodside to explain that the EP information was too technical to understand. Woodside offered to meet with the Board to explain the EP and EMBA, and subsequently a meeting was confirmed on 3 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 17.3).
- On 1 April 2025, GAC emailed Woodside, asking Woodside to confirm that the meeting invite had been received (SI Report B, reference 17.4).
- On 1 April 2025, Woodside emailed GAC confirming receipt of the invite and requesting meeting details (SI Report B, reference 17.5).
- On 3 April 2025, Woodside met in-person with GAC in Broome to consult on this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 17.6). Matters relevant to this EP included:
  - An overview of this EP and another, including potential impacts.
  - An explanation of the EMBA and its methodology.
  - Advice that Woodside are willing to pay reasonable costs to support GAC to participate in consultation.

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- **(1)** Possibility of activities causing vibrations in the water. (1) Woodside explained the seismic testing process and what measures are in place to mitigate the impact on marine animals.
- **(2)** GAC stated that funding for ranger programs was difficult to access.
- GAC advised they were pleased to be able to meet with Woodside at short notice to discuss EPs and are open to consistency in engagement moving forward.

- On 8 April 2025, Woodside emailed GAC to thank GAC for the meeting on 3 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 17.7).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed GAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 17.8). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to GAC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An opportunity to meet to further discuss this EP and to discuss an unrelated project.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how GAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- (2) On 7 May 2025, Woodside visited GAC's office and provided an update on a ranger funding proposal (SI Report B, reference 17.9).
- (2) On 20 May 2025, Woodside telephoned GAC and provided information about ranger funding available from a Commonwealth government agency (SI Report B, reference 17.10).
- On 30 May 2025, Woodside visited the GAC office however it was closed (SI Report B, reference 17.11).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) GAC enquired about the possibility of activities causing vibrations in the water.	**(1)** Woodside confirms there is no seismic testing in this EP.	**(1)** During a meeting on 3 April 2025, Woodside confirmed there was no seismic testing for this EP and explained the measures in the EP to mitigate the impact of noise on marine animals. As GAC is not considered a relevant person for this EP, Woodside has made note of this feedback from GAC.	**(1)** No action required.
(2) GAC stated that funding for ranger programs was difficult to access.	**(2)** Woodside sees the value of groups having ranger programs.	**(2)** Woodside is in the process of developing a ranger funding program. GAC's request will be evaluated in accordance with the program's criteria upon its implementation. As GAC is not considered a relevant	**(2)** No action required.

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		person for this EP, Woodside has made note of this feedback	
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While GAC is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for GAC to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.5 Karajarri Traditional Lands Association (KTLA) (Aboriginal Corporation)

KTLA is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Karajarri people to represent the Karajarri people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed KTLA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.37), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how KTLA would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for KTLA to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed KTLA a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 18.1). The email included:

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– A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to KTLA on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
– A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
– A request for information on how KTLA would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
– Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
– Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

While KTLA is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for KTLA to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.3.6 Malgana Aboriginal Corporation (Malgana)

Malgana is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Malgana people to represent the Malgana people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values. YMAC is the Native Title Representative body for Malgana.

At the start of consultation, Woodside provided Malgana a table of cultural values previously identified for Malgana through consultation and reviews of publicly available literature. Woodside invited Malgana to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values. Malgana did not request any changes.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Malgana (via YMAC) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.40), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:

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- An overview of the proposed activity.
- Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
- Information on the cultural values previously provided by Malgana that Woodside consider relevant for consultation:
  - **(1)** Interest in Shark Bay – environment, stromatolites and microbial mats.
  - **(2)** Access to Country for resources – bird and turtle eggs, dugongs, turtle, fish including sharks, shellfish, crabs.
  - **(3)** Freshwater seeps – traditional knowledge.
  - **(4)** Cultural significant species – green sea turtles, dugongs, shags, bottlenose dolphins.
  - **(5)** Knowledge – sharing and controlling, transfer of knowledge to younger generations.
  - **(1 ,2, 3, 4, 5)** A request from Woodside that Malgana confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
- A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
- A request for information on how Malgana would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
- A request for Malgana to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.

- On 1 April 2025, Woodside emailed Malgana (via YMAC) to confirm if its initial consultation email had been received and offered a further opportunity to meet (SI Report B, reference 19.1).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed Malgana (via YMAC) a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 19.2). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to Malgana (via YMAC) on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how Malgana would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: • Interest in Shark Bay – environment and stromatolites and microbial mats.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Malgana to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.40). Malgana did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Malgana's previously raised cultural values. As Malgana's determination falls outside of	**(1)** No action required.

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		the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	
(2) Cultural Value: Access to country for resources: • bird and turtle eggs • dugongs • turtle • fish including sharks, shellfish, crabs.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Malgana to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.40). Malgana did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Malgana's previously raised cultural values. As Malgana's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(2)** No action required.
(3) Cultural Value: Freshwater seeps: • traditional knowledge	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Malgana to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.40). Malgana did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Malgana's previously raised cultural values. As Malgana's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(3)** No action required.
(4) Cultural Value: Cultural significant species: • Green sea turtles. • Dugongs.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature).	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Malgana to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (ROC, 6.1.40). Malgana did not request any changes.	**(4)** No action required.

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• Shags • Bottlenose dolphins.		Woodside acknowledges Malgana's previously raised cultural values. As Malgana's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	
(5) Cultural Value: Knowledge: • Sharing and controlling of knowledge. • Transfer of knowledge to younger generations.	**(5)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature).	**(5)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Malgana to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.40). Malgana did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Malgana's previously raised cultural values. As Malgana's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(5)** No action required.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Malgana is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for Malgana to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.7 Mayala Inninalang Aboriginal Corporation (MIAC)

MIAC is established under *the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Mayala people to represent the Mayala people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values. KLC is the Native Title Representative Body for MIAC.

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Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed MIAC (via KLC) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.41), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how MIAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for MIAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed MIAC (via KLC) to confirm the focal point (SI Report B, reference 20.1).
- On 1 April 2025, KLC emailed Woodside confirming that consultation material had been forwarded to the corporation for consideration (SI Report B, reference 20.2)
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed MIAC (via KLC) requesting that consultation emails are forwarded to the appropriate persons. Woodside also provided an opportunity to meet face-to-face to discuss this EP (SI Report B, reference 20.3)
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed MIAC (via KLC) a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 20.4). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to MIAC (via KLC) on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how MIAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 29 April 2025, KLC emailed Woodside confirming that the EP consultation reminder has been forwarded to the correct persons. It was also conveyed that responses can be delayed due to organisational factors (SI Report B, reference 20.5)

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.

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Summary Report – Consultation Complete
While MIAC (via (KLC) is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for MIAC (via KLC) to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.3.8 Nanda Aboriginal Corporation (Nanda)

Nanda was established under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) by the Nanda people to represent the Nanda people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values. YMAC is the Native Title Representative Body for Nanda.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Nanda (via YMAC) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.43), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - Information on the cultural values previously provided by Nanda that Woodside consider relevant for consultation:
  - **(1)** Connection to Country including that Kalbarri Coastal Cliffs have Dreamtime and creation stories, archaeological sites, red sandstone outcrops, freshwater springs and abundant artefacts on islands adjacent to the state marine park.
  - **(2)** Shorelines are culturally significant.
  - **(3)** Whales and migration patterns.
  - **(1, 2, 3)** A request from Woodside that Nanda confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how Nanda would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside during the life of the EP.
  - A request for Nanda to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 1 April 2025, Woodside telephoned Nanda (via YMAC), who confirmed it had received the EP information and will discuss this with the Board (SI Report B, reference 21.1).
- On 11 April 2025, Woodside and Nanda (via YMAC) exchanged emails to discuss details and costs allocation for a meeting in Geraldton scheduled on 12 May 2025 (SI Report B, references 21.2 - 21.4).

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- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed Nanda (via YMAC) a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 21.5). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to Nanda (via YMAC) on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how Nanda (via YMAC) would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- Between 1 and 5 May 2025, Woodside and Nanda (via YMAC) emailed to discuss details for the upcoming consultation meeting (SI Report B, references 21.6 – 21.12).
- On 12 May 2025, Woodside and Nanda (via YMAC) met in-person at the YMAC Geraldton office to consult on this EP (SI Report B, reference 21.12). Relevant matters raised include:
  - **(4)** Nanda sought clarity on how an EMBA is determined. **(4)** Woodside provided an explanation of the EMBA and how it is determined through spill scenario modelling.
  - **(3)** Nanda asked about whale migration pathways. **(3)** Woodside explained the mitigation methods employed where activities overlap migration pathways.
  - **(5)** Nanda asked about spill response training. **(5)** Woodside explained the proposal process for funding and provided Nanda an opportunity to explore what that might look like.
  - **(6)** Nanda noted that the Abrolhos Islands are culturally significant noting the presence of artefacts and historical significance. **(6)** Woodside acknowledged this and explained the opportunities with industry, universities, and government to support sea mapping. Woodside invited Nanda to discuss this further.
  - **(7)** Nanda raised concerns around retaining cultural knowledge and the implications of sharing cultural values. **(7)** Woodside explained that it is the decision of Nanda whether cultural values are shared or not.
  - **(1, 8)** Nanda shared further cultural values which include white snow crabs, North Island artefacts and food sources. **(8)** Woodside acknowledged these cultural values.
- On 21 May 2025, Woodside emailed Nanda (via YMAC) to request the attendee names from the consultation meeting (SI Report B, reference 21.14).
- On 10 June 2025, Woodside emailed Nanda (via YMAC) following up from the consultation from 12 May 2025 (SI Report B, 21.15). Woodside thanked Nanda for the meeting and acknowledged the cultural values shared which include:
  - **(6, 8)** White snow crabs of Shark Bay, North Island artefacts and the importance of food sources.
  - **(6)** Abrolhos Islands, noting the presence of artefacts and their historical significance.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: Connection to Country: • Kalbarri Coastal Cliffs: Dreamtime, mythological/ creation stories • archaeological sites • red sandstone outcrops	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Nanda to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.43). Nanda did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Nanda's previously raised cultural values. As	**(1)** No action required

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• freshwater springs • abundant artefacts on islands adjacent to the state marine park.		Nanda's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	
(2) Cultural value: • shorelines.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Nanda to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.43). Nanda did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Nanda's previously raised cultural values. As Nanda's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(2)** No action required
(3) Cultural value: whales • whale migration patterns.	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Nanda to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.43). Nanda did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Nanda's previously raised cultural values. As Nanda's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(3)** No action required
(4) Nanda asked about how the EMBA is determined.	**(4)** Woodside explained how an EMBA is determined through spill modelling.	**(4)** Woodside acknowledges Nanda's feedback. As Nanda is not considered a relevant person for this EP, Woodside has made note of this feedback.	**(4)** No action required.

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(5) Nanda asked about spill response training.	**(5)** Woodside sees the value of groups having spill response training.	**(5)** Woodside acknowledges Nanda's feedback. Woodside explained the first responder training for traditional owner groups and provided an opportunity for Nanda to explore this further.	**(5)** No action required.
(6) Cultural value: Abrolhos Islands and North Island • artefacts • historical significance	**(6)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(6)** Woodside acknowledges Nanda's cultural values. As Nanda's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(6)** No action required
(7) Nanda raised concerns around retaining cultural values.	**(7)** Woodside explained that it is the decision of Nanda whether cultural values are conveyed to Woodside or not.	**(7)** Woodside acknowledges Nanda's feedback. As Nanda is not considered a relevant person for this EP, Woodside has made note of this feedback.	**(7)** No action required.
(8) Cultural value: significance of: • white snow crabs • Food sources	**(8)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(8)** Woodside acknowledges Nanda's cultural values. As Nanda's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(8)** No action required
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Nanda is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Nanda to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

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5.3.9 Nimanburr Aboriginal Corporation (Nimanburr)

Nimanburr is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Nimanburr people to represent the Nimanburr people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

At the start of consultation, Woodside provided Nimanburr a table of cultural values previously identified for Nimanburr through consultation and reviews of publicly available literature. Woodside invited Nimanburr to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values. Nimanburr did not request any changes.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 3 April 2025, after several telephone calls to Nimanburr with no response, members from Woodside's First Nations Engagement team left a business card at the residence of a member of the Nimanburr community, requesting the individual contact Woodside (SI Report B, reference 22.1). Woodside was then approached by a resident of the property who confirmed that Nimanburr had been receiving the previously provided EP information from Woodside. The resident also stated that a Nimanburr Board meeting was being planned for the near future and Nimanburr would be in contact to provide an invite to Woodside to speak to its Board members. On the same day, 3 April 2025, Woodside provided the individual with a copy of the Record of Consultation email and the Summary Information sheet for this EP to deliver to Nimanburr (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.47). The email and Summary Information Sheet included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - Information on the cultural values that Woodside consider relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Valentine Island has cultural value.
    - **(1)** A request from Woodside that Nimanburr confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how Nimanburr would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside during the life of the EP.
  - A request for Nimanburr to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 3 April 2025, Nimanburr emailed Woodside to confirm that it would review the information shared and invited Woodside to the next Directors meeting scheduled on 2 May 2025 (SI Report B, reference 22.2).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed Nimanburr a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 22.3). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP handed to Nimanburr on 3 April 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.

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- A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
- A request for information on how Nimanburr would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

- On 6 May 2025, Woodside met with Nimanburr (SI Report B, reference 22.4). During the meeting Nimanburr informed Woodside that its Directors/Board meeting would potentially be held on 30 May 2025.Matter relevant to this EP included:
  - An overview of this and another EP.
  - An overview of NOPSEMA as well as the consultation process and requirements.
  - Woodside's offer to cover reasonable costs.
- On 26 May 2025, Woodside and Nimanburr exchanged emails about IT facilities for a meeting scheduled for 30 May 2025 (SI Report B, references 22.5 – 22.6).
- On 30 May 2025, Nimanburr cancelled a meeting with Woodside and its Board had been scheduled for later that day due to Nimanburr being unable to secure a quorum of Board members (SI Report B, reference 22.7).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: • Valentine Island.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature). Although this area is not within the EP EMBA, Woodside has noted this value in the EP.	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided Nimanburr with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (Record of Consultation, 6.1.47). Nimanburr did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Nimanburr's previously raised cultural values. As Nimanburr's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(1)** No action required.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.

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Summary Report – Consultation Complete
While Nimanburr is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for Nimanburr to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.3.10 Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation (NKAC)

NKAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Nyangumarta and Karajarri people to represent the Nyangumarta and Karajarri people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values. KLC is the Native Title Representative body for NKAC.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed NKAC (via KLC) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.48), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how NKAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for NKAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 31 March 2025, KLC emailed Woodside confirming that consultation material had been forwarded to NKAC for consideration. It was also conveyed that responses can be delayed due to organisational factors (SI Report B, reference 23.1).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed NKAC (via KLC) a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 23.2). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to NKAC (via KLC) on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how NKAC (via KLC) would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 29 April 2025, KLC emailed Woodside confirming that the EP consultation reminder has been forwarded to the correct persons (SI Report B, reference 23.3).

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- On 16 May 2025, Woodside emailed NKAC (via KLC) to clarify that consultation for this EP began on 31 March 2025, not 7 April 2025 as noted in the email dated 28 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 23.4).
- On 21 May 2025, KLC emailed Woodside confirming that the updated EP consultation reminder has been forwarded to the correct persons (SI Report B, reference 23.5).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While NKAC is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for NKAC to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.11 Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation (NWAC)

NWAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Nyangumarta people to represent the Nyangumarta people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed NWAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.49), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values previously provided by NWAC that Woodside consider relevant for consultation:
  - **(1)** Eighty Mile Beach has cultural value.
  - **(2)** Resource collection and impacts to migrating birds, whales, turtles and vegetation.
  - **(1,2)** A request from Woodside that NWAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation of this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation of this EP.

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- A request for information on how NWAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
- A request for NWAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.

- On April 7 2025, NWAC emailed Woodside with updated contact information for future consultation (SI Report B, reference 24.1).
- On 7 April 2025, Woodside emailed NWAC confirming future correspondence will be directed to the nominated contact as requested (SI Report B, reference 24.2).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed NWAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 24.3). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to NWAC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how NWAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 7 May 2025, NWAC (via YMAC) emailed Woodside a response to Woodside's email about this EP on 28 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 24.4). NWAC stated:
  - **(3)** NWAC wanted to develop a consultation protocol.
  - **(4)** NWAC requested Woodside amend its records to reflect that NWAC had not consulted with Woodside.
- On 9 May 2025, Woodside responded to NWAC (via YMAC)'s email advising NWAC's request for a consultation protocol would be reviewed by a manager (SI Report, reference 24.5).
- On 22 May 2025, NWAC (via YMAC) emailed Woodside requesting an update on its request for a consultation protocol (SI Report B, reference 24.6).
- On 22 June 2025, Woodside responded to NWAC (via YMAC)'s email from 7 May 2025 (SI Report B, reference 24.7).

  Woodside stated:
  - **(4)** Woodside did not agree with NWAC's assertion that consultation had not occurred for this EP. Consultation had occurred in accordance with Commonwealth regulations. NWAC had been provided with sufficient information, a reasonable period of time and a reasonable opportunity to provide feedback, claims or objections about the adverse impacts (if any) relating to this EP.
  - **(3)** A consultation protocol is not a prerequisite for consultation and is not required for Woodside to provide reasonable support to NWAC to enable it to participate in consultation. Woodside advised it was not inclined to enter into new negotiations for protocols at this time.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: • Eighty Mile Beach.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited NWAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.49). NWAC did not	**(1)** No action required.

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		request any changes. Woodside acknowledges NWAC's previously raised cultural values. As NWAC's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	
(2) Cultural Value: • Resource collection • impacts to migrating birds, whales, turtles and vegetation.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited NWAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.49). NWAC did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges NWAC's previously raised cultural values. As NWAC's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(2)** No action required.
(3) NWAC requested a consultation protocol with Woodside	**(3)** A consultation protocol is not a prerequisite for consultation and is not required to enable Woodside to provide reasonable support to NWAC to participate in consultation	**(3)** Woodside has advised NWAC that it is not inclined to enter into new negotiations for protocols at this time. Woodside has advised NWAC that its approach for Environment Plan consultation invites stakeholders to advise Woodside how they would like to be consulted, offers to meet in person or online, and to pay reasonable costs for time when participating in consultation meetings. This approach is also underpinned by the regulations for which the Environment Plan relates.	**(3)** No action required.
(4)	**(4)** Woodside does not agree with NWAC's assertion that consultation has not	**(4)** Woodside has advised NWAC that consultation has occurred and that	**(4)** No action required.

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NWAC stated consultation had not occurred.	occurred for this EP. Woodside has consulted NWAC in the preparation of the EP in accordance with the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Cth).	Woodside has provided NWAC with sufficient information, a reasonable period of time and reasonable opportunity to provide feedback, claims or objections. Woodside's email on 31 March 2025 clearly confirmed the start of consultation	
Woodside has addressed objections and claims as noted above.	Woodside has assessed the merits of any objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates as required under Regulation 24.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While NWAC is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for NWAC to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.12 Nyul Nyul PBC Aboriginal Corporation (NNAC)

NNAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Nyul Nyul people to represent the Nyul Nyul people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values. KLC is the Native Title Representative body for NNAC.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed NNAC (via KLC) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.50), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how NNAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for NNAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.

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- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed NNAC (via KLC) noting that a follow up email regarding this EP would be sent in due course. Woodside requested it to be forwarded to relevant persons and provided a further opportunity to meet (SI Report B, reference 25.1).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed NNAC (via KLC) a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 25.2). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to NNAC on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how NNAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While NNAC is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for NNAC to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.13 Wanjina-Wunggurr (Native Title) Aboriginal Corporation (WWAC)

WWAC is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Wanjina and Wunggur people to represent the Wanjina and Wunggur people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed WWAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.53), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.

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- Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
- A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
- A request for information on how WWAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
- A request for WWAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.

- On 1 April 2025, Woodside emailed WWAC to resend the Record of Consultation email due to a system error where the email was blocked. Woodside extended the consultation window to 10 May 2025, due to the error (SI Report B, reference 26.1).
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed WWAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 26.2). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to WWAC on 1 April 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 10 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how WWAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While WWAC is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for WWAC to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.14 Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation (Wanparta)

Wanparta was established under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) by the Ngarla people to represent the Ngarla people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

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Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Wanparta advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.54), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values previously provided to Woodside that Woodside consider relevant to consultation:
    - **(1)** A connection to and cultural obligation to look after Sea Country.
    - **(2)** Dreamtime stories connected to nearshore islands particularly Solitary Island/ Jarrkunpungu.
    - **(3)** Sea (fresh and salt water) – dreaming stories, a responsibility to look after the ocean.
    - **(4)** Totemic species – kestrel, octopus, spiny brim, sting ray.
    - **(1, 2 ,3 ,4)** A request from Woodside that Wanparta confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation of this EP.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how Wanparta would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for Wanparta to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 28 April 2025, Woodside emailed Wanparta a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 27.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to Wanparta on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how Wanparta would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- On 29 April 2025, Woodside and Wanparta exchanged emails and texts to discuss details regarding the upcoming consultation meeting on 9 May 2025 (SI Report B, references 27.2 – 27.5).
- On 1 May 2025, Wanparta emailed Woodside a draft agenda for the upcoming consultation meeting (SI Report B, reference 27.6).
- Between 2 and 8 May 2025, Wanparta and Woodside exchanged emails about arrangements for the 9 May 2025 meeting, including Woodside's PowerPoint presentation (SI Report B, references 27.7 – 27.12).
- On 9 May 2025, Woodside met with Wanparta to discuss this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 27.13). Relevant matters included:
  - Woodside provided an overview of this EP and another.
  - **(5)** Wanparta enquired about oil spill procedures including:
    - Oil spill response times.
    - Dispersant procedures.

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    - Gas and condensate behave during a spill or loss of well control.
    - **(5)** Woodside responded that response times are subject to circumstances, and that dispersant spray is used as a part of a suite of responses in the unlikely event of an oil spill. Woodside noted that condensate has different properties, and that the behaviour of the condensate depends on the specific type of product, the location of its release and other factors.
  - **(6)** Wanparta asked about vessel discharges. **(6)** Woodside noted that maritime legislation dictates how discharges are managed.
  - **(7)** Wanparta enquired about whale and turtle breeding and migration pathways. **(7)** Woodside explained that it takes factors such as these into consideration and puts mitigation measures in place to address this.
  - **(8)** Wanparta asked if Woodside records whale observations. **(8)** Woodside noted it uses available research and that staff have a duty to report wildlife sightings.
  - **(9)** Wanparta provided feedback that more visual learning material would aid consultation. **(9)** Woodside acknowledged the importance of visual aids and noted that animation videos are currently being developed to support Traditional Owners with the EP consultation process.
  - **(10)** Wanparta enquired about support for Ranger Programs. **(10)** Woodside provided a Ranger Program update.
  - **(1)** Wanparta noted that a healthy Sea Country = a healthy marine life = Ngarla food source = healthy Ngarla People. **(1)** Woodside acknowledged this feedback.
  - **(11)** Wanparta noted concerns around maintaining sustainable fish stock post operations during decommissioning. **(11)** Woodside noted that the EPs being discussed are not in relation to decommissioning and that it assesses the environmental impacts of removing infrastructure.
  - **(6)** Wanparta asked if the release of waste products on vessels creates an artificial environment. **(6)** Woodside noted that sea life may aggregate.
  - **(12)** Wanparta questioned if Woodside monitors islands, in particular nesting shore birds. **(12)** Woodside took the question on notice.
  - **(2)** Wanparta noted that there is ethnohistorical evidence of Ngarla occupation on islands. **(2)** Woodside acknowledged this cultural value.
  - **(13)** Wanparta asked to engage an independent expert to verify the effect of dispersant in the unlikely case of an oil spill. **(13)** Woodside took the question on notice.
- On 16 May 2025, Wanparta emailed Woodside a letter that summarised outcomes of a meeting between Wanparta and Woodside on 9 May 2025 (SI report B, reference 27.14).
- On 10 June 2025, Woodside emailed Wanparta responding to its email of 16 May 2025 (SI Report B, reference 27.15). The letter included Woodside's responses to the summarised outcomes raised by Wanparta, as well as questions Woodside took on notice from the consultation meeting on 9 May 2025:
  - **(12)** Wanparta asked if Woodside will monitor the islands within the Ngarla Determination Area. **(12)** Woodside noted that it does not currently monitor islands within the Ngarla Determination Area under the proposed activity program for this EP and another EP, noting that the islands are outside of the EMBA.
  - **(13)** Wanparta questioned if it would be able to engage an independent expert to verify the effect of dispersant usage on the health of the ocean. **(13)** Woodside noted that if Wanparta wish to engage an independent expert to verify the effects of dispersant usage they are welcome to do so.
  - **(5)** Wanparta sought clarity on how gas and condensate behave during a spill or loss of well control. **(5)** Woodside explained that in the highly unlikely event of a hydrocarbon spill, weathering processes are influenced by the specific properties of the substance spilled and the specific conditions of the release.
  - **(1)** Wanparta raised that in the Ngarla People's view healthy Sea Country = a healthy marine life = Ngarla food source = healthy Ngarla People. **(1)** Woodside has noted these interests.
  - **(11)** Wanparta noted that Woodside should maintain sustainable fish stocks post operations. **(11)** Woodside recognises the importance of maintaining sustainable fish stocks post operations and acknowledges that offshore platforms and pipelines can become habitats for various fish species over time. Woodside also provided further details of research underway and provided details of Woodsides regulatory expectations.
  - **(14)** Wanparta requested that Woodside attends at least one Board meeting per calendar year. **(14)** Woodside appreciates Wanparta's invitation to attend at least one annual Board meeting and remains open to additional engagement opportunities as they arise.

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- **(12)** Woodside took a question on notice to seek more information on research activities relating to the monitoring of shorebirds. **(12)** Woodside provided Wanparta with information on shorebirds and noted that since 2016, Woodside has partnered with BirdLife Australia on programs focused on migratory shorebirds.
- **(10)** Woodside took a question on notice to continue discussion on social investment opportunities and ranger programs. **(10)** Woodside is in the process of developing a Ranger Funding Program. Woodside noted that Wanparta's request will be evaluated in accordance with the Program's criteria upon its implementation.

- **(1)** On 12 June 2025, Wanparta emailed Woodside requesting an extract of Section 4.9 of this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 27.16).
- **(1)** On 19 June 2025, Woodside responded to Wanparta advising that as this EP and another are still being prepared, it is unable to provide an extract of Section 4.9 of the EP. Woodside provided a list of the cultural values that Woodside has considered for Wanparta in preparation of this EP and provided information relating to an in-force and publicly available EP with complete information in Section 4.9 that would be similar to that being prepared for this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 27.17).

Ongoing Consultation:

- On 1 July 2025, Wanparta emailed Woodside confirming receipt of the attachment Woodside provided to outline Ngarla's cultural values as communicated during consultations (SI Report B, reference, 27.18).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Value: • A connection to and cultural obligation to look after Sea Country. • A healthy Sea Country leads to healthy marine life and healthy Ngarla People.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Wanparta to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.54). During consultation, Wanparta provided additional information in relation to this cultural value. Woodside acknowledges Wanparta's cultural values. As Wanparta's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(1)** No action required.
(2) Cultural Value: • Dreamtime stories connected to nearshore islands particularly Solitary Island / Jarrkunpungu. • There is ethnohistorical evidence of Ngarla occupation on these islands.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation). Although this area is not within the EP EMBA Woodside has noted this value in the EP.	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Wanparta to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.54). Wanparta did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Wanparta's cultural values. As Wanparta's	**(2)** No action required.

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		determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	
(3) Cultural Value: • Sea (fresh and salt water) • Dreaming stories. • A responsibility to look after the ocean.	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Wanparta to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.54). Wanparta did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Wanparta's cultural values. As Wanparta's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(3)** No action required.
(4) Cultural Value: • Totemic species • Kestrel. • Octopus. • Spiny brim. • Sting ray.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Wanparta to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (Record of Consultation, 6.1.54). Wanparta did not request any changes. Woodside acknowledges Wanparta's cultural values. As Wanparta's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(4)** No action required.
(5) Wanparta enquired about oil spill procedures including: • Oil spill response times.	**(5)** Woodside provided an explanation of oil spill procedures during the consultation meeting.	**(5)** Woodside acknowledges Wanparta's feedback. As Wanparta is not considered a relevant person for this EP, Woodside has made note of this feedback.	**(5)** No action required.

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• Dispersant procedures. • Gas and condensate behave during a spill or loss of well control.			
(6) Wanparta asked about vessel discharges, in particular if waste products on vessels creates an artificial environment.	**(6)** Woodside adheres to maritime legislation with regard to how discharges are managed.	**(6)** Woodside advised Wanparta that it complies with maritime legislation with regard to management of discharges. As Wanparta is not considered a relevant person for this EP, Woodside has made note of this feedback.	**(6)** No action required.
(7) Wanparta enquired about whale and turtle breeding and migration pathways.	**(7)** Woodside assesses risks to marine life and puts in place mitigation measures.	**(7)** Woodside advised Wanparta that it assesses risks to marine life and puts in place mitigation measures. As Wanparta is not considered a relevant person for this EP, Woodside has made note of this feedback.	**(7)** No action required.
(8) Wanparta asked if Woodside records whale observations	**(8)** Woodside continues to use all available research and staff have a duty to report whale sightings.	**(8)** Woodside explained to Wanparta how whale sightings are managed. As Wanparta is not considered a relevant person for this EP, Woodside has made note of this feedback.	**(8)** No action required.
(9) Wanparta provided feedback that more visual learning material would aid consultation	**(9)** Woodside welcomes this feedback and is committed to consulting with Traditional Owners in an appropriate way.	**(9)** Woodside acknowledged the importance of visual aids and confirmed it is developing materials such as animations to further support future consultation. As Wanparta is not considered a relevant person for this EP, Woodside has made note of this feedback.	**(9)** No action required.
(10) Wanparta enquired about support for Ranger Programs	**(10)** Woodside sees the value of groups having ranger programs.	**(10)** Woodside is in the process of developing a ranger funding program. Wanparta's request will be evaluated in accordance	**(10)** No action required.

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		with the program's criteria upon its implementation.	
(11) Cultural value: maintaining sustainable fish stock post operations during decommissioning**.**	**(11)** Woodside recognises the importance of maintain sustainable fish stocks post operations and acknowledges that offshore platforms and pipelines can become habitats for fish over time.	**(11)** Woodside acknowledges Wanpartas's cultural values. As Wanparta's determination falls outside of the EMBA for this EP, Woodside has made note of this information, but has not included this value or any associated mitigation measures in the EP.	**(11)** No action required.
(12) Wanparta questioned if Woodside monitors islands within the Ngarla Determination area, in particular nesting shore birds	**(12)** Woodside does not currently monitor these islands and notes they are outside the EMBA for this EP.	**(12)** Woodside advised Wanparta that it does not currently monitor islands outside of the EMBA within this EP.	**(12)** No action required.
(13) Wanparta asked to engage an independent expert to verify the effect of dispersant in the unlikely case of an oil spill.	**(13)** Wanparta is welcome to engage an independent expert if it wishes to do so.	**(13)** Woodside has advised Wanparta it is welcome to engage an expert on the effect of oil dispersants if it wishes to do so.	**(13)** No action required.
(14) Wanparta requested that Woodside attends at least one Board meeting per calendar year.	**(14)** Woodside appreciates Wanparta's invitation to attend at least one annual Board meeting and remains open to additional engagement opportunities as they arise.	**(14)** Woodside appreciates Wanparta's invitation to attend at least one Board meeting annually.	**(14)** No action required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.

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Summary Report – Consultation Complete
While Wanparta is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for Wanparta to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.3.15 Yawuru Native Title Holders Aboriginal Corporation (Yawuru)

Yawuru is established under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* by the Yawuru people to represent the Yawuru people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 31 March 2025, Woodside emailed Yawuru advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.56), which included the activity's Summary Information Sheet and a linked Consultation Information Sheet. The email included:
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.
  - A request for feedback by 9 May 2025 for the purposes of preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how Yawuru would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - That feedback can continue to be accepted by Woodside for the life of the EP.
  - A request for Yawuru to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals, as required.
- On 7 April 2025, Woodside emailed Yawuru an invitation to share stories and receive updates from Woodside at its Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners to be held in Roebourne on 8 April 2025 (SI Report B, reference 29.1). This brochure was also displayed at a number of locations including Woodside's Roebourne office.
- On 8 April 2025, Traditional Owner members from MAC, NYFL, NAC, Yindjibarndi, WAC and Yawuru attended Woodside's Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners held in Roebourne. During the lunch Woodside requested feedback from all attendees about EPs and provided information about the consultation process (SI Report B, reference 29.2).
- On 29 April 2025, Woodside emailed Yawuru a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 28.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to Yawuru on 31 March 2025, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of this EP closes on 9 May 2025.
  - A request for information on how Yawuru would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	No action required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Yawuru is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity outside of regulatory requirements for Yawuru to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

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6. RECORD OF CONSULTATION

6.1 Initial consultation

6.1.1 Consultation Information Sheet

Woodside Energy

Consultation Information Sheet
March 2025

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

Carnarvon Basin, North-West Australia

Activity overview

- Woodside is submitting a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024.
- In this revision, the Operational Area has been expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities.
- As included under the existing in force EP, the revised EP will also make provision for surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn Alpha Infill development.

Location

- In Commonwealth waters, approximately ~120 km north-west of Dampier (Figure 2).

Water depth

- ~20 m - 190 m deep.

Timing

- Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP. Timing of proposed activities is subject to approvals, project schedule requirements, vessel availability and weather or other unforeseen circumstances.

Duration

- When activities occur they will be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Joint Venture

- Operator – Woodside Energy Ltd.
- NWS JV – Woodside Energy Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd, CNOOC NWS Private Limited.
- NWS Australia Oil - Woodside Energy Ltd, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd, CNOOC NWS Private Limited, Jadestone Energy (CWLH) Pty Ltd.

We would like to hear from you

We would like relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity to have the opportunity to provide feedback.

Woodside must consult relevant persons when developing an EP to confirm current measures or identify additional measures, which could lessen or avoid potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment.

Woodside aims to ensure the proposed activity is consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and to an acceptable level.

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be impacted by the activities under this EP, we would like to hear from you by 9 May 2025.

consultation@feedback.woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

A summary of the activity and location is found in **Table 1** and **2**.



Figure 1

Woodside Energy recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's First Peoples. We acknowledge their connection to land, waters and the environment and pay our respects to ancestors and Elders, past and present. We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.

1 Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan | March 2025

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Activity locations

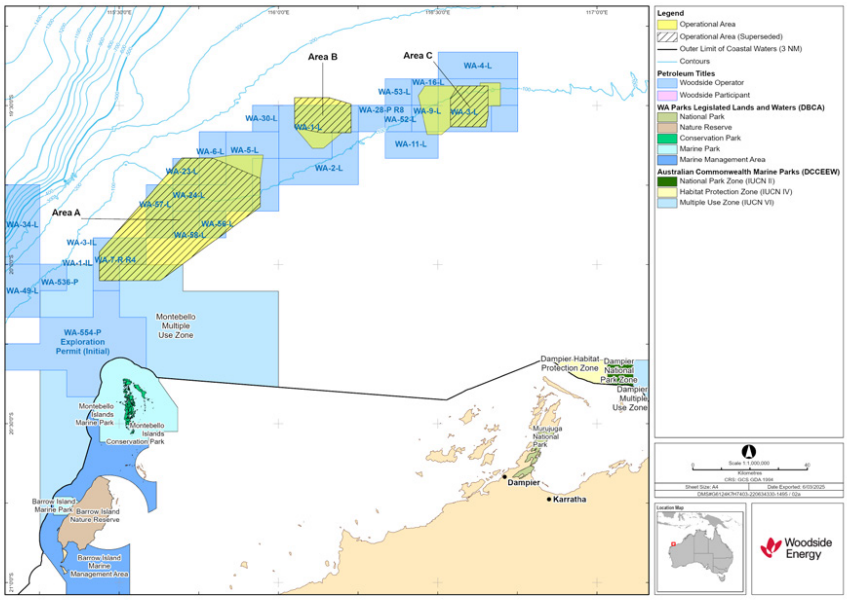


Figure 2. Location of the activity, including Operational Area and nearby infrastructure as presented in the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

Table 1 – Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan		
Activity details	**Overview** Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. These surveys will be undertaken in 3 operational areas. The surveys will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.	
	Geophysical Survey – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler	**Geotechnical Survey** – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests
Titles	• WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP	
Vessels	• The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessel for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment. • The vessel being used to undertake any geotechnical core holes will have dynamic positioning capabilities to hold station over the activity site.	
Operational area and exclusion zones	• An approximate 2,040 km² Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. • A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.	
Communication with mariners	• Marine users are permitted to use but should take care when entering the Operational Area and remain clear of the 500 m safety exclusion zone.	
Distance to nearest marine park/nature reserve	• ~ 32 km north-west of the Montebello Islands at the closest point (Operational Area A). • Operational Area A is within the Montebello Marine Park - Multiple Use Zone (Cth).	

Table 2 – Approximate locations of the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP Operational Areas

Operational Area	Water Depth (m)	Area (km²)	Latitude[1]	Longitude[1]	Titles
Operational Area A ~123 km north-west of Dampier	~20 - 190	~1,410	19° 50'20" S	115° 42'42" E	WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, WA-7-R
Operational Area B ~ 128 km north-west of Dampier	~120 - 140	~267	19°32'29" S	116°07'54" E	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-17-L
Operational Area C ~120 km north-west of Dampier	~60 - 125	~363	19° 29'50" S	116° 33'57" E	WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, G-10-AP

[1]*Note: Latitude and longitude points presented in Table 2 are approximately the centre of each Operational Area.*

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Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is a vessel collision. The EMBA is depicted in **Figure 3.**

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release. To learn more about an EMBA see the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) video on oil spill modelling on its website at www.nopsema.gov.au.

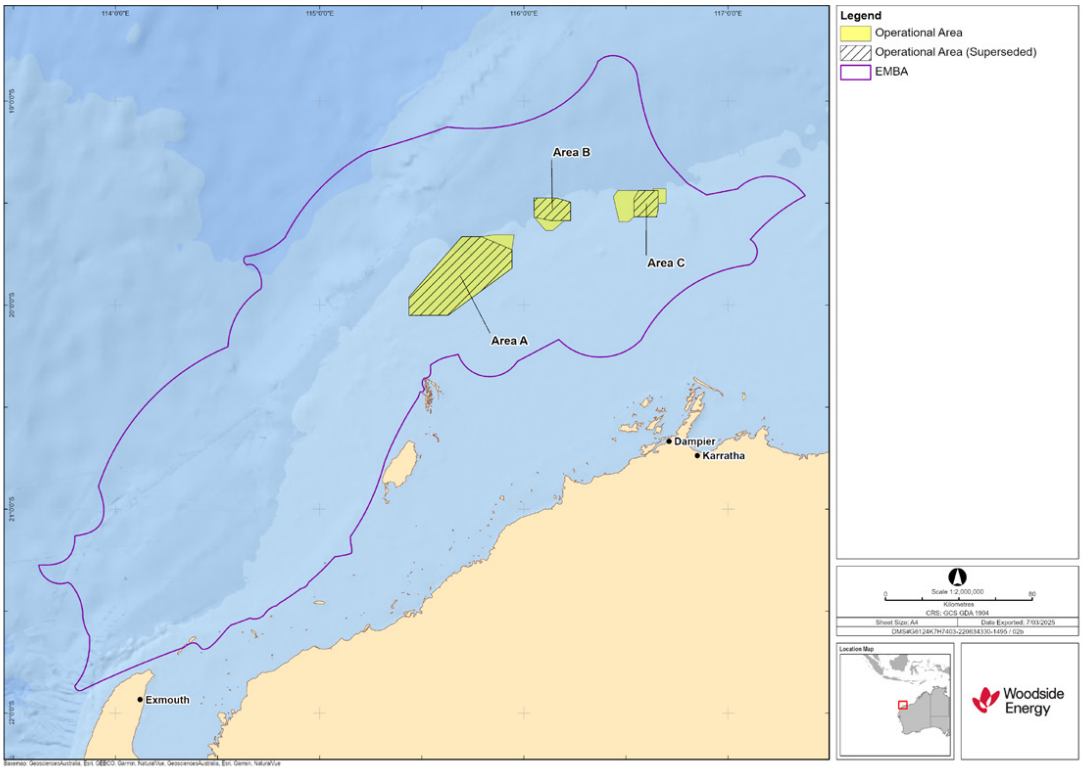


Figure 3. Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) as presented in the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

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Impacts/Risks, and Mitigation and/or Management Measures

Woodside assessed the impacts and risks to the environment arising from the planned activities and unplanned events. This assessment considers the timing, duration and location of the activities. Proposed mitigation and management measures are summarised in **Table 3.** Further details will be provided in the EP.

In preparing the EP, Woodside's intent is to minimise environmental, social and cultural impacts and risks associated with the proposed activities, and Woodside seeks your feedback to inform our decision-making.

Table 3 – Summary of key impacts and risks and proposed management measures

Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Planned activities (routine and non-routine)			
Physical presence: ***interaction with other marine users***	• Physical presence and movement of the survey vessels within the Operational Area. • Activity may not be executed as a single survey, meaning vessel-based activities may occur at any time during the approval period of the EP.	• Potential temporary displacement of other marine users. • Due to the offshore location and the localised nature of the activity, if there is an interaction it is expected to be negligible with no lasting effect.	• Vessels are compliant with Marine Orders for safe vessel operation. • Notify relevant stakeholders of activity commencement. • Notify the Australian Hydrographic Office prior to commencement of the activity so that marine users are aware of the activity. • Consult with relevant persons so they are informed of the proposed activities. • Establish a 500 m safety exclusion zone around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.
Physical presence: ***disturbance to seabed from geotechnical and geophysical surveys***	• Physical presence of geotechnical survey equipment including penetration testing and coring.	• Habitat modification because of seabed disturbance could occur within a localised radius of surveyed area. Near this area, it is possible that benthic communities may be reduced or altered, leading to a highly localised, short-term impact to epifauna and infauna benthic communities present.	• No routine anchoring will be implemented. • Continuous monitoring of inventory deployed during field activity and tracking of equipment removal during activity. • Geotechnical survey activities will not be undertaken outside of the Operational Area. • Underwater Cultural Heritage desktop assessment of the Operational Area by maritime archaeologist using available public and Woodside data prior to commencement of activities. Outcomes and recommendations will be assessed and further activities and/ or mitigations implemented where appropriate. • Comply with regulatory requirements for Underwater Cultural Heritage.
Routine acoustic emissions: ***generation of noise from survey vessels and geophysical and geotechnical surveys***	• Generation of noise from: – Survey vessels through the operation of thrusters, engines, propellers and on-board machinery etc. – Geophysical survey instruments such as sub-bottom profiler, multibeam echo sounder, side-scan sonar and ultra short baseline positioning system, and – Geotechnical surveys such as core penetration tests, geotechnical boreholes, box core sampling and piston/ push sampling.	• Elevated underwater noise can affect marine fauna, including marine mammals (cetaceans), turtles and fish in the following ways: – short-term, behavioural disturbance – masking or interfering with other biologically important sounds – direct physical effects, including injury or hearing impairment. • The sound generated by the various geophysical and geotechnical survey instruments and survey vessels may result in localised and temporary behavioural changes to marine fauna within tens or hundreds of metres. • Potential behavioural effects will not have a lasting impact on protected species, ecosystems, and functions.	• Comply with regulatory requirements for interactions with marine fauna to prevent adverse interactions including EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8. • Implement Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC) regulations and guidance for interactions with marine fauna. • Crew conduct prestart visual observations for whales prior to start-up of noise emitting survey equipment. Start-up delayed if a whale is sighted within the observation zone.

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Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Routine and non-routine atmospheric and Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	• Atmospheric emissions and greenhouse gases will be generated by the survey vessels from internal combustion engines and incineration activities.	• Emissions associated with the vessels could result in temporary, localised reduction in air quality in the immediate vicinity.	• Comply with legislative and regulatory requirements for marine air pollution and air emissions.
Routine and non-routine discharges: ***survey vessels***	• Sewage, greywater, and putrescible waste will be discharged from survey vessels. • Bilge water, deck drainage, brine and cooling water will also be discharged.	• Short-term, highly localised decrease in water quality around the vessel given the minor quantities involved, the expected localised mixing zone and high level of dilution into the open water marine environment of the Operational Area.	• Marine discharges managed in accordance with regulatory requirements. • Chemicals selected with the lowest practicable environmental impacts subject to technical constraints and approved through the Woodside chemical assessment process.
Routine and non-routine discharges: ***drill cuttings and drilling fluids***	• Drill cuttings and fluids will be discharged at the borehole location for geotechnical surveys. • Drilling fluid will consist primarily of seawater and may include low toxicity additives.	• Routine and non-routine discharges of drill cuttings and drilling fluids from coring operations. • May result in an increase in turbidity in the water column and a temporary reduction in water quality, subject to rapid dispersion and dilution by prevailing currents.	• Chemicals selected with the lowest practicable environmental impacts subject to technical constraints and approved through the Woodside chemical assessment process.
Routine light emissions	• Light emissions from vessels.	• Light emissions may affect fauna (such as marine turtles and birds) in two main ways: – behaviour: artificial lighting has the potential to create a constant level of light at night that can override natural levels and cycles. – orientation: if an artificial light source is brighter than a natural source, the artificial light may override natural cues, leading to disorientation.	• Lighting to be limited to the minimum required for navigational and safety requirements except for emergency events. • Implementation of the Woodside Seabird Management Plan.

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Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Unplanned events (accidents / incidents)			
Unplanned hydrocarbon release: ***vessel collision***	• Loss of hydrocarbons to marine environment due to vessel collision (e.g., other vessels or marine users). • For a collision to result in the worst-case scenario diesel release, several factors must occur as follows: 1. identified causes of vessel interaction must result in a collision, 2. the collision has enough force to penetrate the vessel hull and in the exact location of the fuel tank, and 3. the fuel tank must be full or at least a volume which is higher than the point of penetration.	• In the highly unlikely event of a vessel collision causing a release of hydrocarbons, impacts to water quality and marine ecosystems could occur. • Modelling of a surface release of marine diesel at the closest point to the Montebello Islands within ~200 m from Operational Area A was used to understand potential impacts. • Marine diesel is a relatively volatile, non-persistent nature hydrocarbon with up to 24% evaporating within the first 24 hours. • Potential impacts across the whole EMBA were assessed including receptors such as plankton, fish, marine turtles, marine mammals, seabirds and migratory shorebirds, marine sediment, marine primary producers, tourism, recreation, commercial fisheries, commercial shipping and cultural heritage. • Considering receptor sensitivity, the receptors were rated as having a potential consequence level of minor or less (slight or negligible).	**Preventing vessel collision** • Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of vessel collisions and safety and emergency arrangements. • Establish safety exclusion zones around vessels which are communicated to marine users to reduce likelihood of collision. • Notify fisheries of vessel activities and locations, in accordance with stakeholder notification requirements. • Notify AMSA and AHO of vessel activities and locations. • Develop Simultaneous Operations Plan (SIMOPs) if more than one Woodside contracted vessel is operating in the Operational Area at any time. **Spill response arrangements** • In the event of a spill emergency response activities implemented in accordance with the Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). • First Strike Plan. • Arrangements supporting the activities in the OPEP will be tested so that the OPEP can be implemented as planned.
Unplanned discharge: ***deck and subsea spills***	• Accidental release of chemicals/ hydrocarbons from the survey vessel's deck. • Subsea release of hydrocarbons, drilling fluids or hydraulic fluids from geotechnical and geophysical survey equipment.	• Chemicals/hydrocarbons from survey vessels – Unplanned discharges of chemicals and hydrocarbons may decrease the water quality in the immediate vicinity of the release. – Only small volumes (<100 L) would be expected to potentially occur, resulting in very short-term impacts to water quality and limited to the immediate release location. – No significant impacts from the accidental discharges described anticipated due to the offshore, open water locations, low sensitivity of surrounding environment and high level of dilution into the open water marine environment of the Operational Area. • Subsea release from geotechnical and geophysical equipment: – Survey vessels will place equipment on the seabed during the surveys which may contain relatively small volumes (about 5-10 L) of hydraulic fluids, which in an event may be released.	• Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution and handling of hazardous wastes. • Chemicals will be selected with the lowest practicable environmental impacts and risks subject to technical constraints and approved through the Woodside chemical assessment process. • Liquid chemical and fuel storage areas are bunded or secondarily contained when they are not being handled/ moved temporarily. • Spill kits positioned in high-risk locations around the vessels (near potential spill points such as transfer stations). **Spill response arrangements** • In the event of a spill emergency, response activities implemented as appropriate for the nature and scale of the release.

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Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Unplanned discharges: ***hazardous and non-hazardous solid wastes/equipment***	• Accidental, unplanned loss of solid wastes generated by vessels including packaging, domestic wastes and hazardous wastes such as oil rags, batteries and waste oil.	• The potential impacts of hazardous or non-hazardous solid wastes and equipment accidentally discharged to the marine environment include contamination of the environment as well as secondary impacts relating to potential contact of marine fauna with wastes. • The temporary or permanent loss of waste materials/equipment into the marine environment is not likely to have a significant environmental impact, based on the location of the activity, the types, size and frequency of wastes that could occur, and species present.	• Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution and handling of hazardous wastes. • Implement a Vessel Waste Management Plan. • Solid waste/ equipment dropped to the marine environment will be recovered where safe and practicable to do so.
Physical presence: ***dropped objects and equipment loss***	• Accidental objects dropped from survey vessels may result in seabed disturbance. • Accidental loss of significant geophysical or geotechnical equipment.	• Unplanned seabed disturbance may result in localised changes to water and sediment quality or a localised temporary impact to benthic communities.	• Survey vessel inductions include control measures for dropped object prevention. • Apply safe work procedures to prevent dropped objects from vessels and during deployment and retrieval of equipment. • Dropped objects and geophysical/ geotechnical equipment to be recovered and relocated where safe and practicable to do so.
Physical presence: ***unplanned interactions with marine fauna***	• Accidental collision between support vessel and marine fauna.	• Vessel movements have the potential to result in accidental collisions between the vessel (hull and propellers) and marine fauna. • The risk of vessel collision with marine fauna is present year-round but is seasonally elevated during migration periods and within migration and foraging BIAs. • Given the short duration of activities within the Operational Area, and the slow speeds at which survey vessels operate, collisions with cetaceans are considered highly unlikely.	• Comply with regulatory requirements for interactions with marine fauna to reduce the likelihood of a collision occurring.
Physical presence: ***introduction of invasive marine species (IMS)***	• Survey vessels and submersible equipment have the potential to introduce IMS to the Operational Area through marine biofouling (containing IMS), as well as within high-risk ballast water exchange.	• The likelihood of IMS being introduced and establishing viable populations within the Operational Area or immediate surrounds is considered remote. • Introduction of IMS may result in changes to the ecology of the Operational Area and competition with existing biota.	• Ballast water and biofouling will be managed according to the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements and the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements as applicable. • Woodside's IMS risk assessment process will be applied to vessels and immersible equipment entering the Operational Area.

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Feedback

Woodside consults relevant persons in the course of preparing Environment Plans to notify them of the activity and to obtain relevant feedback to inform its planning for proposed petroleum activities.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activities outlined in this information sheet, or would like additional information, please contact Woodside before **9 May 2025** via:

consultation@feedback.woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977

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woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities

Please note that stakeholder feedback will be communicated to NOPSEMA as required under legislation. Woodside will communicate any material changes to the proposed activity to affected relevant persons as relevant and appropriate.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP for the proposed activity, which will be submitted to NOPSEMA for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth) and support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

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6.1.2 Summary Information Sheet

Woodside Energy

Summary Information Sheet
March 2025

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

Carnarvon Basin, North-West Australia

Activity overview

- Woodside is submitting a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024.
- In this revision, the Operational Area has been expanded to include survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities.
- As included under the existing in force EP, the revised EP will also make provision for surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn Alpha Infill development.

Location

- In Commonwealth waters, approximately ~120 km north-west of Dampier (Figure 2).

Water depth

- ~20 m - 190 m deep.

Timing

- Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP. Timing of proposed activities is subject to approvals, project schedule requirements, vessel availability and weather or other unforeseen circumstances.

Duration

- When activities occur they will be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Joint Venture

- Operator – Woodside Energy Ltd.
- NWS JV – Woodside Energy Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd, CNOOC NWS Private Limited.
- NWS Australia Oil - Woodside Energy Ltd, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd, CNOOC NWS Private Limited, Jadestone Energy (CWLH) Pty Ltd.

We would like to hear from you

We would like relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity to have the opportunity to provide feedback.

Woodside must consult relevant persons when developing an EP to confirm current measures or identify additional measures, which could lessen or avoid potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment.

Woodside aims to ensure the proposed activity is consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and to an acceptable level.

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be impacted by the activities under this EP, we would like to hear from you by **9 May 2025**.

feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

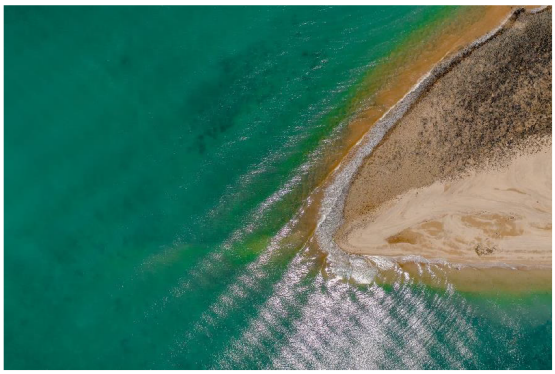


Figure 1

Woodside Energy recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's First Peoples. We acknowledge their connection to land, waters and the environment and pay our respects to ancestors and Elders, past and present. We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.

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Activity Location

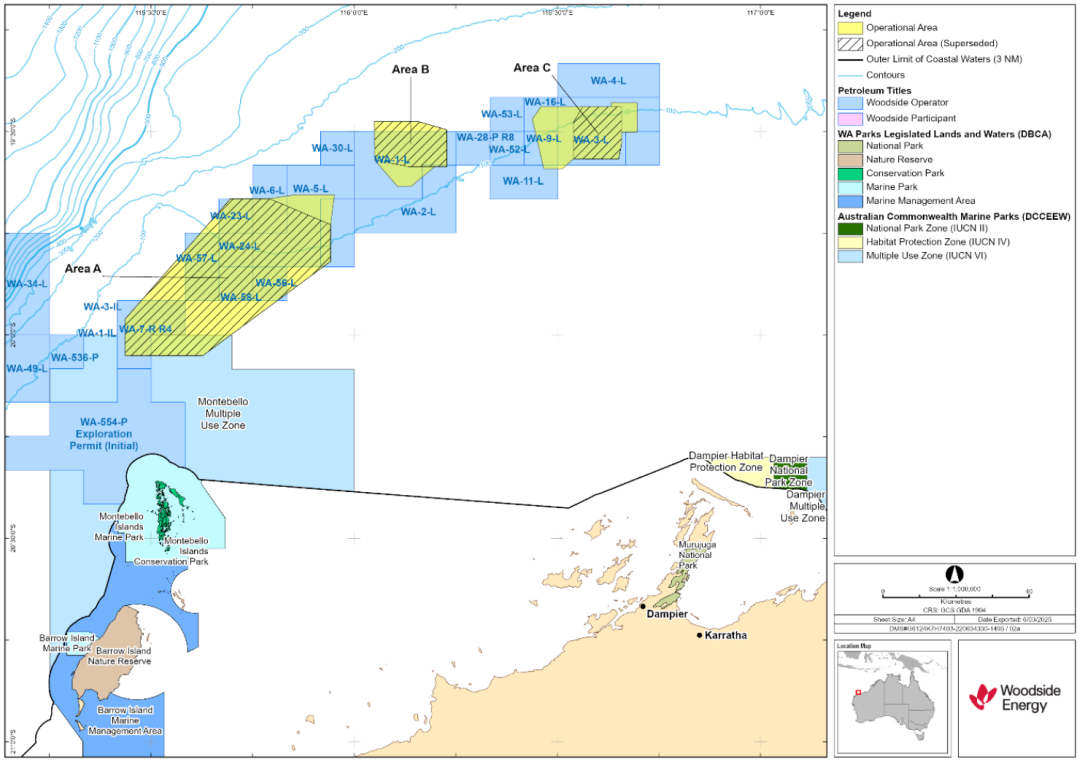


Figure 2. Location of the activity, including Operational Area and nearby infrastructure as presented in the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

Environmental Impacts and Management

The work includes planned activities that may impact the environment. Unplanned events, such as accidents, may also result in environmental risks. Woodside manages the work to reduce impacts and risks to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and to an acceptable level.

Planned activities are activities Woodside knows will happen as part of this work program. For example, planned activities include other users of the sea being temporarily stopped from accessing the work area, or the vessels used for the work will generate underwater noise, light emissions, atmospheric emissions, and routine discharges (such as sewage, waste, and deck drainage). These planned activities will comply with legislative and regulatory requirements.

Unplanned events are not planned as part of the work program, but may be the result of an accident, incident or emergency. It is very unlikely that there will be an unplanned event. Unplanned events might include a spill of fuel or oil from a vessel collision, a spill on the deck of a vessel (such as during refueling), unplanned seabed and/or marine life disturbance, waste entering the environment and accidental introduction of invasive species from outside the region.

A table showing planned activities and unplanned events, impacts and management measures is included in the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Consultation Information Sheet (March 2025), which is available here: https://www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities

The area over which unplanned events could have environmental impacts is shown in the map below (**Figure 3**). This is referred to as the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA). The location where the work will be done is known as the Operational Area. The Operational Area is also shown on the maps (**Figures 2 and 3**).

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Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

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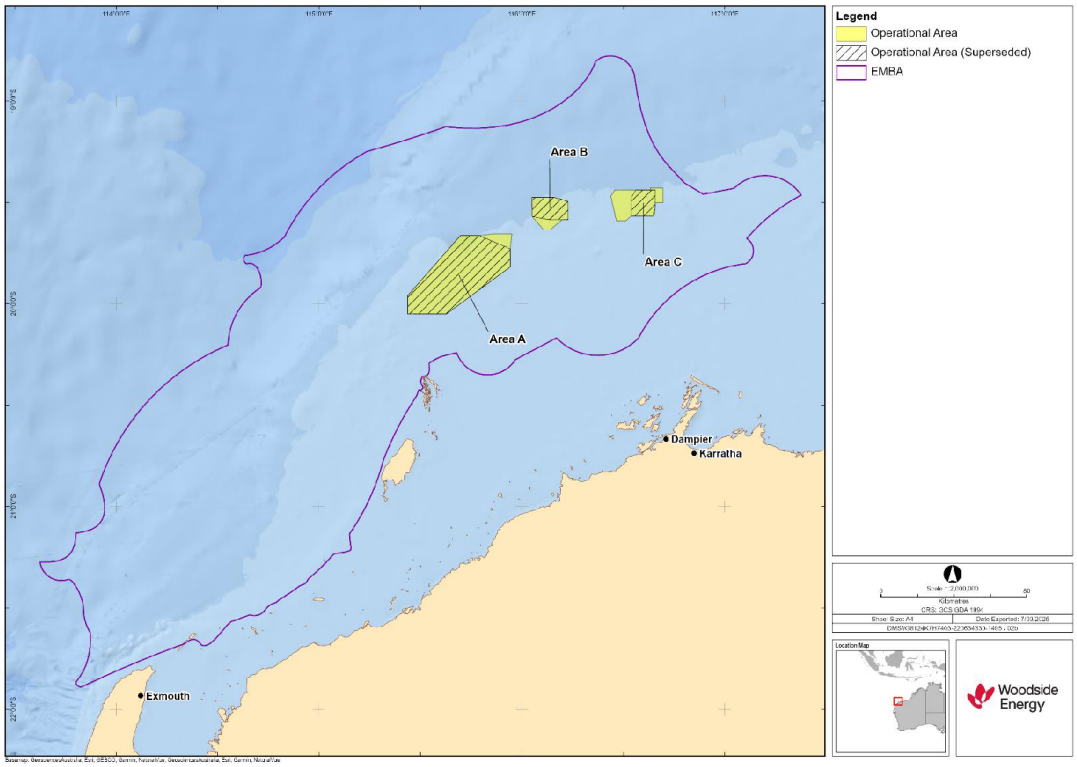


Figure 3. Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey EP activities.

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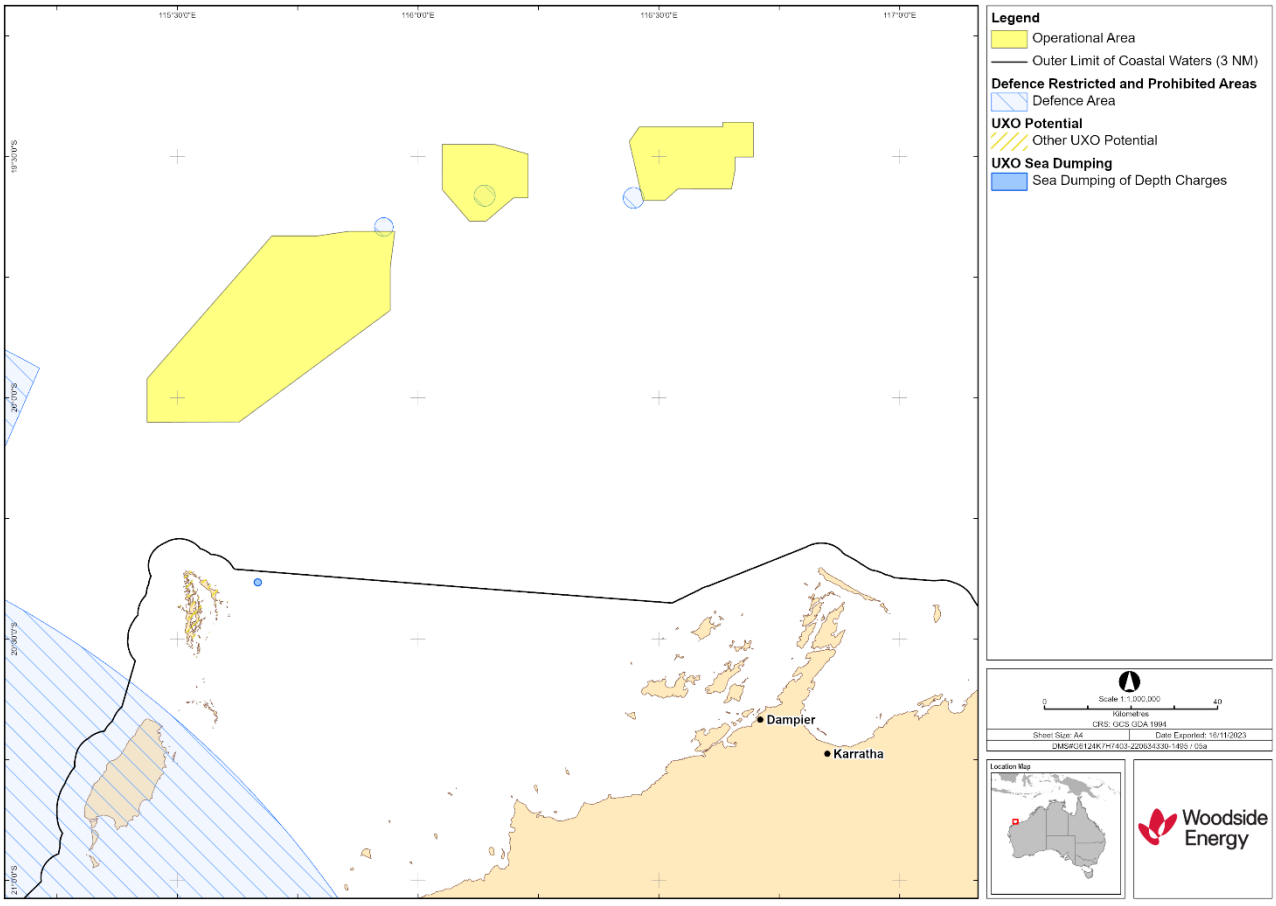
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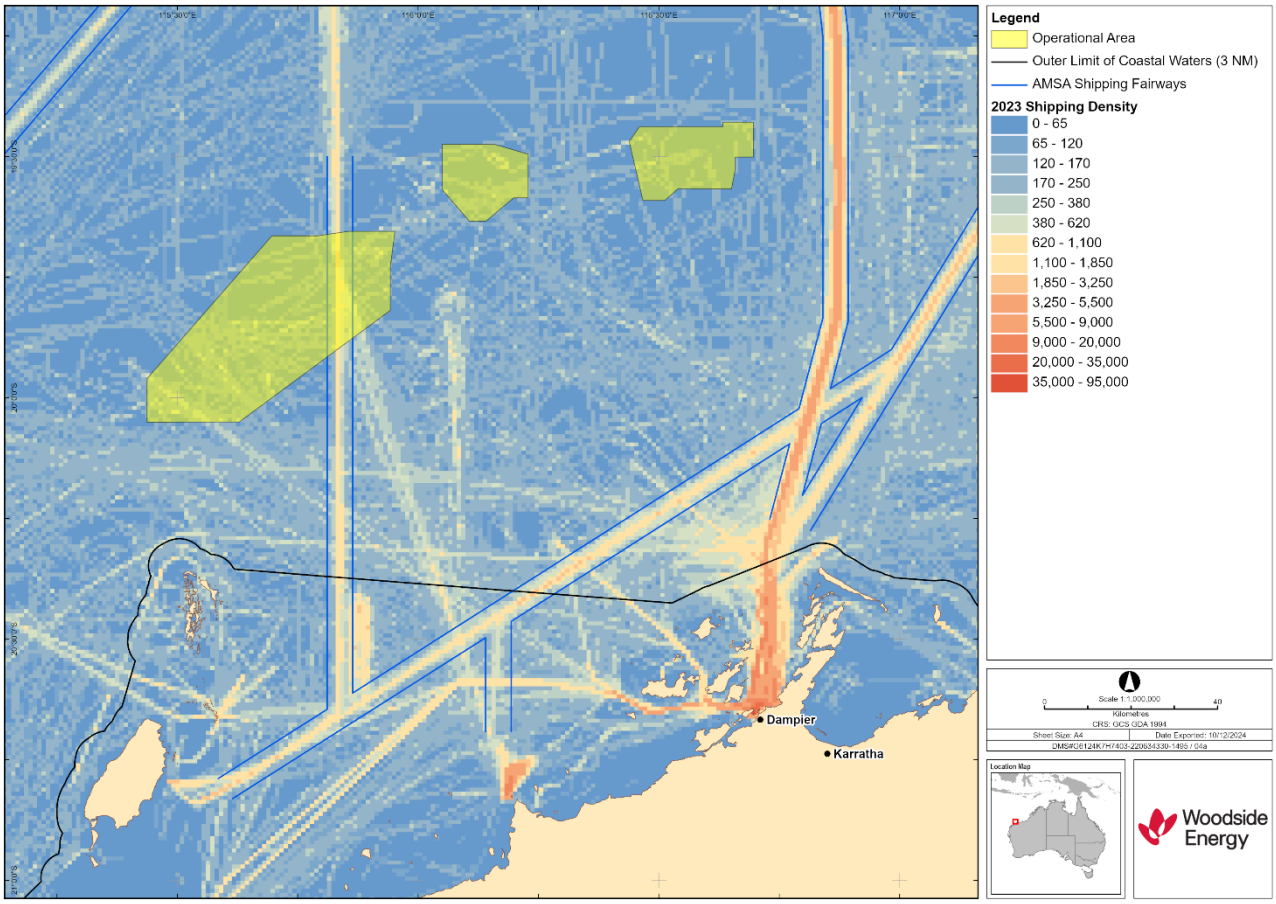
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6.1.3 Defence zones map – Operational Area



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6.1.4 Vessel density map – Operational Area



6.1.5 State Shipwrecks

EMBA and Accumulated Shoreline + State Historical Shipwrecks					
Vessel Name	Comments	When Lost	Where Lost	Latitude	Longitude
Lady Ann	Ship (non-sail)	9/18/1982	24 miles north of N	21°24	114°12
McCormack	Barge	1989/10/00	N.E. tip of Eaglehav	20°08.200	115°57.200
McDermott Derrick	Barge	10/20/1989	N.E. tip of Eaglehav	20°08.200	115°57.200
Trial	Ship	1622/05/24	Trial Rocks	20°17.159	115°22.514

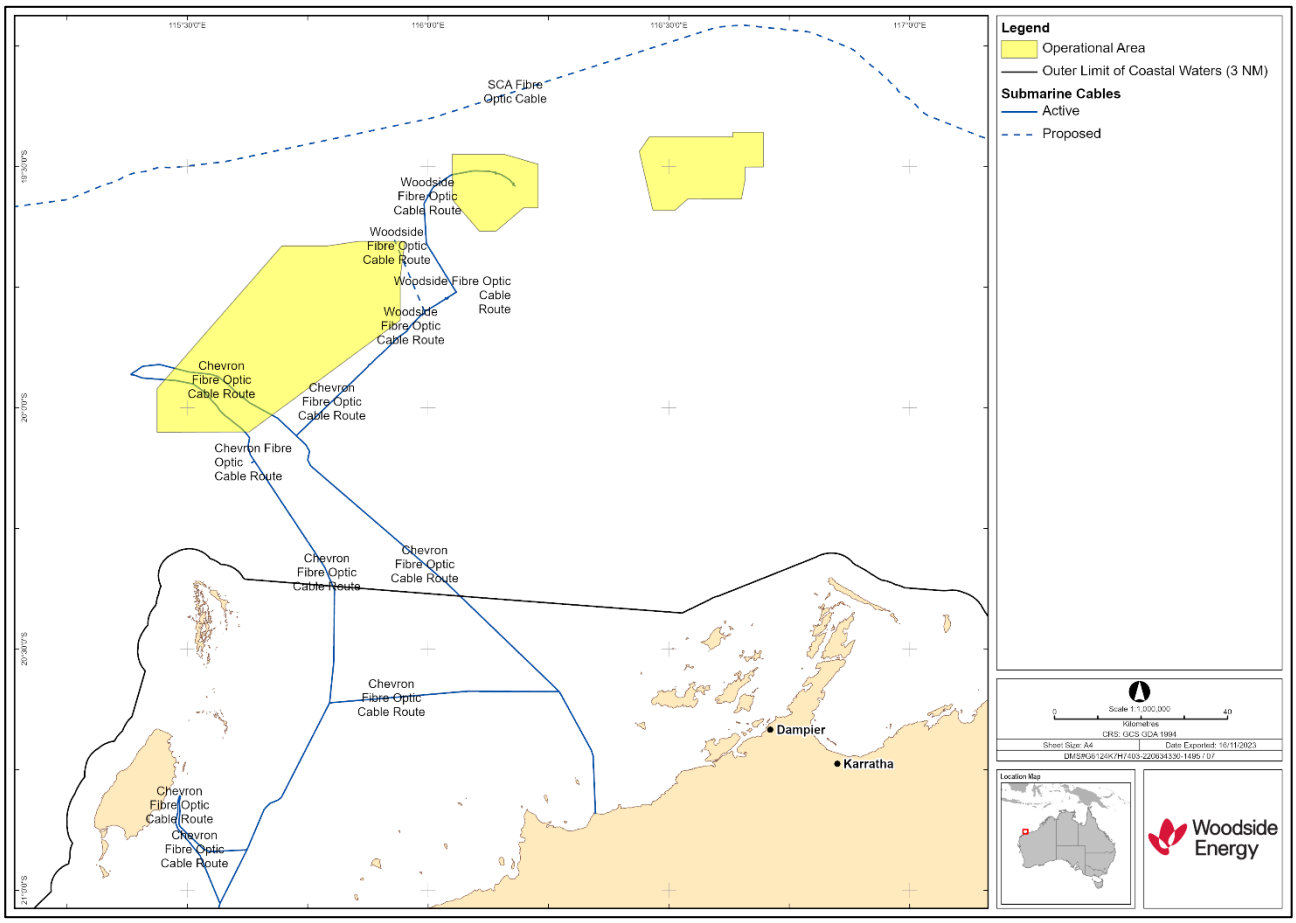
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6.1.6 Commonwealth Shipwrecks

EMBA and Accumulated Shoreline + Australia National Shipwrecks					
Vessel Name	Vessel Type	When Lost	Where Lost	Latitude	Longitude
Agnes	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Beatrice	Sailing vessel	1899	Off North-West Cape	-21.61666667	113.9833333
Bell	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth	-21.75	114.0833333
Curlew	Sailing vessel	1911	At Onslow, Monte Bellos Group	-20	115.1666667
Elizabeth	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Ellen	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Florence	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Gem	Sailing vessel	1893	North West Cape	-21.61666667	113.9833333
Kapala	Unknown	1964	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Lady Ann	Sailing vessel	1982	24 miles north of NW Cape	-21.4	114.2
Lamareaux	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Leave	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Lily Of The Lake	Sailing vessel	1875	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Mabel	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Marietta	Unknown	1905	Barrow Island	-20	115.1666667
McCormack		1989	N.E. tip of Eaglehawk Island West of Dampier,	-20.13666667	115.9533333
McDermott Derrick Barge No 20	Barge	1989	N.E. tip of Eaglehawk Island, Dampier Archipelago	-20.13666667	115.9533333
Nellie	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Olive	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Pearl	Sailing vessel	1896	Exmouth Gulf, Meda Creek	-21.75	114.0833333
Ruby	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Sea Queen	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Smuggler	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Tanami	Sailing vessel		Trial Rocks	-20.28333	115.36666
Trial	Sailing vessel	1622	Trial Rocks	-20.28598333	115.3752333
Unidentified Lugger	Unknown	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Vianen	Sailing vessel	1628	Barrow Island Area	-20	115.1666667
Wild Wave	Sailing vessel	1875	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Wild Wave (China)	Sailing vessel	1873	Monte Bello Island	-20	115.1666667

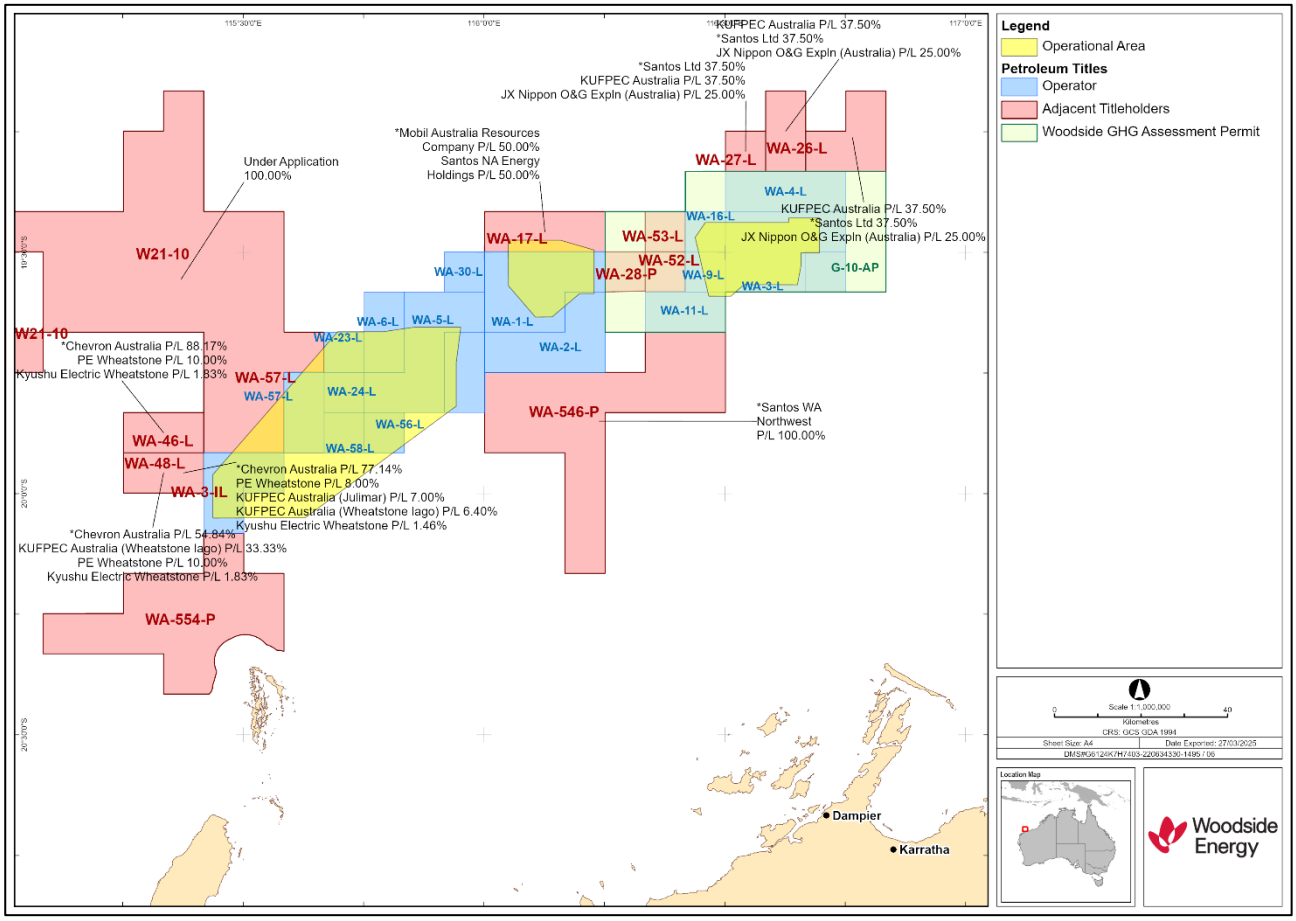
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6.1.7 Submarine communication cables map – Operational Area



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6.1.8 Adjacent titleholders and Operational Area map



6.1.9 Email to Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR), Australian Border Force (ABF), Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Energy Producers (AEP), Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)–Marine Pollution, Cape Conservation Group (CCG), Carbon CQ, City of Karratha, Conservation Council of WA (CCWA), Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS), Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR), Doctors for the Environment Australia (DEA), Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), Exmouth Community Liaison Group (Exmouth CLG), Finder Energy, Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GAP), InCapture, INPEX, JX Nippon, Jadestone Energy, KATO Energy (WA), KUFPEC, Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI), Karratha Community Liaison Group (Karratha CLG), Kyushu Electric Wheatstone, Marine Tourism WA, Longreach Capital Investments / Beagle No. 1 Pty Ltd, Market Forces, Melbana Exploration, Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC), OMV Australia / Sapura OMV Upstream, Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Onslow CCI), PE Wheatstone, Pelsart Resources, Pilbara Ports Authority (PPA), Protect Ningaloo, Shell Australia, Shire of Exmouth, SK Earthon Australia, Skye

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Napoleon, Tanami Energy, The Wilderness Society (TWS), Vermilion Energy – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

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Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA has published the brochure *Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the Community* to help community members understand consultation requirements for Commonwealth EPs and how to participate in consultation.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit our website.

Regards

6.1.10 Email to Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

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The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached a vessel density map and a GIS Shape File.

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Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

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Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA has published the brochure *Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the Community* to help community members understand consultation requirements for Commonwealth EPs and how to participate in consultation.

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Regards

6.1.11 Email to Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity, marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

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Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

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Activity and location summary

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Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
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Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
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Commonwealth fisheries

There are no Commonwealth fisheries active in the Operational Area.

Commonwealth fisheries active in the EMBA:

- North West Slope Trawl Fishery
- Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery

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Please note that Woodside has provided consultation information directly to licence holders it has assessed as 'relevant persons' for this EP, as well as relevant fishery representative bodies.

Biosecurity

With respect to the biosecurity matters, please note the following information below:

Environment description	
The Operational Area lies on the outer continental shelf in waters approximately 20 to 190 m deep. The bathymetry within the Operational Areas is generally flat, which is consistent with the broader NWS Province shelf region **(**Baker et al. 2008**)**. Operational Area A displays a significant increase in depth at the north-west end of the area. The seabed has a gentle (0.05o) seaward gradient extending to a steep distal slope occurring between 200 to 300 km offshore in water depths of around 200 m (Dix et al. 2005). The continental slope then descends more rapidly from the shelf edge to depths greater than 1,000 m to the north-west (James et al. 2004). Operational Area A also includes Rankin Bank and Wilcox Shoal.	
Potential IMS risk	**IMS mitigation management**
The introduction and establishment of invasive marine species has the potential to impact ecosystems/habitat, native species survival and socio-economic values, although the risk and impact assessment completed by Woodside identifies the likelihood of IMS introduction from various location potentials has remote or low likelihood of occurring.	Vessels are required to comply with the Australian Biosecurity Act 2015, specifically the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (as defined under the Biosecurity Act 2015) (aligned with the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments) to prevent introducing IMS. Vessels will be assessed and managed to prevent the introduction of invasive marine species in accordance with Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan. Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan includes a risk assessment process that is applied to vessels undertaking activities. Based on the outcomes of each IMS risk assessment, management measures commensurate with the risk (such as the treatment of internal systems, IMS inspections or cleaning) will be implemented to minimise the likelihood of IMS being introduced. Woodside recognises the requirement to manage biosecurity risk to domestic conveyances, the requirements under the Biosecurity Control Act 2015, and the mechanism for exemption under the Biosecurity (Exposed Conveyances - Exceptions from Biosecurity Control) Determination 2016. Woodside notes the specified timeframes for pre-arrival reporting using the Maritime and Aircraft Reporting System (MARS), and for submission of the supplied "Questionnaire for Biosecurity Exemptions for Biosecurity Control Determination". Woodside works closely with our suppliers and contractors to address the risks and assure awareness of the obligations outlined above

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

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Regards

6.1.12 Email to Santos – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

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Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m

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Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
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Adjacent titles

The Operational Area for the activity extends into Santos WA-546-P permit area adjacent to Woodside permit WA-2-L (please see attached titles map).

Woodside is seeking to confirm adjacent titleholder understanding of the proposed activities, specifically with respect to the Operational Area which extends into permit areas adjacent to Woodside permits WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP (please see attached titles map).

Activities covered by the EP which may overlap these titles includes geophysical and geotechnical surveys including the vessel line turns associated with such activities. Current planning does not include any survey acquisition in these adjacent permit areas and if this was to change then Woodside would apply for appropriate permits (for example access authorities) before performing the work.

To reduce the potential impact on adjacent titleholders, Woodside proposes to include adjacent titleholders in Start and End of Activity notifications.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

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Regards

6.1.13 Email to Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), University of Western Australia (UWA), Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI) – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Woodside is seeking your advice regarding any research activities that your institution may be undertaking that may overlap with our proposed activities.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

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Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

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Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback

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Regards

6.1.14 Email to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached the details of Commonwealth shipwrecks that are relevant for this EP.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

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Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

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Feedback

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Regards

6.1.15 Email to Western Australian Museum (WAM) – 31 March 2025

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The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached the details of WA shipwrecks that are relevant for this EP.

As per the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 (Cwth),* Woodside will contact the Commonwealth regulator, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), regarding this EP.

Woodside also refers to the Commonwealth Government's Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) Guidance document regarding assessments and the draft Guidelines for Working in Near and Offshore Environment to Protect Underwater Cultural Heritage.

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Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

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Feedback

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Regards

6.1.16 Email to Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) – 31 March 2025

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We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached a vessel density map and a GIS Shape File.

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Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

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Feedback

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Regards

6.1.17 Email to Chevron Australia (Osaka Gas Gorgon, MidOcean Gorgan and JERA Gorgon) – 31 March 2025

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The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

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Consultation information

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Please also find attached a GIS Shape File.

We would be grateful if you could please forward this consultation information to your Joint Venture participants Osaka Gas Gorgon, MidOcean Gorgan and JERA Gorgon for feedback.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

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6.1.18 Email to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Marine Tourism WA, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users, Recfishwest, WA Game Fishing Association – 31 March 2025

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Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

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Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

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Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback

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Regards

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6.1.19 Letter to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users – 31 March 2025

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Please direct all responses/queries to:
Woodside Energy Feedback
t: +61 8 (1)800 442 977
e: consultation@feedback.woodside.com.au

Woodside Energy Group Ltd
ACN 004 898 962
Mia Yellagonga
11 Mount Street
Perth WA 6000
Australia
T: +61 8 9348 4000
www.woodside.com

31 March 2025

Attn: [Name]
Company
[Address 1]
[Address 2]

Dear Stakeholder

GOODWYN ALPHA GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOTECHICAL SURVEYS ENVIROMENT PLAN

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 operational areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is enclosed which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website at www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities.

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Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
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Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km² Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

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Feedback

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Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback

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Regards

Woodside Energy Consultation

Woodside Energy
Mia Yellagonga
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T: 1800 442 977
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www.woodside.com

3

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6.1.20 Email to Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), Telstra, Vocus – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached a map of the submarine communication cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point

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Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

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Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

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Regards

6.1.21 Email to Exxon Mobil Australia Resources Company – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The

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revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
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Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

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Adjacent titles

The Operational Area for the activity extends into Mobil WA-17-L permit area adjacent to Woodside permit WA-1- L (please see attached titles map).

Woodside is seeking to confirm adjacent titleholder understanding of the proposed activities, specifically with respect to the Operational Area which extends into permit areas adjacent to Woodside permits WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP (please see attached titles map).

Activities covered by the EP which may overlap these titles includes geophysical and geotechnical surveys including the vessel line turns associated with such activities. Current planning does not include any survey acquisition in these adjacent permit areas and if this was to change then Woodside would apply for appropriate permits (for example access authorities) before performing the work.

To reduce the potential impact on adjacent titleholders, Woodside proposes to include adjacent titleholders in Start and End of Activity notifications.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

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the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

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Regards

6.1.22 Email to Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA) – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

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Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

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EMBA Overlap

Woodside is providing this information to the Aquaculture Council of Western Australia as our mapping data shows the EMBA for this EP overlaps with pearl farm leases in the Montebello Islands.

Notifications

Please let us know if you require notification prior to and on completion of the proposed activities.

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Feedback

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Regards

6.1.23 Email to Shire of Ashburton (Shire of Ashburton) – 31 March 2025

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Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Woodside is required to manage environmental impacts and risks to the EMBA by its proposed activities to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and to an acceptable level, as required by the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Environment Regulations), through the implementation of the EP. Woodside will submit the proposed EP to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

Preparedness and Response

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In the course of developing the EP, Woodside will develop the oil spill preparedness and response position tailored to this activity including the drafting of the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan which details the potential impacts, notifications and response mitigations that may be executed to manage an emergency event. Woodside consults with the relevant jurisdictional authorities and controlling agencies, including the Western Australian Department of Transport (DoT), the Australian Maritime Safety Agency (AMSA) and, in some circumstances, relevant port authorities, during the plan drafting process to inform mitigation management measures in place for the proposed activities. Woodside may also consult with other relevant external emergency management agencies, including LEMC, to ensure emergency management plans are aligned with effective outcomes.

In addition to the jurisdictional authorities and controlling agencies, the plan includes standard emergency notifications to agencies including NOPSEMA, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), the Director of National Parks (DNP), and the WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). Where applicable, notification information for relevant Shires is also included in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.

Cultural heritage

Woodside routinely utilises the Department of Planning, Land and Heritage Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System as part of the EP development process and includes the results of these inquiry system searches as an appendix to each EP.

As per Woodside's ongoing consultation approach, feedback and comments received from relevant persons continue to be assessed and responded to, as required, throughout the life of an EP, including during its assessment and once accepted, in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.

Please let us know if the Shire would like to receive start- and end-of-activity notifications.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA has published the brochure *Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the Community* to help community members understand consultation requirements for Commonwealth EPs and how to participate in consultation.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit our website.

Regards

6.1.24 Email to Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The

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revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.

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Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

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State fisheries

State fisheries active in the Operational Area:

- Mackerel Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Fish Trawl Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Line Fishery.

State fisheries active in the EMBA:

- Mackerel Managed Fishery
- Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery
- Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery
- Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Fish Trawl Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Line Fishery
- Specimen Shell Managed Fishery
- West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery
- West Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery.

Please note that Woodside has provided consultation information to the Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC), Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA) and Recfishwest. Information provided to these bodies includes the planned timing and duration of the activities, and the spatial extent of the proposed activities (including any exclusion zones).

Woodside consults individual fishing licence holders based on WAFIC's guidance and advice, whereby WAFIC:

– directly consults fishery licence holders that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area.

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– consults fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the EMBA only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.

Woodside also consults with relevant Traditional Owners in the preparation of this EP.

Spill Contingency Plans

Within Woodside's Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP), Woodside commits to notifying DoT within 2 hours of becoming aware of a marine pollution incident that occurs in or may impact State waters. Woodside also consults DoT in the development of the FSP.

Woodside commits to notify DPIRD within 24 hours of our reporting the incident to the appropriate authority. We have noted this contact as environment@dpird.wa.gov.au and placed this in the Notification section of the FSP.

In addition, within the FSP, Woodside commits to identify and notify additional relevant persons and organisations such as, but not limited to, commercial fishers or tourism operators that may be affected during a spill event. Woodside would, at the relevant time, engage with these parties as appropriate and will re-assess relevant persons and organisations throughout the response period.

Woodside mitigates the risk of spill events through the adoption of a range of preventative controls (including engineering design) that all contribute to reducing the likelihood of a spill event to an unlikely level. The potential for hydrocarbons to reach the Pilbara coast would be further minimised in the event of a spill by offshore response actions. Such responses would be aimed at reducing hydrocarbon contact with sensitive coastal areas, including commercially important fish species spawning and aggregation areas.

Woodside's oil spill Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Program is executed under the Joint Industry OSM Framework (AEP, 2021). In the event of a spill, the OSM Framework will guide the situational awareness and response as well as undertake a suite of comprehensive science-based monitoring programs to evaluate environmental damage. One such program is dedicated to the impacts on fisheries. The fisheries impact assessment has two objectives – to assess any physiological impacts to important fish and shellfish species and to assess targeted fish and shell fish species for hydrocarbon contamination.

Biosecurity

Woodside is the operator of the petroleum activity but will not be operator of the vessels described in the EP. Woodside works closely with contractors to ensure compliance with all requirements previously requested by DPIRD including DPIRD's policy that marine pests or disease are reported within 24 hours. A 24-hour notification will be formally captured as a notification within the EP and communicated to vessel operators.

All vessels are required to comply with the Australian Biosecurity Act 2015, specifically the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (as defined under the Biosecurity Act 2015) (aligned with the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments) to prevent introducing invasive marine species (IMS). Vessels will be assessed and managed to prevent the introduction of invasive marine species in accordance with Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan. Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan includes a risk assessment process that is applied to vessels undertaking activities. Based on the outcomes of each IMS risk assessment, management measures commensurate with the risk (such as the treatment of internal systems, IMS inspections or cleaning) will be implemented to minimise the likelihood of IMS being introduced.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

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Regards

6.1.25 Email to Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached the details of WA shipwrecks that are relevant for this EP.

Given the proximity of the proposed activities to Marine Parks, Woodside is consulting with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) for this EP. Woodside is also consulting with the Western Australian Museum (WAM) and has provided WAM with relevant shipwreck information for this EP.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

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Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

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Feedback

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Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback

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may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

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Regards

6.1.26 Email to Department of Transport (DoT) – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

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Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

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If there is a risk of a spill impacting State waters, Woodside will further consult the Department of Transport as outlined in the Department of Transport Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note – Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements (July 2020).

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

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Regards

6.1.27 Email to Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

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Activity and location summary

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The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Areas of ecological importance

Woodside affirms that areas of ecological importance in the Operational Area will not be adversely impacted by planned activities.

Woodside maintains knowledge and an understanding of areas of ecological importance within and adjacent to the Operational Area. An information system to track current existing environment knowledge is regularly updated and covers the following topics:

- EPBC Act Matters of National Ecological Significance (MNES) including threatened and migratory listed species

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- WA Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 – threatened and priority fauna list, the Part 13 Instruments, i.e., threatened species recovery plans and Biodiversity Regulations 2018
- EPBC Act threatened Species, Recovery Plans and Conservation advice
- State protected areas information and management plans on the habitats and associated fish and benthic communities.

The sources of information include: credible published scientific research, industry and research agencies (government and university) study reports including baseline and monitoring programs. Woodside is also committed to sharing knowledge and contributes to the Index of Marine Surveys for Assessment (IMSA) hosted by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (WA) and supported by WAMSI.

National Light Pollution Guidelines

The lighting associated with the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP activity vessels is required as a priority for safe operation. Woodside has considered the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife with respect to vessel activities. The assessment of potential impacts to seabird and turtle behaviour, is based on recommendations in the National Light Pollution Guidelines. This impact assessment determined that the impacts of lighting are as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

Operational Scientific Monitoring Program

Woodside's oil spill Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Program, executed under the Joint Industry OSM Framework (AEP, 2021), provides for a quantitative assessment of the overall environmental impacts in the event of an unplanned hydrocarbon release, or any release event with the potential to contact sensitive environmental receptors including but not limited to the Ningaloo Marine Park (M 2), Montebello Islands Marine Park (M 9) and the Barrow Island Nature Reserve (R 11648). The OSM comprises ten scientific monitoring programs (SMPs) and six operational monitoring programs (OMPs). The SMPs are targeted environmental monitoring programs to assess and quantify the environmental impact of a hydrocarbon spill range of physical-chemical (water and sediment) and biological (species and habitats) receptors, including EPBC Act listed species, environmental values associated with protected areas and socio-economic values, such as fisheries. The ten SMPs address a range of receptors most vulnerable to the impacts of a hydrocarbon release. The actual design and execution of the OSM program will be dependent on the nature and scale of the spill and the receptors predicted to be impacted. One of the priority focus areas in the early phase of an incident would be to identify and execute OSM at First Strike Monitoring Priorities.

Incidents and emergency response

Woodside's Oil Pollution First Strike Plan for this activity includes a commitment that the DBCA will be notified via phone call as soon as practicable if there is potential for oiled wildlife or the spill is expected to contact land or waters managed by WA DBCA. Woodside has incorporated the DBCA Pilbara regional office phone number as part of the notifications as listed in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.

This plan describes the incident management structure, notification and reporting requirements, the Operational Area, activity specific credible spill scenarios, and the hydrocarbon spill response strategies available for the protection of priority receptors. Links are included in the plan to a suite of existing Operational Plans and Tactical Response Plans (TRPs) to commence the mobilisation of response resources immediately, including Operational Monitoring, Scientific Monitoring and Shoreline – Clean up where required. Woodside understands that DBCA will not implement an oiled wildlife management response on behalf of a petroleum operator.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

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Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA has published the brochure *Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the Community* to help community members understand consultation requirements for Commonwealth EPs and how to participate in consultation.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit our website.

Regards

6.1.28 Email to Director of National Parks (DNP) – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

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Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Australian Marine Parks (AMPs)

We note Australian Government Guidance on consultation activities and confirm that:

- Operational Area A is within the Montebello Marine Park – Multi User Zone.
  - The activity will comply with the relevant conditions of the class approval.
  - Impacts are expected to be limited to temporary displacement while the activity occurs.
- Operational Areas B and C are outside the boundaries of any proclaimed AMPs.

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- We have assessed potential risks to AMPs in the development of the proposed EP and believe that there are no credible risks as part of planned activities that have the potential to impact the values of the AMPs.
- The worst-case credible spill scenario assessed in this EP is the remote likelihood event of a vessel collision resulting in a spill of marine diesel to the marine environment. Through review of hydrocarbon spill modelling, and with a consideration of a 50 ppb dissolved and 100 ppb entrained hydrocarbon threshold, the following AMPs may be contacted in the event of a spill:
  - Montebello
  - Ningaloo
  - Gascoyne.
- A Commonwealth Government-approved oil spill response plan will be in place for the duration of the activities, which will include notification to relevant agencies and organisations as to the nature and scale of the event, as soon as practicable following an occurrence. The Director of National Parks will be advised if an environmental incident occurs that may impact the values of any AMP.

Woodside is aware of and will consider the 'Petroleum Activities and Australian Marine Parks' guidance note developed and published jointly by DNP and NOPSEMA, while preparing this EP to ensure that the EP:

- Identifies and manages all impacts and risks on AMP values (including ecosystem values) to an acceptable level and has considered all options to avoid or reduce them to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).
- Clearly demonstrates that the activities will not be inconsistent with the North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018.

If there is a change in activities which results in an overlap or new impact to a marine park, Woodside will notify DNP.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA has published the brochure *Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the Community* to help community members understand consultation requirements for Commonwealth EPs and how to participate in consultation.

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Regards

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6.1.29 Email to Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), North West Slope Trawl Fishery, Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery – 31 March 2025

Dear Stakeholder

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP

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Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Commonwealth fisheries

There are no Commonwealth fisheries active in the Operational Area.

Commonwealth fisheries active in the EMBA:

- North West Slope Trawl Fishery
- Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery

Please note that Woodside has provided consultation information directly to licence holders it has assessed as ‘relevant persons’ for this EP, as well as relevant fishery representative bodies

Notifications

Please let us know if you require notification prior to and on completion of the proposed activities.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

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Regards

6.1.30 Email to Department of Defence (DoD) – 31 March 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact Woodside by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on the proposed activities including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached a defence area map in the areas surrounding the Operational Area.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point

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Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

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Regards

6.1.31 Email to Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC) – 31 March 2025

Please see below consultation information for the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan. The consultation period is due to close on 9 May 2025.

A Consultation Information Sheet is also attached.

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Under the fee-for-service agreement Option A, can WAFIC please provide the consultation information to the following fisheries based on active fishing (Fishcube data) in the Operational Area:

- Mackerel Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Fish Trawl Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Line Fishery.

Draft email for WAFIC to send to Individual Licence Holders

Dear Licence Holders

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

The Operational Area is in Titles WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP, in Commonwealth waters approximately 120 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia, at the closest point.

Woodside is seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact WAFIC by 9 May 2025 using the details below.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

The table below provides a summary of the proposed activities under this EP. The attached Consultation Information Sheet provides additional information including a map of impacted areas, summaries of potential impacts and risks relating to the proposed activities, and associated management measures. This is also available on Woodside's website.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.

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Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Notifications

Please let WAFIC know if you require notification prior to and on completion of the proposed activities.

Feedback

Please provide feedback specific to the proposed activities described to [Individual 1]@wafic.org.au by 9 May 2025.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and if so, Woodside will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

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Regards

6.1.32 Email sent to Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

Woodside would like to consult with Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

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Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.33 Email sent to Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal – 31 March 2025

I hope all is well mate. My first day back at work since joining a group of farming friends from Esperance on a two-week motorbike ride through the top end of Thailand, great scenery, and many evening laughs. Hoping to be up in the Kimberley early April and I will reach out to see if we can catch up and also introduce [Individual 3].

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Woodside would like to consult with Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity
- Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

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- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
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Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Bardi

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and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.34 Email sent to Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope this email finds you well and all the water Derby received is now dissipating. Woodside would like to consult with Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)

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- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

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I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.35 Email sent to Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope you are well and have managed some time off. Hoping to be up in the Kimberley in early April and I will reach out to see if we can catch up and also introduce [Individual 3] as you may receive information from [Individual 3] from time to time.

Woodside would like to consult with Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We’d like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally

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sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

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- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.36 Email sent to Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

Woodside would like to consult with BTAC as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We’d like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

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We have collated information in relation to BTAC's cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

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- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of BTAC, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

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Cultural Values – Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Sea Country – connection to, access to and transfer of knowledge: • Enduring deep connection north of Onslow, extending out to Islands off the Pilbara coast including Montebello, Barrow and Mackerel Islands. • Cultural obligation to care for environment and values of Sea Country. • Resources including fish, shellfish, crabs, crustaceans, sea urchins, eggs, turtles, dugongs, flora and fauna associated with mangrove communities. • Artefacts and burials in coastal sand dunes. • Archaeological sites on Barrow and Montebello Islands. • Archaeological evidence of use of resources including fish, turtles, marine mammals, crocodiles, crabs and sea urchins. • Ceremonial sites (Thalu) for the increase of turtle, shark, ray, fish, squid, octopus, hill kangaroo and emu.	x	x

6.1.37 Email sent to Karajarri Traditional Lands Association (Aboriginal Corporation), Woodside Energy – 31 March 2025

I hope you are all well. Woodside would like to consult with Karajarri Traditional Lands Association as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities

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- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

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- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

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I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.38 Email sent to Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope you are both well and enjoyed your weekend. Woodside would like to consult with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have

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also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation's cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation.

Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

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Ongoing Feedback

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I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

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Cultural Values – Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Marine Animals • Turtles: management of and sea turtle nesting. • Whales: connection to Songlines, impacts to whale migration.	x	
Sea Country • Cultural obligations to care for Country. • Secret habitat totems. • Access for fishing, trapping, crabbing, catching turtle, hunting dugong, using stingray barbs for spears, collecting shellfish and visiting offshore islands at low tide.	x	x
Yinta • Significant cultural/spiritual sites, often a water source but possibly other features such as hills. • Cultural rights to land determine who can use or speak for an area.	x	x
Marine species as resources • Marine mammals • Fish • Molluscs including bivalves, gastropods and cephalopods.	x	
Coastal landforms	x	
Coastal vegetation	x	
Heritage sites associated with the coast and ocean including the presence of mythical snakes. • Traditional knowledge recalls that a saltwater serpent lives in the sea and brings fish to shore.	x	x
Transfer of knowledge to future generations • Impacts to resources: species reduction • Temporary exclusion to areas in the case of an oil spill etc.	x	

6.1.39 Email sent to Kimberley Land Council – 31 March 2025

I hope this email finds you well. Woodside would like to consult with Kimberley Land Council as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

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Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

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Ongoing Feedback

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6.1.40 Email sent to Malanga Aboriginal Corporation (via YMAC) – 31 March 2025

I hope you enjoyed your weekend. Malanga Aboriginal Corporation. Woodside would like to consult with Malanga Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity

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- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

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Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to Malanga Aboriginal Corporation cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Malanga Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

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Cultural Values – Malgana Aboriginal Corporation

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Interest in Shark Bay • Unique environment • Stromatolites and microbial mats	x	
Access to Country for resources • Bird and turtle eggs • Dugongs • Turtle • Fish including sharks • Shellfish • Crabs		x
Traditional knowledge of freshwater seeps in the submerged landscape.		x
Cultural significant species • Green sea turtles • Dugongs • Shags • Bottlenose dolphins		x
Sharing and controlling of knowledge – knowledge owners must maintain control.		x
Transfer of knowledge to younger generations – Older people pass on knowledge about Country to younger people.		x

6.1.41 Email sent to Mayala Aboriginal Corporation (via KLC) – 31 March 2025

Woodside would like to consult with Mayala Inninalang Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities

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- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

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- Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au) ·
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Mayala Inninalang Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

6.1.42 Email sent to Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope all is well. Woodside would like to consult with Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity.

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have

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also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan.
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure (nopsema.gov.au) ·
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

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Cultural Values – Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
The ecosystem and health of Mermaid Sound.		x
Marine species • Whales: totemic importance • Dolphins: cultural ceremonies • Dugongs: food source • Fish: cultural ceremonies • Sea Snakes: culturally important • Turtles: Songlines • Coral: attract fish and other species • Seagrass: provide protection for animals. Locations include Conzinc Island and between Angel and Gidley Islands.	x	x
Marine eco-systems • Mangroves: would have provided shelter, crabbing, digging for shellfish and could be turtle nurseries. Locations include Conzinc Bay north end, Flying Foam Passage, Searipple Passage, North-East Bay of West Lewis Island. • Macroalgal (seaweed) communities: important habitats and food sources. • Subtidal soft bottom communities (ocean bottom): support invertebrate diversity. • Intertidal sand and mudflat communities: support invertebrate diversity and provide food for shorebirds. • Rocky shores: habitats for plants/animals and provide food for shorebirds.	x	x
Fish traps in Conzinc Bay and Angel and Gidley Islands.		x
Harvesting squid around Conzinc Bay		x
MAC is the appropriate cultural authority for Murujuga	x	
Potential impact on Jinna (Songlines) on the submerged landscape.	x	

6.1.43 Email sent to Nanda Aboriginal Corporation (via YMAC) – 31 March 2025

I hope you all had a lovely weekend. Woodside would like to consult with Nanda Aboriginal Corporation, as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

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Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.
Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to Nanda Aboriginal Corporation, cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

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- Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive,assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Nanda Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

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Cultural Values – Nanda Aboriginal Corporation

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Connection to Country • Kalbarri Coastal Cliffs: Dreamtime, mythological/creation stories. • Archaeological sites. • Red sandstone outcrops. • Fresh water springs. • Artefacts abundant on islands adjacent to the state marine park.		x
Shorelines are culturally significant.	x	
Whales – migration patterns	x	

6.1.44 Email sent to Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope you had time to relax and enjoy the weekend. Woodside would like to consult with Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

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We have collated information in relation to Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

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- Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values – Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Onshore heritage: interest in management of heritage sites.	x	
Potential submerged heritage.	x	

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6.1.45 Email sent to Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope you had an enjoyable weekend. We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC). Woodside would like to consult with Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC) as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC) cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

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- Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)

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- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC), Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values - Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Marine ecosystems and species • Interest in invasive marine species • Interest in chemicals released into water – ballast water discharge • Marine parks – risks	x	

6.1.46 Email sent to Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Limited – 31 March 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL) and Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation (YAC). Woodside would like to consult with NYFL and YAC as relevant stakeholders that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

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Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

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- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the NYFL, YAC, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.47 Email provided to (printed copy) Nimanburr Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – 03 April 2025

Woodside provided Nimanburr with a print-out of this email during a meeting in Broome. Minutes of this meeting can be found in SI Report B, reference 22.1.

We are contacting you as the representative for Nimanburr Aboriginal Corporation. Woodside would like to consult with Nimanburr Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

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The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to Nimanburr Aboriginal Corporation cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025.

Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information. Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

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- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the

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Nimanburr Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP. I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values – Nimanburr Aboriginal Corporation

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Valentine Island		x

6.1.48 Email sent to Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation (via KLC) – 31 March 2025

I hope you had an enjoyable weekend. We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation. Woodside would like to consult with Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes onWednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via

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telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.49 Email sent to Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope you had a great weekend. I will be in Perth from the 14th of April for two weeks if want to catch up and discuss this Environmental Plan or any other business. We are contacting you as the representative for Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation (NWAC). Woodside would like to consult with Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation (NWAC) as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We’d like to gather your feedback about:

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- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporations cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025.

Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information. Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

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- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

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I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values – Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation (NWAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Eighty Mile Beach has cultural and ecological value to the Nyangumarta Custodians.	x	
Resource collection • Impacts to migrating birds, whales, turtles and vegetation.	x	

6.1.50 Email sent to Nyul Nyul Aboriginal Corporation (via KLC) – 31 March 2025

Woodside would like to consult with Nyul Nyul Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

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Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure.pdf (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au) ·
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Nyul Nyul Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I would like to E introduce [Individual 3] and will try to introduce formally when next in Broome. [Individual 3] will cover for me when I am on leave or out of the state working. I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.51 Email sent to Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope you enjoyed your weekend. Feel free to reach out if you would like to catch up and talk about this Environmental Plan or any other business. Woodside would like to consult with Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation, as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity

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- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation, cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure.pdf (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values - Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation (RRKAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Underwater heritage – concerns about impacts to heritage at shoreline.	x	
Coastline	x	

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6.1.52 Email sent to Save our Songlines – 31 March 2025

Woodside would like to consult with you as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098 (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet

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the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Save our Songlines, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps

6.1.53 Email sent to Wanjina-Wunggurr (Native Title) Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope this email finds you well. We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Wanjina Wunggurr Native Title Aboriginal Corporation. Woodside would like to consult with Wanjina Wunggurr Native Title Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We’d like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)

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- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Wanjina Wunggurr Native Title Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.54 Email sent to Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope you enjoyed your weekend. I will be in Perth for 2 weeks from the 12th of April and would love to catch up if you have some time available. Woodside would like to consult with Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here
with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this

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activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

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- Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

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I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values – Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Sea Country • Spiritual connection • Cultural obligation to look after Sea Country	x	
Nearshore Islands (particularly Solitary Island/Jarrkunpungu) • Dreaming stories through the interconnecting islands • Dreamtime stories through the nearshore islands.	x	
Sea (fresh and salt water) • Dreaming stories • A responsibility to look after the ocean (law and culture)	x	
Totemic species • Kestrel • Octopus • Spiny Brim • Sting Ray	x	

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6.1.55 Email sent to Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

I hope this email finds you well. We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation. Woodside would like to consult with Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about: How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values Your concerns about the proposed activity Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity We have collated information in relation to Wirranwandi Aboriginal Corporations cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information. Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

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- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet

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the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values – Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Marine Species • Whales: migration and potential impact of noise on whale communication • Turtles: general interest around management and monitoring.	x	
Rock art: potential impact of emissions from activities.	x	
Underwater heritage: impacts particularly given recent finding of artefacts.	x	
Onshore heritage: management of sites.	x	

6.1.56 Email sent to Yawuru Native Title Holders Aboriginal Corporation – 31 March 2025

We haven't needed to communicate for a while; however, we have another environment plan where the EMBA does make some Kimberley PBCs relevant. I will most likely be visiting Broome in April and will reach out to see if you have time to touch base. Woodside would like to consult with Yawuru Native Title Holders Aboriginal Corporation as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:

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- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure.pdf (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Yawuru Native Title Holders Aboriginal Corporation, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested. We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP. I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.57 Email sent to Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation – 14 April 2025

I hope this email finds you well. Further to our email on 31 March 2025 as the delegated representative for NTGAC, we would also like to consult with Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC) as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 14 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

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Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure.pdf (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC), Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.58 Email sent to Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation represented by NYFL – 31 March 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL) and Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation (YAC). Woodside would like to consult with NYFL and YAC as relevant stakeholders that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

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The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098 (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate. Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of the NYFL, YAC, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

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6.1.59 Email sent to Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (via legal representative) – 31 March 2025

I hope you are well. We are contacting you as the representative for Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC). Woodside would like to consult with Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC) as a relevant stakeholder that may be affected by the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity closes on Wednesday 9 May 2025. Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EP and considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity

Overview of the activity

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

- We'd like to gather your feedback about:
- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan.
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC) cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in Attachment A. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by Friday 9 May 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity. Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me. Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
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Ongoing Feedback

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I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values - Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Right and responsibility to speak and care for Country		x
Contemporary use of Country for cultural activities • Fishing including for Shark Bay mullet. • Camping • Hunting and gathering	x	x
Ecosystem health • Plants, animals and the environment are inexorably linked to culture. • Seagrass important food source for dugongs.	x	
Marine Mammals • Dugongs • Whales: potential impact to migration patterns and potential collisions with vessels.	x	

6.1.60 Email to State Fishery individual licence holders (Mackerel Managed Fishery (Area 2), Pilbara Trawl Fishery, Pilbara Trap Fishery and Pilbara Line Fishery – 10 April 2025

Dear Licence Holders,

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline

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and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

The table below provides a summary of the proposed activities under this EP. The attached Consultation Information Sheet provides additional information including a map of impacted areas, summaries of potential impacts and risks relating to the proposed activities, and associated management measures. This is also available on Woodside's website.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	
Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Notifications

Please let WAFIC know if you require notification prior to and on completion of the proposed activities.

Feedback

Please provide feedback specific to the proposed activities described to [Individual 1]@wafic.org.au by 9 May 2025.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Cth). Your feedback

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may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and if so, Woodside will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit Woodside's website.

Kind Regards,

[Individual 1]

Industry Liaison Officer

6.1.61 Email to State Fishery individual licence holders (Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery (Area 1 and 2)) – 16 April 2025

Dear Licence Holders,

Woodside is planning to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024. In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

Overview

Activities include geophysical and geotechnical surveys in multiple title blocks adjacent to the GWA Platform and other existing associated subsea infrastructure, and a drill site for a potential future exploration well. The surveys will be undertaken in 3 Operational Areas and will assist to inform the engineering design for flowline and umbilical routes, subsea structure foundations, Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) anchor planning and jack up suitability for any potential future development and future plug and abandonment (P&A) operations for decommissioned wells.

Consultation information

The table below provides a summary of the proposed activities under this EP. The attached Consultation Information Sheet provides additional information including a map of impacted areas, summaries of potential impacts and risks relating to the proposed activities, and associated management measures. This is also available on Woodside's website.

Activity and location summary

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan

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Activity details	Activities include: Geophysical Surveys – methods may include: • Multibeam Echo Sounder • Side Scan Sonar • Magnetometer • Sub-Bottom Profiler Geotechnical Surveys – methods may include: • Box Cores/ Grab Sample • Piston/ Gravity/ Vibro Cores • Drilled Core Holes • Cone Penetrometer Tests.
Titles	WA-1-L, WA-2-L, WA-3-L, WA-4-L, WA-5-L, WA-6-L, WA-7-R, WA-9-L, WA-11-L, WA-16-L, WA-23-L, WA-24-L, WA-56-L, WA-57-L, WA-58-L, G-10-AP
Location	~120 km north-west of Dampier at the closest point
Water depth	~20 m – 190 m
Timing	Survey activities may occur at any point during the 5-year life of the EP
Duration	When activities occur, they may be 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Vessels	The vessels used to conduct surveys have not yet been confirmed but will likely be a multi-purpose survey vessels for geophysical and geotechnical surveys, and either a geotechnical drilling vessel or a vessel that is able to deploy subsea drilling/ testing equipment.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	An approximate 2,040 km^2 Operational Area (cumulative area encompassing Operational Areas A, B and C) will apply during geophysical and geotechnical survey activities. A 500 m safety exclusion zone will apply around the survey vessels to manage vessel movements.

Notifications

Please let WAFIC know if you require notification prior to and on completion of the proposed activities.

Feedback

Please provide feedback specific to the proposed activities described to [Individual 1]@wafic.org.au by 9 May 2025.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and if so, Woodside will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit Woodside's website.

Kind Regards,

[Individual 1]

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Industry Liaison Officer

6.2 Follow-up consultation

6.2.1 Email to Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR), Australian Border Force (ABF), Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Energy Producers (AEP), Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution, Cape Conservation Group (CCG), Carbon CQ, City of Karratha, Conservation Council of WA (CCWA), Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS), Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR), Doctors for the Environment Australia (DEA), Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Exmouth CCI), Exmouth Community Liaison Group (Exmouth CLG), Finder Energy, Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GAP), INPEX, JX Nippon, Jadestone Energy, KATO Energy (WA), KUFPEC, Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI), Karratha Community Liaison Group (Karratha CLG), Kyushu Electric Wheatstone, Market Forces, Longreach Capital Investments / Beagle No. 1 Pty Ltd, Melbana Exploration, Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC), OMV Australia / Sapura OMV Upstream, Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Onslow CCI), PE Wheatstone, Pelsart Resources, Protect Ningaloo, Shell Australia, Shire of Exmouth, SK Earthon Australia, Skye Napoleon, Tanami Energy, The Wilderness Society (TWS), Vermilion Energy – 24 April 2025

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024.

In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

Additional information on the EP is provided in the email below and in the Consultation Information Sheet attached, which is also available on Woodside's website.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suit you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the Environment Plan made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit our website.

Regards,

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6.2.2 Email to Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity, marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries – 24 April 2025

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024.

In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

Additional information on the EP is provided in the email below and in the Consultation Information Sheet attached, which is also available on Woodside's website.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suit you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the Environment Plan made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit our website.

Regards,

6.2.3 Email to Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), University of Western Australia (UWA), Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI) – 24 April 2025

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024.

In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

Additional information on the EP is provided in the email below and in the Consultation Information Sheet attached, which is also available on Woodside's website.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 9 May 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suit you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Cth). Your feedback

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may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

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Regards,

6.2.4 Email to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – 24 April 2025

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024.

In this revision, the Operational Area will be expanded to encompass survey activities that will support future decommissioning activities. The revised EP will also make provision for the surveys to be undertaken to support other scopes including the Goodwyn A (GWA) Infill development.

Additional information on the EP is provided in the email below and in the Consultation Information Sheet attached, which is also available on Woodside's website.

Feedback

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Regards

6.2.5 Email to Western Australian Museum (WAM) – 24 April 2025

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6.2.6 Email to Chevron Australia (Osaka Gas Gorgon, MidOcean Gorgan and JERA Gorgon) – 24 April 2025

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6.2.7 Email to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Marine Tourism WA, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users, Recfishwest, WA Game Fishing Association – 24 April 2025

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024.

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6.2.8 Letter to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users – 24 April 2025

Please direct all responses/queries to:
Woodside Energy Feedback
t: +61 8 (1)800 442 977
e: consultation@feedback.woodside.com.au

Woodside Energy

Woodside Energy Group Ltd
ACN 004 898 962
Mia Yellagonga
11 Mount Street
Perth WA 6000
Australia
T: +61 8 9348 4000
www.woodside.com

24 April 2025

Attn: [Name]
Company
[Address 1]
[Address 2]

Dear Stakeholder

GOODWYN ALPHA GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOTECHICAL SURVEYS ENVIROMENT PLAN

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024.

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Further information on the proposed activities is provided in the Consultation Information Sheet, which is available via the QR code below:

If you have feedback specific to the activities and the proposed EP, Woodside welcomes it at consultation@feedback.woodside.com or via phone call at 1800 442 977 by 9 May 2025.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

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Regards

Woodside Energy Consultation

Woodside Energy
Mia Yellagonga
Karlak, 11 Mount Street
Perth WA 6000

T: 1800 442 977
E: consultation@feedback.woodside.com
www.woodside.com

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6.2.9 Email to Exxon Mobil Australia Resources Company – 24 April 2025

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Regards,

6.2.10 Email to Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA) – 24 April 2025

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024.

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Regards,

6.2.11 Email to Shire of Ashburton (Shire of Ashburton) – 24 April 2025

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Regards,

6.2.12 Email to Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) – 24 April 2025

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit a revision to the in force Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP) accepted by NOPSEMA in May 2024.

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Additional information on the EP is provided in the email below and in the Consultation Information Sheet attached, which is also available on Woodside's website.

Please note, during the course of developing this EP, we have further assessed the potential for interaction with State fisheries and have identified 2 additional fisheries relevant to the Operational Area. Woodside has provided consultation information to these fisheries via WAFIC:

- Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery
- Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery.

Feedback

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Regards,

6.2.13 Email to Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) – 24 April 2025

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6.2.14 Email to Department of Transport (DoT) – 24 April 2025

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6.2.15 Email to Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) – 24 April 2025

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Regards,

6.2.16 Email to Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), North West Slope Trawl Fishery, Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery – 24 April 2025

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6.2.17 Email to Department of Defence (DoD) – 24 April 2025

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6.3 Newspaper advertisements

6.3.1 The Australian – 2 April 2025



THE AUSTRALIAN WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 2025

6 ELECTION 2025

PM a 'wet lettuce' on China: Dutton

SPYING

AMANDA HODGE
ASIA-PACIFIC CORRESPONDENT

Peter Dutton has accused Anthony Albanese of a "wet lettuce" response to a Chinese survey vessel's apparent circumnavigation of Australia near the nation's subsea cables, and of making the country look weak in the face of China's bad behaviour.

The Opposition Leader claimed Mr Albanese did not know what was happening off Australia's shores, citing the mix-up over who was monitoring China's Tan Suo Yi Hao vessel and passed through southern waters, and that he was imperilling the nation's security with his weakness.

"The first charge of any prime minister is to protect and defend our country and Anthony Albanese doesn't know what to do," Mr Dutton said.

"One part of the government is saying the Australian Border Force is monitoring what is happening, the other part is saying it is the Australian Defence Force that is monitoring what is happening," he said during a press conference in Melbourne.

"The Prime Minister himself doesn't know what is happening. It is unbelievable the Prime Minister can't explain to the Australian people what is happening here."

The Chinese survey ship, equipped with a submersible vessel capable of reaching depths of 11,000m, was first detected this week passing through Australian waters after a 45-day joint survey of New Zealand's southern waters.

Its detection comes just weeks after the government learned from a Virgin Australia pilot about a live-fire exercise by Chinese warships in the Tasman Sea.

Security experts have pointed out that Chinese survey ships are almost all dual-use vessels equipped with surveillance capabilities and that the Tan Suo Yi has been diligently gathering sonar soundings data to assist in future Chinese submarine operations.

China has insisted there is nothing suspicious about the vessel and that it was carrying out "normal activities at sea in accordance with international law".

"We hope Australia will have a right understanding on this and stop the groundless suspicion and speculations," Foreign Ministry spokesman Guo Jiakun said.

Mr Albanese has said he "would prefer it wasn't there, but we live in circumstances where, just as Australia has vessels in the South China Sea and vessels in the Taiwan Strait and a range of areas, this vessel is there".

"He has made it on multiple occasions. He does it in a way to dismiss what is happening but this is a very serious concern.

"We need to make sure that we have the defences and be a strong country and show leadership to show up for our interests because if we don't, weakness does not prevail in difficult circumstances."

Maritime security analysts say China has been steadily expanding its grey-zone toolkit through the militarisation of islands and shoals in the South China Sea, by employing fishing vessels as paramilitary forces, and surveying or patrolling other nation's waters as a means of expanding sovereign claims. In recent months, Chinese vessels are also believed to have sabotaged undersea fibre optic cables and pipelines near Taiwan and in the Baltic Sea.

Raymond Powell, a regional maritime security analyst and director of Stanford University's Gordian Knot Centre for National Security Innovation, told The Australian such actions were likely designed to normalise intimidatory behaviour. "The general idea is that Australia feels at risk so when it is in negotiations with China or considering whether to do something with America, it has in the back of its mind that China can do this sort of thing," he said.

Mr Powell said China likely viewed the Albanese government's efforts at stabilisation and de-escalation as an opportunity to "reset the board in its favour".

Mr Dutton told Newcastle Radio 2HD on Tuesday that "Australia had a huge part to play in the world ... but we need to call out bad behaviour in our region".

"I just don't think our Prime Minister has been able to stand up for our country at a time that is needed," he said.

EDITORIAL P10
COMMENTARY P11

Anthony Albanese with South Australian Premier Peter Malinauskas and Labor's Start candidate Claire Clutterham

"(I) would prefer it wasn't there, but we live in circumstances where, just as Australia has vessels in the South China Sea and vessels in the Taiwan Strait and a range of areas, this vessel is there"
ANTHONY ALBANESE

China's Tan Suo Yi Hao

"The first charge of any prime minister is to protect and defend our country and Anthony Albanese doesn't know what to do"
PETER DUTTON

Biting our tongue on ships risks escalation

AMANDA HODGE
COMMENT

The Chinese survey ship now navigating Australia's southern coastline is a pointed reminder that Canberra's "co-operate where we can, disagree where we must" approach to stabilising relations with Beijing is no defence against the sort of treatment our nearest neighbours have suffered for years.

For a broad hint as to what China had planned for Australian waters, successive federal governments need only have looked to our neighbours and the intimidation faced from Chinese grey hulls surveying their waters.

Someone in Canberra must have noticed the geopolitical strushes over more than a decade on our maritime borders over Chinese survey vessels lingering in Indonesia's Natuna waters on the edge of the South China Sea, in Malaysia and Vietnam?

Surely nobody needs reminding of Beijing's escalating torment and harassment of The Philippines, America's most loyal Asian ally and an Australian defence treaty partner?

Last September Malaysia, which prefers to pretend Chinese harassment isn't happening, sent a patrol ship to shadow the Ke Xue San Hao Chinese research vessel conducting unauthorised surveys at Ardasier Bank, 276km from Kota Kinabalu.

Chinese survey and coast guard vessels have been such a constant irritant in Indonesia's Natuna waters in the south of the South China Sea that former Indonesian president Joko Widodo twice choked off his bomber jacket to reinforce his country's sovereignty on the deck of an Indonesian naval vessel.

Within days of his successor Prabowo Subianto's inauguration last October, Indonesia's Bakamla coast guard publicly released a video showing the latest confrontation with a China Coast Guard vessel that kept returning to the Natunas to harass oil and gas surveying vessels despite being chased off by Indonesian navy ships.

Last June, Hanoi publicly demanded China's Hai Yang 26 vessel end its "illegal survey activities" within Vietnam's exclusive economic zone.

"Vietnam also demands that China not repeat such illegal activities, fully respect Vietnam's sovereign rights and jurisdiction, respect international law and adhere to (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea) 1982," the foreign ministry thundered.

Compare that with Anthony Albanese's quiet regret this week at the incursion of a Chinese survey vessel off the South Australian coast.

"I would prefer that it wasn't there," the Prime Minister said of the Tan Suo Yi Hao survey vessel near subsea cables critical to Australia's communications lines.

"But just as Australia has vessels in the South China Sea and in the Taiwan Strait, this vessel is there."

It took opposition defence spokesman Andrew Hastie to point out the "false equivalence" of a Chinese vessel potentially surveying Australia's territorial waters and Australian navy ships participating in freedom of navigation exercises in contested international waters.

That Australia should now be getting the "South east Asia treatment" from our biggest trading partner should come as no surprise at all given the precedent it has set in our region.

What is more surprising is that the government appears to have been caught so flat footed by it.

Just what the Tan Suo Yi Hao vessel, with a submersible vessel that can scan the seabed, is doing in Australian waters is up for conjecture.

That will be better understood in coming days when it either heads for home or skirts the West Australian coast.

But Australia should be in no doubt that China is sending an unambiguous message with its live fire exercises off the east coast and its war ship circumnavigation last month and this latest incursion. Testing appears to be normalising intimidatory behaviour in Australian waters.

Canberra can either call it out now or risk a steady escalation.

Albanese needs a sea-change on his blindly defensive attitude

GREG SHERIDAN
COMMENT

It's time to give Anthony Albanese a basic geography lesson.

Every time the Chinese navy engages in aggressive military actions near the Australian coast, the Prime Minister absolves them of any hint they might be doing something untoward by saying Australia sometimes has ships in the South China Sea.

This week, in reaction to Chinese spy ship Tan Suo Yi Hao undertaking operations in Australia's exclusive economic zone, Albanese remarked, inter alia that Australia sometimes "has vessels in the South China Sea".

On February 22, in response to a Chinese navy flotilla conducting live fire exercises slap bang in the middle of the aviation route between Australia and New Zealand, which forced 49 aircraft to divert from their normal course, and doing this without adequate notice, the Prime Minister offered the same what-about-us excuse.

He said: "Given Australia has a presence in the South China Sea, its location is hinted at there by the title of the seas ..."

Has he missed the entire regional strategic debate for the past 10 years? His staff should tell him Australia does not recognise Chinese sovereignty over the South China Sea. Most of the South China Sea is nowhere near China. That's what the argument and Beijing's famous nine dash lines have been about for 30 years.

An Australian navy ship in the South China Sea is not analogous to a Chinese vessel off the coast of Australia.

Sovereignty is not hinted at by the name of the body of water. Otherwise Australia would be offending Indian sovereignty every time it sailed into Perth, which is, after all, on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

The Chinese live-fire exercise in February was certainly too close to mention routes. The Chinese spy ship has surely undertaken maritime research in Australia's EEZ. It should have applied for permission from Australia six months in advance.

If the Chinese vessel wasn't undertaking maritime research, what was it doing south of the Australian mainland? That's not a direct route to anywhere else.

It was almost certainly identifying Australia's submarine cables, the location of some of which is not publicly available.

No doubt it was tracking the best routes and relevant features for Chinese military submarines as well.

Albanese has become increasingly loose, undisciplined and imprecise in the way he talks about defence and national security. The key feature of the way he talks is vagueness and a failure to be across obvious detail – such as the status of the South China Sea, or confusion over whether it's the Australian Defence Force or the Australian Border Force monitoring the Chinese spy ship.

> Without any explanation of why they're all wrong, the Prime Minister blithely ignores their unanimous view

On the ABC's Insiders on Sunday, David Speers asked him whether Australia's current defence budget, at 2 per cent of GDP, was adequate to defend Australia.

"Absolutely," he replied, then blustered to make effective follow-up questions impossible.

Public attention has focused on the Trump administration suggesting Australia should devote 3 per cent of GDP to defence.

In fact, almost everyone the Albanese government has nominated to make authoritative recommendations to guide Australian defence policy has come to the same conclusion. Their views have nothing to do with Donald Trump.

When he won government, Albanese and Defence Minister Richard Marles commissioned Angus Houston, former chief of the ADF, along with former politician Stephen Smith, to conduct the Defence Strategic Review.

Late last year, Houston called for the defence budget to go to 3 per cent of GDP because the threats have worsened, and to present the money needed for AUKUS nuclear subs cannibalising the rest of the defence budget.

The chief author of the DSR, Peter Dean, from the US Studies Centre at Sydney University, recently made the same call.

Former defence minister Kim Beazley, who Albanese always supported in Labor leadership contests and inserted as Australia's prime minister, similarly called on the Albanese government to go to 3 per cent of GDP.

So has Dennis Richardson, former head of the Defence Department and tapped by the Albanese government to conduct an inquiry into the Australian Submarine Agency.

Here's the direct contradiction for Albanese. He told us explicitly and implicitly that Houston, Dean and the others are authoritative sources of defence policy advice. They've all concluded we must spend 3 per cent of GDP to acquire critically necessary military capability.

Without any explanation of why they're all wrong, the Prime Minister blithely ignores their unanimous view. If he won't listen to them on defence, he could at least get a briefing from one of them on the South China Sea.

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6.3.2 The West Australian – 31 March 2025

The West Australian
Monday, March 31, 2025

Doc's mystery injections

Anonymous donors bankroll SW teal's 'transparent' campaign



EXCLUSIVE JESSICA PAGE

A Federal teal candidate for the South West has shrugged off questions of political transparency despite her campaign being bankrolled by anonymous and Greens donors.

Bunbury surgeon Sue Chapman has accepted 87 anonymous donations included some that totalled $100,000, $25,000, $12,500 and $10,000 despite her website promising "greater transparency and accountability".

Dr Chapman, left, denied granting them anonymity compromised her transparency pledge.

"I've demonstrated that by establishing a donor wall on my website and encouraging all donors to publicly declare themselves," she said. "Given that this is a voluntary system, it is their choice to remain anonymous if they wish.

"I encourage all candidates running in the election to take steps to improve their own integrity practices."

Dr Chapman is running in the seat of Forrest, where the retirement of veteran Liberal MP Nola Marino could put a margin of less than five per cent within reach. "If I'm elected, the people will have voted to do politics differently," she said.

A former Greens member, Dr Chapman refused to answer questions about any policy differences with the minor party.

Dr Chapman is also being bankrolled by long-term Greens supporters. Perth tech millionaire Norman Pater, founder of the Carbon Farming Foundation, donated $100,000 to the WA Greens and has put his name next to donations adding up to $130,000 for Dr Chapman's campaign.

Liberal candidate Ben Small said it was proof of a joint "teal-Greens radical agenda" at work.

"It is not surprising to discover that a Greens donor is funding the campaign of former Greens member Sue Chapman, who vigorously campaigned against the



biggest road project in the South West's history and who will cheer as giant wind turbines are built in Geographe Bay," he said.

"The teal-Greens radical agenda is a huge threat to our regional economy and to local jobs."

Dr Chapman has also chipped in $154,057 of her own and received just over $95,000 from Climate 200, on top of a six-figure amount for in-kind advertising. The political lobby, founded by Simon Holmes a Court, is outspending the major parties on social media, as it targets the seats of Forrest, Moore and Curtin in WA.

According to Meta's ad tracker, Climate 200 has spent $599,410 in the past 90 days, compared to $226,713 by the ALP and a combined $369,377 by the Liberal Party, with $76,339 spent on a specific Liberal campaign targeting the "teals revealed". Dr Chapman has spent $53,990 on Meta ads, but the biggest individual spend by far is $147,246 by Curtin MP Kate Chaney, insct.

Her Liberal rival, Tom White, has spent $6358 on 11 ads.

"You have to laugh when you hear someone like Kate talking about getting the big money out of politics, I mean she's spent more money than any candidate in the history of this seat," Mr White said.

"This is the climate lobby, the Climate 200 playbook being rolled out and, in fact, supercharged from this election."

Ms Chaney's campaign has also received $6,500 from Mr Pater, but almost half of her big donors are based on the east coast. A breakdown of 63 donations larger than $2000 includes 30 from donors who are based in Victoria, NSW or overseas.

That includes more than $270,000 donated by Climate 200, $50,000 by Sydney share trader Robert Keldoulis' investment company, and $50,000 by Keep Them Honest Pty Ltd.

Keep Them Honest was established by Sydney stockbroker Fred Woollard and his wife Therese Cochrane, who is part of Sydney teal MP Allegra Spender's liaison team.

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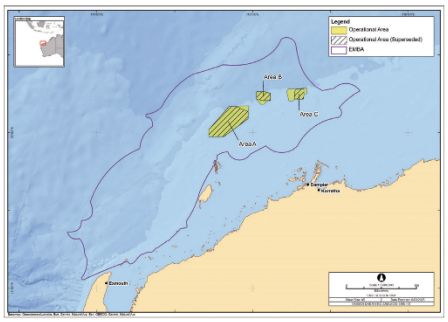
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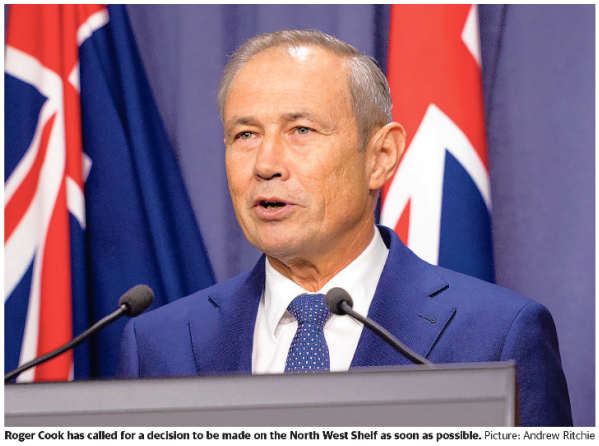
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6.3.3 Pilbara News – 2 April 2025

Pilbara NEWS
Wednesday, April 2, 2025
pilbaranews.com.au
NEWS 3

Cook joins push for 'crucial' gas decision



Roger Cook has called for a decision to be made on the North West Shelf as soon as possible. Picture: Andrew Ritchie

JESSICA PAGE

Roger Cook has declared "gas is crucial" to WA's future and urged the Albanese Government not to delay a controversial decision on the North West Shelf a third time, after it was pushed back until after the Federal election.

A second extension to Environment Minister Tanya Plibersek's deadline, until May 31, was confirmed on Budget day, sparking anger from the Opposition that accused Labor of "cynical political manipulation".

The State Government approved Woodside's proposal for a 50-year project extension in mid-December, after a six-year process.

"We look forward to the Federal process concluding promptly after the Federal election," the Premier said last Wednesday.

"Gas is critical to meeting the energy needs of Western Australia, which has both the strongest economy in the nation and the fastest growing population in the nation.

"Gas is crucial to supporting renewables in our clean energy transition, which includes exiting coal ahead of any other Australian State."

Nationals leader Shane Love called the latest delay a "gutless betrayal" of WA's economic future.

The West Australian understands Ms Plibersek is waiting for a brief from her department.

Her office wouldn't offer further explanation last Wednesday, when asked why it was delayed.

"The department has advised they require more time," a spokeswoman said.

"All projects follow the process as set out by the law put in place by John Howard's Government."

Treasurer Rita Saffioti wouldn't be drawn on the timing of the announcement ahead of a Federal election, now scheduled for May 3, with polls tipping a minority Government that would force Labor to negotiate with the Greens.

"Other people can make that commentary," she told reporters last Wednesday.

"We want a decision as soon as possible to to support investment certainty in Western Australia."

Woodside called the delay "extremely disappointing" and industry groups warned it could damage the State's reputation.

"Protracted assessment timelines and successive delays to major project decisions are damaging to both Australia's energy security and our credibility as an investment destination," Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA chief executive Rebecca Tomkinson said.

"Rigorous environmental assessments are important, but so is providing business with certainty and the confidence to invest."

Woodside wants environmental approval to run the LNG export plant at Karratha until 2070, but waited six years for State Government approval.

Traditional owners are backing the latest delay and said on Wednesday that a final decision should not be rushed.

"The North West Shelf extension is one of the biggest cultural heritage decisions in Australia," Mardudhunera woman Raelene Cooper said.

"Murujuga is such a special place and it is really unbelievable to me that Woodside are allowed to destroy it. Murujuga is my country and it holds my songlines, the rock art is sacred."

The late handover of a State Government report into Indigenous rock art was blamed for the previous delay.

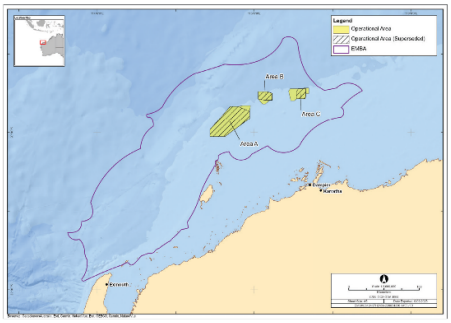
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6.3.4 Midwest Times – 2 April 2025

8 NEWS
midwesttimes.com.au
Midwest Times
Wednesday, April 2, 2025

Karloo data downloads are highest

DYLAN CAPORN

The small Geraldton suburb of Karloo has emerged as the State's download hotspot.

Karloo — with about 200 homes and a church — recorded the highest average download in June last year of 815GB per premises, according to data released for the first time by the National Broadband Network.

Alkimos, on Perth's northern fringe, came in second with 722GB of downloads, while Brookdale in the south-eastern suburbs came in third with 721GB.

In Geraldton's top five downloading suburbs, Karloo was followed by Utakarra, Rangeway, Waggrakine and Spalding.

Across the Mid West-Gascoyne, Carnarvon had a download total of 229GB, East Carnarvon 397GB, South Carnarvon 459GB and 513GB for the Carnarvon suburb of Brockman. The Exmouth tally per premise was 389GB.

In Dongara, it was 370GB, Port Denison was 346GB, Northampton was 344GB and Kalbarri 331GB.

The figures came as the NBN revealed the average Australian household now uses 10 times the data it did in 2015. And it said current rates are expected to double by 2030. That would be accompanied by a jump in the number of internet-connected devices in homes, climbing to an average of 44 by 2030 up from 25 at the moment.

Author and tech trend expert Michael McQueen said a wave of new connected technologies was on the way.

Among them will be medical diagnostic capabilities in the modern bathroom, with urine analysis and facial recognition in bathroom mirrors to gauge well-being.

Mr McQueen said he believed most households had more connected devices than they realised, which also posed a privacy risk.

Curtin University professor Dean Economou said video streaming would be the biggest driver of increasing bandwidth demand, with the arrival of 8K technology set to put pressure on household speeds.

NBN's Jane McNamara said households wanting to take advantage of new technologies needed to ensure they had the appropriate plan.



Bracing the sun to raise money for type one diabetes. Picture: Josephine Hingst

Best foot forward to cure t1 diabetes

JOSEPHINE HINGST

More than 100 people braced the hot weather on Sunday morning to raise funds and walk for a cure for type one diabetes.

The Breakthrough t1d One Walk, organised by Sarah Kingdon, was held at Stow Gardens, and was a smashing success full of fun, continuous glucose monitors and community.

With 60 people registered for the walk online, Geraldton type 1 diabetics and their friends and family managed to raise $14,560 through online donations, not accounting for merchandise, food and raffle tickets sold on the day.

Kicking off with a Zumba warm-up by Lisa Wheatley, walkers took off towards the Dome before circling back and completing two laps of the Esplanade.

After the 2.5km walk, participants chose to cool off with icy poles or a dip in the ocean.

There were activities galore for the children to enjoy, including a jumping castle, face painting and little obstacle challenges.

Organiser and t1d parent Ms Kingdon said it was an amazing event and was excited for the future.

"I can't believe how many people turned out and how much money was raised," she said.

"We've still got to do some official counting but we've definitely smashed our goal.

"It'll be even bigger and better next year."

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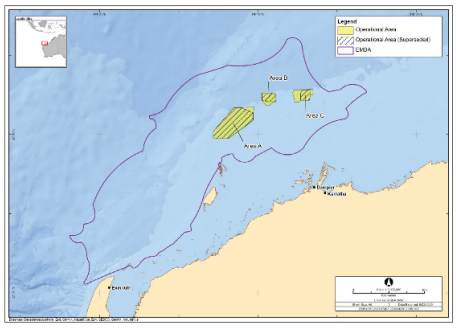
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6.3.5 Koori Mail – 9 April 2025

news

Arrests as campaign to



Ruth Langford – 'Law in Country continues to exist across this continent, it has never been extinguished and never ceded'.

By JILLIAN MUNDY

TAS

AS the climate warms, species teeter on the edge of extinction and a federal election looms, the campaign to end native forest logging is ramping up with protests across the continent, more arrests and challenges to colonial law.

Last week police evicted forest defenders and arrested Aboriginal woman Ruth Langford Tipruthanna, who were protesting native forest logging on the western side of the Kunanyi/Mt Wellington range – the mountain that overshadows Nipaluna/Hobart.

Langford, a Yorta Yorta and Dja Dja Wurrung woman who grew up in the Tasmanian Aboriginal community, said she was upholding her cultural obligation to protect Country.

"Country that encompasses the natural systems and cycles that provide for us all.

"I am choosing to not simply stand by and watch the destruction of one of the few intact native forests left in south east Lutruwita, fire experts have identified these wet old growth forests as the most important protective factor to stop catastrophic fires from reaching



Palawa woman Tanager Peet-West at the Rally for Forests in Nipaluna/Hobart.

Nipaluna/Hobart," she said.

"It's imperative that we change the archaic logging practices to ensure that we protect our water catchments and that we choose a way that makes better economic sense.

"If you live on this Country then you are obligated, under this pre-existing law, to protect nature – no colonial law can alter this truth and responsibility.

"We are all obligated to uphold this law and protect Country – I am simply honouring my responsibility," she said.

"Law in Country continues to exist across this continent, it has never been extinguished and never ceded."

A week earlier rallies calling for an end to native forest were held simultaneously in twelve locations across so-called Australia. The Nipaluna rally attracted a crowd of around 4,000. Speakers said voting for independents and Greens in the federal election on 3rd May would give the environment the best chance.

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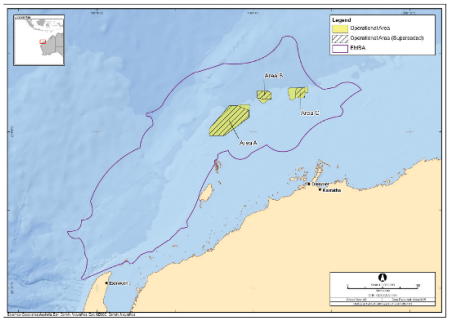
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6.3.6 National Indigenous Times – 29 March 2025

14 NIT STYLE UP nit.com.au

Artists soar on the wings of culture



TarraWarra Biennial 2025 curator Kimberley Moulton. Picture: Acmi

JOSEPH CUENZLER

The TarraWarra Biennial 2025: We Are Eagles, curated by Yorta Yorta woman Kimberley Moulton, will open at TarraWarra Museum of Art on Saturday and run until 20 July.

The exhibition title takes inspiration from a speech given by activist Pastor Sir Doug Nicholls at the 1938 Day of Mourning, in which he declared, "we do not want chickenfeed . . . we are not chickens; we are eagles".

Ms Moulton draws from this powerful sentiment to present an exhibition exploring regenerative practices, transcultural connections to land, and the role of cultural memory in shaping contemporary narratives.

She describes We Are Eagles as an exhibition that reclaims cultural narratives through an Indigenous curatorial lens.

"We Are Eagles is an exhibition that considers the relationality between cultural material, memory, and place and the ways embodied knowledge disrupts coloniality and prescribed notions of identity within the Australian imaginary," she said.

"Through this exhibition, I am applying a First Peoples curatorial approach to a wide range of contemporary Australian artists and hope to share ways in which creative practice can re-story our connections to object and memory."

Featuring works by 23 artists, the Biennial will include more than 20 newly commissioned pieces, spanning painting, sculpture, photography, sound, and large-scale installations.

Among the highlights is a new sound work by Wurundjeri artist Brooke Wandin, which responds to a wangimu bubupal (a child's boomerang) on loan from Museums Victoria. Recorded in language with her family, the work restores the spirit of the wangimu bubupal and the history it carries.

Venezuelan-born artist Nadia Hernandez presents an immersive mixed-media installation drawing from Venezuelan protest songs, while Pitjantjatjara artist Iluwanti Ken shares the eagle story from her community, collaborating with her niece Yaritji Young on a new painting. Gamilaroi artist Warraba Weatherall will showcase a large-scale light installation, drawing from scientific and anthropological records of Gamilaroi cultural sites, while Lisa Hilli presents photographic works exploring the cultural practices of Papua New Guinea's Tolai people, focusing on women, land, and ancestral knowledge.

A significant addition to the exhibition is the work of Kaiela Arts artists Laurel Robinson, Cynthia Hardie, Amy Briggs, and Jack Anselmi, whose paintings and ceramics depict local stories and memories from the Shepparton-based Aboriginal arts centre.

The Biennial will also feature a dynamic public program of artist talks, performances, and guided tours. On Saturday, March 29 , and April 12, Moulton will lead tours of We Are Eagles, featuring insights from participating artists.

As part of a special collaboration with RISING 2025, the museum will host a day-long event on June 14, celebrating art, food, and music.

Highlights include a performance of Venezuelan protest songs, an artist talk with members of Kaiela Arts, and a screening of Yorta Yorta/Wurundjeri artist Moorina Bonini's new conceptual film Matha, which was commissioned for RISING.

The TarraWarra Biennial 2025: We Are Eagles, opens March 29 at TarraWarra Museum of Art.

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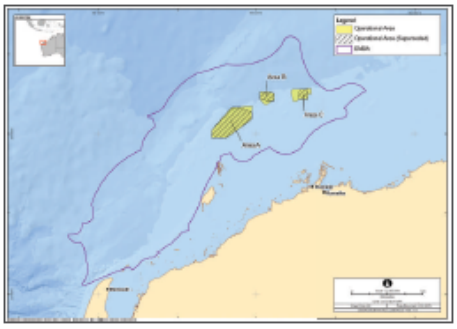
We want to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be impacted by the activities under this Environment Plan, we want to hear from you by **9 May 2025.**

To find out more go to:

www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities

You can also subscribe via our website to receive future information on upcoming activities.



consultation@feedback.woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

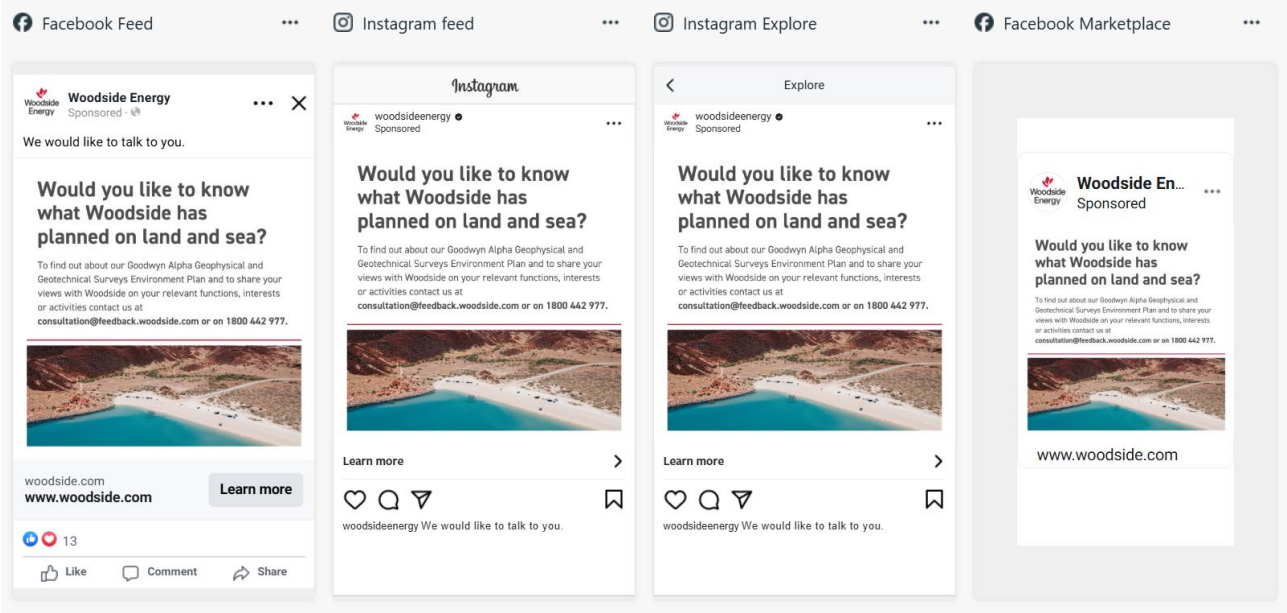
Woodside Energy

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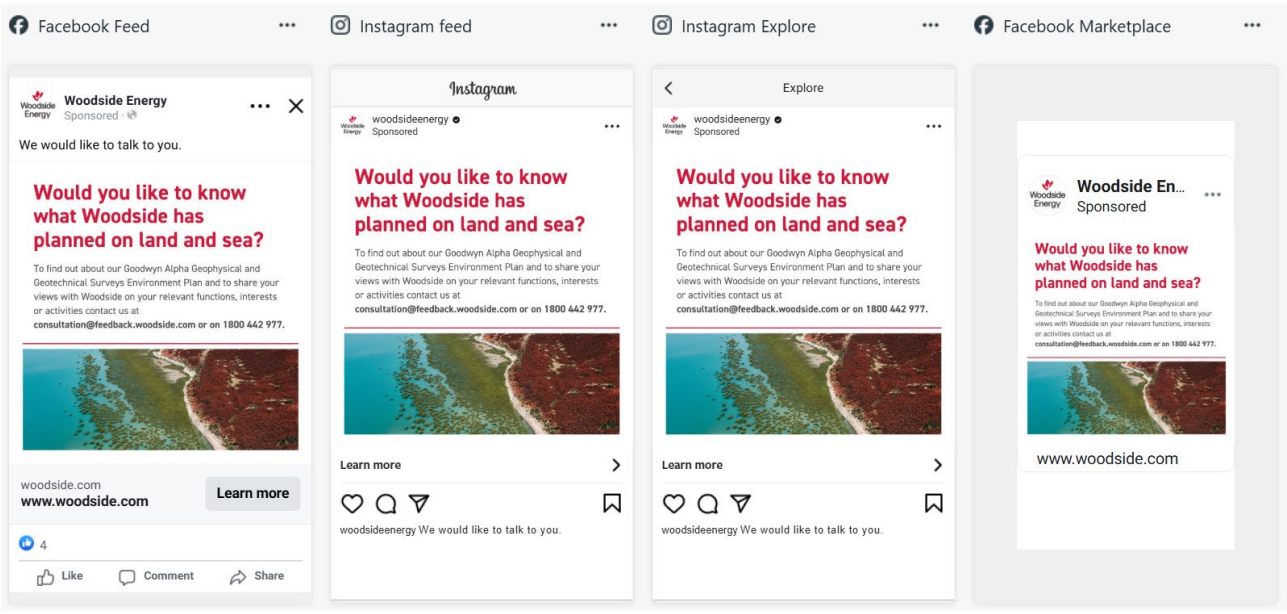
6.4 Social media

6.4.1 Social media EP targeted campaign

Tile design 1



Tile design 2



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6.5 Community Information Sessions

The community information sessions that Woodside has conducted are captured below:

6.5.1 Pilbara Region

6.5.1.1 Dampier Beachside Markets − 6 April 2025

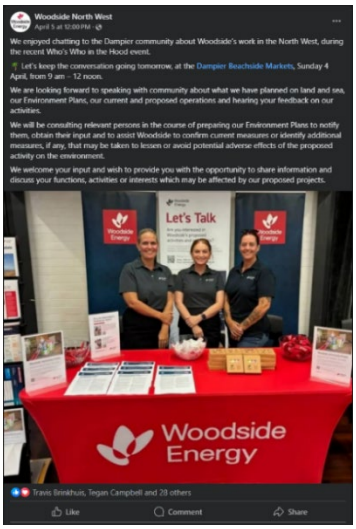
Location	Location: Dampier
Activity	Dampier Beachside Markets
Date	Sunday, 6 April 2025
Description of the consultation	Woodside hosted a stand at the Dampier Beachside Markets, a community event bringing together local businesses selling local products, a variety of food vendors and community groups. The stand was staffed by members of Woodside's Corporate Affairs, Environment Plan and First Nations teams. Woodside displayed a QR code at the stand, linked to the 'Consultation activities' page of the Woodside website. Woodside displayed and made available printed consultation information sheets on the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical surveys EP.
Advertising and invitations	Woodside advertised the event to enable individuals to self-identify, become aware of the community consultation, and to allow individuals to provide feedback on proposed activities, through the following: • An advertisement published in the Pilbara News on 26 March 2025 (see below) • Social media posts on the Woodside North West Facebook page inviting the public to attend (see below) • A social media post from event host, Dampier Community Association, published on 5 April 2025 inviting public to attend • An advertisement displayed on community noticeboards at Lo's Café in Karratha, and the Karratha and Roebourne libraries • An EP consultation display with QR code (linked to the 'Consultation activities' page on the Woodside website) displayed at Woodside's stand along with current EP consultation information sheets (see below).
Estimated number of individuals / organisations consulted	Over 1200 community members (Dampier Community Association) attended the event. Woodside spoke to many community members, recording 30 conversations.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
• Queries around employment opportunities, including apprenticeship and trainee opportunities. • Interest in local content opportunities. • General interest in the Scarborough Energy Project progress and Pluto Train 2 and Train 1 modifications projects. • Comments were made about the views of some issue motivated groups. Woodside expressed everyone has the right to share their views in a respectful and peaceful manner. • Conversations on the North West Shelf Project Extension including support for local community, timelines, investing partners, political views and the future of gas in the energy transition. • EP consultation and approval process discussed and why we want to talk to community. No concerns raised. • General interest in Woodsides commitment to emission reduction, positive feedback on meeting commitments.	

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• Discussions around the area's housing market, residential and Fly In/Fly Out workforce. • Several discussions with children about what Woodside does and where gas comes from.
Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response
Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims raised about EPs. Woodside's participation at the markets is part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions, interests or activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2).

Evidence of promotion and event

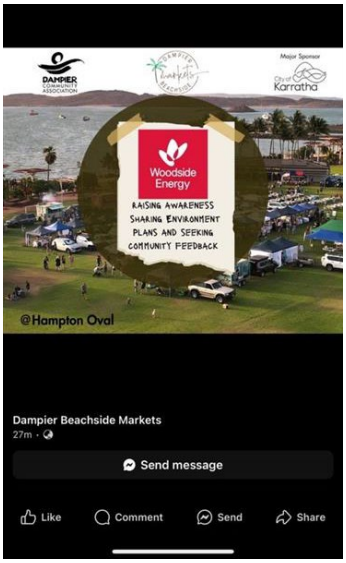
Social Media promotion, Woodside North West Facebook page, 5 April 2025



Social Media promotion, Woodside North West Facebook story April 2025, published for 24 hours



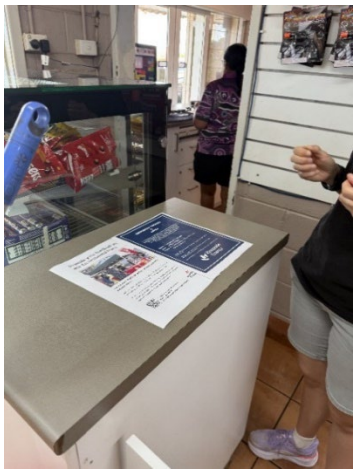
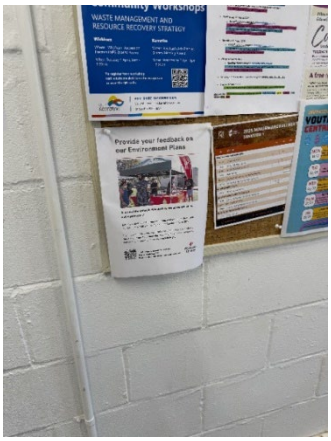
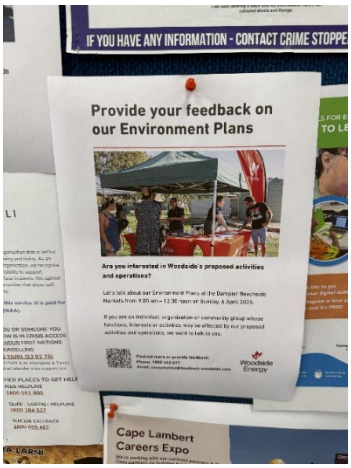
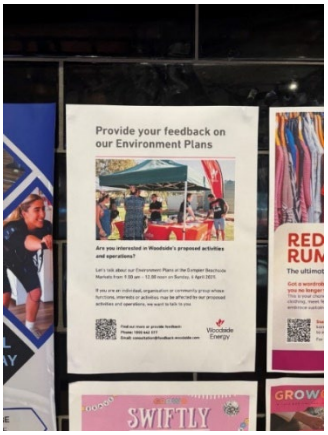
Social media - Dampier Beachside Markets Facebook page, 5 April 2025



Newspaper advertisement, Pilbara News, 26 March 2025



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BP Service Station, Roebourne, poster on display from 25 March 2025	**Ngarliyarndu Bindirri Aboriginal Corporation Office, Roebourne, poster on display from 25 March 2025**
	
Ieramagadu Store community noticeboard, Roebourne, poster on display from 3 April 2025	**Lo's Cafe community notice board, Karratha, poster on display from 25 March 2025**
	
Karratha City Plaza Shopping Centre community notice board, Karratha, poster on display from 25 March 2025	**Good Grocer IGA community notice board, Karratha, poster on display from 25 March 2025**
	

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Dampier Beachside Markets **Consultation Information sheets at stand**	
	
Consultation Information sheets	**Banner with QR code for Consultation Information sheets**
	

Social media campaign results

Platform	Date	Description	Number of views	Reach	Interactions
Woodside North West Facebook page	4 April 2025		333 views over 24 hours	317	0

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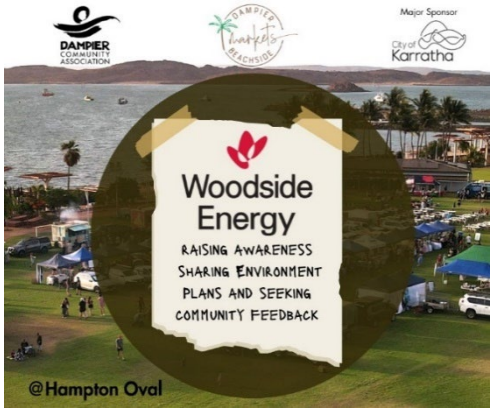
6.5.1.2 Dampier Beachside Markets − 4 May 2025

	Location: Dampier
Activity	Dampier Beachside Markets
Date	Sunday, 4 May 2025
Description of the consultation	Woodside hosted a stand at the Dampier Beachside Markets, a community event bringing together local businesses selling local products, a variety of food vendors and community groups. The stand was staffed by members of Woodside's Corporate Affairs and First Nations teams. Woodside displayed a QR code at the stand, linked to the 'Consultation activities' page of the Woodside website. Woodside made available printed consultation information sheets on the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical surveys EP.
Advertising and invitations	Woodside advertised the event to enable individuals to self-identify, become aware of the community consultation, and to allow individuals to provide feedback on proposed activities, through the following: • An advertisement published in the Pilbara News on 30 April 2025 (see below) • Social media post Dampier Community Association Facebook page advising that Woodside would be in attendance at the event. • An advertisement displayed on community noticeboards at Lo's Café, IGA Karratha, Karratha City Plaza Shopping Centre, in Karratha, and the Karratha and Roebourne libraries • An EP consultation display with QR code (linked to the 'Consultation activities' page on the Woodside website) displayed at Woodside's stand along with current EP consultation information sheets (see below).
Estimated number of individuals / organisations consulted	Over 1200 community members attended the event. Woodside spoke to many community members, recording 20 conversations.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
• Queries around employment opportunities, including apprenticeship and trainee opportunities. • Interest in local content opportunities. • General interest in the Scarborough Energy Project progress and Pluto Train 2 and Train 1 modifications projects. • Comments were made about the views of some issue motivated groups. Woodside expressed that everyone has the right to share their views in a respectful and peaceful manner. • Conversations on the North West Shelf Project Extension including support for local community, timelines, investing partners, political views and the future of gas in the energy transition. • EP consultation and approval process discussed and why we want to talk to community. No concerns raised. • General interest in Woodside's commitment to emission reduction; positive feedback on meeting commitments. • Discussions around the area's housing market, residential and Fly In/Fly Out workforce. • Several discussions with children about what Woodside does and where gas comes from.	
Woodside Energy's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response	
Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims. The community information sessions were part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions,	

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interests or activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2).

Evidence of promotion and event

Advertisement **Pilbara News − 30 April 2025**	**Social media** **Dampier Beachside Markets Facebook − 3 May 2025**
	
Advertisement **Good Grocer Karratha IGA community notice board − 30 April 2025**	**Advertisement** **Karratha City Plaza community noticeboard − 30 April 2025**
	
Banner at event	**Consultation Information Sheets at event**

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Consultation Information sheets at event



6.5.1.3 Red Earth Arts Festival (REAF) @ The Quarter – 15 and 16 May 2025

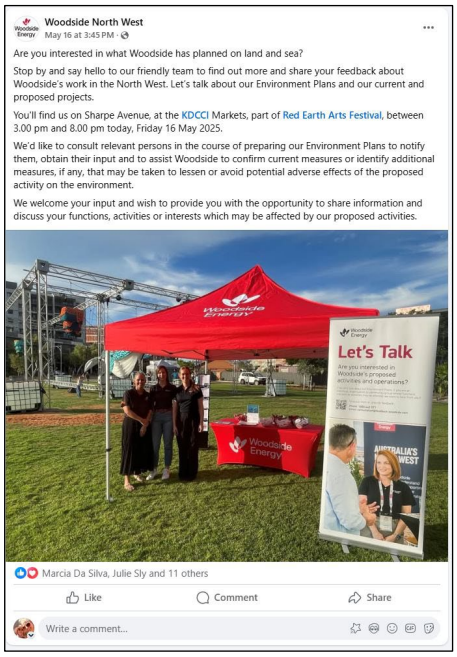
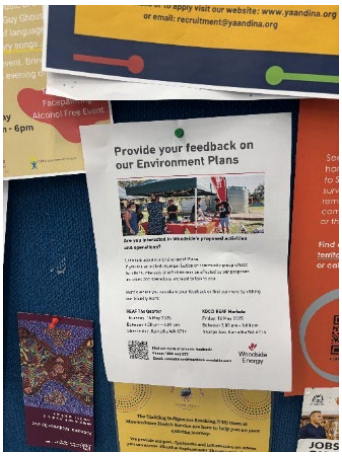
	Location: Karratha
Activity	Red Earth Arts Festival (REAF) @ The Quarter
Date	Thursday, 15 and Friday, 16 May 2025
Description of the consultation	Woodside hosted a stand at the Red Earth Arts Festival, a community event bringing together markets, community members and an art installation as part of the festival. The stand was staffed by members of Woodside's Corporate Affairs, Environment and First Nations teams. Woodside displayed a QR code at the stand, linked to the 'Consultation activities' page of the Woodside website. Woodside displayed and made available printed consultation information sheets on the following EPs: Woodside made available printed consultation information sheets on the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical surveys EP.
Advertising and invitations	Woodside advertised the sessions to enable individuals to self-identify, promote awareness of the community consultation, and enable individuals to provide feedback on proposed activities, through the following: • Advertisement in Pilbara News on 14 May 2025 • Posters displayed at notice boards across Karratha and Roebourne • Social media posts published on the Woodside North West Facebook page inviting the public to attend (see table below)

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	• EP consultation banner with QR code (linked to 'Consultation activities' page on Woodside website), displayed at Woodside's stand along with current EP consultation information sheets (see table below).
Estimated number of individuals / organisations consulted	Over the Red Earth Arts Festival 1000 community members attended the event. Woodside spoke to many community members, recording 20 conversations.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
• Queries around employment opportunities, including apprenticeship, trainee and graduate opportunities. • General interest Woodside operated assets including King Bay Supply Base, Karratha Gas Plant, Scarborough Energy Project progress, Pluto Train 2 and Train 1 modifications projects. • Conversations on the North West Shelf Project Extension including support for local community, timelines, investing partners, political views and the future of gas in the energy transition. • Queries relating to whales, in particular pygmy blue whales and the research that Woodside has contributed to over 30 years. In addition, two community members wanted to know about Seismic activities and impacts to whales. • Queries relating to air emissions and flaring with several flaring fact sheets being given to members of the public. • Queries around bird migrations and impacts to birds as a result of Woodside's operations. Mitigations were discussed. • EP consultation and approval process discussed and why we want to talk to community. No concerns raised.	
Woodside Energy's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response	
Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims. The community information sessions were part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions, interests or activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2).	

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Evidence of promotion and event

Advertisement **Pilbara News – 14 May 2025**	**Social media** **Woodside North West Facebook – 16 May 2025**
	
Advertisement **Ieramugadu Store Community Notice Board, Roebourne − 7 May 2025**	**Advertisement** **Ngarliyarndu Bindirri Aboriginal Corporation Community Notice Board, Roebourne − 7 May 2025**
	

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Advertisement Karratha City Shopping Centre – 7 May 2025	**IGA Shopping Centre, Nickol – 7 May 2025**
	
Banner at event	**Consultation Information Sheets at event**
	

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Banner and Consultation Information Sheets at event


6.5.1.4 Dampier Beachside Markets − 15 June 2025

	Location: Dampier
Activity	Dampier Beachside Markets
Date	Sunday, 15 June 2025
Description of the consultation	Woodside hosted a stand at the Dampier Beachside Markets, a community event bringing together local businesses selling local products, a variety of food vendors and community groups. The stand was staffed by members of Woodside's Corporate Affairs, Global Heritage and First Nations teams. Woodside displayed a QR code at the stand that links to the 'Consultation activities' page of the Woodside website. Woodside made available printed consultation information sheets on the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical surveys EP.
Advertising and invitations	• Woodside advertised the event to enable individuals to self-identify, become aware of the community consultation, and to allow individuals to provide feedback on proposed activities, through the following: • An advertisement published in the Pilbara News on 11 June 2025 (see below). • A social media post on the Dampier Community Association Facebook page advising that Woodside would be in attendance at the event (see below). • A social media story displayed for 24 hours via Woodside North West Facebook account advising that Woodside would be in attendance at the event (see below). • An advertisement displayed on community noticeboards at Lo's Karratha, BP Service Station Roebourne and Ieramagadu Cafe Roebourne (see below). • An EP consultation display with QR code (linked to the 'Consultation activities' page on the Woodside's website) displayed at Woodside's stand along with current EP consultation information sheets (see below).
Estimated number of individuals /	Over 1200 community members attended the event. Woodside spoke to many community members, recording 20 conversations.

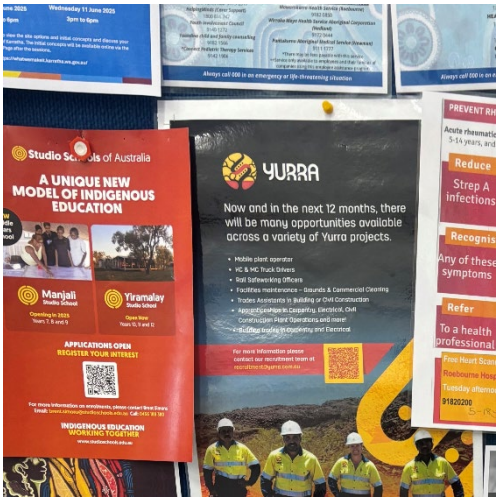
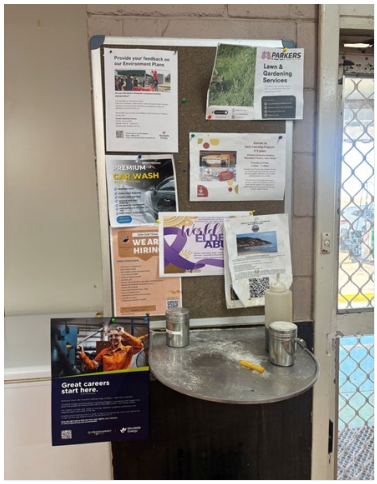
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organisations consulted	
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
• Queries around employment opportunities, including apprenticeship and trainee opportunities. • Interest in local content opportunities. • General interest in the Scarborough Energy Project progress and Pluto Train 2 and Train 1 modifications projects. • Comments were made about the views of some issue motivated groups. Woodside expressed that everyone has the right to share their views in a respectful and peaceful manner. • Conversations on the North West Shelf Project Extension including support for local community, timelines, investing partners, political views and the future of gas in the energy transition. Many pro approval. • Discussions and awareness building on the Murujuga Rock Art Monitoring Program. No concerns raised. • Interest in Woodside's supply of DOMGAS to WA. • Environment Plan community consultation and approval process discussed and why we want to talk to community. No concerns raised. • Interest in the North West Shelf Project Visitors' Centre opening hours. • Several discussions with children about what Woodside does and where gas comes from.	
Woodside Energy's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response	
Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims. The community information sessions were part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions, interests or activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2).	

Evidence of promotion and event

Advertisement Pilbara News – 11 June 2025	Social media Dampier Beachside Markets Facebook – 14 June 2025
 8 NEWS 'Artisanal' miners key target High price reduces production Provide your feedback on our Environment Plans	 DAMPIER COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION Major Sponsor City of Karratha Woodside Energy RAISING AWARENESS SHARING ENVIRONMENT PLANS AND SEEKING COMMUNITY FEEDBACK @Hampton Oval

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Advertisement **Ieramagadu Store, Roebourne community notice board – 11 June 2025**	**Advertisement** **BP Service Station Roebourne, community noticeboard – 11 June 2025**
	
Lo's Cafe, Karratha community notice board – 11 June 2025	**Social Media promotion** **Woodside North West Facebook Story – 14 June 2025**
	

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Banner at event	Consultation Information Sheets at event
	

Social media campaign results

Platform	Date	Description	Number of views	Reach	Interactions
Woodside North West Facebook page	14 June 2025		289 views over 24 hours	282	1

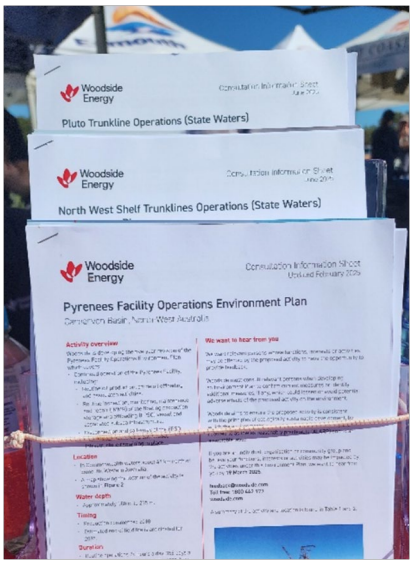
6.5.1.5 Ningaloo Sky Festival – 28 June 2025

	Location: Exmouth
Activity	Ningaloo Sky Festival
Date	28 June 2025
Description of consultation	Woodside hosted a stall at the Ningaloo Sky Festival in Exmouth to engage community members on our activities. The stand was staffed by Woodside Environment and Corporate Affairs representatives. Information on Woodside's research in the Ningaloo region, Woodside's climate progress, leaflets providing QR codes to Woodside's Annual Report and sustainability information, 'Let's Talk' (a publication on the company's Australian activities) were available.

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	Woodside also made available printed consultation information sheets on the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP.
Advertising and invitations	Woodside promoted the session with the Exmouth Community Liaison Group to enable individuals to self-identify and promote awareness of the community consultation.
Estimated number of individuals / organisations consulted	Over 200 community members attended the event. Woodside spoke to many community members, recording approximately 25 conversations.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
• General queries about Woodside's footprint in Exmouth and the two facilities visible from the coast (Pyrenees and Ngujima-Yin FPSOs). • General conversations about Woodside's activities in Western Australia, including the North West Shelf and progress on the Scarborough Project. • Query on the Woodside-CSIRO Ningaloo Outlook Program and opportunities for further research in the Exmouth area. • Questions relating to the current status of the Browse project and considerations for Scott Reef. • Query about domestic gas supply and the capacity of the Dampier Bunbury Pipeline. • General interest in Woodside's environmental management measures and mitigations. • Questions around employment opportunities, in particular apprenticeship opportunities. • Query about the development of a port in Exmouth and whether Woodside had involvement in the proposal. • Interest in general Woodside updates from stakeholders identifying themselves as shareholders.	
Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response	
Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims. The community information sessions were part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions, interests or activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2).	

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Woodside stand	Information sheets
	
Information sheets	**Information sheets**
	

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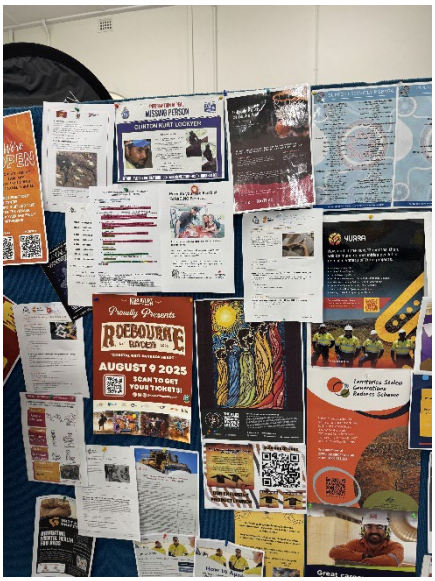
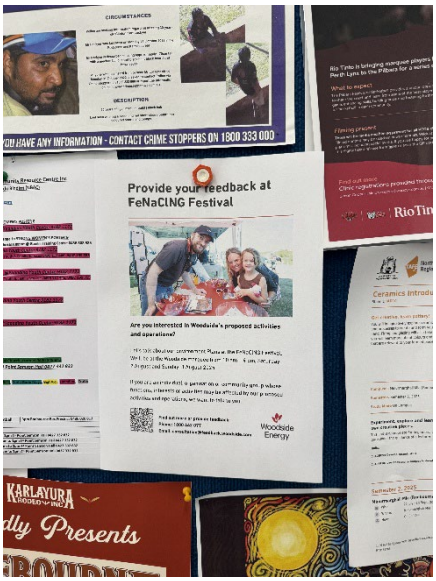
6.5.1.6 FeNaCING Festival – 2 to 3 August, 2025

	Location: Karratha
Activity	FeNaCING Festival
Date	2-3 August, 2025
Description of the consultation	Woodside hosted a stand at the FeNaCING Festival 2025**.** Members of Woodside's Corporate Affairs, Environment and Operations teams actively engaged with the community to discuss proposed EP activities. Woodside displayed a QR code on the stand linked to the 'Consultation activities' page of the Woodside website. A pull-up banner was on display regarding engaging on Woodside's 'Let's Talk', with a QR code linking to the 'Consultation activities' page of the Woodside website. Woodside made available printed consultation information sheets on the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan. •
Advertising and invitations	Woodside advertised the sessions to enable individuals to self-identify, promote awareness of the community consultation, and enable individuals to provide feedback on proposed activities, through the following: • Advertisement in Pilbara News on Wednesday, 30 July 2025 edition. • Social media posts published on the Woodside North West Facebook page inviting the public to attend (see table below) • EP consultation banner with QR code (linked to 'Consultation activities' page on Woodside website), displayed at Woodside's stand along with current EP consultation information sheets (see table below).
Estimated number of individuals / organisations consulted	Over 5,000 community members attended the event. Woodside spoke to many community members, recording 50 conversations.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
• General queries around employment opportunities, including apprenticeship and trainee opportunities. • Interest in local content and community contribution opportunities. • General interest in the Scarborough Energy Project progress and Pluto Train 2 and Train 1 modifications projects. • Conversations on the North West Shelf Project Extension including support for local community, timelines, investing partners, political views and the future of gas in the energy transition. Many pro approval. • Interest in Woodside's supply of DOMGAS to WA. • Environment Plan community consultation and approval process discussed and why we want to talk to community. No concerns raised. • Heritage BHP and Woodside merger, interest in the environmental approvals in the Bass Straight regarding decommissioning. • Murujuga World Heritage & MRAMP queries.	
Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response	
Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims. The community information sessions were part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions, interests or	

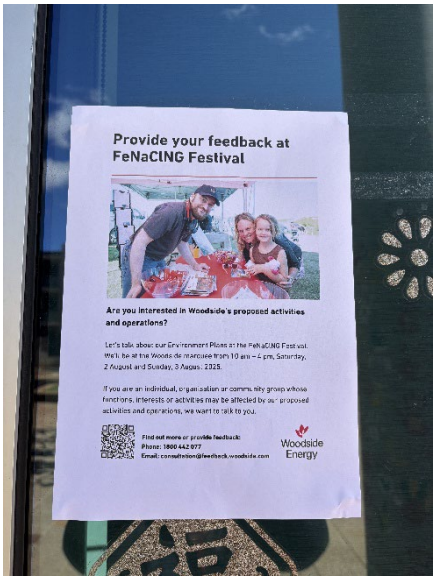
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activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2).

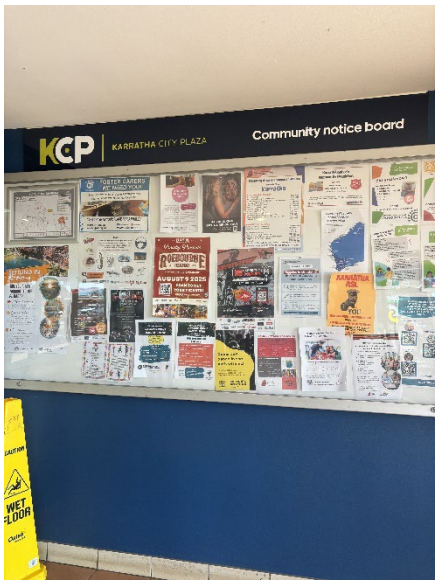
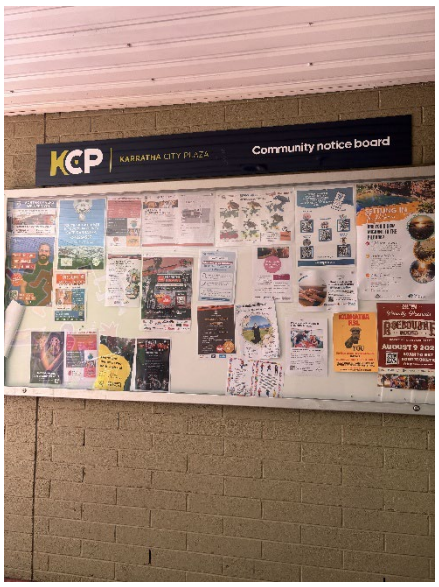
Evidence of promotion and event

Advertisement **Pilbara News – 30 July 2025**	**Social media** **Woodside North West Facebook – Friday, 1 August**
	
Advertisement **Ieramagadu Store, Roebourne community notice board – 24 July 2025**	**Advertisement** **Ieramagadu Store, Roebourne community notice board – 24 July 2025**
	

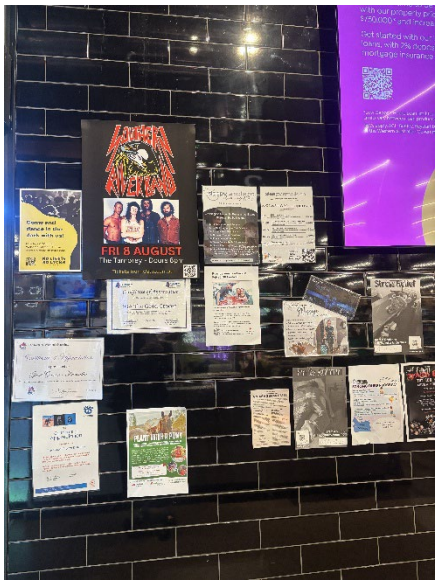
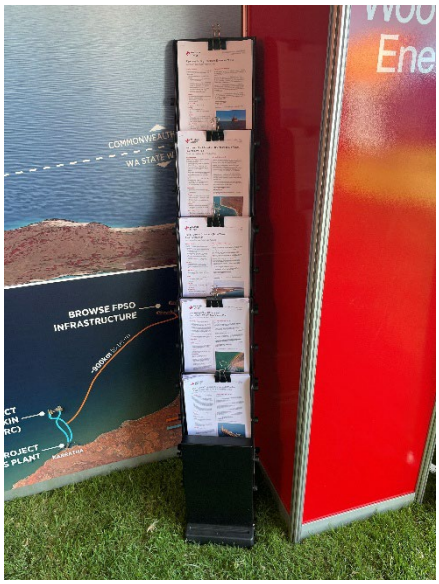
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Advertisement **Australia Post, Ngarliyarndu Bindirri Aboriginal Corporation / BRIDA, community noticeboard Roebourne − 24 July 2025**	**Advertisement** **Australia Post, Ngarliyarndu Bindirri Aboriginal Corporation / BRIDA, community noticeboard Roebourne − 24 July 2025**
	
Advertisement **Lo's Cafe, Karratha community notice board − 24 July 2025**	**Advertisement** **Lo's Cafe, Karratha community notice board − 24 July 2025**
	

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Advertisement **Karratha City Plaza community notice board − 29 July 2025**	**Advertisement** **Karratha City Plaza community notice board − 29 July 2025**
	
Advertisement **Karratha City Plaza community notice board − 29 July 2025**	**Advertisement** **Karratha City Plaza community notice board − 29 July 2025**
	

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Advertisement **Good Grocer IGA Karratha, community notice board − 29 July 2025**	**Advertisement** **Good Grocer IGA Karratha, community notice board − 29 July 2025**
	
Banner at event	**Consultation Information Sheets at event**
	

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Consultation Information Sheets at event	Image of internal panel with QR code to consultation information
	 Wall B

Social media campaign results

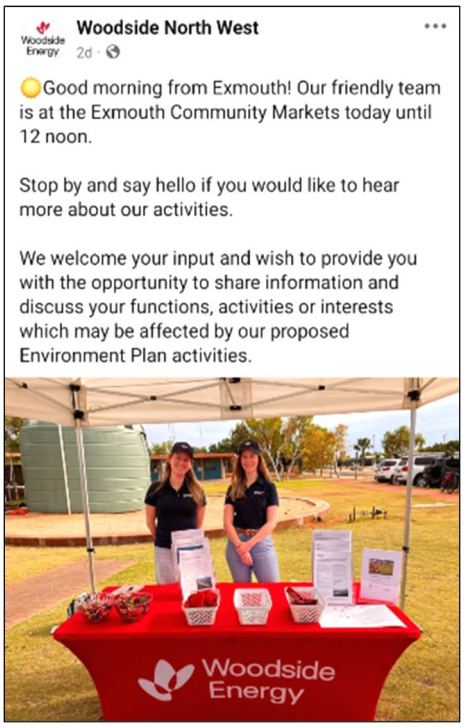
Platform	Date	Description	Number of views	Reach	Interactions
Woodside North West Facebook page	1 July 2025	Below tile published via stories tool for 24 hours 	272 views over 24 hours	258	0

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6.5.1.7 Exmouth Community Markets – 5 October 2025

	Location: Exmouth
Activity	Exmouth Community Markets
Date	5 October 2025
Description of consultation	Woodside hosted a stall at the Exmouth Community Markets to engage community members on our activities. The stand was staffed by Woodside Environment and Corporate Affairs representatives. Information on Woodside's activities in the Exmouth region and information sheets on marine seismic surveys were available. Woodside also made available printed consultation information sheets on the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP.
Advertising and invitations	Woodside promoted the market stall on its North West Facebook page.
Estimated number of individuals / organisations consulted	Over 200 community members attended the event. Woodside spoke to many community members, recording approximately 20 conversations.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
• Interest in Woodside's social contribution activities in Exmouth and potential support for health services infrastructure. • Conversations about Woodside's approach to cultural heritage management • Query about Woodside's tax contribution. • Conversation about Woodside's approach to the energy transition and investment in new energy products and lower carbon services. • Interest in industry's political influence. • General queries about Woodside's footprint in Exmouth and the two facilities visible from the coast (Pyrenees and Ngujima-Yin FPSOs). • General conversations about Woodside's activities in Western Australia, including the North West Shelf. • Questions relating to the current status of the Browse project and considerations for Scott Reef. • General interest in Woodside's health, safety and environmental management measures and mitigations, particularly in relation to seismic activities and potential impacts to fauna.	
Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response	
Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims. The community information sessions were part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions, interests or activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2).	

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Woodside stand	Information sheets
	
Information sheets	**Information sheets**
	

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6.6 Community newsletters

6.6.1 Let's Talk – EP Newsletter

6.6.1.1 Let's Talk – March 2025

Hard copy distribution March 2025

Date	Location	Event (if applicable)
8 March 2025	Karratha	Karratha and Districts CCI – International Women's Day event
11 March 2025	Karratha	City of Karratha administration waiting room
11 March 2025	Karratha	NWS Visitors' Centre
11 to 13 March 2025	Perth	Energy Exchange Australia Conference
12 March 2025	Roebourne	Woodside's Roebourne office
21 March 2025	Karratha	Karratha Community Liaison Group
13 March 2025	Exmouth	Exmouth Community Liaison Group
21 March 2025	Dampier	Dampier Community Association
6 April and 4 May 2025	Dampier	Dampier Beachside Markets
15 and 16 May 2025	Karratha	Red Earth Arts Festival (REAF)
15 June 2025	Dampier	Dampier Beachside Markets

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Let's Talk – March 2025 edition

Woodside Energy

Let's Talk

Our Plans, Your Say

Edition 5 | March 2025



Heritage auditors walking along eastern outside boundary of Pluto LNG Plant on Murujuga Country

The rundown

Cultural Connections: Woodside's Commitment to Heritage Management

Woodside has operated on the Burrup Peninsula (Murujuga) in the Pilbara region of Western Australia for more than 40 years. We've matured our approach to heritage management considerably over this time, and are proud of the relationships we have built with Traditional Owners and Custodians.

Every year, Woodside works with Traditional Custodians undertaking audits of heritage sites around the perimeter of the Karratha Gas Plant and Pluto LNG Parks. These audits arose from our long-standing consultation with Traditional Custodians regarding Cultural Heritage Management at our onshore facilities.

Both assets operate near National Heritage and Tentative World Heritage listed sites, including Murujuga's petroglyphs (rock art).

The primary purpose of the audits is to monitor the condition of culturally and spiritually significant sites and invite recommendations if the potential for impacts are detected.

"The audits are also an opportunity for Traditional Custodians to connect to areas of a cultural landscape that stretch back tens of thousands of years, and for the community's reassurance that cultural heritage is being managed appropriately on Woodside's leases," said Daniel Thomas, Manager Global Heritage and Human Rights.

The most recent heritage audits were carried out last year over a two week period.

"The feedback from Traditional Custodians was that the sites inspected remain in generally good condition," said Daniel.

"Traditional Custodians did identify some areas in need of additional vegetation management, and that vegetation management was supervised by elders and Indigenous community members in November last year. Another issue identified was rubbish washing up on shore which is also now managed."

Learn more about Woodside's cultural heritage management **here**

A soaring community experience

Western Australia's Pilbara shorebirds undertake a remarkable migration journey of over 10,000 kilometres to breed in the northern hemisphere, sustained by the region's marine cuisine.

Around 70 participants recently attended an annual community event at Hearson's Cove featuring shorebird watching and information sessions, and a tour of the incredible petroglyphs at Nganjarli (Deep George).

The event aims to raise awareness about the significance of the Pilbara coast for shorebirds and the rich cultural heritage of the area. Participants gain insights into the birds' behaviour and contribute to conservation efforts within the community.

Woodside Energy thanks the collective support from co-hosts, Pilbara Ports, Rio Tinto, Yara Pilbara and the DBCA Parks and Wildlife Service who partnered with the Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation Rangers and Birdlife Australia.



Image credit: Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation

To stay updated, subscribe for future editions at **woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities**

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Community spotlight Impact felt locally in Karratha

Impact Digi is a Pilbara-based Indigenous owned and operated marketing agency with close to a decade of experience working with Woodside Energy.

A full-service marketing agency, Impact Digi has built relationships with government, industry, Indigenous organisations and businesses of all sizes helping them to build brands and reach stakeholders.

"The past couple of years have been extra rewarding as our reputation has grown within Woodside and we're getting to work with team members from other areas of their business," said Impact Digi Managing Director, Tamara Bin Amat.

Starting off by offering photography services when they first began, Impact Digi has transformed over time with a growing team, refined services and an expanded reach.

"Looking back, one of my favourite moments was when local Asset Manager for the Karratha Gas Plant, Breyden Lonnie presented our first ever award for Best Aboriginal Business at the 2015 Karratha and Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI) Business Excellence Awards," said Tamara.

With Impact Digi recently winning the Business Excellence Award for Best Small Business at the 2024 Awards, among many other accolades, the recognition continues.

Tamara and her team understand the importance of supporting local and contributing to their community.

"Working with Woodside has not only boosted our business but also our reputation, opening doors to new opportunities across the state," said Tamara.

Continue reading about Impact Digi's experience working with Woodside **here**



Managing Director, Tamara Bin Amat left with her team.



Community partners playing a friendly game of lawn bowls during the sundowner event



Woodsiders ready to chat at Ross St Mall

Talking Point

Engaging Exmouth

Did you know that Woodside has been engaging with the Exmouth community for over 15 years? Woodside operates two Floating Production Storage and Offtake (FPSO) facilities around 50 kilometres off the coast of Exmouth, the Ngujima-Yin FPSO and the Pyrenees FPSO.

In November 2024, Woodside wrapped up the year with a series of engagements with stakeholders, community partners and the Exmouth community.

This included a Community Liaison Group meeting which is a forum co-hosted by Woodside and Santos. The joint approach stemmed from community feedback received around a decade ago, and the collaborative format has been retained to this day. The group meets three times a year and both Woodside and Santos provide updates on activities and community initiatives, inviting members to raise queries and provide feedback.

Woodside recently presented on our climate strategy and invited research partner, CSIRO to share updates on Ningaloo Outlook, a program furthering knowledge on the deep and shallow reefs of Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area.

Woodside and Santos thanked community partners during a sundowner event at the Exmouth Bowling Club. This was a great opportunity to celebrate shared commitment to positive community outcomes over a friendly game of lawn bowls.

The following day, Woodside held a pop-up Environment Plan consultation stand at Ross Street Mall where locals (including the iconic Exmouth emus) and visitors dropped by to find out more about our activities and proposed plans.

Woodside's active engagement in community illustrates our commitment to open and transparent consultation.

Read about the Woodside supported programs focusing on the unique ecosystem along the Ningaloo Reef and Exmouth Gulf **here**

Join the conversation at **woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities**

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Community conversations

Open and transparent consultation is important to Woodside. Consulting firm GHD was recently in Karratha to speak with community stakeholders as part of Woodside's socio-economic impact assessments for communities that host Woodside's workforce and assets.

These insights assist Woodside to identify, assess, and manage social impacts and benefits that may arise from different operational and project scenarios in Karratha and aims to uncover new ways for Woodside to partner with the community in the future.

This informs Woodside's future strategies for impact management, community engagement, local content and social investment.

Further consultation will be taking place in April 2025.

If you're interested in what Woodside has planned on land and sea, come and chat to our friendly team and follow the Woodside North West Facebook page for updates, including our Karratha Community Update.



Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the community we call home.

Search on Facebook or click **here**

Woodside North West

GHD conducting on the ground consultation with key stakeholder, Yurra

Consultation opportunities

Environment Plan	Activity Type	Location	Consultation Dates
Goodwyn-Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Revision	Survey	~140 km north-west of Dampier	April 2025
Okha Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) Facility Operations	Operations	~119 km north-west of Dampier	April 2025
NWS Trunkline State Operations	Operations	~11 km northeast of Dampier	June 2025
Pluto Trunkline State Operations	Operations	~8 km northeast of Dampier	June 2025
NWS Phase 1 P&A and TPA03 Well Intervention	Decommissioning and Project	~125 km north of Dampier and 138 km north-west of Dampier	Previous consultation in September – October 2024
Angel Subsea Infrastructure Removal	Decommissioning	~125km north of Dampier	Previous consultation in September – October 2024

Progress snapshot

Environment Plan	Activity Type	Date Accepted	Status
Minerva Plug and Abandonment	Decommissioning	9 January 2025	In scheduling
Macedon Operations	Operations	24 December 2024	In progress
Ngujima-Yin Floating Production Storage and Offtake (FPSO) Operations	Operations	19 December 2024	In progress
Minverva Decommissioning and Field Management (State)	Decommissioning	27 November 2024	In progress
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth)	Decommissioning	14 October 2024	In progress
NWS and Julimar Exploration Wellhead Decommissioning	Decommissioning	3 July 2024	In progress
Angel Operations (Lambert West Drilling)	Operations / Project	25 June 2024	In scheduling
Julimar Development Phase 3 Drilling and Subsea Installation	Project	10 June 2024	In scheduling
Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan	Project	30 May 2024	In progress
Stybarrow Decommissioning and Field Management / End State	Decommissioning	23 May 2024	In progress
Macedon Operations (State)	Operations	24 April 2024	In progress
Griffin Field Decommissioning (End State)	Decommissioning	1 March 2024	In progress
Stybarrow Decommissioning and Field Management	Decommissioning	8 January 2024	In progress

You can view Commonwealth Environment Plans for approved activities and operations by visiting:
info.nopsema.gov.au/home/approved_projects_and_activities

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Environment planning continues to move forward

To undertake offshore petroleum or greenhouse gas activities, a titleholder is required to have an accepted Environment Plan, also referred to as an EP, in place.

In accordance with the objectives of the government regulations, the main purpose of an EP is to demonstrate two things. The first is that potential environmental impacts and risks from activities are identified and appropriate management and mitigation controls are implemented to a level that is 'as low as reasonably practicable' (ALARP) and acceptable.

The second ensures activities are carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development set out in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

It takes extensive work and time to develop an EP. A staged approach includes early planning of the proposed activity, defining the existing environment, consideration of potential impacts and risks to the environment, and identifying appropriate mitigation and control measures to manage risks to ALARP and an acceptable level.

Woodside Environment Plan Delivery Team Lead, Tim Mander, came into his role in 2023 following a number of legal challenges on the consultation processes under the Offshore Environment Regulations.

"Coming into the role was an interesting and challenging time. We navigated our way through this and in 2024, 12 Environment Plans were accepted with activities spanning ongoing operations, decommissioning, drilling, surveys, and installation of subsea infrastructure on the seafloor," Tim said.

"This year again, we have a number of Environment Plans kicking off across a range of different activities. We'll continue to focus on how we improve what we do to ensure our processes and management measures are appropriate to the nature and scale of these activities."

Environment Plans are required for both State and Commonwealth waters, with the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management (NOPSEMA) assessing and accepting Commonwealth EPs and the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety assessing and approving State EPs.

Woodside's Commonwealth EPs, currently under assessment and EPs that have been accepted can be viewed on NOPSEMA's website.



Several of the Scarborough Energy Project EPs were accepted in late 2023, including trunkline installation, with the work completed in October 2024

Upcoming engagement opportunities

Roebourne

Monthly Community Luncheon
- 26 March 2025, 11.00 am – 2.00 pm
Woodside Office, 39 Roe Street, Roebourne, WA, 6718

Dampier

Dampier Beachside Markets
- 6 April 2025, 9.00 am – 12 noon
- 4 May 2025, 9.00 am – 12 noon
Hampton Oval, Dampier, WA, 6713

Have your say

Woodside consults relevant persons while preparing our Environment Plans to notify them, obtain their input and to assist Woodside to confirm current measures or identify additional measures, if any, that may be taken to lessen or avoid potential adverse impacts of the proposed activity on the environment.

We welcome your input so please contact us if you'd like to discuss your functions, interests or activities which may be affected by our proposed activities.

You can access our consultation information, provide feedback and subscribe for updates by cicking **here**

Join the conversation at **woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities**

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6.6.2 Karratha Community Update

6.6.2.1 Q1 – 2025

Karratha Community Update

April 2025



Liz Westcott Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer Australia.

Woodside hopes to keep on contributing

As seen in the Pilbara News - Wednesday, 12 March 2025.

Last year, Woodside celebrated 70 years as a proud Australian company, and the North West Shelf Project marked 40 years of operations from right here in Karratha.

We are proud to be a part of this community. It's where our story started.

But there is currently a debate playing out that could determine the future of the North West Shelf Project and the ongoing operation of its Karratha Gas Plant.

The North West Shelf Project Extension approval is required to enable operations beyond 2030.

Let's be clear — this approval does not involve expanding our onshore infrastructure or footprint on Murujuga.

It allows us to continue our existing operations across the North West Shelf Project.

In December last year, six years after we applied, the State Government approved the North West Shelf Project Extension proposal, with conditions including cultural heritage, emissions and air quality. We take our responsibility to manage cultural heritage seriously, guided by Traditional Owners, heritage experts and credible science.

Following the robust assessment from the State, a final decision now rests with the Federal Government, and the stakes are high.

The North West Shelf Project supplies 14 per cent of WA's domestic gas — gas that not only powers homes, but also the mining operations and industries that provide many local jobs and underpin the economic strength of the Pilbara and Australia.

The North West Shelf Project alone employs about 900 people, and some 1300 contractors.

Almost 300 Woodsiders and their families live locally and work at the Karratha Gas Plant.

This year they were joined by 22 new apprentices and trainees who were welcomed into the Woodside Training Academy.

In 2024, the North West Shelf Project invested $5.1 million in the Karratha community on initiatives including education, health and liveability. Annually we spend around $1 billion with WA businesses, including contractors and service providers based in Karratha, and in 2024 about 700 WA businesses were engaged by the North West Shelf.

Last year I was pleased to be able to join some of our longstanding partners in Karratha as we celebrated our 40-year milestone.

I spoke with representatives from local schools, businesses and not-for-profit community organisations. I was humbled by what Woodside and the community here in Karratha have built together over the four decades of North West Shelf operations.

And it can continue to contribute, supporting our State's gas supply, the economy and the Karratha community for decades to come.

Extending the life of the North West Shelf Project will enable the future of our world-class operations, using existing infrastructure to produce the gas that local industry needs and our regional partners rely upon.

It enables us to leverage our decades of experience while unlocking long-term value through the development of the remaining North West Shelf reserves and processing of third-party gas.

Importantly, it allows us to make the business decisions today that will help maximise the use of processing capacity at the Karratha Gas Plant into the future.

With the Australian Energy Market Operator forecasting gas shortfalls in WA from 2028, extending the life of the North West Shelf Project makes sense.

But to be in a position to do this, we need a pragmatic approach from our nation's decision-makers. We need timely decisions to provide operational certainty and confidence to support the ongoing development of gas reserves that will keep the Karratha Gas Plant running.

We can all be proud of what the North West Shelf Project has contributed to Karratha over the last 40 years – and we're working to secure its ongoing contribution to the community we call home.

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community Woodside North West

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Woodside Energy recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's first peoples.

We acknowledge the unique connection of the Traditional Custodians to land, waters and the environment where we operate in the City of Karratha. We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.



L-R: Roebourne District High School Chaplain Beth Smith, Roebourne District High School Principal Liz Ritchie, Woodside CEO Meg O'Neill, WA Premier Roger Cook and Kevin Michel MLA.

Investment continues to reach students in Roebourne

Woodside welcomed the new year with an exciting announcement.

In January, our CEO Meg O'Neill joined us at Roebourne District High School to share details of our significant contribution to the school's redevelopment.

Alongside WA Premier Roger Cook, Meg announced a contribution of $20 million over five years to the upgrades. Woodside's contribution will come from our A$50 million commitment to the Western Australian Government's Resources Community Investment Initiative.

Meg said funding was directed towards programs that deliver tangible benefits for the sustainability and liveability of our host communities.

"Our investment in the Roebourne District High School upgrades builds on our long-term commitment to positive regional education outcomes through the Karratha and Roebourne Education Initiative," said Meg.

For more than 16 years, we have proudly contributed to the Karratha and Roebourne Education Initiative (KREI) together with our joint venture participants. The partnership with local schools invests in opportunities to support the academic achievements of students and the development of their dedicated teachers.

Roebourne District High School is one of the long-standing participants of the KREI.

In 2024, the school developed a program to support students sitting the Western Australian Department of Education's Online Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (OLNA). Designed for secondary students to demonstrate they successfully meet the minimum standard of literacy and numeracy, the OLNA is an important step in supporting students on their path to further study and training.

Several students at the school were identified as requiring additional assistance and intervention to reach an OLNA pass level in one or more of the assessment areas.

Through the support of the KREI, individual learning and social needs of each student preparing to sit the OLNA were assessed so educational support could be tailored. Resources such as one-to-one and small group tutoring opportunities, and online training tools were provided focusing on building the skills required to improve students' OLNA results.

Roebourne District High School Principal Elizabeth Ritchie said the students who participated demonstrated greater levels of confidence when sitting the OLNA, resulting in one of the highest recorded sittings for the test at our school.

"The OLNA achievements of participating students have not only enhanced their own education experience but is positively impacting peers, because our students are actively supporting their classmates to improve their own reading, writing, and numeracy skills," said Elizabeth.

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community Woodside North West

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Woodside helps connect Cherratta to Country

Woodside was proud to award a $35 million contract to Cherratta Lodge earlier this year. The agreement marks the first time Woodside has awarded a village accommodation contract to a business owned by a Traditional Owner.

Under the agreement, Cherratta will accommodate the Pluto Train 1 modifications construction workforce, part of the Scarborough Energy Project.

Woodside initiated discussions last year with long-standing partner Cherratta Lodge, based in Karratha's Industrial Estate.

It was then that Cherratta owner Malcolm Wylie raised the prospect of a new partnership that could transition the site into a village owned and operated by a Traditional Owner – someone with traditional connections to the area.

Malcolm's vision was twofold: to give back to the community in which the business operates and for the site to become a leading facility providing career opportunities for Indigenous people.

"Not everyone wants to or can work on a mine site or a gas plant. A place like Cherratta not only provides jobs like gardening, cleaning, catering, access to trades and apprenticeships, it will deliver mentorship and empowerment programs for fledgling Indigenous businesses," said Malcolm.

Together with his business partner Aaron Polini, Malcolm invited Traditional Owner and Ngarluma Elder Harry Mowarin to join them in the ownership of Cherratta, after building a trusting friendship and agreeing on solutions to challenges together.

"As part of Cherratta's new energy projects, the company awarded a $1 million contract to Harry's contracting business," said Malcolm.

"Harry is a Ngarluma Elder who is well respected in the community and during the successful execution of this contract we realised Harry was the perfect fit for Cherratta. Through our programs he could help guide Indigenous people to learn, grow, develop skills and increase their confidence in an environment that is culturally safe, and on their own country."



L-R: Harry Mowarin Traditional Owner and Ngarluma Elder, Malcolm Wylie Cherratta Lodge business partner, Julie Attwood Local Content Manager and Rebekka Scroop Villages Coordinator.

Rebekka Scroop, our Villages Coordinator and Woodside's Local Content Manager, Julie Attwood both realised the potential significance of the agreement and the value it could provide to the local Indigenous community where we operate.

"It made sense. Woodside's contract would provide Cherratta with the confidence and security to support their transition to become a Traditional Owner village by securing a fixed number of rooms over three years, for the Pluto Train 1 modifications workforce," said Rebekka.

"By coming together to work towards a common goal, we had the opportunity to create a significant impact that will leave a lasting legacy for generations to come," said Rebekka.

Harry is overwhelmed by the opportunities this landmark agreement can create for both his family and his people. "This connection with Cherratta is life changing for me and my family."

"It's something that I never thought would be possible in my lifetime. For me, it's generational healing. I want to leave something behind for the emerging generation, for them to set themselves up and have a chance at a decent life," said Harry



Woodside Training Academy graduates and mentor award winners.

Woodside's own Academy Awards

Eighteen apprentices and trainees have joined the ranks of Woodside Training Academy participants who have been welcomed into roles across our operations.

The Woodside Training Academy Graduation and Awards held at Red Earth Arts Precinct saw the cohort celebrated for their achievements in completing their training.

Reflecting on the event, Academy Team Lead Jacqui Meeson said it provided a special opportunity to recognise the entire graduating group and the outstanding performance of individuals throughout their training.

"The award recipients were not only selected for their excellence during their training but also for their dedication, commitment and consistent demonstration of Woodside's values," said Jacqui.

"We are incredibly proud of what all of the apprentices and trainees have accomplished across their learning journey and we look forward to seeing their continued success throughout their careers with Woodside."

Several Woodsiders were acknowledged alongside the graduates for the support they provided the trainees and apprentices during their time at the Academy.

In his opening address, NWS Onshore Asset Manager Derek Paulgaard expressed his thanks for those across the business who played an essential role in contributing to the growth and development of the cohort.

"When the graduates faced challenges throughout their training, they had a network of family and friends to provide support and guide them. They also had a group of trainers, mentors, supervisors and peers who they could rely on," said Derek.

This year, 22 Karratha-based apprentices and trainees have been recruited by our partner Programmed Training Services and will be hosted at the Woodside Training Academy.

The 2025 intake includes seven operator trainees, 10 apprentices, three pre-pathway trainees and two school-based trainees – one trainee from Karratha Senior High School and one from Roebourne District High School.

Thirteen of the training participants are female and 14 are Indigenous. They are now part of the more than 80 apprentices and trainees building their skills and experience across our Western Australian operations.

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community Woodside North West

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Dampier Playgroup was previously awarded a Woodside Community Grant to help purchase new play equipment.

Giving back through community grants

Last year, we extended our grant offerings in the City of Karratha in celebration of our 70 years as a proud Australian company and four decades of safe and reliable operations in the place we call home.

Ten community and not-for-profit organisations were awarded Woodside Anniversary Grants of up to $100,000 for programs and activities that deliver positive local outcomes.

This March, we ran our first of two community grants rounds for 2025. If you missed out, don't worry, applications will be open again in October.

We have been running the program for seven years, awarding grants of up to $5,000 to support community initiatives in the City of Karratha and Shire of Exmouth.

It's part of our commitment to building local capacity and supporting opportunities that strengthen wellbeing in the community.

We were excited to announce the recipients of our Woodside Anniversary Grants in January.

Woodside Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer Australia Liz Westcott said Woodside and its joint venture participants in the North West Shelf Project and Scarborough Energy Project's Pluto Train 2 were pleased to support these valuable initiatives.

"Karratha is where our Western Australia story began and we understand that being a part of the community is centred on developing strong relationships and making meaningful contributions," said Liz.

"We have done this for 40 years and look forward to continue supporting projects and programs that provide local solutions to local challenges."

Grant recipients included:

- St John Ambulance to help purchase new ambulances and lifesaving equipment across its Karratha, Roebourne and Wickham operations.
- Yaandina Community Services for the installation of air-conditioning in its Roebourne residential detoxification facility.
- Yinjaa-Barni Art to support upgrades at its Roebourne art studio.
- The WA Centre for Rural Health to deliver a business case to support the development of a Centre for Applied Research and Education (CARE) hub in Karratha.
- Reach Us Pilbara for the purchase of equipment for its Karratha cancer support services centre.
- Juluwarlu Group for the delivery of the Yindjibarndi Wellness pilot program for Jadas and Gurri.
- Karratha RSL for the installation of solar panels, battery storage and new air-conditioners in its facility.
- Pilbara for Purpose to support the delivery of cultural competency training for community service providers.
- Karratha Volunteer Fire and Rescue Services to support the upgrade of storage facilities to support year-round storage of firefighting equipment.
- Dampier Community Association for the purchase of kitchen equipment to support activation of the Dampier foreshore kiosk.

If you would like more information about our next round of grants, you can contact us at northwestcommunities@woodside.com.

Listening to our local community

Our approach to social performance at Woodside begins with understanding the potential impacts and opportunities associated with our activities.

Consultants from GHD recently visited Karratha and met with a range of stakeholders to inform Woodside's socio-economic impact assessment. Participants included Woodside's Karratha Community Liaison Group, local businesses, state and local government bodies, social contribution partners and healthcare providers.

During the engagements, participants were presented with a series of scenarios for our ongoing operations and proposed projects in the City of Karratha. Their valuable reflections and insights in response to the scenarios will assist in the identification and management of social impacts and benefits, including opportunities to contribute to the local community.

Woodside's Senior Social Performance Adviser David Collins is leading the assessment scope and said it is important to have the local community be a part of the journey.

"Over the past 40 years of operations, we have built strong relationships in community to enable ongoing engagement across all phases of our activities," said David.

"This is an important piece of work to understand sentiment towards Woodside by listening to concerns and asking how we can best manage impacts on a local level."

The socio-economic impact assessment will continue throughout 2025 as GHD visits community stakeholders in Roebourne.

To find out more about Woodside's approach to social performance please visit our website.

GHD consulting with local business Yurra.



Let's Talk

Our plans, Your say

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6.6.2.2 Q2 – July 2025

Woodside Energy

Karratha Community Update

July 2025



Woodside and its joint venture partners were proud to support the Red Earth Arts Festival, as The Quarter Sponsor.

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Woodside Energy recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's first peoples.

We acknowledge the unique connection of the Traditional Custodians to land, waters and the environment where we operate in the City of Karratha. We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.



Meet the people of the North West Shelf Project (L-R): Haylee, Aaron and Narelle

Woodside welcomes proposed North West Shelf Project extension

The North West Shelf (NWS) Project has supplied energy to Australian and international customers since the 1980s, investing hundreds of millions of dollars into the local economy and community. It has pioneered the LNG industry in Australia and is a nationally significant asset.

The NWS Project is a major employer in and around Karratha, supporting the development of a local workforce through training and employment pathways and contracting opportunities throughout Western Australia.

After decades of processing only the NWS resources, the Karratha Gas Plant (KGP) now also processes gas for other resource owners, who pay a toll to use the facility. A transformation that enables this landmark facility to continue to supply energy to Western Australia and international markets for decades to come.

State Government approval for North West Shelf Project Extension was received in December 2024 after six years of assessment and appeals.

The Federal Government provided its proposed environmental approval for the North West Shelf Project Extension in May 2025 with proposed conditions. Consultation is now occurring with Government on the proposed conditions.

As part of the State Government approval in December 2024, the North West Shelf committed to a range of environmental management measures, including a significant reduction in air emissions and measures to manage greenhouse gas emissions and to reduce them over time.

In addition, meaningful consultation with Traditional Owners is occurring as part of these conditions, including complying with all air quality objectives and standards arising from the Murujuga Rock Art Monitoring Program.

We remain committed to protecting the Murujuga Cultural Landscape and support its World Heritage nomination. We believe long-term co-existence between cultural heritage and industry is possible when guided by credible science, Traditional Custodian leadership, and genuine collaboration.

Discover the ways the North West Shelf Project holds a special place for our people, the businesses we work with and the Pilbara community by scanning the QR code.

New members join Karratha Community Liaison Group

Woodside is committed to building strong relationships with the community. One way we do this is through our quarterly Community Liaison Group (CLG) meetings.

This month we were excited to welcome new members to the meetings following a review of the group's membership and call for public nominations to fill new community member positions on the CLG.

Meeting quarterly, the CLG is an important platform for Woodside to share information about our operations, gather feedback on current and future activities, and facilitate discussions on issues of importance to the community.

Our meetings cover a range of topics, including operational and project updates, social impacts, local content, environment plans and social investment.

If you're interested in finding out more about the CLG, contact us by email: northwestcommunities@woodside.com or keep an eye on our social media channels for updates.



Woodside's CLG meet quarterly to share information, gather feedback and facilitate discussions.

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Impact felt locally in Karratha

Impact Digi is a Pilbara-based Indigenous owned and operated marketing agency with close to a decade of experience working with Woodside Energy.

A full-service marketing agency, Impact Digi has built relationships with government, industry, Indigenous organisations and businesses of all sizes helping them to build brands and reach stakeholders.

"The past couple of years have been extra rewarding as our reputation has grown within Woodside and we're getting to work with team members from other areas of their business," said Impact Digi Managing Director, Tamara Bin Amat

Starting off by offering photography services when they first began, Impact Digi has transformed over time with a growing team, refined services and an expanded reach.

"Looking back, one of my favourite moments was when local Asset Manager for the Karratha Gas Plant, Breyden Lonnie presented our first ever award for Best Aboriginal Business at the 2015 Karratha and Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI) Business Excellence Awards," said Tamara.

That recognition is continuing with Impact Digi recently winning the Best Small Business Award at the 2024 KDCCI Business Excellence Awards.



Tamara Bin Amat and Jason Miltrup with the Woodside team at EXA 2025 in Perth

Tamara and her team understand the importance of supporting local and contributing to their community.

"Working with Woodside has not only boosted our business but also our reputation, opening doors to new opportunities across the state," said Tamara.





Celebrating 20 Years of Corporate Volunteering at Woodside

This year marks another significant milestone for Woodside: 20 years of corporate volunteering.

We take pride in our long-standing commitment to investing in the communities where we operate, and where our employees live and work. In fact, 20 years ago, Woodside was one of the first companies in Australia to offer volunteering leave to our employees.

Woodside employees are entitled to 12 hours of volunteering leave each year, empowering them to make a meaningful difference in their communities and engage in a variety of activities. In Karratha this includes volunteering at local food banks, participating in beach clean-ups and mentoring young people in educational programs.

Introducing Danielle East. If you've been involved in Woodside volunteering in WA's Pilbara region, chances are you've met Dan.

Since joining Woodside in 2011, Dan has worked across many roles, but none showcase her passion better than coordinating volunteering opportunities for our teams in Karratha.

Dan's commitment to volunteering extends beyond coordination; she actively contributes her time and effort to help those in need. As a long-serving member of the Karratha State Emergency Service, Dan has been instrumental in responding to crises. Earlier this year, following the impact of Category 4 Tropical Cyclone Zelia, she was one of a team of volunteers that assisted a remote Aboriginal community by clearing fallen trees and addressing other emergency response requirements.

"Giving back to the community is in my DNA," Dan shares. "Being able to support my neighbours in need at a time of crisis is essential for me. And I'm grateful Woodside has volunteering programs in place, where I can put my hand up and jump in as and where I'm needed."

Last year alone, Woodside employees dedicated over 650 volunteer hours to community groups and not-for-profit organisations within the City of Karratha. As we celebrate two decades of corporate volunteering, we look forward to continuing our community engagement and making a positive impact, one volunteer hour at a time.

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L-R: Russell Waterman - The Salvation Army Relationship Manager - Corporate Partnerships, Danielle East - Woodside Energy Communities Adviser, Holly Thomas - Woodside Energy Manager NWS Production Planning and Warren Palmer - The Salvation Army State External Communications Manager.

North West Shelf Project supports community housing needs

The North West Shelf Project recently gifted two houses to vital local not-for-profit organisations in the Pilbara region.

This initiative underscores the Project's commitment to fostering community wellbeing and providing essential support to those in need.

One of the houses has been donated to Reach Us Pilbara, an organisation dedicated to providing cancer support services.

This new facility will enable Reach Us Pilbara to expand their services, offering a comforting space for individuals and families navigating the challenges of a cancer diagnosis. The house will serve as a sanctuary where patients can access support, counselling, and respite.

The second house has been gifted to the Salvation Army Karratha Women's and Children's Centre. This centre plays a crucial role in offering refuge and support to women and children escaping domestic violence situations. The additional space will allow the centre to accommodate more families, providing them with a safe and nurturing environment as they rebuild their lives.

By supporting these organisations, the North West Shelf Project aims to help address immediate community needs while contributing to the long-term resilience and wellbeing of the Pilbara community.

One hull of a milestone for Scarborough's FPU

The Scarborough Energy Project has achieved a major engineering milestone with the joining together of the topsides and hull for the Floating Production Unit (FPU).

Constructed separately at two different fabrication yards in China, the joining of the two mega-structures is a significant step forward for the Scarborough Energy Project as it progresses towards first LNG cargo, targeted for the second half of 2026.

The floatover required precise planning and extensive collaboration by all stakeholders. Teams from Woodside, McDermott, QMW and COSCO worked closely on the fabrication of the structures and on safely and successfully bringing them together.

Woodside Executive Vice President & Chief Operating Officer Australia Liz Westcott highlighted what it meant for Woodside and the Scarborough Energy Project, which is now over 82% complete.

"The floatover of the FPU is an engineering marvel and builds on the safe and successful fabrication of the topsides and hull.

"Manoeuvring two structures that each weigh more than 30,000 tonnes at sea is an exceptionally complex operation.



"I am proud of the Woodside and McDermott teams for the safe delivery of the FPU to the integration yard and the completion of this chapter of work. The FPU is a critical piece of infrastructure for this world-class project which continues to be delivered to the highest standard."

The remaining integration work for the FPU will continue at the fabrication yard in Yantai before sailaway to Australia.

Once complete the FPU will be moored 375km off the coast of Karratha. The Scarborough Energy Project is set to produce up to 8 million tonnes of LNG per year and contribute up to 225 terajoules a day of domestic gas supply into the Western Australian market.

Let's Talk

Our plans, Your say

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6.6.2.3 Q3 – October 2025

Karratha Community Update

October 2025

Woodside welcomes approval of North West Shelf Project Extension

The Australian Government's final decision to grant environmental approval for the North West Shelf Project Extension is positive news for Woodside Energy and Karratha as our host community.

The decision provides certainty for the ongoing operation of the North West Shelf Project.

For Karratha and surrounds, this has meant sustained employment, meaningful social contributions, a legacy built on responsible energy development and a deep-rooted connection with the local community.

Over its lifetime, the North West Shelf Project has paid more than A$40 billion in royalties and excise, supported thousands of Australian jobs and contributed over A$300 million to social investment initiatives and infrastructure support in the City of Karratha.

Importantly, the approval follows an extensive environmental assessment and appeal process and includes rigorous conditions to manage the protection of cultural heritage.

This includes conditions that require additional monitoring and management of air emissions to protect the Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula or Murujuga).

Woodside is committed to protecting the Murujuga Cultural Landscape and we were a proud supporter of the World Heritage nomination and assessment process, led by Ngarda Ngarli, the Traditional Custodians of Murujuga, on the World Heritage listing.

The internationally peer-reviewed, best-practice science conducted by the Murujuga Rock Art Monitoring Program, led by Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation and Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, confirms that with the right controls and collaboration, co-existence of industry and cultural heritage is not only possible, but already happening.



"Over its lifetime, the North West Shelf Project has paid more than A$40 billion in royalties and excise, supported thousands of Australian jobs and contributed over A$300 million to social investment initiatives and infrastructure support in the City of Karratha."

As we shape the future of the North West Shelf alongside our Pluto LNG operations and the development of the Scarborough Energy Project, our commitment to collaboration and consultation remains strong.

We will continue to work closely with our colleagues, partners, and neighbours.

I'm looking forward to supporting Woodside's future in Karratha, reflecting the values and aspirations of the place we have proudly called home for over four decades.

Derek Paulgaard
Asset Manager North West Shelf Onshore



Inspiring futures through work experience

We recently had the pleasure of hosting Programmed work experience students from Karratha Senior High School, Roebourne District High School and St Luke's College Karratha at Pluto LNG and Karratha Gas Plant.

The students had the opportunity to shadow our teams, gaining insights into day-to-day operations and exploring the diverse career pathways available right here in the Pilbara.

Thank you all participating students, we hope the experience sparked some new ideas for your future pathways.

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community **Woodside North West**

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Community partnerships valued

On the evening of 13 August 2025, we had the privilege of celebrating the incredible contributions of our community partners at our annual Community Partner Sundowner, held at The Shelf, Red Earth Arts Precinct.

Our sundowner event was a heartfelt tribute to the people and organisations making a real difference across the Pilbara.

Hosted by Derek Paulgaard, Asset Manager – North West Shelf Onshore, the event featured inspiring reflections from Sophie Martin, One Tree Community Services Inc. sharing information about our award-winning Roebourne Pathways Program partnership and its impact on local youth and Stacey Giles, Reach Us Pilbara, highlighting vital cancer support services available to families in the region.

Thank you to everyone who joined us to recognise the incredible work happening across the City of Karratha.

The Woodside Community Grant Program opens in October, providing funding of up to $5,000 to community groups and not-for-profit organisations in the City of Karratha to support health, liveability, sustainability and environmental outcomes.













Building community connections: repurposing for a brighter future

Yurra and Woodside Energy made a collaborative contribution to the Roebourne Work Camp by donating 34 tonnes of scaffold boards.

During supplier visits, Local Content Manager, Julie Attwood, realised there was an opportunity to re-purpose redundant scaffold materials, no longer being used at Karratha Gas Plant.

The materials were welcomed by the men at the Department of Justice Roebourne Work Camp. They were used to make furniture for not-for-profit organisations and local community groups, helping participants develop employable skills, as well as providing benefits to Pilbara regional communities.

Some of the projects completed using these repurposed materials include; timber picnic benches for the Roebourne District Hospital, outdoor seating and cubby houses for local schools and daycares, and tables to display the work of local Aboriginal artists. These projects improve community spaces and connectivity, while providing a platform for artists to gain recognition and income.

Read more about the collaboration between Yurra, Woodside, and the Department of Justice and the positive impact on community by scanning the QR code.

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Woodside is building for the future: 30 new homes in Karratha

Woodside Energy (Karratha Services) Pty Ltd, has awarded contracts for the construction of an additional 30 new homes in Karratha for Woodside's residential employees. Under the award, 20 new homes will be built by Thomas Building and 10 by Traditional Owner business, Yurra Building, both locally based contractors.

Expected to be completed from mid-2026, the new houses will be owned by Woodside and are additional to the recent construction of 20 new homes under a 15-year build-to-lease agreement with Karratha Housing, a subsidiary of Yurra Building.

Awarding the construction contracts to Thomas Building and Yurra Building is part of Woodside's ongoing commitment to delivering business opportunities that boost jobs and support the local economy. The contracts include provisions for the employment of local apprentices and trainees.

Woodside Pluto Asset Manager Kate Bardill said the new contracts were part of the company's Karratha housing approach, which aimed to providing quality housing options for employees while balancing the needs of the local housing market.

"Woodside's approach to housing includes investment in new builds, the sale of older housing stock on the open market and support for local housing affordability initiatives such as the City of Karratha's Service Worker Accommodation program," said Kate.

Under Woodside's predominantly residential frontline workforce policy, approximately 75% of the company's employees working at its Karratha operations live locally.

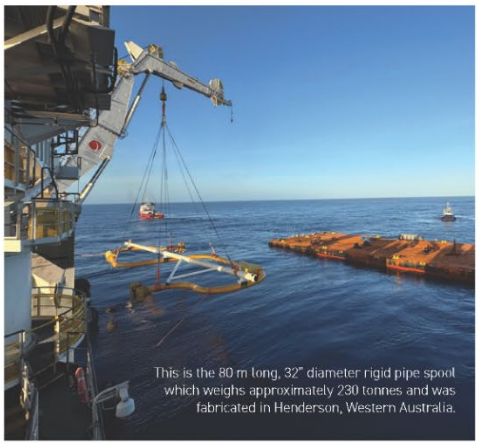
Scarborough's subsea infrastructure now in place

The Scarborough Energy Project has reached another exciting milestone–this time beneath the waves. The team has successfully completed the penultimate subsea installation campaign, marking a significant step toward first LNG cargo in the second half of 2026.

Approximately 375 km off the Pilbara coast, over 400 pieces of subsea equipment have now been assembled and installed in the Scarborough field, including the impressive 305-tonne Riser Base Manifold. With all critical infrastructure in place and tested, the project is now more than 86% complete (excluding Pluto Train 1 modifications) and ready for the hook-up and commissioning of the floating production unit (FPU) upon its arrival.

The Scarborough Offshore Facility and Trunkline (Operations) Environment Plan (EP) is now approved, setting out how Woodside will manage environmental risks and impacts associated with offshore operations. The EP covers activities such as FPU installation, commissioning, and ongoing operations, as well as inspection, maintenance, and repair of subsea infrastructure.

Scan the QR code to read more about the Scarborough Energy Project.



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REAF reflections

This year saw the continuation of Woodside's support for the City of Karratha's Red Earth Arts Festival (REAF). We were proud to once again sponsor 'REAF at The Quarter,' offering a suite of free, family-friendly activities, activating and transforming the area into a hub of artistic and cultural activity.

The main attraction of REAF at The Quarter was 'The Whale' installation; inviting viewers to interact with a large whale puppet and its sea friends while listening to whale vocalisations – an immersive experience enjoyed by all ages.

REAF is moving towards becoming a destination festival for the region, and Woodside and its joint venture partners are proud to support the continued provision of important and much-loved community events, livability initiatives and significant local government projects.

Artists from Yinjaa-Barni Art Group painted and displayed art on site, welcoming the public to watch the creation of several pieces and engage in conversations.

A community concert featured roving entertainment, stage performances, music, food trucks and the Karratha District Chamber of Commerce and Industry markets.

Attendees were treated to Maori cultural displays, Brazilian samba and Chinese dance while enjoying face painting, elaborately costumed stilt artists, Dr Hubble's bubble display, jazz music from the Perth Symphony Orchestra and a calming space at The Inclusive Movement's sensory tent.

Woodsiders enjoyed engaging with the diverse Karratha community discussing Woodside's work in the North West and listening to community feedback on our activities.

The festival finale featured First Lights - Bunggaliyarra Munggu, presented by Fremantle Biennale in collaboration with Juluwarlu Art Group and supported by Woodside and its Pluto Train 2 Joint Venture partners. Woodside is proud to support events like REAF, bringing the community together, strengthening local connections, and fostering a sense of collective pride.







Karratha Volunteer Fire & Rescue Service were Woodside Community Grant recipients, 2024

Woodside Community Grants

Applications open Wednesday, 1 October 2025

The Woodside Community Grants program is part of our commitment to help build local capacity and develop opportunities for community wellbeing.

If your club or organisation has a great idea or needs extra support, Woodside wants to hear from you. Grants of up to $5,000 are available to support community initiatives in the City of Karratha and the Shire of Exmouth.

Applications close Friday, 31 October 2025 and can be completed online at woodside.com/social-contribution

For more information, please email northwestcommunities@woodside.com

woodside.com

Woodside Energy

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Our plans, Your say

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APPENDIX G PROGRAM OF ONGOING ENGAGEMENT WITH TRADITIONAL OWNERS

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Proposed Program of Ongoing Engagement with Traditional Custodians

This Program of Ongoing Engagement with Traditional Custodians ("Program") has been developed to demonstrate Woodside's commitment to ongoing engagement and support of Traditional Custodians' capacity to care for and manage Country, including Sea Country, and has been directly informed by Traditional Custodians' feedback regarding their capacity to engage and consult on Environment Plans.

It is a living document designed to evolve with ongoing consultation and feedback from Traditional Custodians and, at a minimum, will be subject to annual review. In addition to this Program, Woodside will continue to participate in, and support collective industry engagement with Traditional Owners on the development of a future, sustainable, industry wide Program. Through the Program, Woodside actively supports Traditional Custodians' capacity for, and involvement in, ongoing engagement and feedback on environment plans.

The Program has been developed so that Traditional Custodians can, on an ongoing basis, provide Woodside with feedback relating to the possible consequences of an activity to be carried out under an environment plan on their functions, interests and activities as they relate to cultural values. This feedback will be evaluated in conjunction with Traditional Custodians and, where necessary, avoidance or mitigation strategies in will be developed in collaboration with Traditional Custodians. How the Program is implemented with specific Traditional Custodians will depend on their stated needs and priorities.

The Program is underpinned by Woodside's First Nations Communities Policy (woodside.com), the objective of which is to ensure Woodside partners and engages with First Nations communities to create positive economic, social and cultural outcomes that leave a lasting legacy. Woodside does this through building respectful relationships and partnerships with First Nations communities where we are active, in the areas where they are most interested in. We acknowledge the unique connection that First Nations communities have to land, waters and the environment.

The Program will include, as agreed with relevant communities, reasonable commitment to:

1. **Support for ongoing dialogue and engagement**

Woodside will support the capacity of Traditional Custodians to participate in ongoing dialogue and engagement about the environment plans and to enable the ongoing and future identification of cultural values potentially impacted by Woodside's activities. Woodside further commits to agreeing consultation protocols with individual Traditional Custodians to ensure the material provided is appropriate in level of detail such that the potential for cultural impact from Woodside activities can be determined and as required measures can be adopted to avoid or minimise impact.

In addition, Woodside will receive feedback on cultural values from an individual person or organisation that identifies as a Traditional Custodian, at any stage during the development and implementation of activities. This feedback will be evaluated, in conjunction with the Traditional Custodian individual or group and if required, control measures will put in place to avoid impacts to cultural values, or where avoidance is not possible, to minimise and mitigate the impacts to an acceptable level.

Where cultural values are identified post activity completion, any controls relevant to value management will be implemented during the next relevant activity.

2. **Support for the identification and recording of cultural features**

Woodside will support Traditional Custodians to record and articulate their Sea Country values and will invest in cultural assessments codesigned with Traditional Custodians, where required, to inform potential risks to cultural values from our petroleum activities.

This may include supporting cultural mapping by Traditional Custodians to identify and map significant cultural features including archaeological sites and other cultural values. The scoping of the mapping process will be codesigned with Traditional Custodians.

Woodside understands that cultural knowledge remains the intellectual property of Traditional Custodians and will agree with Traditional Custodians at the outset how that information from surveys will be used to feedback into and inform the environment plan's design and implementation.

In addition, Woodside applies the Cultural Heritage Management Procedure 2019, updated in 2023, to the Program which:

- provides a process for the identification, protection, and management of Cultural Heritage taking into account relevant standards, in particular, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage;
- applies to underwater cultural heritage and, consistent with current practice, provides for the commissioning of (where appropriate) both archaeological and ethnographic assessments of cultural values over the submerged landscape; and
- the process includes the following:
    - early engagement with relevant Traditional Custodians
    - identification of potential heritage, this could include desktop and field surveys undertaken with the Traditional Custodians.
- the development of cultural management strategies; and, where it is determined cultural heritage may be impacted, the development of Cultural Heritage Management Plans codesigned with Traditional Custodians and implemented by Woodside's First Nations team which:
    - focus on avoidance or minimisation of impacts; and
    - provide regular reviews and for inclusion of new information and further development of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

Woodside is committed to continue to receive feedback on cultural values for the life of an environment plan, the inclusion of new information and the development of avoidance or mitigation strategies in collaboration with Traditional Custodians. This information will be recorded via the Woodside Management of Knowledge Process and any potential impacts to the accepted Environment Plan evaluated via the Woodside Management of Change Process.

3. **Building capacity for the ongoing protection of country**

Woodside will support measures to increase the capability and capacity of the Traditional Custodian groups. This is guided by Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Strategy 2019 ("Strategy"), which is designed to enable the building and maintaining of relationships with Traditional Custodians to leave a lasting legacy, including strengthening of Traditional Custodians' capacity to care for and manage Country, including Sea Country. The Strategy was developed with inputs from Traditional Custodians and contains four pillars that direct Woodside's social investment, policies relating to economic development, procurement and employment, and Woodside's agreement making and implementation of agreements. The pillars are:

1. Culture and Heritage Management: support social outcomes through protection, recognition and respect for culture and heritage;
2. Economic Participation: provide training, jobs, and business opportunities;

3. Capability and capacity: ensure strong corporate governance, leadership development and education initiatives to support self-determination; and
4. Safer and Healthier Communities: partner with Aboriginal people and service providers to maximise safer and healthier community outcomes.

Woodside is committed to an ongoing relationship between Woodside and the Traditional Custodian groups. Through consultation with Traditional Custodians Woodside will continue to:

- establish support for Indigenous ranger programs via social investment;
- establish support for Indigenous oil spill response capability via investigating training models;
- establish support for identification and recording of cultural values and the management of that information by Traditional Custodians;
- establish support for programs identified by the Traditional Custodians as important to them and as agreed by Woodside.

4. Support for capacity and capability in relation to governance

Pillar 3 of the Indigenous Affairs Strategy 2019 focuses on ensuring strong corporate governance, leadership development and education initiatives to support self-determination. To enable this, Woodside will support measures to increase the capability and capacity of the Traditional Custodian groups, including in relation to governance and management systems.

The nature of this support will be informed by the individual needs of Traditional Custodian groups, but may include:

- funding or other support for community meetings, particularly where consultation with representative bodies lies outside of that body's core business and cultural authority or mandate needs to be secured,
- resourcing internal expertise so that information is managed consistently and internally, including ensuring appropriate record keeping of consultation to provide stakeholders with a lasting record of discussions, and
- development or upgrade of IT systems to manage information.

5. Program Reporting and Review of Effectiveness

Woodside will undertake an annual review of the Program to assess its effectiveness and adapt the Program accordingly. The annual review will also include an assessment of appropriateness of the methods used to undertake ongoing consultation with Traditional Custodians.
Progress of the Program will be reported annually in line with annual sustainability reporting via the Woodside website.

6. Current Status

Following distribution of this proposed Program, Woodside is now participating in a number of specific ongoing consultation activities with Traditional Custodian Relevant Persons. Specific ongoing activities are tabulated below:

Traditional Custodian Relevant Person	Ongoing Consultation Description	Forward Plan	Estimated Timeframes
Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC)	BTAC proposed a Collaboration Agreement in May 2023. Woodside agreed in principle and exchanged correspondence to understand details of the proposal. The Collaboration Agreement would enable support for BTAC to undertake an ethnographic assessment to articulate values, and ensure appropriate cost recovery.	Woodside and BTAC have executed a Costs Acceptance Letter. Woodside provided a draft Consultation Agreement to BTAC in February 2024. Discussions about the agreement are continuing.	Woodside is in regular discussions with BTAC regarding the draft proposed Consultation Agreement. Woodside continues to be guided by BTAC in relation to BTAC's capacity and priorities to finalise the agreement.
Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC)	In June 2023, YMAC provided Woodside a proposed draft Framework Agreement, and a proposal to fund in-house expertise to support consultation and implement the Collaboration Framework. In July 2023, Woodside agreed in principle to the proposed Collaboration Framework and the funding proposal and requested a meeting to work together on details. Woodside provided the Proposed Program of Ongoing Consultation to complement the proposed Collaboration Framework.	Woodside provided a draft Consultation Agreement to YMAC for NTGAC, who are represented by YMAC, in February 2024. Discussions about the agreement are continuing.	Woodside is in regular discussions with YMAC regarding the draft proposed Consultation Agreement. Woodside continues to be guided by YMAC in relation to YMAC's capacity and priorities to finalise the agreement.
Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC)	In August 2023, WAC proposed a Framework Agreement with Woodside to provide a streamlined, formalised approach to consultation between WAC and Woodside. Woodside has confirmed receipt of the proposed framework from WAC.	Woodside provided a draft Consultation Agreement to WAC in March 2024. Discussions about the agreement are continuing.	Woodside is in regular discussions with WAC regarding the draft proposed Consultation Agreement. Woodside continues to be guided by WAC in relation to WAC's capacity and priorities to finalise the agreement.
Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	In September 2023, NAC proposed a Joint Working Group to practically manage consultation processes. It was proposed that the group would meet monthly for 2023 and quarterly thereafter, meetings would include NAC CEO and NAC Directors and potentially independent SME/s, the proposal was that Woodside draft a Framework Agreement, and included a request for funding for this approach. Woodside provided in-principle support for the proposal.	Woodside provided a draft Consultation Agreement to NAC in March 2024. Discussions about the agreement are continuing.	Woodside is in regular discussions with NAC regarding the draft proposed Consultation Agreement. Woodside continues to be guided by NAC in relation to NAC's capacity and priorities to finalise the agreement.
Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC)	In a meeting during August 2023, NTGAC proposed a Framework Agreement. This included terms for ongoing engagement such as frequency of consultation, participation, and content. NTGAC has also requested Woodside provide funding for an in-house environmental scientist to review material. Woodside agreed in principle to this approach and has requested a first draft of the Framework Agreement for consideration. Woodside have agreed to pay for YMAC's in-house scientist to attend NTGAC meetings to advise NTGAC.	Woodside has been responding to queries from NTGAC regarding various Environment Plans, who have passed information provided by Woodside onto their Environmental Scientist. Woodside provided a draft Consultation Agreement to NTGAC via YMAC in February 2024. Discussions about the agreement are continuing.	Woodside is in regular discussions with NTGAC regarding the draft proposed Consultation Agreement. Woodside continues to be guided by NTGAC in relation to NTGAC's capacity and priorities to finalise the agreement.

Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC)	In August 2023, YAC requested Woodside provide a draft Framework Agreement for their consideration. Woodside has provided a draft Framework Agreement to YAC for review.	Woodside provided a draft Consultation Agreement to YAC in March 2024. Discussions about the agreement are continuing.	Woodside is in regular discussions with YAC regarding the draft proposed Consultation Agreement. Woodside continues to be guided by YAC in relation to YAC's capacity and priorities to finalise the agreement.
Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation (RRKAC)	RRKAC have noted that they are insufficiently resourced to engage further and respond to Woodside regarding EPs. Woodside assesses that a Framework Agreement could address this.	Woodside has on several occasions written to RRKAC offering to fund consultation meetings. Woodside will offer RRKAC a Framework Agreement which will propose funding, scope of work and timeframes to assist with consultation and ongoing consultation. If RRKAC are open to the proposal, it is intended to put forward a draft Framework Agreement to RRKAC.	Woodside continues to be guided by RRKAC in relation to RRKAC's capacity and priorities relating to an agreement.
Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Limited (NYFL)	NYFL and Woodside have an existing Agreement in place which enables quarterly communication about Woodside activities. NYFL has advised they are working with other First Nations organisations and representative Bodies developing a Framework Agreement.	Woodside provided a draft Consultation Agreement to NYFL in March 2024. NYFL responded with a quote for an initial review of the draft terms of agreement. Woodside supports funding requests that are reasonable and will seek to reach agreement on a funding proposal put forward by NYFL.	Woodside is in regular discussions with NYFL regarding the draft proposed Consultation Agreement and continues be guided by NYFL in relation to its progress.
Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC)	In September 2023 KAC proposed an agreement which would include meeting arrangements, ongoing consultations, specialist advice and contact protocols.	Woodside supports funding requests that are reasonable and will seek to reach agreement on a funding proposal put forward by KAC. Woodside agrees that a Framework Agreement is a sound tool to set out ongoing consultation with KAC, funding arrangements and social investment opportunities that KAC would want explored. Woodside provided a draft Consultation Agreement to KAC in February 2024. Discussions about the agreement are continuing.	Woodside is in regular discussions with KAC regarding the draft proposed Consultation Agreement and continues be guided by KAC in relation to its progress.

APPENDIX H MASTER EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

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Description of the Existing Environment

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 10
1.1 Purpose 10
1.2 Scope 10
1.3 Review and Revision 10
1.4 Regional Context 10

2. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT 13
2.1 Regional Context 13
2.2 Marine Systems of the North-west Marine Region (NWMR) 13
2.3 Meteorology and Oceanography 15
2.3.1 Browse 22
2.3.2 North West Shelf / Scarborough 22
2.3.3 North-west Cape 23
2.4 Physical Environment of NWMR 23
2.5 Air Quality 24

3. MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE (EPBC ACT) ... 28
3.1 Summary of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) 28
3.2 Part 13 Statutory Instruments for EPBC Act Listed Threatened and Migratory Species in the NWMR, South-west Marine Region (SWMR) and North Marine Region (NMR) . 32

4. HABITAT AND BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES 41
4.1 Regional Context 41
4.2 Biological Productivity of NWMR 41
4.3 Planktonic Communities in the NWMR 42
4.3.1 Browse 42
4.3.2 North West Shelf / Scarborough 43
4.3.3 North-west Cape 43
4.4 Habitats and Biological Communities in the NWMR 43
4.4.1 Offshore Habitats and Biological Communities 43
4.4.2 Browse 44
4.4.3 North West Shelf / Scarborough 46
4.4.4 North-west Cape 48
4.4.5 Shoreline, Coastal Habitats and Biological Communities 49

5. FISHES, SHARKS AND RAYS 58
5.1 Regional Context 58
5.2 Protected Sharks, Sawfishes and Rays in the NWMR 61
5.2.1 Sharks and Sawfishes 61
5.2.2 Rays 64
5.3 Fish, Shark and Sawfish Biological Important Areas in the NWMR 64
5.4 Fish Assemblages of the NWMR 68
5.4.1 Regional Context for Fish Assemblages of NWMR 68
5.4.2 Browse 69
5.4.3 North West Shelf / Scarborough 69
5.4.4 North-west Cape 69

6. MARINE REPTILES 70
6.1 Regional Context for Marine Reptiles 70

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6.2 Marine Turtles in the NMWR, SWMR and NMR Bioregions 72
6.2.1 Life Cycle Stages 72
6.2.2 Habitat Critical to Survival for Marine Turtles in the NWMR 73
6.3 Marine Turtle Biological Important Areas in the NWMR 78
6.4 Marine Turtle Summary for NWMR 88
6.4.1 Browse 88
6.4.2 North West Shelf / Scarborough 90
6.4.3 North-west Cape 92
6.5 Sea Snakes 92
6.6 Crocodiles 94
6.7 Water Monitor 94

7. MARINE MAMMALS 95
7.1 Regional Context 95
7.2 Cetaceans in the NWMR 99
7.3 Dugongs in the NWMR 99
7.4 Pinnipeds in the NWMR 99
7.5 Marine Mammals in the NWMR 99
7.6 Habitat Critical to the Survival for Marine Mammals in the NWMR 118
7.7 Biological Important Areas in the NWMR 120
7.8 Marine Mammal Summary for the NWMR 133
7.8.1 Browse 133
7.8.2 North West Shelf / Scarborough 133
7.8.3 North-west Cape 133

8. SEABIRDS AND MIGRATORY SHOREBIRDS OF THE NWMR 134
8.1 Regional Context 134
8.2 Seabirds in the NWMR 141
8.2.1 High-occurrence Key Seabird Species 141
8.2.2 Moderate-occurrence Key Seabird Species 149
8.2.3 Biologically Important Areas for Seabirds in the NWMR 149
8.2.4 Seabird Summary for NWMR 156
8.3 Shorebirds 156
8.4 Other Marine Birds 170

9. THREATENED AND MIGRATORY SPECIES SEASONAL PRESENCE 171

10. KEY ECOLOGICAL FEATURES 175

11. PROTECTED AREAS 191
11.1 Regional Context 191
11.2 World Heritage Properties 191
11.3 National and Commonwealth Heritage Places – Natural 191
11.4 Wetlands of International Importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention) 191
11.5 Australian Marine Parks 191
11.5.1 North West Marine Parks Network 192
11.5.2 Indian Ocean Territory 208
11.5.3 South-west Marine Parks Network 210
11.5.4 North Marine Park Network 226
11.6 Threatened Ecological Communities 235
11.7 Australian Whale Sanctuary 236
11.8 State Marine Parks and Reserves 236

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11.9 Summary of Protected Areas Within the NWMR 237
11.10 Summary of Protected Areas Within the SWMR 257
11.11 Summary of Protected Areas Within the NMR 266
12. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT 271
12.1 Cultural Values and Heritage 271
12.1.1 Native Title 271
12.1.2 Coastal First Nations Groups 272
12.1.3 Sea Country 276
12.1.4 Marine Parks 277
12.1.5 Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) 277
12.1.6 First Nations Cultural Heritage 283
12.1.7 Historic Sites of Significance 288
12.1.8 Historic Underwater Heritage 288
12.1.9 World, National and Commonwealth Listed Heritage Places 289
12.2 Socio-Economic Values 296
12.2.1 Commercial Fisheries – Commonwealth and State 296
12.2.2 Fish Habitat Protection Areas 324
12.2.3 Aquaculture 327
12.3 Fisheries – Traditional 328
12.4 Tourism and Recreation 329
12.4.1 Gascoyne Region 329
12.4.2 Pilbara Region 330
12.4.3 Kimberley Region 330
12.5 Shipping 330
12.6 Petroleum Basins 331
12.7 Defence 331
13. REFERENCES 333
APPENDIX A PROTECTED MATTER SEARCH REPORTS FOR NWMR, SWMR AND NMR 374
APPENDIX B SUPPORTING FIGURES FOR SECTION 2.3 METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY 686

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TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Marine bioregions: NWMR, SWMR, NMR and South-East (as defined under the EPBC Act, refer to (DCCEEW, 2021b) 12
Figure 2-1: The marine systems of the NWMR (data source: DEWHA, 2007a) 14
Figure 2-2: Average daily maximum air temperature for land surface adjacent to NWMR: (a) summer (northern wet season) and (b) winter (northern dry season) 17
Figure 2-3: Average monthly surface wind direction and velocity for NWMR: (a) summer (February, northern wet season) and (b) winter (July, northern dry season) 18
Figure 2-4: Tropical cyclone annual occurrence and cyclone tracks for NWMR 19
Figure 2-5: Ocean surface temperature for NWMR: (a) summer (February, northern wet season) and (b) winter (July, northern dry season) (data source: Locarnini et al*.,* 2018 in World Ocean Atlas, 2018) 20
Figure 2-6: Ocean surface and sub-surface currents of the NWMR and wider region (data source: adopted from Wijeratne et al., 2018) 21
Figure 2-7: The eight Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia (IMCRA) v4.0 provincial bioregions of the NWMR (GA, 2024) 25
Figure 2-8: Bathymetry of the NWMR (data source: Geoscience Australia) 26
Figure 2-9: Overview of the seabed sediments of the NWMR (data source: Baker et al., 2008) 27
Figure 4-1: The position of Scott Reef, Ashmore and the Rowley Shoals off North-western Australia and location of permanent long-term monitoring sites (source: Gilmour et al., 2023) 45
Figure 4-2: Habitat maps of Rankin Bank and Glomar Shoal (source: AIMS, 2014) 50
Figure 5-1: Whale shark biologically important areas (BIAs) for the NWMR and tagged whale shark satellite tracks (data source for BIAs: DCCEEW, 2024b) 66
Figure 5-2: Sawfish BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 67
Figure 6-1: Generalised life cycle of marine turtles (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017) 73
Figure 6-2: Marine turtle species habitat critical to survival (nesting beaches and internesting buffers) for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 77
Figure 6-3: Green turtle BIAs within the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 84
Figure 6-4: Hawksbill turtle BIAs within the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 85
Figure 6-5: Flatback turtle BIAs within the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 86
Figure 6-6: Loggerhead turtle BIAs within the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 87
Figure 7-1: Habitat critical to the survival for the southern right whale in the NWMR (DCCEEW, 2024a) 119
Figure 7-2: Humpback whale BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 124
Figure 7-3: Humpback whale tagged tracks for north and south bound migrations (AMMC as published in Double et al. 2010 and 2012) 125
Figure 7-4: Pygmy blue whale BIAs for the NWMR and tagged whale tracks for northbound migration (data source for BIAs: DCCEEW, 2024b) 126
Figure 7-5: Southern right whale BIAs for the NWMR; migration and reproduction BIAs along the coast extend to 3 NM (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 127
Figure 7-6: Australian snubfin dolphin BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 128
Figure 7-7: Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 129
Figure 7-8: Indo-Pacific spotted bottlenose dolphin BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 130
Figure 7-9: Dugong BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 131
Figure 7-10: Australian sea lion BIAs in the northern extent of the SWMR closest to the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 132
Figure 8-1: Wedge-tailed shearwater BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 151
Figure 8-2: Tern species BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 152
Figure 8-3: Red-footed and brown booby BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 153
Figure 8-4: Greater and lesser frigatebird BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 154

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Figure 8-5: White-tailed tropicbird BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b) 155
Figure 10-1: KEFs within the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024d) 183
Figure 10-2: KEFs within the SWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024d)..... 187
Figure 10-3: KEFs within the NMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024d)..... 190
Figure 11-1: Commonwealth and State Marine Protected Areas for the NWMR and Indian Ocean Territories (data source: GA, 2024)..... 256
Figure 11-2: Commonwealth and State Marine Protected Areas for the SWMR (data source: GA, 2024) 265
Figure 11-3: Commonwealth and State Marine Protected Areas within the NMR (data source: GA, 2024) 270
Figure 12-1: Coastal Native Title Claims / Determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) in the NWMR (data source: DPLH, 2024)..... 273
Figure 12-2: Coastal Native Title Claims / Determinations and ILUAs in the NMR (data source: DPLH, 2024)..... 274
Figure 12-3: Coastal Native Title Claims / Determinations and ILUAs in the SWMR (data source: DPLH, 2024)..... 275
Figure 12-4: IPAs in Australia (data source: DCCEEW and NIAA, 2024) 282
Figure 12-5: Indicative bathymetry of the ancient submerged landscape (data source: GA, 2024; DCCEEW, 2024d..... 287
Figure 12-6: Shipwrecks in the NWMR (data source: WAM, 2018 and AODN, 2008)..... 293
Figure 12-7: Shipwrecks in the NMR (data source: WAM, 2018 and AODN, 2008)..... 294
Figure 12-8: Shipwrecks in the SWMR (data source: WAM, 2018 and AODN, 2008)..... 295
Figure 12-9: MOU 74 Box: operations of Indonesian traditional fishermen in areas of the Australian Fishing Zone and Continental Shelf – 1974..... 329

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TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1-1: Description of the marine bioregions 11
Table 2-1: Key physical characteristics of the NWMR, SWMR and NMR 13
Table 2-2: Key characteristics of the marine systems of the NWMR 15
Table 2-3: NWMR climate and oceanography summary 16
Table 2-4: Summary meteorology and oceanography for Browse (refer to Appendix B for supporting metocean figures and data sources) 22
Table 2-5: Summary meteorology and oceanography for the North West Shelf and Scarborough (refer to Appendix B for supporting metocean figures and data sources) 22
Table 2-6: Summary meteorology and oceanography for the North-west Cape (refer to Appendix B for supporting metocean figures) 23
Table 3-1: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) within and potentially occurring within the NWMR 29
Table 3-2: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act PMST within and potentially occurring within the SWMR 30
Table 3-3: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act PMST within and potentially occurring within the NMR 31
Table 3-4: Summary of EPBC Act threatened and migratory species to be considered for impact or risk evaluation for Woodside operations 38
Table 4-1: Habitats and biological communities within the NWMR 51
Table 4-2: Habitats within the SWMR 54
Table 4-3: Habitats and biological communities within the NMR 56
Table 5-1: Fish species (including sharks and rays) identified by the EPBC Act PMST that may occur within the NWMR 59
Table 5-2: EPBC Act listed Conservation Dependent species of fishes and sharks that may occur in the NWMR, NMR and SWMR 60
Table 5-3: Information on the EPBC-listed threatened shark, fish and sawfish species that may or are known to occur within the NWMR 61
Table 5-4: Information on migratory ray species within the NWMR 64
Table 5-5: Fish, whale shark and sawfish BIAs within the NWMR (source: AMSIS, accessed 14/08/2024) 65
Table 6-1: Marine reptile species identified by the EPBC Act PMST that may occur within or utilise habitats in the NWMR for key life cycle stages 71
Table 6-2: Genetic stock, habitat critical to survival and key life cycle stage seasonality of the four species of marine turtles within the NWMR 74
Table 6-3: Marine turtle BIAs within the NWMR 79
Table 6-4: Marine turtle key information for Browse activity area 89
Table 6-5: Marine turtle key information for NWS / Scarborough activity area 91
Table 6-6: Marine turtle key information for North-west Cape activity area 92
Table 6-7: Information on threatened sea snake species within the NWMR 94
Table 7-1: Marine mammal species identified by the EPBC Act PMST that may occur within the NWMR 96
Table 7-2: Information on the threatened/migratory marine mammal species within the NWMR . 108
Table 7-3: Marine mammal BIAs within the NWMR 121
Table 8-1: High and moderate occurrence seabird and migratory shorebird species (threatened/migratory/marine) identified by the EPBC Act PMST and NWMR Seabird and Shorebird Existing Knowledge and Threats report as potentially occurring within the NWMR 135
Table 8-2: Species summary for moderate occurrence pelagic and nearshore seabird species within the NWMR 149
Table 8-3: Seabird BIAs within the NWMR (source: AMSIS, 2024 [accessed on 12/08/24]) 150
Table 8-4: Species summary for high and selected moderate occurrence key shorebird species 158
Table 8-5: Species summary for moderate occurrence key shorebird species 169
Table 8-6: Species summary for high occurrence key other marine bird species 170

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Table 9-1: Seasonal sensitivity of key threatened and migratory species in the NWMR 171
Table 10-1: Key ecological features (KEF) within the NWMR 176
Table 10-2: KEF within the SWMR 184
Table 10-3: KEF within the NMR 188
Table 11-1: Summary of Commonwealth Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) in the North West Marine Park Network 193
Table 11-2: Summary of Commonwealth marine parks within Indian Ocean territories 209
Table 11-3: Summary of Commonwealth AMPs for the South West Marine Park Network 210
Table 11-4: Summary of Commonwealth AMPs for the North Marine Park Network 226
Table 11-5: Summary of threatened ecological communities within the NWMR, NMR and SWMR 235
Table 11-6: Protected areas within the NWMR 237
Table 11-7: Protected areas within the SWMR 257
Table 11-8: Protected Areas within the NMR 266
Table 12-1: Commonly identified Sea Country species and habitats 277
Table 12-2: Intangible heritage values associated with Sea Country 283
Table 12-3: Heritage Places (Indigenous and historic) within the NWMR 290
Table 12-4: Heritage Places (Indigenous and historic) within the NMR 291
Table 12-5: Heritage Places (Indigenous and historic) within the SWMR 291
Table 12-6: Commonwealth and State managed fisheries 297

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This document applies, where indicated in the relevant Environment Plan (EP), to Woodside Energy Ltd. (Woodside) activities and operations.

1.2 Scope

This document describes the existing environment within the Woodside areas of activity located in Commonwealth waters off north-western Western Australia (WA), with a focus on the North-west Marine Region (NWMR) (Figure 1-1). This document includes details of the particular and relevant values and sensitivities of the environment as required by the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 (Cth) (OPGGS (E) Regulations) to inform the impact and risk evaluation of Woodside's activities within the NWMR. Furthermore, the key values of the South-west Marine Region (SWMR) and the North Marine Region (NMR) are summarised to encompass areas outside the NWMR. This is with reference to the environment that may be affected (EMBA), as defined and described in individual EPs, for unplanned hydrocarbon spill risks. Additional information appropriate to the nature and scale of the impacts and risks of activities that may interact with the environment will be used to further inform impact and risk assessments and be included in the Description of the Existing Environment of individual EPs.

This document is informed by a variety of resources that includes: a search of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) for the marine bioregions (NWMR, SWMR and NMR) and the three PMST reports provided in Appendix A; State (WA)/ Commonwealth Marine Park Management Plans, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT), EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instruments (recovery plans, conservation advices and wildlife conservation plans for listed threatened and migratory species); and peer reviewed scientific publications, as well as Woodside and Joint Venture (JV) funded studies and other titleholder funded study findings available in the public domain.

1.3 Review and Revision

The information presented in this document is reviewed and updated on at least a five-year basis. Key updates are captured in a 'change register'. Material risk may trigger updates within the five-year review period, as per the OPGGS (E) Regulations. Key updates may include but are not limited to the status of EPBC Act listed species, Part 13 Instruments, policies and guidelines, key advice from external stakeholders and recently published scientific literature.

1.4 Regional Context

Where relevant, the physical, biological and social environments within the areas of interest are discussed with reference to the three marine bioregions of Australia: North-west Marine Region (NWMR), South-west Marine Region (SWMR) and North Marine Region (NMR). The Marine Bioregional Plans has been prepared under section 176 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)[1] (Table 1-1). The NWMR is the focal marine bioregion for the Woodside Description of the Existing Environment as this is currently the location of most of Woodside's activities.

[1] https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/marine/marine-bioregional-plans (accessed:04/08/2024)

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Table 1-1: Description of the marine bioregions

Marine Bioregion	Description
North-west (DSEWPAC, 2012a)	The NWMR includes all Commonwealth waters (from three nautical miles (NM) from the Territorial Sea Baseline to the 200 NM Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) boundary) extending from the WA/Northern Territory border to Kalbarri, south of Shark Bay in WA, covering an area of approximately 1.07 million km^2 and includes extensive areas of shallower waters on the continental shelf, as well as deep areas of abyssal plain where water depths are 5000 m or greater.
South-west (DSEWPAC, 2012b)	The SWMR comprises Commonwealth waters from the eastern end of Kangaroo Island in South Australia to Shark Bay in WA. The region spans approximately 1.3 million km^2 of temperate and subtropical waters and abuts the coastal waters of SA and WA.
North (DSEWPAC, 2012c)	The NMR comprises Commonwealth waters from West Cape York Peninsula to the NT/WA border). The region covers approximately 625,689 km^2 of tropical waters in the Gulf of Carpentaria and Arafura and Timor seas, and abuts the coastal waters of Queensland and the NT.

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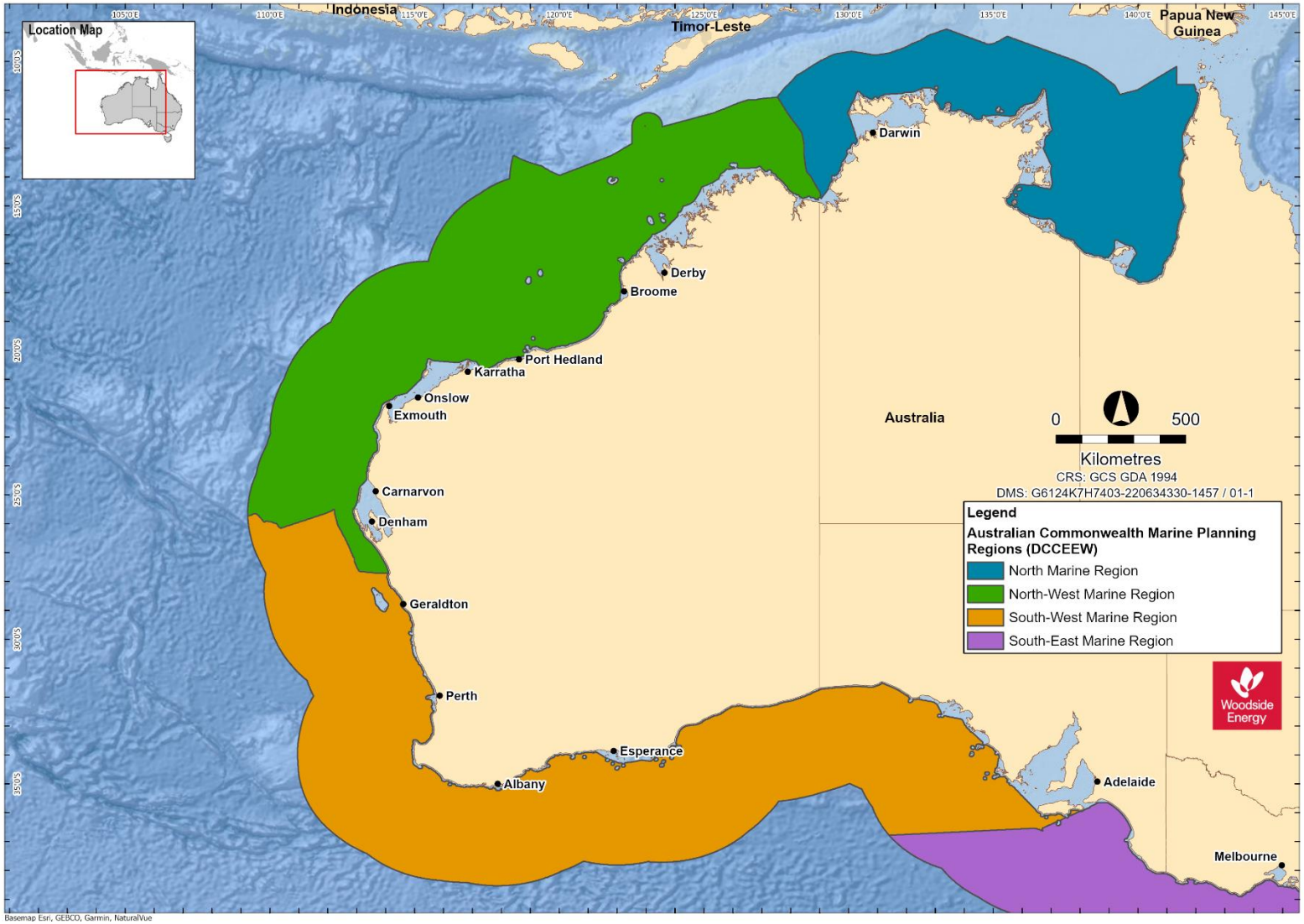


Figure 1-1: Marine bioregions: NWMR, SWMR, NMR and South-East (as defined under the EPBC Act, refer to (DCCEEW, 2021b)

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2. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Regional Context

The key physical characteristics of the NWMR, SWMR and NMR are presented in Table 2-1. The remainder of this section then focuses entirely on the NWMR.

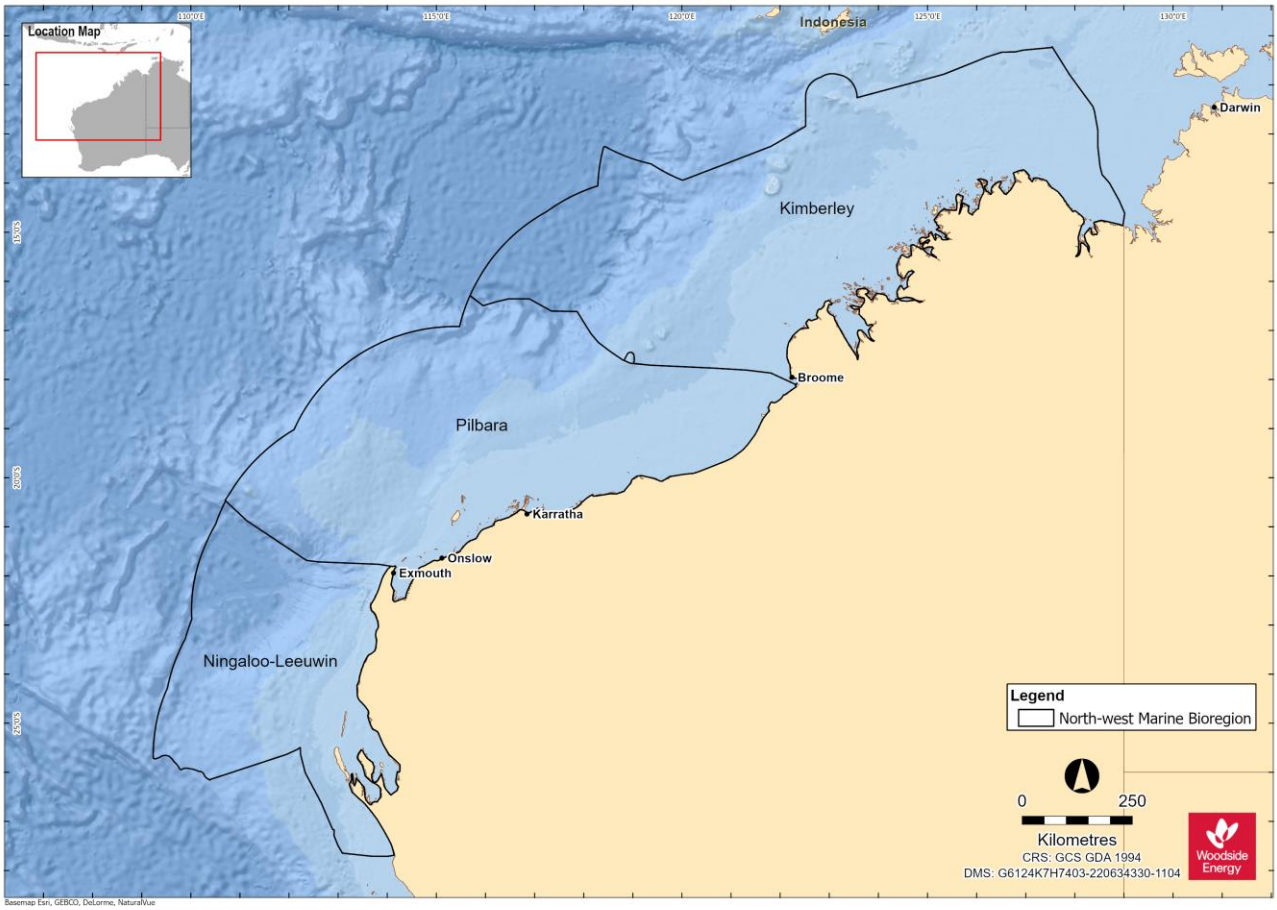
Table 2-1: Key physical characteristics of the NWMR, SWMR and NMR

Bioregion	Key Characteristics
North-west Marine Region	The NWMR experiences a tropical monsoonal climate towards the northern extent of the region, transitioning to tropical arid and subtropical arid within the central and southern areas of the region (DSEWPAC, 2012a).
	The NWMR is part of the Indo-Australian Basin, the ocean region between the north-west coast of Australia and the Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra. Dominant currents in the Region include: the South Equatorial Current, the Indonesian Throughflow; the Eastern Gyral Current, and the Leeuwin Current (DEWHA, 2007a).
	The seafloor of the NWMR consists of four general feature types: continental shelf; continental slope; continental rise; and abyssal plain and is distinguished by a range of topographic features including canyons, plateaus, terraces, ridges, reefs, and banks and shoals.
South-west Marine Region	The SWMR contains both subtropical and temperate climates, with overall light climatic cycles.
	The SWMR experiences complex and unusual oceanographic patterns, driven largely by the Leeuwin Current and its associated currents that have a significant influence on biodiversity distribution and abundance.
	The major seafloor features of the SWMR include a narrow continental shelf on the West coast to the waters off South-west WA, and a wide continental shelf dominated by sandy carbonate sediments of marine origin in the Great Australian Bight. The region also contains a steep, muddy continental slope, many canyons and large tracts of abyssal plains (DSEWPAC, 2012b).
North Marine Region	The NMR experiences a tropical monsoonal climate with complex weather cycles, including high temperatures and heavy seasonal yet variable rainfall and cyclones, which can be both destructive (loss of seagrass and mangroves) and constructive (mobilisation of sediment into coastal habitats).
	The NMR comprises Commonwealth waters from West Cape York Peninsula to the NT–WA border, covering tropical waters in the Gulf of Carpentaria and Arafura and Timor seas. Currents in the NMR are driven largely by strong winds and tides, with only minor influences from oceanographic currents such as the Indonesian Throughflow and the South Equatorial Current (DSEWPAC, 2012c).
	The seafloor of the NMR consists mainly of a wide continental shelf, as well as other geomorphological features such as shoals, banks, terraces, valleys, shallow canyons and limestone pinnacles.

2.2 Marine Systems of the North-west Marine Region (NWMR)

The NWMR is divided into three large scale ecological marine systems on the basis of the influence of major ocean currents, seafloor features and eco-physical processes (e.g. climate, tides, freshwater inflow) upon the Region (DSEWPAC, 2012a). The three large scale marine systems approximate the Woodside activity areas within the NWMR (Figure 2-1). The key characteristics of each marine system are outlined in Table 2-2.

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Note: Woodside areas align with the marine systems as described in DEWHA (2007a)

Figure 2-1: The marine systems of the NWMR (data source: DEWHA, 2007a)

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Table 2-2: Key characteristics of the marine systems of the NWMR

Marine System	Woodside Activity Area	Key Characteristics
Kimberley	Browse	Tropical monsoonal climate Strong influence from Indonesian Throughflow Predominantly tropical Indo-Pacific species Subject to episodic offshore cyclonic activity, rarely crossing the coast Large tidal regimes Freshwater input from terrestrial monsoonal run-off Turbid coastal waters (i.e. light limited systems) Dominated by shelf environments Predominantly hard substrates in inner to mid-shelf environments Includes a number of shelf-edge atolls (i.e. Scott Reef, Rowley Shoals)
Pilbara	North West Shelf (NWS) / Scarborough	Tropical arid climate Transition between Indonesian Throughflow and Leeuwin Current dominated areas Predominantly tropical species High cyclone activity with frequent crossing of the coast Transitional tidal zone Internal tide activity Large areas of shelf and slope Dry coast with ephemeral freshwater inputs
Ningaloo-Leeuwin	North-west Cape	Subtropical arid climate Leeuwin Current consolidates Transitional tropical/temperate faunal area Higher water clarity in near-shore and offshore environments Narrow shelf and slope Marginal tidal range Seasonal wind forcing more dominant influence on marine environment

2.3 Meteorology and Oceanography

This section describes the general meteorological conditions and oceanography for the NWMR and provides further detail for the three Woodside activity areas (Table 2-3). The NWMR is influenced by a complex system of ocean currents that change between seasons and between years, which generally result in its surface waters being warm and nutrient-poor, and of low salinity (DEWHA, 2007a). The mix of bathymetric features, complex topography and oceanography across the whole North-west marine environment has created and supports a globally important marine biodiversity hotspot (Wilson, 2013). The purpose of Table 2-3 is to provide high-level physical characteristics of the marine environment within and across the NWMR. This subsection does not describe warming trends or discuss forecast trajectories for the NWMR.

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Table 2-3: NWMR climate and oceanography summary

Receptor	Description
Meteorology	
Seasonal patterns	The NWMR associated land mass of the Australian continent is characterised as a hot and humid summer climate zone. The broader NWMR experiences variations of a tropical or monsoon climate. In the far north-west (Kimberley), there is a hot summer season from December to March and a milder winter season between April and November. The Pilbara area is described as having a tropical arid climate with high cyclone activity (DEWHA, 2007a). The Pilbara and North-west Cape has a hot summer season from October to April and a milder winter season between May and September with transition periods between the summer and winter regimes.
Air temperature and rainfall	In summer (between September and March), maximum daily temperatures range from 18ºC to 36ºC. During winter (May to July), mean daily temperatures range from 12ºC to 30ºC (BOM, 2023c), refer to Figure 2-2. Rainfall in the region typically occurs during the summer, with highest falls observed late in the season. This is often associated with the passage of tropical low-pressure systems and cyclones.
Wind	Wind patterns in north-west WA are dictated by the seasonal movement of atmospheric pressure systems. During summer, high-pressure cells produce prevailing winds from the north-west and south-west, which vary between 10 and 13 ms-1. During winter, high-pressure cells over central Australia produce north-easterly to south-easterly winds with average speeds of between 6 and 8 ms-1. Refer to Figure 2-3.
Tropical cyclones	The NWS and Pilbara coast (within the NWMR) experiences more cyclonic activity than any other region of the Australian mainland coast (BOM, 2021a). Tropical cyclone activity typically occurs between November and April and is most frequent in the region during December to March (i.e. considered the peak period), with an average of about one cyclone per month (BOM, 2021a). Refer to Figure 2-4.
Oceanography	
Ocean temperature	Waters in NWMR are tropical year-round, with sea surface temperature in open shelf waters reaching ~26°C in summer and dropping to ~22°C in winter. Nearshore temperatures (as recorded for the NWS area) fluctuate more widely on an annual basis from ~<23°C in winter to ~31°C in summer (Hallenberger et al., 2022), indicative of present-day sea surface temperatures, acquired from the CISRO Oceans and Atmosphere database. Refer to Figure 2-5**,** for the seasonal variation across and within the NWMR.
Currents	The major surface currents influencing north-west WA flow towards the poles and include the Indonesian Throughflow, the Leeuwin Current, the South Equatorial Current, and the Eastern Gyral Current. The Ningaloo Current, the Holloway Current, the Shark Bay Outflow, and the Capes Current are seasonal surface currents in the region. Below these surface currents are several subsurface currents, the most important of which are the Leeuwin Undercurrent and the West Australian Current. These subsurface currents flow towards the equator in the opposite direction to surface currents (DEWHA, 2007a). Refer to Figure 2-6. The offshore waters of the NWMR are characterised by surface and subsurface boundary currents that flow along the continental shelf/slope and are enhanced through inflows from the ocean basins and are an important conduit for the poleward heat and mass transport along the West coast (Wijeratne et al., 2018). Local physical oceanography is strongly influenced by the large-scale water movements of the Indonesian Throughflow (Liu et al., 2015; Sutton et al., 2019). Typically, a warm and well-mixed oligotrophic surface layer, and a cooler and more nutrient rich deeper water layer (Menezes et al., 2013).
Waves	Sea surface waves within the NWMR generally reflect the direction of the synoptic winds and flow predominately from the South-west in the summer and East in winter (Pearce et al., 2003). The NWS within the NWMR is a known area of internal wave generation. Both internal tides and internal waves are thought to be more prevalent during summer months due to the increased stratification of the water column (DEWHA, 2007a). Along the continental slope of the NWMR, strong internal waves and interaction between semi-diurnal tidal currents and seabed topographic features facilitates upwelling events and localised productivity events (Holloway, 2001).

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Receptor	Description
Tides	Tides on the NWS (NWMR) increase as the water moves from deep towards the shallower coast. The highest offshore tides are experienced at the border of the Browse and Canning basins. The smallest tides are experienced at the Exmouth Plateau, near the coast. Tides of the NWS (NWMR) are predominantly semi-diurnal (two highs and two lows each day), but with increasing importance of the diurnal (once per day) inequality at the southern and northern extremities of the NWS. The tide range—represented by the Mean Spring Range (MSR)—increases northwards along the coast from 1.4 m at North-west Cape (Point Murat) to 7.7 m at Broome, before decreasing again (apart from local amplification in King Sound and Collier Bay) to about 5 m off Cape Londonderry. The MSR then increases again through Joseph Bonaparte Gulf and on up 5.5 m at Darwin (RPS, 2016).

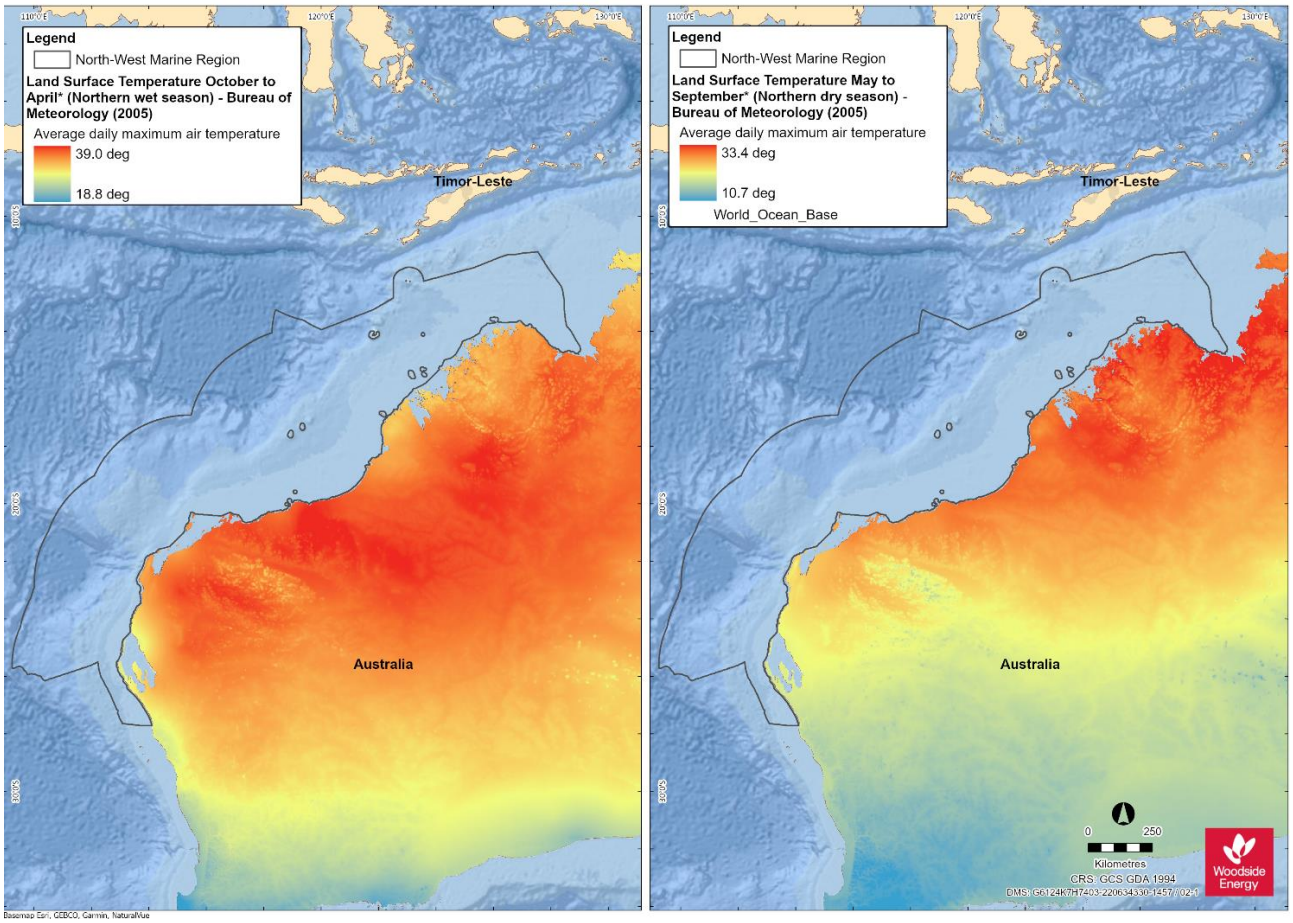


Figure 2-2: Average daily maximum air temperature for land surface adjacent to NWMR: (a) summer (northern wet season) and (b) winter (northern dry season)

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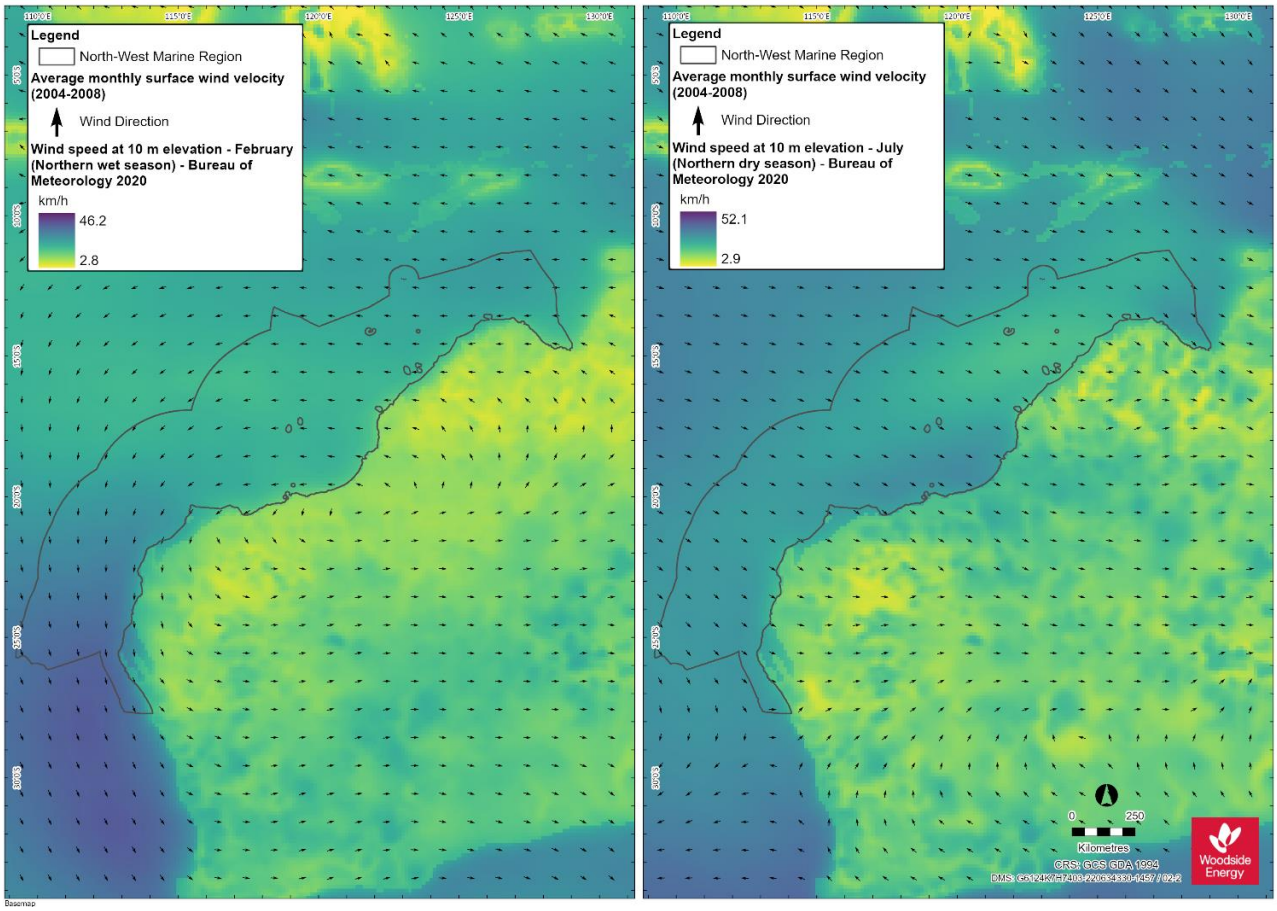


Figure 2-3: Average monthly surface wind direction and velocity for NWMR: (a) summer (February, northern wet season) and (b) winter (July, northern dry season)

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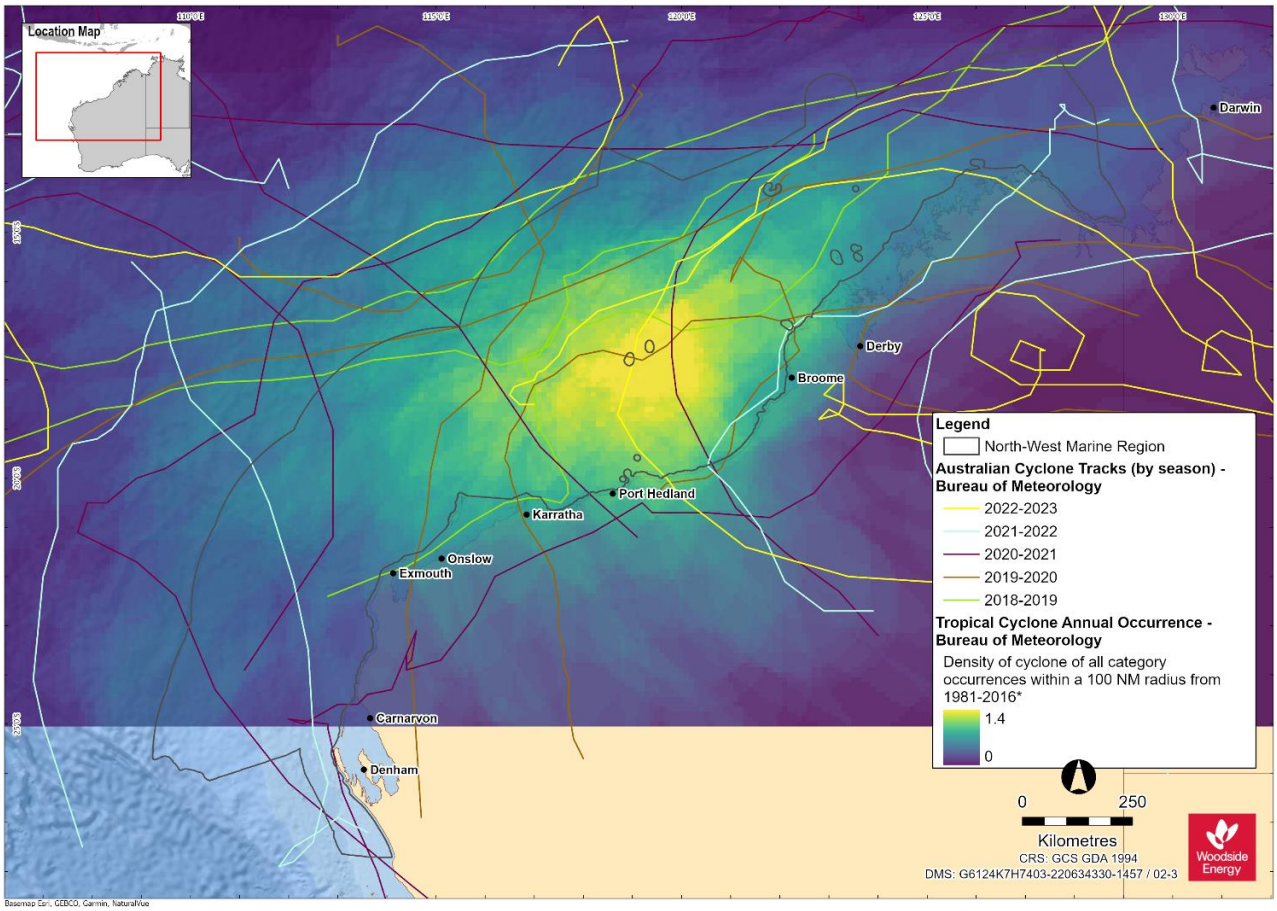


Figure 2-4: Tropical cyclone annual occurrence and cyclone tracks for NWMR

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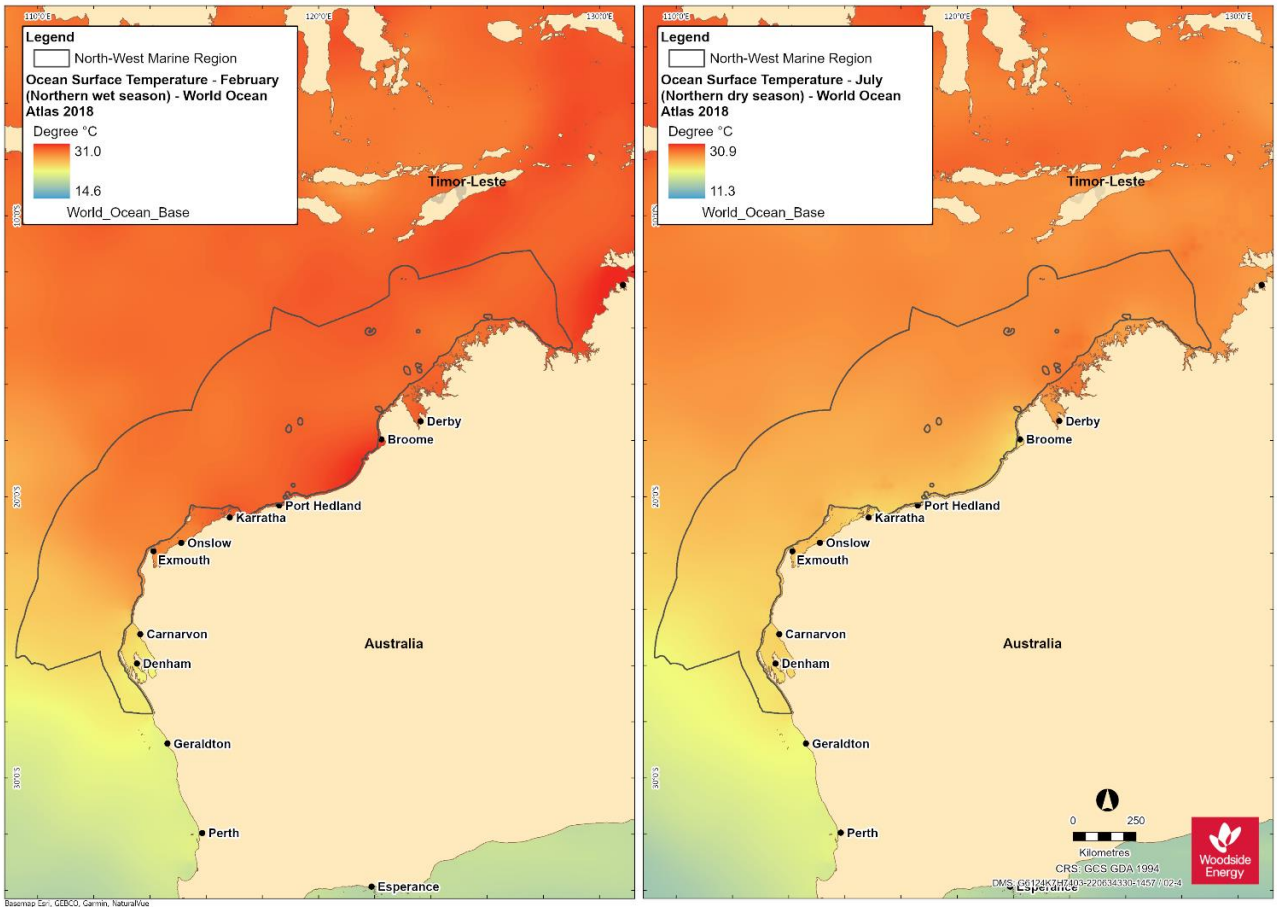


Figure 2-5: Ocean surface temperature for NWMR: (a) summer (February, northern wet season) and (b) winter (July, northern dry season) (data source: Locarnini et al., 2018 in World Ocean Atlas, 2018)

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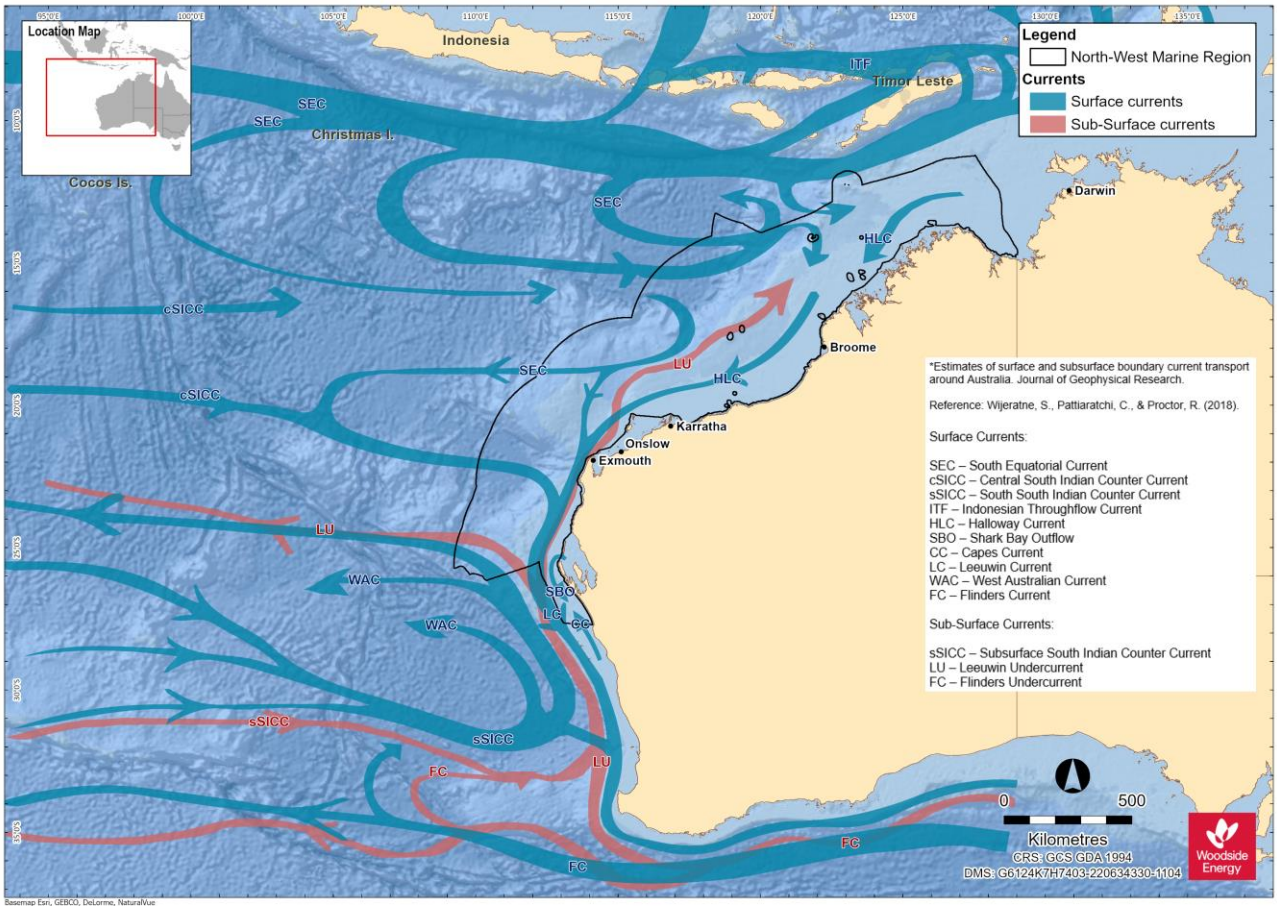


Figure 2-6: Ocean surface and sub-surface currents of the NWMR and wider region (data source: adopted from Wijeratne et al., 2018)

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2.3.1 Browse

Table 2-4: Summary meteorology and oceanography for Browse (refer to Appendix B for supporting metocean figures and data sources)

Receptor	Description
Meteorology	
Seasonal patterns	The Browse area overlapping the Kimberley marine system experiences tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons: the wet season from December to March and dry season from April to November.
Air temperature	The mean annual air temperature recorded at Troughton Island between 2010 and 2020 ranged from 22.5ºC in 2019 to 32.8ºC in 2016 and highest mean monthly air temperatures were recorded for the months of November and December (BOM, 2023a).
Rainfall	Rainfall recorded from Troughton Island in the Browse basin ranged from barely detectable (<1 mm) mean monthly level to >100 mm in December to March, with the highest rainfall recorded for January (reflecting the wet monsoon season of the Kimberley marine system) (BOM, 2023a).
Wind	The dry season experiences high-pressure systems that bring East to South-easterly winds with average wind speeds during the season of approximately 16.6 km/h and maximum wind gusts of 65 km/h. In contrast the wet season brings predominately westerly winds with average wind speeds approximately 17 km/h and maximum gusts exceeding 100 km/h (generally associated with tropical cyclones (MetOcean Engineers, 2005).
Oceanography	
Currents	Surface currents exhibit seasonal directionality, with flow to the South-west during March to June and more variable outside this period (Woodside, 2019). This is consistent with the stronger Leeuwin Current flow during winter months, with more variable currents driven by local wind stress during periods of weaker Leeuwin Current flow.

2.3.2 North West Shelf / Scarborough

Table 2-5: Summary meteorology and oceanography for the North West Shelf and Scarborough (refer to Appendix B for supporting metocean figures and data sources)

Receptor	Description
Meteorology	
Seasonal patterns	The NWS and Scarborough areas experience the monsoonal climate of the wider NWMR with a distinct wet and dry seasonal regime and transitions periods between seasons.
Air temperature	Air temperatures as measured at the North Rankin A platform on the NWS ranged from a maximum average of 39.8ºC in summer to a minimum average temperature of 15.2ºC in winter (Woodside, 2015).
Rainfall	Rainfall patterns annually reveal the wet season with highest rainfalls during the late summer, often associated with the passage of tropical low-pressure systems and cyclones. Rainfall in the dry season is typically extremely low (Pearce et al*.,* 2003) and Appendix B.
Wind	Winds are typically from the southwest during the wet season (summer) and tending from the south-east during the dry season (winter). The summer south-westerly winds are driven by high pressure cells that pass from west to east over the Australian continent. During the winter period, the relative position of the high-pressure cells shifts further north, leading to prevailing south-easterly winds from the mainland (Pearce et al*.,* 2003) and Appendix B.
Oceanography	
Currents	The large-scale ocean currents of the NWMR, primarily the Indonesian Throughflow and Leeuwin Current (and Holloway Current), are the primary influence on the NWS and Scarborough areas. The Indonesian Throughflow and Leeuwin Current are strongest during the late summer and winter and flow reversals to the north-east, typically short-lived and weak when there are strong south-westerly winds, can generate localised upwelling on the shelf edge (Holloway and Nye, 1985; James et al*.,* 2004; Condie et al*.,* 2006).

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2.3.3 North-west Cape

Table 2-6: Summary meteorology and oceanography for the North-west Cape (refer to Appendix B for supporting metocean figures and data sources) for supporting metocean figures)

Receptor	Description
Meteorology	
Seasonal patterns	The climate of the NWMR is dry tropical exhibiting a hot summer season and a mild winter season. There are often distinct transition periods between the summer and winter regimes, characterised by periods of relatively low winds.
Air temperature	Air temperatures in the North-west Cape area range from high summer temperatures (maximum average of 38ºC) and mild winter temperatures (minimum average of 11.5ºC) as recorded from the Learmonth Airport (BOM, 2023b).
Rainfall	Rainfall typically occurs during the summer, with highest rainfall during later summer and autumn (mean monthly level to >19 mm), with the highest rainfall recorded during June, often associated with the passage of tropical low-pressure systems and cyclones. Rainfall is typically low in winter (<2 mm) (BOM, 2023b).
Wind	Winds vary seasonally, generally from the south-west quadrant during summer months and the south, south-east quadrant during the autumn and winter months. The summer south-westerly winds are driven by high pressure cells that pass from west to east over the Australian continent. Winds typically weaken and are more variable during the transitional period between the summer and winter seasons, generally between April to August.
Oceanography	
Currents	Surface currents exhibit seasonal directionality, with flow to the south-west during March to June and more variable outside this period (Woodside, 2022). This is consistent with the stronger Leeuwin Current flow during winter months, with more variable currents driven by local wind stress during periods of weaker Leeuwin Current flow.

2.4 Physical Environment of NWMR

Based on the Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia (IMCRA) Version 4.0, there are eight provincial bioregions that occur within the NWMR, which are based on patterns of demersal fish diversity, benthic habitat and oceanographic data (Commonwealth of Australia, 2006), Figure 2-7. Of the eight provincial bioregions that occur within the NWMR, these include four offshore (~65% of total NWMR area) and four shelf (~35% of total NWMR area) bioregions (Baker et al., 2008).

The NWMR is a tropical carbonate margin that comprises an extensive area of shelf, slope and abyssal plain/deep ocean floor, as well as complex areas of bathymetry such as plateau, terraces and major canyons (Harris et al., 2005). A series of reefs are located on the outer shelf/slope of the NWMR, including Ashmore, Cartier, Scott and Seringapatam reefs (Baker et al., 2008). The distribution of seafloor geomorphic features has been systematically mapped over much of the Australian margin and adjacent seafloor. The mapped area can be divided into 10 geomorphic regions, of which the NWMR overlays two; the Western Margin and Northern Margin (Harris et al., 2005). Most of the region consists of either continental slope (61%) or continental shelf (28%) (DEWHA, 2007a), with more than 40% of the NWMR having a water depth less than 200 m. The shallow shelf is contrasted by features such as the Cuvier and Argo abyssal plains, which reach depths of more than 5 km. A unique feature of the region is the significant narrowing of the continental shelf around North-west Cape (approximately 7 km wide) from the broad continental shelf in the north of the region (approximately 400 km wide at Joseph Bonaparte Gulf) (DEWHA, 2007a), Figure 2-8.

The geological history of the region, as well as its geomorphology and oceanography, has influenced the composition and distribution of sediments (DEWHA, 2007a). The sedimentology of the NWMR is dominated by marine carbonates, which show a broad zoning and fining with water depth. Main trends of the NWMR sediments include a tropical carbonate shelf that is dominated by sand and

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gravel, an outer shelf/slope zone that is dominated by mud and a relatively homogenous rise and abyssal plain/deep ocean floor that is dominated by non-carbonate mud (Baker et al., 2008), Figure 2-9. The distribution and resuspension of sediments on the inner shelf is strongly influenced by the strength of tides across the continental shelf as well as episodic events such as cyclones. Further offshore, on the mid to outer shelf and on the slope itself, sediment movement is primarily influenced by ocean currents and internal tides (DEWHA, 2007a).

This variation in bathymetry and interactions with oceanographic processes provides a diversity of habitats to marine fauna and flora within the NWMR.

2.5 Air Quality

The ambient air quality of all three marine regions is largely unpolluted due to the extent of the open ocean area, the activities currently carried out in each and the relative remoteness of each region.

Vessel traffic and existing offshore surface infrastructure are the only likely sources of pollutants in the marine region. Closer to the coast there may be localised and temporary reductions in air quality around areas of high vessel traffic, or due to the occurrence of dust storms and bushfires. International contributors to reduced air quality in the marine region may include ‘slash-and-burn’ agricultural methods and large forest fires in South-east Asian regions (Vadrevu et al., 2014; Kim Oanh et al., 2018).

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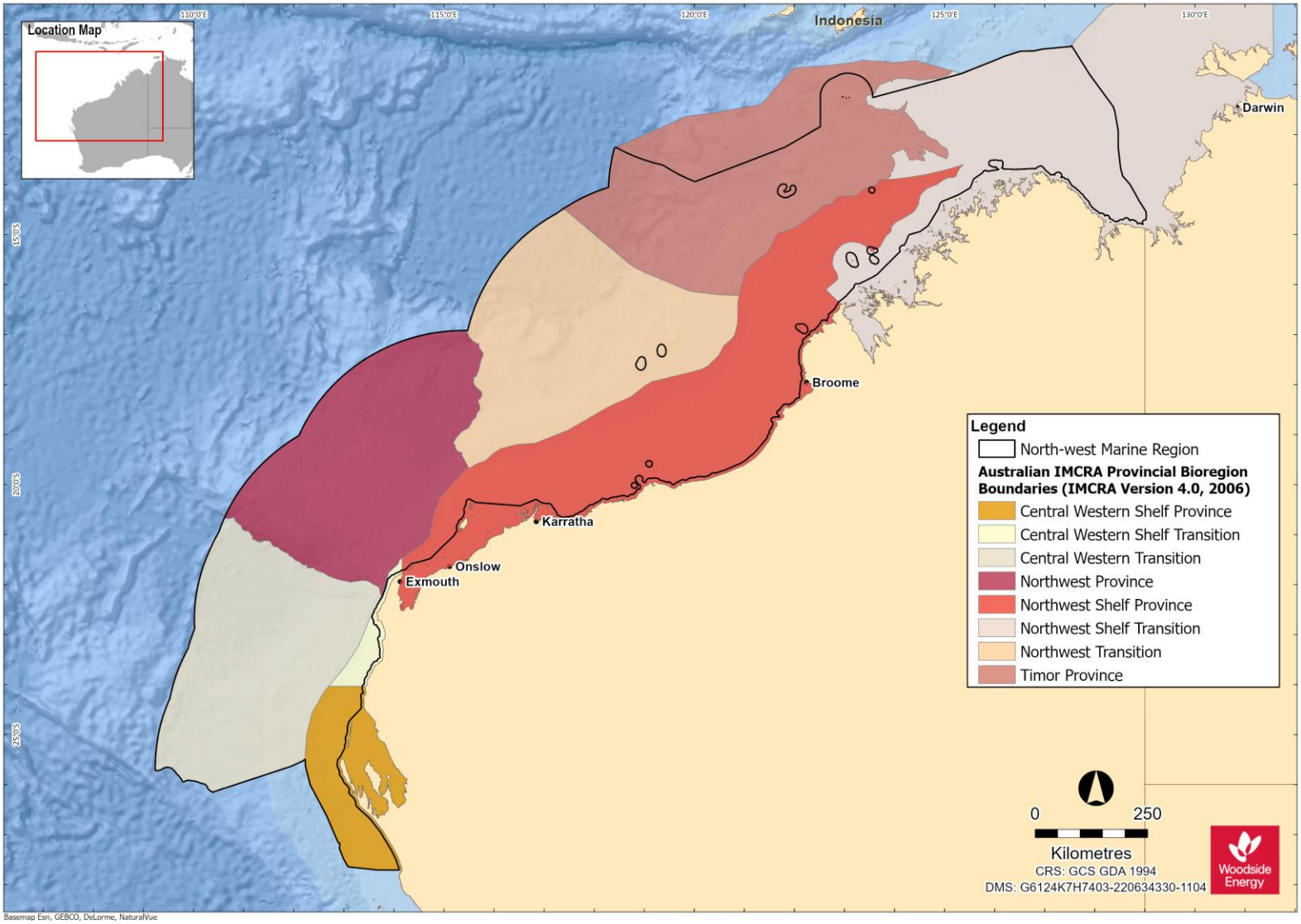


Figure 2-7: The eight Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia (IMCRA) v4.0 provincial bioregions of the NWMR (GA, 2024)

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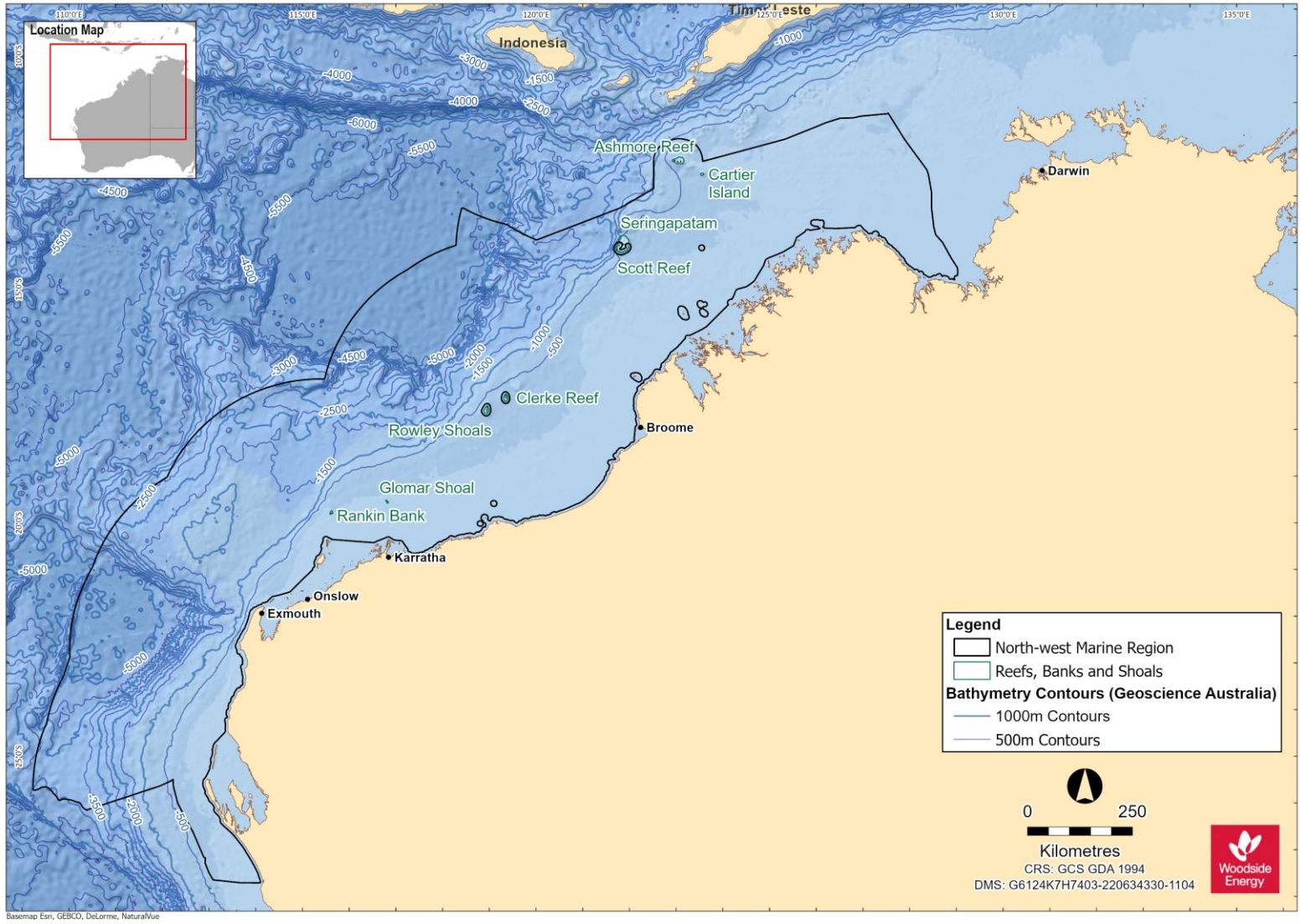


Figure 2-8: Bathymetry of the NWMR (data source: Geoscience Australia)

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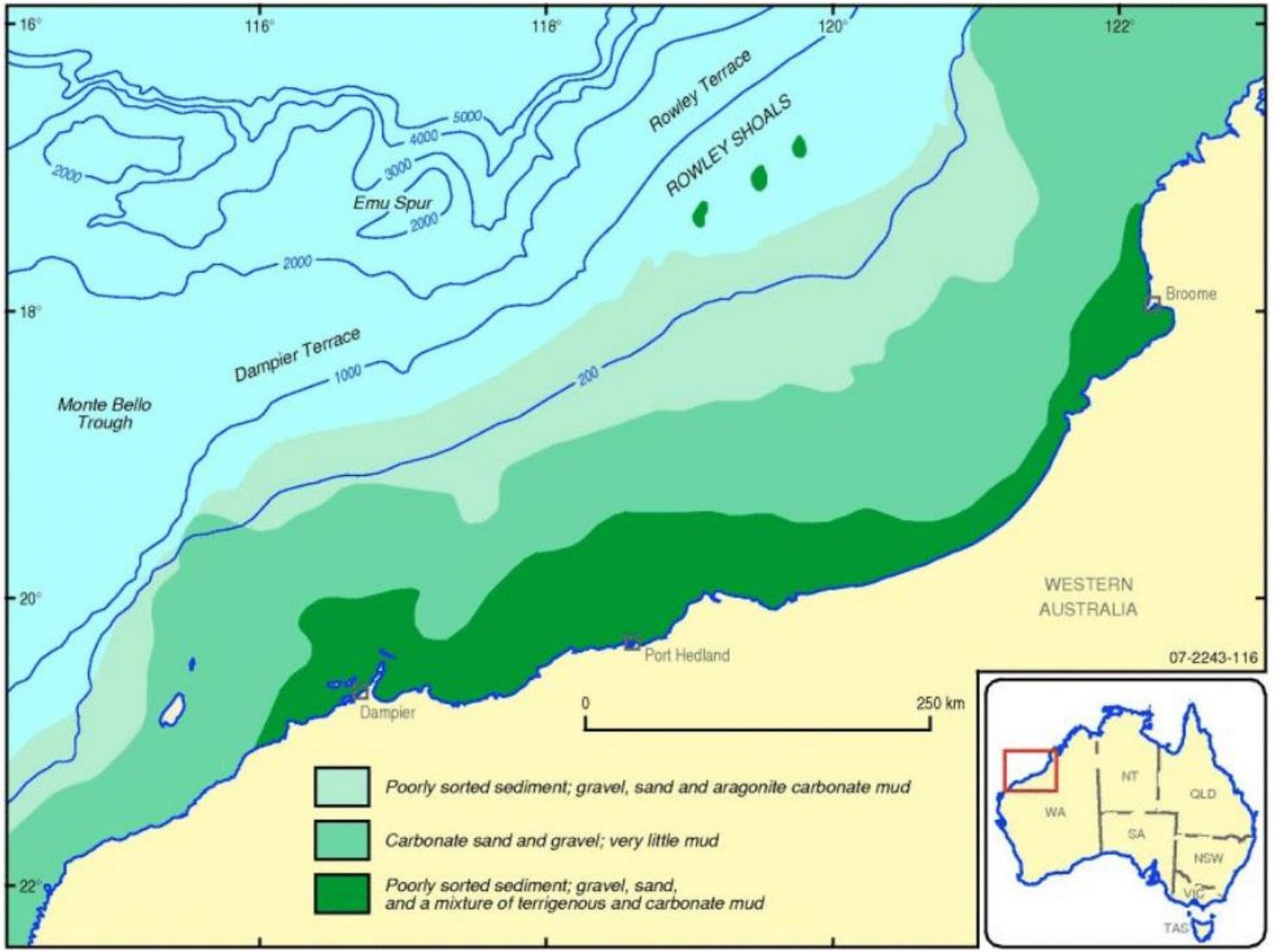


Figure 2-9: Overview of the seabed sediments of the NWMR (data source: Baker et al., 2008)

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3. MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE (EPBC ACT)

3.1 Summary of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES)

This section summarises the matters of national environmental significance (MNES) reported for the three bioregions; NWMR (Table 3-1), SWMR (Table 3-2) and NMR (Table 3-3), based on the Protected Matters search reports (Appendix A).

Additional information on these MNES is provided in subsequent sections (referenced in Table 3-1, Table 3-2 and Table 3-3).

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Table 3-1: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) within and potentially occurring within the NWMR

MNES	Number	Description	Section of this Document
World Heritage Properties	2	Shark Bay The Ningaloo Coast	Section 11
National Heritage Places	5	Shark Bay The Ningaloo Coast The West Kimberley The Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula) Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616	Section 11
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	4	Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve Eighty Mile Beach Ord River Floodplain Roebuck Bay	Section 11
Commonwealth Marine Areas	5	EEZ and Territorial Sea Key Ecological Features (KEFs) Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) Australian Whale Sanctuary Extended Continental Shelf	Section 11
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	1	Monsoon vine thickets on the coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula	Terrestrial community and not considered further
Listed Threatened Species	109	Refer NWMR PMST report (Appendix A)	Section 5 to Section 9
Listed Migratory Species	97	Refer NWMR PMST report (Appendix A)	Section 5 to Section 9

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Table 3-2: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act PMST within and potentially occurring within the SWMR

MNES	Number	Description	Section of this Document
World Heritage Properties	1	Australian Convict Sites (Fremantle Prison).	Section 11
National Heritage Places	5	Cheetup Rock Shelter Batavia Shipwreck site HMAS Sydney II and HSK Kormoran Fitzgerald River National Park Fremantle Prison (former).	Section 11
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	6	Becher Point Wetlands Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes Peel-Yalgorup System Vasse-Wonnerup System Lake Gore Lake Warden System	Section 11
Commonwealth Marine Areas	5	EEZ and Territorial Sea KEFs AMPs Australian Whale Sanctuary Extended Continental Shelf	Section 11
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	9	SWMR Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh Terrestrial Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community Aquatic Root Mat Community 3 in Caves of the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge Thrombolite (microbial) community of coastal freshwater lakes of the Swan Coastal Plain (Lake Richmond) Sedgelands in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain Honeymyrtle shrubland on limestone ridges of the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion Empodisma peatlands of southwestern Australia	Section 11
Listed Threatened Species	166	Refer SWMR PMST report (Appendix A)	N/A
Listed Migratory Species	89	Refer SWMR PMST report (Appendix A)	N/A

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Table 3-3: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act PMST within and potentially occurring within the NMR

MNES	Number	Description	Section of this Document
World Heritage Properties	0	N/A	N/A
National Heritage Places	0	N/A	N/A
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	0	N/A	N/A
Commonwealth Marine Areas	5	EEZ and Territorial Sea KEFs AMPs Australian Whale Sanctuary Extended Continental Shelf	Section 11
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0	N/A	N/A
Listed Threatened Species	82	Refer NMR PMST report (Appendix A)	N/A
Listed Migratory Species	82	Refer NMR PMST report (Appendix A)	N/A

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3.2 Part 13 Statutory Instruments for EPBC Act Listed Threatened and Migratory Species in the NWMR, South-west Marine Region (SWMR) and North Marine Region (NMR)

A screening process was conducted to identify which EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory species, and associated Part 13 statutory instruments, are relevant in the context of the assessment of impacts and risks associated with petroleum activities in each of the Woodside activity areas. The screening criteria included:

- overlap among the Woodside activity areas with habitat critical for survival (e.g. marine turtles) and with biologically important areas (BIAs) (overlapping the marine environment) for any listed threatened and/or migratory species as reported in the PMST searches
- published literature, unpublished reports and/or credible anecdotal information (e.g. feedback from stakeholders) indicating species presence/occurrence within the Woodside activity areas
- temporal overlap between the likely timing of petroleum activities and peak periods for key critical life stage behaviours (e.g. breeding, nesting, calving, resting, foraging, migration)
- environmental aspects associated with petroleum activities that have been identified as a key threat to a species in a Part 13 statutory instrument (e.g. anthropogenic noise, light emissions, marine debris).

Relevant EPBC Act threatened and migratory species and their Part 13 statutory instruments are listed in Table 3-4. For the full list of EPBC Act listed species for each marine bioregion refer to the PMST reports (Appendix A).

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Table 3-4: Summary of EPBC Act threatened and migratory species to be considered for impact or risk evaluation for Woodside operations

Species	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
All vertebrate marine fauna	Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on vertebrate marine life (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018)
Marine Mammals	
Blue whale	Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale: A Recovery Plan under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* 2015–2025 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a)
Southern right whale	National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale *Eubalaena australis* (DCCEEW, 2024a)
Sei whale	Conservation Advice *Balaenoptera borealis* sei whale (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015a)
Fin whale	Conservation Advice *Balaenoptera physalus* fin whale (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015c)
Australian sea lion	Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion (*Neophoca cinerea*) 2013 (DSEWPAC, 2013a) Conservation Advice *Neophoca cinerea* Australian Sea Lion (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2020a) (in effect under the EPBC Act from 23-Dec-2020)
Marine Reptiles	
All marine turtle species (loggerhead, green, leatherback, hawksbill, flatback, olive ridley)	Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia 2017–2027 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017) National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds (DCCEEW, 2023d)
Mitchell's water monitor	Conservation Advice for *Varanus mitchelli* (Mitchell's water monitor) (DCCEEW, 2023c)
Short-nosed sea snake	Approved Conservation Advice for *Aipysurus apraefrontalis* (Short-nosed Sea Snake) (DSEWPAC, 2011a)
Leaf-scaled sea snake	Approved Conservation Advice for *Aipysurus foliosquama* (Leaf-scaled Sea Snake) (DSEWPAC, 2011b)
Fishes, Sharks, Rays and Sawfishes	
Grey nurse shark (West coast population)	Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark (*Carcharias taurus*) 2014 (DOE, 2014)
White shark	Recovery Plan for the White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) 2013 (DSEWPAC, 2013b)
Whale shark	Conservation Advice *Rhincodon typus* whale shark (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015d)
All sawfishes (largetooth, green, dwarf, speartooth, narrow)	Sawfish and River Sharks Multispecies Recovery Plan (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015b)

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Species	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
Seabirds	
Migratory seabird species	Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020) National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds (DCCEEW, 2023d)
Australian fairy tern	National Recovery Plan for the Australian Fairy Tern *Sternula nereis nereis* (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020) EPBC Act Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans (DoEE, 2018)
Australian lesser noddy	Conservation Advice *Anous tenuirostris melanops* Australian lesser noddy (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015e) EPBC Act Threat Abatement Plan to reduce the impacts of exotic rodents on biodiversity on Australian offshore islands of less than 100,000 hectares (DEWHA, 2009)
Amsterdam petrel	National Recovery Plan for albatrosses and petrels (DCCEEW, 2022) EPBC Act Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans (DoEE, 2018)
Brown booby	EPBC Act Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans (DoEE, 2018)
Wedge-tailed shearwater	
Flesh-footed shearwater	
Wilson's storm petrel	
Shorebirds	
Migratory shorebird species	Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015c) EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21—Industry guidelines for avoiding, assessing, and mitigating impacts on EPBC Act listed migratory shorebird species (DoEE, 2017) National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds (DCCEEW, 2023d)
Eastern curlew, far eastern curlew	Conservation Advice *Numenius madagascariensis* Far eastern curlew (DCCEEW, 2023e)
Curlew sandpiper	Conservation Advice *Calidris ferruginea* curlew sandpiper (DCCEEW, 2023f)
Bar-tailed godwit (*menzbieri*)	Conservation Advice *Limosa lapponica menzbieri* Bar-tailed godwit (northern Siberia) (DCCEEW, 2024e)
Lesser sand plover	Conservation Advice *Charadrius mongolus* Lesser sand plover (Threated Species Scientific Committee, 2016)
Australian painted snipe	Conservation Advice *Rostratula australis* Australian painted snipe (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2013a)
Great knot	Conservation Advice *Calidris tenuirostris* Great knot (DCCEEW, 2024g)

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Species	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
Red knot, knot	Conservation Advice *Calidris canutus* Red knot (DCCEEW, 2024f)
Greater sand plover	Conservation Advice *Charadrius leschenaultii* Greater sand plover (DCCEEW, 2023g)
Black-tailed godwit	Conservation Advice for *Limosa limosa* black-tailed godwit (DCCEEW, 2024h)
Common greenshank	Conservation Advice for *Tringa nebularia* (common greenshank) (DCCEEW, 2024i)
Asian dowitcher	Conservation Advice for *Limnodromus semipalmatus* (Asian dowitcher) (DCCEEW, 2024j)
Ruddy turnstone	Conservation Advice for *Arenaria interpres* (ruddy turnstone) (DCCEEW, 2024k)
Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Conservation Advice for *Calidris acuminata* (sharp-tailed sandpiper) (DCCEEW, 2024l)
Terek sandpiper	Conservation Advice for *Xenus cinereus* (terek sandpiper) (DCCEEW, 2024m)
Grey plover	Conservation Advice for *Pluvialis squatarola* (grey plover) (DCCEEW, 2024n)

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4. HABITAT AND BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

4.1 Regional Context

The NWMR habitats range from nearshore benthic primary producer habitats such as seagrass beds, coral communities and mangrove forests, to offshore soft sediment seabed habitats and submerged and emergent reef systems. These habitats support biological communities that range from low density sessile and mobile benthos, such as sponges, molluscs and echinoids (with noted areas of sponge hotspot diversity) in offshore soft sediment habitat (DSEWPAC, 2012a) to complex, diverse, remote coral reef systems.

Benthic primary producer habitats, such as seagrass beds, coral communities and mangrove forests within the SWMR, are described as a mixture of tropical and temperate species, due to the seasonal influences of the tropical waters carried south by the Leeuwin Current and the temperate waters carried north by the Capes Current (DSEWPAC, 2012b).

The NMR shares similar habitat types to the NWMR. The predominant habitat of the region includes soft muddy sediments on relatively flat terrain. Other habitat types include seagrasses, reefs, shoals and coastal habitats such as mangroves and coastal wetlands (Rochester et al., 2007).

The summary of key habitats and biological communities provided in the following sub-sections is focused on the primary features of relevance to the activity areas within the NWMR – primarily the offshore habitats of the continental shelf and slope, submerged shoals and banks, and remote oceanic reef systems of recognised conservation value.

4.2 Biological Productivity of NWMR

Primary productivity of the NWMR is generally low and appears to be largely driven by offshore influences (Brewer et al., 2007), with periodic upwelling events and cyclonic influences driving coastal productivity with nutrient recycling and advection. Seasonal weather patterns also influence the delivery of nutrients from deep-water to shallow water. Cyclones and North-westerly winds during the North-west monsoon (approximately November–March) and the strong offshore winds of the South-east monsoon (approximately April–September) facilitate the upwelling and mixing of nutrients from deep-water to shallow water environments (Brewer et al., 2007).

The Indonesian Throughflow (ITF) has an important effect on productivity in the northern areas of the Region. 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. When the ITF is weaker, the thermocline lifts bringing deeper, more nutrient-rich waters into the photic zone and hence resulting in conditions favourable to increased productivity (DEWHA, 2007a). Similarly, the Leeuwin Current has a significant role in determining primary productivity in the southern areas of the NWMR. As with the ITF, the overlying warm oligotrophic waters of the Leeuwin Current suppress upwelling. A subsurface chlorophyll maximum is therefore formed at a depth in the water column where nutrients and light are sufficient for photosynthesis to proceed. Seasonal changes in the strength of the Leeuwin Current influence primary productivity levels, and seasonal interactions between the Leeuwin and Ningaloo currents in the south of the NWMR, are believed to be particularly important (DEWHA, 2007a).

Internal tides (defined as internal waves generated by the barotropic tide) are a striking characteristic of many parts of the NWMR and are associated with highly stratified water columns. Internal waves (solitons), which can raise cooler, generally more nutrient rich water higher in the water column, are generated between water depths of 400 m and 1000 m where bottom topography results in a significant change in water depth over a relatively short distance. Cyclones are episodic events in the NWMR that contribute to spikes in productivity through enrichment of surface water layers due to enhanced vertical mixing of the water column. Temporary increases in primary productivity as a result of cyclones generally last between one and two weeks, and it is believed that the impacts of

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cyclones are generally limited to waters less than 100 m deep and affect benthic communities more substantially than pelagic systems (DEWHA, 2007a).

Water depth also has a significant overriding influence over productivity in the marine environment, due to its influence on light availability. This is reflected by distinct onshore and offshore assemblages of major pelagic groups of phytoplankton, microzooplankton, mesoplankton and ichthyoplankton. Productivity booms are thought to be triggered by seasonal changes to physical drivers or episodic events, as detailed above, which result in rapid increases in primary production over short periods, followed by extended periods of lower primary production. The trophic systems in the NWMR are able to take advantage of blooms in primary production, enabling nutrients generated to be used by different groups of consumers over long periods (DEWHA, 2007a).

Little detailed information is available about the trophic systems in the NWMR. The utilisation of available nutrients is thought to differ between pelagic and benthic environments, influenced by water depth and vertical migration of some species groups in the water column. In the pelagic system, it is thought that approximately half of the nutrients available are utilised by microzooplankton (e.g. protozoa) with the remainder going to macro/meso-zooplankton (e.g. copepods). As primary and secondary consumers, gelatinous zooplankton (e.g. salps, coelenterates) and jellyfish are thought to play an important role in the food web, contributing a significant proportion of biomass in the marine system during and for periods after booms in primary productivity. Salps are semi-transparent, barrel-shaped marine animals that can reproduce quickly in response to bursts in primary productivity and provide a food source for many pelagic fish species (DEWHA, 2007a).

4.3 Planktonic Communities in the NWMR

The NWMR has two distinct phytoplankton assemblages; a tropical oceanic community in offshore waters and a tropical shelf community confined to the NWS (Hallegraeff, 1995). MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer) satellite datasets from the NWMR indicates that chlorophyll (and thus phytoplankton) levels are low in summer months (December to March) and higher in the winter months (Schroeder et al., 2009). Low chlorophyll levels during summer months may be a result of lower plankton productivity during the wet season or lower nutrient inputs from warm surface waters dominant during summer. However, it is likely that much of the primary production is taking place below the surface, where the MODIS imagery does not penetrate (Schroeder et al., 2009). The winter months are relatively cloud-free and surface chlorophyll is high throughout most of the region.

Zooplankton may include organisms that complete their lifecycle as plankton (e.g. copepods, euphausiids) as well as larval stages of other taxa such as fishes, corals and molluscs. Peaks in zooplankton such as mass coral spawning events (typically in March and April) (Rosser and Gilmour, 2008) and fish larvae abundance (CALM, 2005a) can occur throughout the year. Spatial and temporal patterns in the distribution and abundance of macro-zooplankton on the North-west Shelf are influenced by sporadic climatic and oceanographic events, with large inter-annual changes in assemblages (Wilson et al., 2003). Amphipods, euphausiids, copepods, mysids and cumaceans are among the most common components of the zooplankton in the region (Wilson et al., 2003).

4.3.1 Browse

Phytoplankton within the Browse activity area is expected to reflect the conditions of the NWMR. There is a tendency for offshore phytoplankton communities in the NWMR to be characterised by smaller taxa (e.g. bacteria), whereas shelf waters are dominated by larger taxa such as diatoms (Hanson et al., 2007).

Zooplankton within the activity area may include organisms that complete their lifecycle as plankton (e.g. copepods, euphausiids) as well as larval stages of other taxa such as fishes, corals and molluscs. Peaks in zooplankton such as mass coral spawning events (typically in March and April) (Rosser and Gilmour, 2008; Simpson et al., 1993) and fish larvae abundance (CALM, 2005a) can occur throughout the year.

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The influence of the Indonesian Throughflow restricts upwelling across the Kimberley System (approximately equates to the Browse activity area). However, small-scale topographically associated current movements and upwellings are thought to occur, which inject nutrients into specific locations within the system and result in 'productivity hot-spots'. Similarly, internal waves, generated at the shelf break (e.g. west of Browse Island and around submerged cliffs located at the continental shelf edge) play a role in making nutrients available in the photic zone (Sutton et al., 2019). Productivity within shallow nearshore waters is driven primarily by tidal movement and terrestrial runoff whereby nutrients are mixed by tidal action and new inputs of organic matter come from the land.

4.3.2 North West Shelf / Scarborough

Plankton communities within the NWS / Scarborough activity area are expected to reflect conditions of the NWMR. Internal tides along the NWS and Exmouth Plateau result in the drawing of deeper cooler waters into the photic zone, stirring up nutrients and triggering primary productivity. Broadly the greatest productivity within this sub-system is found around the 200 m isobath associated with the shelf break.

4.3.3 North-west Cape

Waters of the North-west Cape experience a relatively high diversity of phytoplankton groups including diatoms, coccolithophorids and dinoflagellates. During the warmer months blooms of *Trichodesmium* occur in the region, these have been observed particularly on the frontal systems around Point Murat (Heyward et al., 2000).

Average Leeuwin Current phytoplankton biomass is characteristic of low productivity oceanic waters like the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans (Hanson et al., 2005). However, the Canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and Cape Range Peninsula KEF are connected to the Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef and may also have connections to Exmouth Plateau. The canyons are thought to interact with the Leeuwin Current to produce eddies inside the heads of the canyons, resulting in waters from the Antarctic intermediate water mass being drawn into shallower depths and onto the shelf (Brewer et al., 2007). These waters are cooler and richer in nutrients and strong internal tides may also aid upwelling at the canyon heads (Brewer et al., 2007). The narrow shelf width (about 10 km) near the canyons facilitates nutrient upwelling and relatively high productivity. This high primary productivity leads to high densities of primary consumers, such as micro and macro-zooplankton, such as amphipods, copepods, mysids, cumaceans, euphausiids (Brewer et al., 2007).

4.4 Habitats and Biological Communities in the NWMR

4.4.1 Offshore Habitats and Biological Communities

The NWMR has a large area of continental shelf and continental slope, with a range of bathymetric features such as canyons, plateaus, terraces, ridges, reefs, banks and shoals. The marine environment in this region is typified by tropical to sub-tropical marine ecosystems with diverse habitats from soft sediments, canyons, remote oceanic coral reef systems and continental shelf limestone pavement seabed habitat. The NWMR encompasses large seabed areas of deepwater seabed habitats dominated by soft sediments (sandy and muddy substrata with occasional patches of coarser sediments) and spare benthic biota. Comprehensive surveys and documentation of habitats and biota from the shelf to deep waters (100 m to 1000 m) spanning 13 sites between Barrow Island and Ashmore Reef, running downslope across the continental shelf and slope of NWS were conducted in 2007 (Williams et al., 2010). Sites on the continental slope (approximately 400 m deep) predominately comprised soft, muddy sediments and epifauna were sparsely distributed and limited to isolated individual sessile biota such as crinoids, anemones, glass sponges and sea pens. Occasional non-sessile biota, characteristic of the deeper water benthic communities was recorded and included: echinoderms (urchins, holothurians and sea stars) and decapod crustaceans (prawns

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and crabs). Similar benthic biota composition was reported for the continental slope seabed habitats at depths of 700-1000 m (Williams et al., 2010) With reference to the NWS, multiple surveys have documented habitats comprising bare unconsolidated carbonate sediments supporting a sparse assemblage of deposit and filter feeding organisms, including glass sponges, urchins, sea cucumbers, sea stars and crustaceans (URS, 2010). Filter feeding communities documented within the NWS include bryozoans, sponges, gorgonians, and hydroids attached to consolidated substrate; these were interspersed with sand which hosted fewer filter feeders (AIMS, 2014). Infauna associated with soft, unconsolidated sediment habitat such as polychaetes are widespread and well represented along the continental shelf and upper slopes (Brewer et al., 2007; RPS, 2012). The key habitats and biological communities that are representative of the broader NWMR are summarised in Table 4-1.

The key habitats and biological communities representative of the broader SWMR and NMR are summarised in Table 4-2 and Table 4-3.

There is a marked biodiversity gradient from high ecological valued coastal (primary producer habitats and associated benthic and mobile biota) to the lower valued deeper offshore habitats comprising soft, unconsolidated sediments and typically sparser biota (epifauna and infauna), with the exception of the submerged shoal features, remote oceanic reef systems of the Rowley Shoals, Scott Reef and Ashmore Reef, as well as the fringing reef habitats of Ningaloo, the Kimberley coastline, the offshore island groups such as Barrow Island, Lowendal and Montebello Islands, and the Dampier Archipelago. A brief overview of the high valued biodiversity reef and mesophotic habitats and associated benthic communities are presented in the following sub-sections.

4.4.2 Browse

The most diverse habitats and benthic communities in the Kimberley region of North-western Australia, are where the oceanic reef systems of Ashmore, Cartier, Scott and Seringapatam reefs, and the Rowley Shoals, sit near the edge of the continental shelf hundreds of kilometres from the mainland and from each other (Gilmour et al., 2019 and 2023), refer to Figure 4-1. The long-term monitoring program for Scott Reef and the Rowley Shoals conducted by AIMS since 1994 is now one of the world's longest studies of coral reef ecosystems and provides unprecedented understanding of the background (baseline) changes at oceanic reefs on Australia's North-west Shelf, encompassing the physical drivers, and underlying processes of change (impact and recovery) from acute disturbances (heat stress – coral mass-bleaching and cyclones).

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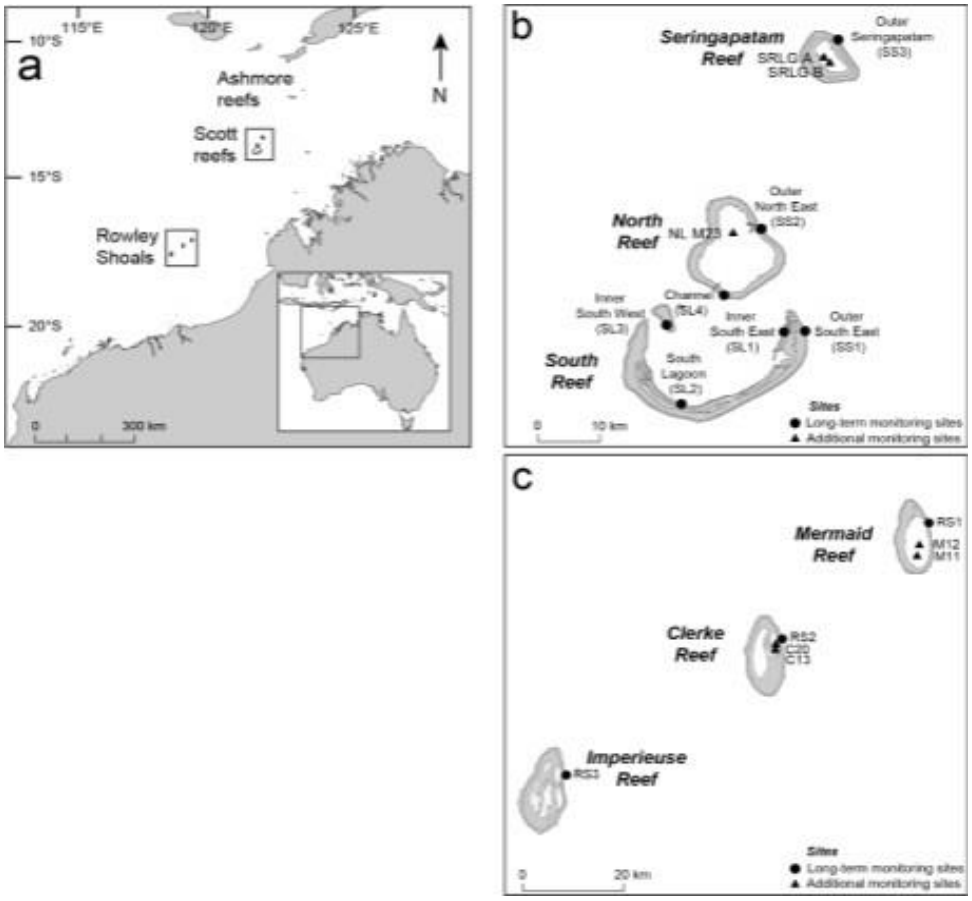


Figure 4-1: The position of Scott Reef, Ashmore and the Rowley Shoals off North-western Australia and location of permanent long-term monitoring sites (source: Gilmour et al., 2023)

Scott Reef is an annular reef approximately 17 km long and 16 km wide comprising two coral reef atolls rising steeply from depths of approximately 400 to 500 m. These atolls, referred to as South Scott Reef and North Scott Reef, are separated by a deep channel (Figure 4-1). North Scott Reef features an emergent reef flat, outer slope habitats and a shallow lagoon approximately 20 m deep with two small channels linking it to the surrounding ocean. The shallow closed waters of North Scott Reef lagoon contain a range of habitats from bare sand, sand with coral outcrops, and to shallow to deep lagoonal coral dominated habitats (Gilmour et al., 2013). This in contrast to the deeper, more open lagoon of South Scott Reef described as an extensive, unique mesophotic (30–70 m depth) coral dominated habitat comprising hard corals, calcareous algae, soft corals, sponges, bryzoans and other invertebrates (Gilmour et al. 2013; Heyward and Radford, 2019). It is largely protected from the direct influence of major storms by the surrounding horseshoe-shaped emergent reef rim (Heyward and Radford, 2019). South Scott Reef shallow water habitats also include reef flats (of low coral cover) and extensive outer reef slopes with the highest hard coral diversity of any habitat at Scott Reef (Gilmour et al., 2013).

Over the past 30 years the coral communities at Scott Reef have been extensively studied and the Scott Reef long-term monitoring program showed that from 1994 to 2021, the mean cover of hard and soft corals on the reef slopes was 36%, and ranged between 13% to 59%. Decreases in coral cover were caused by damaging waves, generated by storms and cyclones, and recurrent heat stress causing coral bleaching. The most severe heat stress and mass coral bleaching occurred in 1998 and 2016. Recovery from the first mass-bleaching event in 1998 took over a decade. By 2010, coral cover had reached pre-bleaching levels (45%). Despite moderate coral bleaching and cyclone disturbances, cover had increased by 49% in January 2016, after which the reefs were impacted by a second mass bleaching event that reduced mean coral cover to 15%. Five years after the 2016 mass bleaching event, total cover of hard and soft corals had reached 34%, showing a similar rate

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of recovery to that following the 1998 mass bleaching (Gilmour et al., 2023). The Rowley Shoals comprise three distinct reef continental shelf atolls of similar dimension, shape and orientation, named Mermaid Reef, Clerke Reef and Imperieuse Reef. The reefs are orientated north-south and are approximately 30 to 40 km apart. Each atoll covers an area approximately 80 to 90 km² and extends almost vertically from seafloor depths of approximately 400 m. Each atoll comprises extensive lagoon habitat composed of bare sand, coral dominated patches and coral outcrops, emergent reef crests and outer reef slopes. At high tide only the sandy cays of Clerke Reef and Imperieuse Reef remain visible.

Across the Rowley Shoals, the reef crest and reef slope were most similar and the lagoon most unique in terms of habitat and benthic communities. Hard corals and coralline algae were the most abundant biota (>40%) and other benthic organisms such as sponges, ascidians and macroalgae are rare (<5%). Soft corals were also rare (<1%) at all reefs and habitats, apart from the reef slope (4%) at Mermaid Reef. Across all surveys (1995 to 2019), the mean cover of hard and soft corals at the reef slope was 46% and ranged between 26% and 58%. Decreases in coral cover were primarily due to frequent storms and cyclones. Between 2005 and 2008, three cyclones and moderate heat stress caused a mean reduction in coral cover (52% to 42%) at the reef slope habitat across the Rowley Shoals. Coral bleaching was low (<10%) in January 2016 except for minor to moderate (11 to 30%) bleaching at two lagoon sites at Mermaid Reef. A prolonged heat stress period (45 days) in May 2020 caused the worst coral bleaching on record (approximately 20%) across reef habitats, with the highest heat stress and declines in coral cover at the reef slope for Imperieuse Reef (9%) and minor bleaching and small decreases in coral cover at the reef slope (5%) and lagoon (3%) at Clerke Reef (Gilmour et al., 2023).

The reefs of Seringapatam, Scott Reef, Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island are recognised as key ecological features (KEFs) within NWMR, refer to Table 10-1. Protected Area status (Australian Marine Parks and State Marine Parks and Reserves) is listed and described in Section 11 and includes the Commonwealth Marine Parks of Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island, Kimberley and Mermaid Reef, and the State Marine Parks of the North Kimberley, the Rowley Shoals and Lalang-garram horizontal falls and North Lalang-garram.

4.4.3 North West Shelf / Scarborough

The NWS contains numerous submerged shoal features and as relatively recent surveys have revealed several of these features are of high biodiversity value comprising hard coral and macro-algae communities on upper reaches of the shoals and mesophotic filter-feeding benthic communities in deeper waters on and in proximity to the shoal features, namely, Rankin Bank and Glomar Shoal.

4.4.3.1 Rankin Bank

Rankin Bank comprises three main sedimentary banks rising steeply from between 80 and 120 m below sea level, reaching 20 – 40 m below the sea surface and featuring plateaus and troughs (Abdul Wahab et al., 2018). Rankin Bank is one of only two large, complex bathymetrical features on the outer western shelf of the West Pilbara (the other being Glomar Shoal, about 125 km West-south west) (Abdul Waheb et al., 2018), Figure 4-1.

Surveys of Rankin Bank were undertaken by the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) in 2013 and in 2017 to better understand the habitats and complexity of the submerged shoal ecosystems, and associated fish assemblages (AIMS, 2014; Abdul Waheb et al., 2018 and 2017; Jones et al., 2021). The surveys were undertaken using various methods, including multibeam survey, towed video, Stereo Baited Underwater Video Survey (SBRUVS) and beam transmissions (to measure turbidity), at depths between 20 and 115 m (Abdul Waheb et al., 2018). Water column data were also collected in January 2017 to examine potential temporal variation in these parameters (Abdul Waheb et al., 2018).

Seabed sediments at Rankin Bank were primarily carbonate with a grain size of mostly sand, with

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finer muds found at the deeper sample sites (AIMS, 2014). Sand was also found to increase with depth and unconsolidated reef exceeded 30% at all depths (Abdul Waheb et al., 2018). Hydrocarbon and trace metal concentrations in sediments indicated the bank was unaffected by anthropogenic pollution (AIMS, 2014). Turbidity was lower at Rankin Bank than Glomar Shoal during the survey, with beam transmissions remaining above 95% at all depths (Abdul Waheb et al., 2018). Turbidity was slightly lower in 2017, whereas temperature and salinity were slightly higher at all depths (Abdul Waheb et al., 2018).

Proportion of cover by benthic taxa was highest for macroalgae and hard corals, particularly at depths less than 40 m, and decreased with increasing depth. Other benthic taxa included soft corals and sponges which were present in lower proportions at all depths. Encrusting corals were common, reaching cover of about 12.5% at depths less than 40 m. Solitary corals were also present (about 10% cover) primarily at depths between 40 and 60 m. Foliose and submassive/columnar corals were also present (Abdul Waheb et al., 2018).

Fish abundance and diversity at Rankin Bank were found to be comparable with other reefs in north-west Australia, and notably twice as abundant and 1.5 times more diverse than those fishes identified in a comparable survey at Glomar Shoal (Abdul Waheb et al., 2018). A total of 205 fish species were recorded at Rankin Bank, 100 of which were common to both Glomar Shoal and Rankin Bank. Depth, location, sand, sponges and hard coral were all found to contribute to the fish communities present. Specifically, fish communities were primarily associated with hard coral and shallow depths at Rankin Bank (Abdul Waheb et al., 2018).

4.4.3.2 Glomar Shoal

Glomar Shoal is a large (215 km^2) and complex bathymetrical feature situated on the outer continental shelf off the Pilbara. Glomar Shoal is about 8.5 times wider than Rankin Bank at the 60 m contour. Glomar Shoal rises from 80 m depth on its south-west side and 70 m depth on its north-eastern side to form a single plateau at 40 m depth (Abdul Waheb et al., 2018). Together with Rankin Bank, these remote shallow water areas represent regionally unique habitats and are considered likely to play an important role in the productivity of the Pilbara region (AIMS, 2014; Abdul Wahab et al., 2018), Figure 4-1.

Baseline biodiversity and habitat mapping surveys of the benthic habitats and communities at Glomar Shoal and Rankin Bank were undertaken in 2013 and 2017 by AIMS (2014) as detailed in Abdul Waheb et al. (2018) and Jones et al. (2021), respectively. Salinity and temperature were found to be slightly higher in 2017 compared with the 2013 values (Abdul Wahab et al., 2018), most likely due to seasonality. Substrates at Glomar Shoal were found to vary with depth, from coarse unconsolidated sediment at depths greater than 60 m and hard substrate (i.e. consolidate reef) supporting benthic communities comprising hard and soft corals, sponges and macroalgae at depths <40 m (Abdul Wahab et al., 2018). Total cover of benthic taxa (hard coral, soft coral, sponges and other benthic biota) was highest at depths <40 m and decreased with depth (Abdul Wahab et al., 2018). At depths of 60 to 80 m benthic cover was low (about 2%) and at depths greater than 80 m benthic cover was barely present (Abdul Wahab et al., 2018).

A total of 170 fish species were identified at Glomar Shoal and fish abundance and diversity of the demersal fish communities of Glomar Shoal were found to vary with seabed habitat type; sand, hard coral and sponge coverage influenced fish communities, with higher abundance and diversity of fish associated with shallow hard coral habitats. (Abdul Wahab et al., 2018). In general, the fish abundance and diversity of Glomar Shoal are considered comparable with other reefs and the submerged shoals and banks in the region, although less diverse and abundant than fish assemblages at Rankin Bank (Abdul Wahab et al., 2018).

Glomar Shoal is recognised as a KEF within NWMR, refer to Table 10-1. Protected Area status (Australian Marine Parks and State Marine Parks and Reserves) is described in Section 11 and includes the Commonwealth Marine Park of Montebello, and the State Marine Parks of Montebello Islands and Barrow Island and the Barrow Island marine management area.

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4.4.4 North-west Cape

Ningaloo Reef and Shark Bay are among Australia's iconic marine areas, and the significance of these ecosystems is recognised through their inclusion in State and Commonwealth Marine Parks and the World Heritage Register. Ningaloo Reef is the only example in the world of an extensive fringing reef on the West coast of a continent and is host to over 200 coral species and more than 500 reef fish species. Shark Bay is the most westerly point of Australia and represents a transition zone between temperate and tropical marine fauna, resulting in high species diversity (Miller et al., 2015), including fringing coral communities on the leeside of the barrier islands of Dirk Hartog, Bernier and Dorre. Ningaloo Reef is one of the longest (approximately 300 km) and most pristine fringing reefs in the world, with an unusually narrow continental shelf. Deep oceanic waters, the reef and coastline habitats and benthic communities are in close proximity resulting in a huge array of internationally significant marine life coexisting. More than 200 hard coral, 500 fish, 650 mollusc, 600 crustacean, 1000 marine algae, 155 sponge and 25 echinoderm species have been recorded from the shelf, slope and deep-water habitats[2]. Refer to the CSIRO Ningaloo Outlook program for further information and publications relating to the shallow and deep-water reef systems, and megafauna species (marine turtles and whale sharks)[3].

The extensive reef system has been classified by topography and benthic cover using airborne hyperspectral surveys and much of the area was allocated as shallow, flat lagoons intersected by narrow, deeper channels that facilitate water circulation. Five distinct geomorphic/benthic classes of coral-algae mosaics in different topographic settings: coral and algal communities (reef flat and very shallow areas), coral and algal communities (backreef and shallow forereef), coral and algal communities (deep forereef and other deep areas), sand or limestone pavement (lagoonal slopes and flat lagoon areas) (Kobryn et al., 2022).

Ningaloo and the Muiron Islands fringing reef habitat supports benthic communities dominated by algae and consolidated reef in the shallow reef environment. Surveys conducted by AIMS in 2024 documented hard coral cover averaged approximately 13% across the Ningaloo Marine Park area (Miller et al., 2015). A notable pattern in the benthos recorded by Miller et al. (2015) was an increase in coral cover with latitude, with the highest coral cover recorded around Coral Bay and the reef areas in southern Ningaloo. Coral cover was the lowest at the East Ningaloo Province (northern Exmouth Gulf) (<6%). Relative to Scott Reef and the Rowley Shoals, the Ningaloo benthic communities are distinct in that they are characterised by high biotic cover overall, but dominated by algal cover and with less than half the cover of key biota including hard corals, soft corals and sponges as recorded on offshore reefs (Miller et al., 2015).

Ningaloo Reef is vulnerable to storm damage and marine heat stress events that have resulted in past localised coral damage and moderate coral bleaching. Coral bleaching occurred in 2022 due to warm ocean temperatures driven by the 2021–22 La Niña. The region's last severe marine heatwave was driven by the 2010–11 La Niña, which resulted in bleaching being recorded for the first time on Ningaloo[4]. Also of note is the recurrent deoxygenation events at Bills Bay (Coral Bay) following coral spawning events. In March 2022, the deoxygenation event was triggered by a combination of weather and oceanographic conditions that led to a prolonged trapping of coral spawn in Bills Bay and this in turn caused mass coral mortality and a large but localised fish kill. The 2022 deoxygenation event was the seventh such event recorded in documented history (Richards et al., 2024).

The Shark Bay region is renowned for its terrestrial and marine biodiversity including seagrass cover extending over 4000 km² of the bay and the 1.030 km² Wooramel Seagrass Bank is the largest structure of its type in the world. Baseline surveys conducted in 2014 by AIMS specifically targeted the outer Shark Bay area and the habitats and benthic communities surrounding the barrier islands

[2] https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/management/world-heritage-areas/ningaloo-coast-world-heritage-area#:~:text=One%20of%20the%20longest%20and,life%20coexisting%20in%20one%20area [accessed on 18/08/2024]
[3] https://research.csiro.au/ningaloo/outlook/research-outputs/publications/
[4] https://www.csiro.au/en/research/environmental-impacts/climate-change/state-of-the-climate

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of Dirk Hartog, Bernier and Dorre. Sand was a dominant feature of the benthos (>60%), particularly in areas inside the bay and in deep water outside the bay. Benthic communities in relatively sheltered areas of outer Shark Bay were characterised by seagrass and turf algae, whereas in more exposed locations, benthos was dominated by macroalgal and turf algal communities. Corals and sponges made up <1% of the cover in outer Shark Bay, although due to inclement weather during surveys shallow areas where coral species are more likely to occur could not be surveyed. Observations of patchy but high coral cover in shallow parts of some towed video transects suggests coral cover across outer Shark Bay may have been underestimated. The highest coral cover was recorded in the channel between Dirk Hartog and Dorre Islands, indicating this area may be particularly favourable for coral growth (Miller et al., 2015).

Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef is recognised as a KEF within NWMR, refer to Table 10-1. Protected Area status (Australian Marine Parks and State Marine Parks and Reserves) is described in Section 11 and includes the Commonwealth Marine Parks of Ningaloo and Shark Bay, and the State Marine Parks of Ningaloo Reef, the Muiron Islands marine management area, Shark Bay marine park and Hamelin Pool nature reserve.

4.4.5 Shoreline, Coastal Habitats and Biological Communities

The NWMR encompasses offshore and coastal waters, islands and mainland shoreline habitats typified by mangroves, tidal flats, saltmarshes, coral reefs (remote, offshore reef systems to extensive fringing reef systems such as Ningaloo), sandy beaches, and smaller areas of rocky shores. Each of these shoreline types has the potential to support different flora and fauna assemblages due to the different physical factors (e.g. waves, tides, light,) influencing the habitat.

The key shoreline habitats representative of the broader NWMR are summarised in Table 4-1.

The key shoreline habitats representative of the broader SWMR and NMR are summarised in Table 4-2 and Table 4-3.

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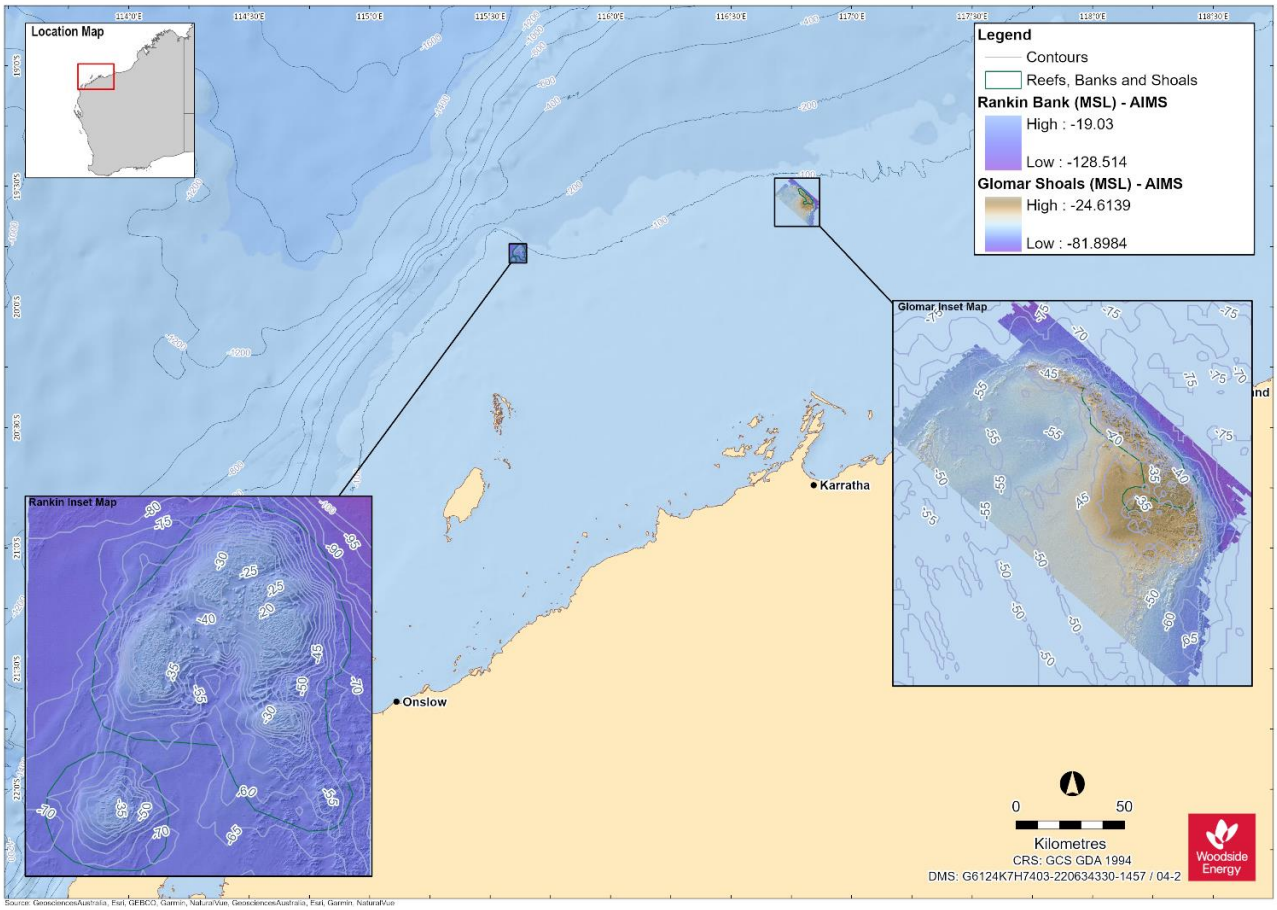


Figure 4-2: Habitat maps of Rankin Bank and Glomar Shoal (source: AIMS, 2014)

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Table 4-1: Habitats and biological communities within the NWMR

Habitat/Community	Browse	NWS / Scarborough	North-west Cape	Reference
Offshore habitats and biological communities				
Soft sediment with infauna	The offshore environment of the NWMR comprises predominately of seabed habitats dominated by soft sediments (sandy and muddy substrata with occasional patches of coarser sediments) and sparse benthic biota. The benthic communities inhabiting the predominantly soft, fine sediments of the offshore habitats are characterised by infauna such as polychaetes, and sessile and mobile epifauna such as crustacea (shrimp, crabs and squat lobsters) and echinoderms (starfish, cucumbers). The density of benthic fauna is typically lower in deep-sea sediment habitats (greater than 200 m) than in shallower coastal sediment habitats, but the diversity of communities may be similar.			
Soft sediment with hard substrate outcropping	A unique seafloor feature combining both soft sediment and hard substrates, including outcrops, terraces, continental slope, and escarpments. This habitat is found in offshore areas of the NWMR, often associated with key ecological features such as the ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF.			**Section 10**
	Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities KEF	Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities KEF	Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities KEF	**Section 10**
Coral reef	Coral reef habitats within the NWMR have a high species diversity that includes corals, and associated reef species such as fishes, crustaceans, invertebrates, and algae. Coral reef habitats of the offshore environment of the NWMR include remote oceanic reef systems, large platform reefs, submerged banks and shoals.			
	Browse Island Scott Reef Seringapatam Reef Ashmore Reef Cartier Island Hibernia Reef	Rowley Shoals (including Mermaid Reef, Clerke Reef, Imperieuse Reef) Glomar Shoal Rankin Bank		**Section 4.4.1** **Section 10** **Section 11**
Seagrass and macroalgae communities	Seagrass beds and benthic macroalgae reefs are a main food source for many marine species and also provide key habitats and nursery grounds (Heck et al., 2003; Wilson et al., 2010). In the northern half of Western Australia, these habitats are restricted to sheltered and shallow waters, including around offshore reef systems, due to large tidal movement, high turbidity, large seasonal freshwater run-off and cyclones.			
	Scott Reef, Seringapatam Reef, Ashmore Reef	Rowley Shoals (including Mermaid Reef, Clerke Reef, Imperieuse Reef)		**Section 11**

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Habitat/Community	Browse	NWS / Scarborough	North-west Cape	Reference
Filter feeders/ heterotrophic	Filter feeder epifauna such as sponges, ascidians, soft corals and gorgonians are animals that feed by actively filtering suspended matter and food particles from water by passing the water over specialised filtration structures (DEWHA, 2008). Filter feeders generally live in areas that have strong currents and hard substratum, often associated with deeper environments of the shoals and banks in the offshore NWMR.			
	Lower outer reef slopes of the oceanic reef systems such as Scott Reef	Glomar Shoal Rankin Bank Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF	Cape Range canyon system	**Section 4.4.1** **Section 10** **Section 11**
Sandy beaches	Sandy beaches are dynamic environments, naturally fluctuating in response to external forcing factors (e.g. waves, currents, etc). Sandy beaches vary in length, width and gradient, and in sediment type, composition, and grain size throughout the NWMR, being found around islands and reefs in the offshore areas of the region.			
	Browse Island Scott Reef (Sandy Islet) Ashmore Reef Cartier Island	Montebello Islands Lowendal Islands Barrow Island	Muiron Islands	**Section 11**
Nearshore/coastal habitats and biological communities				
Coral reef	Coral reef habitats typically found in nearshore regions of the NWMR include the fringing reefs around coastal islands and the mainland shore.			
	Kimberley East Holothuria and Long Reefs Bonaparte and Buccaneer Archipelagos Montgomery Reef Adele complex (Beagle, Mavis, Albert, Churchill reefs, Adele Island)	Dampier Archipelago Montebello, Lowendal and Barrow Island Groups	Ningaloo Reef Exmouth Gulf Shark Bay	**Section 11**
Seagrass and macroalgae communities	Seagrass beds and benthic macroalgae reefs are a main food source for many marine species and also provide key habitats and nursery grounds (Heck Jr. et al., 2003; Wilson et al., 2010). In the nearshore areas of the NWMR, these habitats are restricted to sheltered and shallow waters due to large tidal movement, high turbidity, large seasonal freshwater run-off and cyclones. These areas include in bays and sounds and around reef and island groups.			
	King Sound	Roebuck Bay Dampier Archipelago Montebello, Lowendal and Barrow Island Groups	Ningaloo Reef Exmouth Gulf Shark Bay	**Section 11**

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Habitat/Community	Browse	NWS / Scarborough	North-west Cape	Reference
Filter feeders/ heterotrophic	Filter feeder epifauna such as sponges, ascidians, soft corals and gorgonians are animals that feed by actively filtering suspended matter and food particles from water by passing the water over specialised filtration structures (DEWHA, 2007a). Filter feeders generally live in areas that have strong currents and hard substratum. Conversely, higher diversity infauna is mainly associated with soft unconsolidated sediment and infauna communities are considered widespread and well represented along the continental shelf and upper slopes of the NWMR. In nearshore areas of the NWMR, these species are generally found around reef systems.			
		Deeper habitats of Rankin Bank and Glomar Shoal	Deeper habitats of Ningaloo Reef and the protected sponge zone in the south	
Mangroves	Mangroves grow in intertidal mud and sand, with specially adapted aerial roots (pneumatophores) that provide for gas exchange during low tide (McClatchie et al., 2006). Mangrove forests can help stabilise coastal sediments, provide a nursery ground for many species of fish and crustacean, and provide shelter or nesting areas for seabirds (McClatchie et al., 2006). Mangroves are confined to shoreline habitats, in nearshore areas of the NWMR.			
	Dampier Peninsula (including Carnot Bay, Beagle Bay and Pender Bay)	Pilbara Coastline (including Ashburton River Delta, Coolgra Point, Robe River Delta, Yardie Landing, Yammadery Island and the Mangrove Islands) Montebello, Lowendal and Barrow Island Groups Roebuck Bay	Shark Bay Mangrove Bay, Cape Range Peninsula Exmouth Gulf	**Section 11**
Saltmarshes	Saltmarsh communities are confined to shoreline habitats and are typically dominated by dense stands of halophytic plants such as herbs, grasses, and low shrubs. The diversity of saltmarsh plant species increases with increasing latitude (in contrast to mangroves). The vegetation in these environments is essential to the stability of the saltmarsh, as they trap and bind sediments. The sediments are generally sandy silts and clays and can often have high organic material content.			
		Eighty Mile Beach Roebuck Bay	Shark Bay	**Section 11**
Sandy beaches	Sandy beaches are dynamic environments, naturally fluctuating in response to external forcing factors (e.g. waves, currents, etc). Sandy beaches vary in length, width and gradient, and in sediment type, composition, and grain size throughout the NWMR. Sandy beaches are important for both resident and migratory seabirds and shorebirds and can also provide an important habitat for turtle nesting and breeding. They are located along many coastlines of the nearshore environments of the NWMR.			
	Cape Domett Lacrosse Island	Eighty Mile Beach Eco Beach Dampier Archipelago Inshore Pilbara Islands (Northern, Middle, and Southern)	Ningaloo Coast Muiron Islands Exmouth Gulf	**Section 11**

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Table 4-2: Habitats within the SWMR

Habitat/Community	Location
Offshore	
Soft sediment with infauna	Most of the SWMR seafloor is composed of soft unconsolidated sediments, but due to large variations in bathymetry there are marked differences in sedimentary composition and benthic assemblage structure across the region. Despite the prevalence of these habitats in the SWMR, very little is known about the composition or distribution of the region's sedimentary infauna (DEWHA, 2008b).
Soft sediment with hard substrate outcropping	A unique seafloor feature combining both soft sediment and hard substrates, including outcrops, terraces, continental slope, and escarpments.
	Perth Canyon Marine Park Ancient coastline at 90 to 120 m depth contour KEF Diamantina Fracture Zone Naturaliste Plateau
Coral reef	To date, studies and understanding of the corals within the SWMR have concentrated on the shallow water areas in State waters. Within the deeper Commonwealth waters of the SWMR little is known of the distribution of corals.
Filter feeders/ heterotrophic	Filter feeder epifauna such as sponges, ascidians, soft corals and gorgonians are animals that feed by actively filtering suspended matter and food particles from water by passing the water over specialised filtration structures (DEWR, 2007). Filter feeders generally inhabit deeper habitat (below the photic zone) that have strong currents and hard substratum.
	Ancient coastline at 90 to 120 m depth Diamantina Fracture Zone Naturaliste Plateau Perth Canyon Marine Park South-west Corner Marine Park
Nearshore	
Coral reef	The northern extent of the SWMR coincides loosely with the disappearance of abundant and diverse coral from coastal habitats. To the south of Shark Bay, abundant corals occur predominantly around offshore islands, with corals at inshore sites occurring in very isolated patches of non-reef coral communities, usually of reduced species richness.
	Houtman Abrolhos Islands Rottnest Island

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Habitat/Community	Location
Seagrass and macroalgae communities	Within the SWMR, macroalgae and seagrass communities are noted for their extent, species richness and endemism. The clear waters of the region allow light to reach greater depths, with some species found at much greater depths than usual (down to 120 m) (DEWR, 2007). Of the known species there are more than 1000 species of macro-algae and 22 species of seagrass consisting of tropical and temperate species. Seagrass and macro-algae occur in areas with sheltered bays and in the inter-reef lagoons along exposed sections of the coast.
	Houtman Abrolhos Islands Jurien Marine Park Shoalwater Islands Marine Park Geographe Marine Park Cockburn Sound Rottnest Island Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to the West-coast inshore lagoons KEF Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to Geographe Bay KEF Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Recherche Archipelago KEF
Filter feeders/ heterotrophic	Filter feeder epifauna such as sponges, ascidians, soft corals and gorgonians are animals that feed by actively filtering suspended matter and food particles from water by passing the water over specialised filtration structures (DEWR, 2007). Filter feeders generally live in areas that have strong currents and hard substratum.
	Houtman Abrolhos Islands Recherche Archipelago
Mangroves	Mangroves grow in intertidal mud and sand, with specially adapted aerial roots (pneumatophores) that provide for gas exchange during low tide (McClatchie et al., 2006). Mangrove forests can help stabilise coastal sediments, provide a nursery ground for many species of fish and crustacean, and provide shelter or nesting areas for seabirds (McClatchie et al., 2006). Mangroves are confined to shoreline habitats, in nearshore areas of the SWMR.
	Houtman Abrolhos Islands
Sandy beaches	Sandy beaches within the SWMR are important for both resident and migratory seabirds and shorebirds and can also host breeding populations of the Australian sea lion. They are found along many coastlines of the nearshore environments of the SWMR. In addition to this, beaches in the SWMR provide a variety of socio-economic values including tourism, commercial and recreational fishing, and support other recreational activities.
	Houtman Abrolhos Islands Marmion Marine Park Ngari Capes Marine Park Walpole and Nornalup Inlets Marine Park

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Table 4-3: Habitats and biological communities within the NMR

Habitat/Community	Location
Offshore habitats and biological communities	
Soft sediment with infauna	Most of the offshore environment of the NMR is characterised by relatively flat expanses of soft sediment seabed. The soft sediments of the region are characterised by moderately abundant and diverse communities of infauna and mobile epifauna dominated by polychaetes, crustaceans, molluscs, and echinoderms.
Soft sediment with hard substrate outcropping	A unique seafloor feature combining both soft sediment and hard substrates, including outcrops, terraces, continental slope, and escarpments. The variability in substrate composition may contribute to the presence of unique ecosystems. Species present include sponges, soft corals and other sessile filter feeders associated with hard substrate sediments.
	Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Van Diemen Rise KEF Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin KEF
Coral reef	Offshore coral reefs within the NMR are generally associated with a series of submerged shoals and banks. The shoals/banks in the region support tropical marine biota consistent with that found on emergent reef systems of the Indo West Pacific region such as Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island, Seringapatam Reef and Scott Reef (Heyward et al*.,* 1997).
	Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin KEF Evans Shoal Tassie Shoal Blackwood Shoal
Filter feeders/ heterotrophic	Filter feeder epifauna such as sponges, ascidians, soft corals and gorgonians are animals that feed by actively filtering suspended matter and food particles from water by passing the water over specialised filtration structures (DEWHA, 2007b). Filter feeders generally live in areas that have strong currents and hard substratum and typically associated with the deeper habitats of the submerged shoals and banks, and canyon features.
	Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Van Diemen Rise KEF Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin KEF Tributary Canyons of the Arafura Depression KEF Evans Shoal Tassie Shoal Goodrich Bank

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Habitat/Community	Location
Nearshore	
Coral reef	Within the NMR corals occur both as reefs and in non-reef coral communities. Nearshore reefs include patch reefs and fringing reefs sparsely distributed within the region. Coral reefs within the NMR provides breeding and aggregation areas for many fish species including mackerel and snapper and offer refuges for sea snakes and apex predators such as sharks.
	Submerged coral reefs of the Gulf of Carpentaria KEF Darwin Harbour
Seagrass and macroalgae communities	Seagrasses provide key habitats in the NMR. They stabilise coastal sediments and trap and recycle nutrients. They provide nursery grounds for commercially harvested fish and prawns and provide feeding grounds for dugongs and green turtles. Seagrass distribution in the region is largely associated with sheltered small bays and inlets including shallow waters surrounding inshore islands.
	Field Island The mainland coastline adjacent to Kakadu National Park
Filter feeders/ heterotrophic	Filter feeder epifauna such as sponges, ascidians, soft corals, and gorgonians are animals that feed by actively filtering suspended matter and food particles from water by passing the water over specialised filtration structures (DEWHA, 2007b). Filter feeders generally inhabit areas that have strong currents and hard substratum.
	Cape Helveticus
Mangroves	Mangroves grow in intertidal mud and sand, with specially adapted aerial roots (pneumatophores) that provide for gas exchange during low tide (McClatchie et al., 2006). Mangroves provide habitat for waterbirds and support many commercially and recreationally important fish and crustacean species for parts of their life cycles. They buffer the coast from large tidal movements, storm surges and flooding.
	Tiwi Islands Darwin Harbour The mainland coastline adjacent to the Daly River
Sandy beaches	Sandy beaches vary in length, width and gradient, and in sediment type, composition, and grain size throughout the NMR and are important for both resident and migratory seabirds and shorebirds. Sandy beaches can also provide an important habitat for turtle nesting. They are located along many coastlines of the nearshore environments of the islands and mainland shores of the NMR.
	Tiwi Islands Cobourg Peninsula Joseph Bonaparte Gulf

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5. FISHES, SHARKS AND RAYS

5.1 Regional Context

Western Australian waters provide important habitat for listed fishes, sharks, and rays including areas that support key life stages such as breeding, foraging, and migration routes for fish species. Pelagic and demersal fishes occupy a range of habitats throughout each of the regions, from coral reefs to open offshore waters, and are an extremely important component of ecosystems, providing a link between primary production and higher predators, with many species being of conservation value and important for commercial and recreational fishing.

The NWMR supports a wide diversity of global fish species. Of the approximately 500 shark species found worldwide, 94 are found in the region (DEWHA, 2008). Approximately 54 species of syngnathids (seahorses, seadragons, pipehorses and pipefishes) and one species of solenostomids (ghostpipefishes) are also known to occur in the NWMR or adjacent State waters (DSEWPAC, 2012a).

The fish fauna of the SWMR includes more than 900 species occupying a large variety of habitats. However, only three species of bony fishes known to occur in the region are listed under the EPBC Act as threatened or marine species, and seven listed species of shark (DSEWPAC, 2012b).

The NMR is considered an important area for the sawfish and river shark species group, with five species of sawfishes and river sharks listed under the EPBC Act known to occur in the region (DSEWPAC, 2012c). Approximately 28 species of syngnathids and two species of solenostomids are listed marine and known to occur in the NMR, however there is a paucity of knowledge on the distribution, relative abundance and habitats of these species in the region (DEWHA, 2008).

The following sections focus on the fish species (including sharks and rays) listed as threatened or migratory that are known to occur within the NWMR. In addition, listed, conservation-dependent fish and shark species for the NWMR are described. A detailed account of commercial and recreational fisheries that operate in the region is provided in Section 12.

Table 5-1 outlines the threatened and migratory fish species that may or are known to occur within the NWMR, with their conservation status and relevant recovery plans and/or conservation advice.

Table 5-2 includes fish species listed as conservation dependent that may occur within the NWMR, NMR and SWMR.

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Table 5-1: Fish species (including sharks and rays) identified by the EPBC Act PMST that may occur within the NWMR

Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix A)			*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA)[5]	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[6]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Rhincodon typus	Whale shark	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Endangered	Conservation Advice *Rhincodon typus* whale shark. (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015d)
Carcharias taurus	Grey nurse shark (west-coast population)	Vulnerable	N/A	Marine	Vulnerable	Critically Endangered	Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark (*Carcharias taurus*) (DOE, 2014)
Carcharodon carcharias	White shark	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Recovery Plan for the White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) (DSEWPAC, 2013b)
Isurus oxyrinchus	Shortfin mako	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Endangered	N/A
Isurus paucus	Longfin mako	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Endangered	N/A
Lamna nasus	Porbeagle shark, mackerel shark	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Vulnerable	N/A
Carcharhinus longimanus	Oceanic whitetip shark	N/A	Migratory	Marine	N/A	Critically Endangered	N/A
Anoxypristis cuspidata	Narrow sawfish	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Critically Endangered	N/A
Pristis clavata	Dwarf sawfish	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Priority	Critically Endangered	Sawfish and River Sharks Multispecies Recovery Plan (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015b)
Pristis pristis	Largetooth (freshwater) sawfish	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Priority	Critically Endangered	
Pristis zijsron	Green sawfish	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Vulnerable	Critically Endangered	

[5] Threatened and Priority Fauna List – April 2024 - https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/management/threatened-species-and-communities (accessed on 13/08/2024)
[6] IUCN. 2024. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2024-1. https://www.iucnredlist.org (accessed on 13/08/2024)

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Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix A)			*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA)[5]	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[6]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Glyphis garricki	Northern river shark	Endangered	N/A	Marine	Priority	Vulnerable	
Manta alfredi	Reef manta ray	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Vulnerable	N/A
Manta birostris	Giant manta ray	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Endangered	N/A

Table 5-2: EPBC Act listed Conservation Dependent species of fishes and sharks that may occur in the NWMR, NMR and SWMR

Species Name	Common Name	Likely Occurrence / Distribution	Listing Advice
Hoplostethus atlanticus	Orange roughy, deep-sea perch, red roughy	SWMR	No conservation listing advice for this species. Refer to the Marine bioregional plan for the SWMR (DSEWPAC, 2012b) for further information. Managed under AFMA's Orange Roughy Stock Rebuilding Strategy (AFMA, 2014).
Sphyrna lewini	Scalloped hammerhead	NWMR, NMR and SWMR[7]	Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2018.
Galeorhinus galeus	School shark, eastern school shark, snapper shark, tope, soupfin shark	SWMR	Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2009.
Centrophorus uyato	Little gulper shark	NWMR and SWMR	No conservation listing advice for this species. Refer to listing advice (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2013).

[7] A recurrent aggregation of scalloped hammerheads has been recorded within the Shoalwater Islands Marine Park (32° S; 115° E), 240 km south of Jurien Bay, observed from drone footage collected during the 2019 and 2020 Austral summers. The species has rarely been recorded south of Jurien Bay previously (López et al., 2022).

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5.2 Protected Sharks, Sawfishes and Rays in the NWMR

The EPBC Act Protected Matters search (Appendix A) identified seven species of shark and five species of river shark or sawfish listed as threatened and/or migratory within the NWMR. In addition, two species of ray (the reef manta ray and giant manta ray) are listed as migratory within the region (Table 5-3).

5.2.1 Sharks and Sawfishes

The shark species that may or are known to occur within the NWMR include: the whale shark, grey nurse shark, white shark, shortfin mako, and longfin mako (Table 5-3).

Five species of river shark or sawfish that may or are known to occur in the NWMR include: the narrow sawfish, northern river shark, freshwater sawfish, green sawfish and dwarf sawfish (Table 5-3).

There are identified biologically important areas (BIAs) within the NWMR for the whale shark, freshwater sawfish, green sawfish, and dwarf sawfish (Table 5-5).

Table 5-3: Information on the EPBC-listed threatened shark, fish and sawfish species that may or are known to occur within the NWMR

Species	Preferred Habitat and Diet	Habitat Location
Whale shark	Preferred habitat: They have a widespread distribution in tropical and warm temperate seas, throughout oceanic and coastal Australian waters (Last and Stevens, 2009). Diet: Whale shark are planktivorous and feed on a variety of planktonic species including krill, jellyfish, and crab larvae (Last and Stevens, 2009).	Ningaloo Reef is the main known aggregation site for whale sharks in Australian waters and has the largest density of whale sharks per kilometre in the world (Martin, 2007). Acoustically tagged whale sharks have been detected on the NWS in June, July and October–January (Thomson et al. 2021). Satellite tagging and sightings of whale sharks off the Western Australian coast indicate that whilst whale sharks aggregate in higher numbers at Ningaloo Reef seasonally, they may be present year-round (Norman et al., 2017). Refer Table 5-5 for the BIA summary for the whale shark.
Grey nurse shark (west-coast population)	Preferred habitat: Most found in temperate waters on, or close to, the bottom of the continental shelf, from close inshore to depths of about 200 m (McAuley, 2004; Kyne et al., 2021). Diet: A variety of teleost and elasmobranch fishes and some cephalopods (Gelsleichter et al., 1999; Smale, 2005).	Details of movement patterns of the western sub-population are unclear (McAuley, 2004) and key aggregation sites have not been formally identified within the NWMR (Chidlow et al., 2006). The NWMR represents the northern limit of the West-coast population. Sighting and bycatch data have indicated grey nurse sharks are present near Exmouth and Shark Bay between May to December (Hoschke et al., 2023).
White shark	Preferred habitat: The species typically occurs in temperate coastal waters between the shore and the 100 m depth contour; however, adults and juveniles have been recorded diving to depths of 1000 m (Bruce et al., 2006; Bruce, 2008). Diet: Smaller white sharks (less than 3 m length) feed primarily on teleost and elasmobranch fishes, broadening their diet as larger sharks to include marine mammals (Last and Stevens, 2009).	There are no known aggregation sites for white sharks in the NWMR, and this species is most often found south of North-west Cape, in low densities (DSEWPAC, 2012a). Given the migratory nature of the species, it most likely has a broad distribution within the NWMR. No BIAs identified for NWMR.

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Species	Preferred Habitat and Diet	Habitat Location
Shortfin mako	Preferred habitat: The shortfin mako shark is a pelagic species with a circumglobal, wide-ranging oceanic distribution in tropical and temperate seas (Mollet et al., 2000). Tagging studies indicate shortfin makos spend most of their time in water less than 50 m deep but with occasional dives up to 880 m (Abascal et al., 2011; Stevens et al., 2010). Satellite telemetry data suggest shortfin makos have multiple movement phases, displaying both high connectivity between Australian populations and periods of residency (Corrigan et al., 2018). Diet: Feeds on a variety of prey, such as teleost fishes, other sharks, marine mammals, and marine turtles (Campana et al., 2005).	Given the migratory nature of the species, it most likely has a broad distribution within the NWMR. No BIAs identified for NWMR.
Longfin mako	Preferred habitat: A pelagic species with a wide-ranging, patchy, oceanic distribution in tropical and temperate seas (Mollet et al., 2000; Kyne et al., 2021). They have been recorded at depth ranges of 0–1752 m (Kyne et al., 2021). Diet: Primarily teleost fishes and cephalopods (primarily squid) (Last and Stevens, 2009).	Records on longfin mako sharks are sporadic and their complete geographic range is not well known (Reardon et al., 2006). Given the migratory nature of the species, most likely has a broad distribution within the NWMR. No BIAs identified for NWMR.
Mackerel/ porbeagle shark	Preferred habitat: The porbeagle shark primarily inhabits offshore waters around the edge of the continental shelf. They occasionally move into coastal waters, but these movements are temporary (Campana and Joyce, 2004; Francis et al., 2002). The porbeagle shark is known to dive to depths exceeding 1300 m (Campana et al., 2010; Saunders et al., 2011). Depth range records are 0–370 m (Kyne et al., 2021). Diet: Primarily teleost fish, elasmobranchs, and cephalopods (primarily squid) (Joyce et al., 2002; Last and Stevens, 2009).	In Australia, the species occurs in waters from southern Queensland to South-west Australia (Last and Stevens, 2009). Distribution within the NWMR is unknown, but there are several records for this species within the NWS (Atlas of Living Australia (ALA)).
Oceanic whitetip shark	Preferred habitat: The oceanic whitetip shark is globally distributed in warm-temperate and tropical oceans (Andrzejaczek et al., 2018). The species may occur in tropical and sub-tropical offshore and coastal waters around Australia. They primarily occupy pelagic waters in the upper 200 m of the water column; however, they have been observed diving to depths of around 1000 m, potentially associated with foraging behaviour (Howey-Jordan et al., 2013; D'Alberto et al., 2017). The species is highly migratory, travelling large distances between shallow reef habitats in coastal waters and oceanic waters (Howey-Jordan et al., 2013). The species does exhibit a strong preference for warm and shallow waters above 120 m. Diet: Opportunistic feeders and generally target a variety of finfishes and pelagic squid, depending on habitat. Targets pelagics such as tuna in open ocean as noted by the large bycatch numbers in the long line fisheries.	Given the migratory nature of the species, it most likely has a broad distribution within the NWMR. No BIAs identified for NWMR.

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Species	Preferred Habitat and Diet	Habitat Location
Narrow sawfish	Preferred habitat[1]: Shallow coastal, estuarine, and riverine habitats, however it may occur in waters up to 40 m deep (D'Anastasi et al., 2013). Diet: Shoaling fishes, such as mullet, as well as molluscs and small crustaceans (Cliff and Wilson, 1994).	Shallow coastal waters of the Pilbara and Kimberly coasts (Last and Stevens, 2009).
Northern river shark	Preferred habitat[1]: Rivers, tidal sections of large tropical estuarine systems and macrotidal embayments, as well as inshore and offshore marine habitats (Pillans et al., 2009; Thorburn and Morgan, 2004). Adults have been recorded only in marine environments. Juveniles and sub-adults have been recorded in freshwater, estuarine and marine environments (Pillans et al., 2009). Depth range of up to 23 m (Kyne et al., 2021). Diet: Variety of fish and crustaceans (Stevens et al., 2005).	The northern river shark has a relatively restricted northern Australian range (although with an extent of occurrence >20,000 km²) (Kyne et al., 2021). Within the NWMR records have come from both the West and East Kimberley, including King Sound, the Ord and King rivers, West Arm of Cambridge Gulf and also from Joseph Bonaparte Gulf (Thorburn and Morgan, 2004; Stevens et al., 2005; Thorburn, 2006; Field et al., 2008; Pillans et al., 2008, Whitty et al., 2008; Wynen et al., 2008).
Largetooth (freshwater) sawfish	Preferred habitat: Sandy or muddy bottoms of shallow coastal waters, estuaries, river mouths and freshwater rivers, and isolated water holes. Diet: Shoaling fishes, such as mullet, as well as molluscs and small crustaceans (Cliff and Wilson, 1994).	The largetooth sawfish has a wide Northern Australia range (Kyne et al., 2021). The Kimberley region, particularly the Fitzroy River, is identified as an important nursery site (Bateman et al. 2024). The Exmouth Gulf represents the approximate southern limit for the largetooth (freshwater) sawfish, although there are a few historical records further south (Bateman et al., 2024). Refer to Table 5-5 for the BIA summary for the Largetooth (freshwater) sawfish.
Green sawfish	Preferred habitat[1]: Inshore coastal environments including estuaries, river mouths, embayments, and along sandy and muddy beaches, as well as offshore marine habitat (Stevens et al., 2005; Thorburn et al., 2003). They are found at depths of up to 70 m (Kyne et al., 2021). Diet: Schools of baitfish and prawns (Poganoski et al., 2002), molluscs and small crustaceans (Cliff and Wilson, 1994).	An aggregation of green sawfish (*Pristis zijsron*) has been identified in the Garig Gunak Barlu National Park (Cobourg Peninsula, NMR). Davies et al. (2022) suggests this may be a nursery area. The Ashburton River Estuary (Onslow region) has been recorded as a nursery site, with juveniles also observed along the Pilbara coast and Exmouth Gulf (Bateman et al., 2024). Refer Table 5-5 for the BIA summary for the green sawfish.
Dwarf sawfish	Preferred habitat[1]: Shallow (up to 20 m) silty coastal waters and estuarine habitats, occupying relatively restricted areas and moving only small distances (Stevens et al., 2008; Kyne et al., 2015). Diet: Shoaling fish such as mullet, molluscs, and small crustaceans (Cliff and Wilson, 1994).	Literature indicates the most southern range for the dwarf sawfish is Port Hedland (Bateman et al., 2024). Refer Table 5-5 for the BIA summary for the dwarf sawfish.

[1] Preferred habitat as described within the Sawfish and River Sharks Multispecies Recovery Plan (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015b).

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5.2.2 Rays

Rays are commonly found in the NWMR. Two listed and migratory species of ray are known to occur within the NWMR: the reef manta ray and giant manta ray.

No BIAs for either the reef or giant manta ray species have been identified in the NWMR.

Table 5-4: Information on migratory ray species within the NWMR

Species	Preferred Habitat and Diet	Habitat Location
Reef manta ray	Preferred habitat: The reef manta ray is commonly sighted within productive nearshore environments, such as island groups, atolls or continental coastlines. However, the species has also been recorded at offshore coral reefs, rocky reefs, and seamounts (Marshall et al., 2009). Recorded depth range of 0–432 m (Kyne et al., 2021). Diet: Feed on planktonic organisms including krill and crab larvae.	A resident population of reef manta rays has been recorded at Ningaloo Reef. No BIAs identified for NWMR.
Giant manta ray	Preferred habitat: The species primarily inhabits near-shore environments along productive coastlines with regular upwelling, but they appear to be seasonal visitors to coastal or offshore sites including offshore island groups, offshore pinnacles and seamounts (Marshall et al., 2011). Recorded depth range of up to 1000 m (Kyne et al., 2021). Diet: Feed on planktonic organisms including krill and crab larvae.	The Ningaloo coast is an important area for giant manta rays from March to August (Preen et al., 1997). No BIAs identified for NWMR.

5.3 Fish, Shark and Sawfish Biological Important Areas in the NWMR

A review of the Australian Marine Spatial Information System (GA, 2024) identified biologically important areas (BIAs) for four species of fish, shark and sawfish (whale shark, largetooth (freshwater) sawfish, green sawfish and dwarf sawfish) within the NWMR. The BIAs for the whale shark and the sawfish species include foraging, nursing, juvenile and pupping areas. These are described in Table 5-5.

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Table 5-5: Fish, whale shark and sawfish BIAs within the NWMR (source: AMSIS, accessed 14/08/2024)

	Woodside Activity Area			BIAs			
	Browse	NWS	NWC	Reproduction - Pupping	Reproduction - Nursing	Juvenile	Foraging
Whale shark	✓	✓	✓	No pupping BIA identified within the NWMR	No nursing BIA identified within the NWMR	N/A	Foraging (high density) in Ningaloo Marine Park and adjacent Commonwealth waters (Mar–Jul) Foraging northward from Ningaloo along the 200 m isobath (Jul–Nov).
Green sawfish	✓	✓	-	Pupping in Cape Keraudren (pupping occurs in summer in a narrow area adjacent to shoreline) Pupping in Willie Creek Pupping in Roebuck Bay Pupping in Cape Leveque Pupping in waters adjacent to Eighty Mile Beach Pupping (likely) in Camden Sound	Nursing in Cape Keraudren Nursing in waters adjacent to Eighty Mile Beach	No juvenile BIA identified within the NWMR.	Foraging in Cape Keraudren Foraging in Roebuck Bay Foraging in Cape Leveque Foraging in Camden Sound
Largetooth (freshwater) sawfish	✓	✓	-	Pupping in the mouth of the Fitzroy River (Jan–May) Roebuck Bay (Jan–May) Pupping likely in waters adjacent to Eighty Mile Beach (Jan–May)	Nursing (likely) in King Sound	Waters adjacent to Eighty Mile Beach Roebuck Bay	Foraging in the mouth of the Fitzroy River (Jan–May) Foraging in King Sound Roebuck Bay (Jan–May) Foraging in waters adjacent to Eighty Mile Beach
Dwarf sawfish	✓	✓	-	Pupping in King Sound Pupping in waters adjacent to Eighty Mile Beach	Nursing in King Sound Nursing waters adjacent to Eighty Mile Beach	King Sound	Foraging in King Sound Foraging in Camden Sound Foraging in waters adjacent to Eighty Mile Beach

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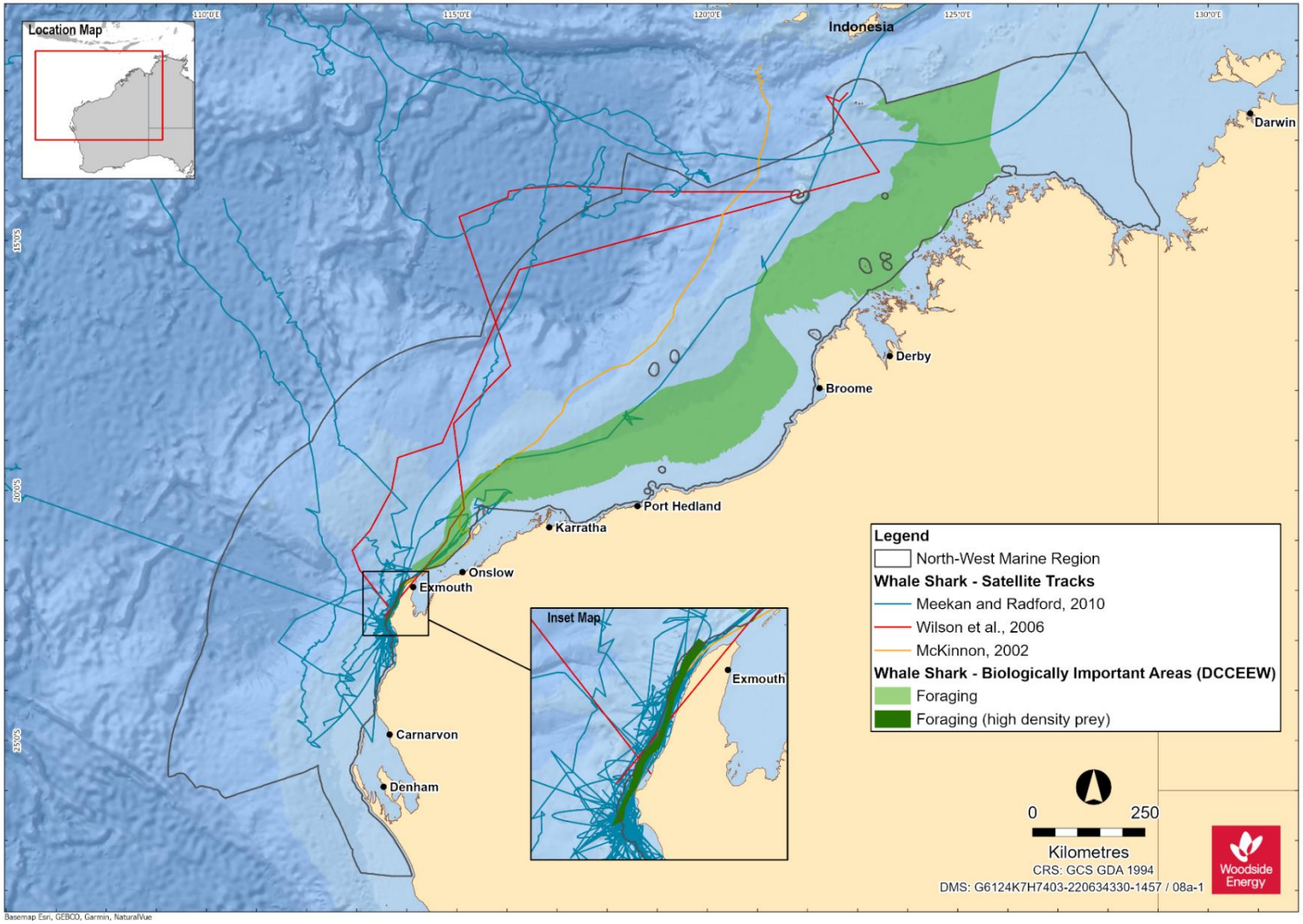


Figure 5-1: Whale shark biologically important areas (BIAs) for the NWMR and tagged whale shark satellite tracks (data source for BIAs: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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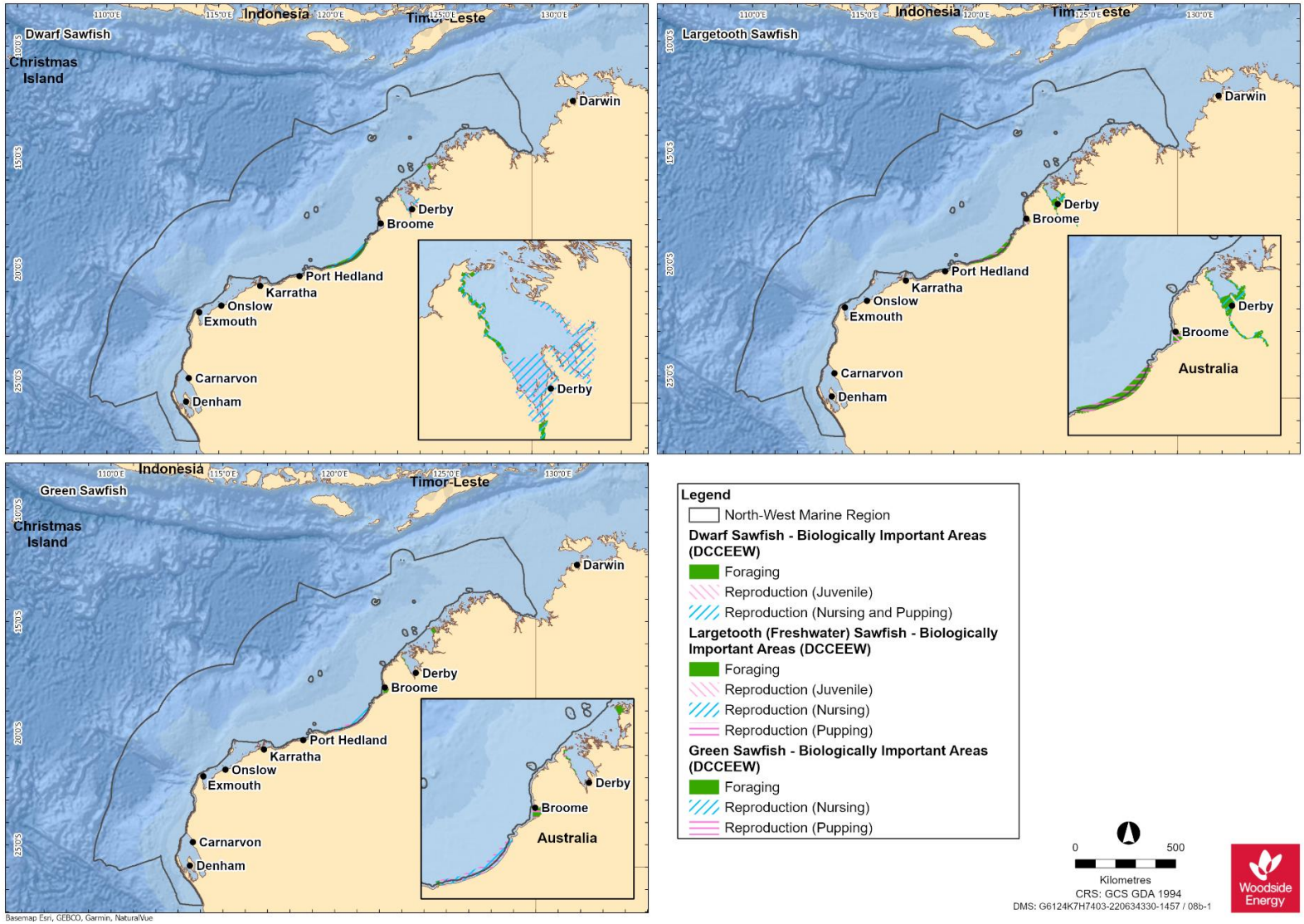


Figure 5-2: Sawfish BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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5.4 Fish Assemblages of the NWMR

5.4.1 Regional Context for Fish Assemblages of NWMR

The NWMR contains a diverse range of fishes of tropical Indo-west Pacific affinity (Allen et al., 1988). The region is characterised by the highest level of endemism and species diversity compared with other areas of the Australian continental slope. Last et al. (2005) recorded 1431 species from the three bioregions encompassing the continental slope, whilst also acknowledging some information gaps. A study of fish assemblages of the Dampier Archipelago found habitat type and complexity influenced fish abundance, with significantly higher abundance in mangrove and coral habitats (Moustaka, et al. 2024).

The NWMR is known for its demersal slope fish assemblages; the continental slope of the Timor Province and the North-west Transition supports more than 418 and 505 species of demersal fishes respectively, of which 64 are considered to be endemic. This is the second richest area for demersal fish species across the entire Australian continental slope. Conversely, the broad Southern Province, which covers most of southern Australia, supports 463 species with only 26 possibly being endemic. The continental slope demersal fish assemblages of the NWMR have been identified as a KEF (DEWHA, 2008), as described in Section 10.

The ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF within the NWMR is thought to support enhanced diversity. Drivers of fish species richness, biodiversity and assemblage composition have been assessed, finding that depth, seafloor complexity and habitat type explain richness and abundance of fish assemblages (Currey-Randall et al., 2021). This study also found that fish communities along the ancient coastline KEF are similar to other mesophotic areas on the NWS. Most of the surveyed feature was characterised by soft sediment and highly mobile fish species (Currey-Randall et al., 2021).

The NWMR also features a diversity of pelagic fishes (those living in the pelagic zone) and bentho-pelagic fishes, including tuna, billfish, bramids, lutjanids, serranids and some sharks (DEWHA, 2007a). These species feed on salps and jellyfish, and more often on secondary consumers such as squid and bait fish. Water depth provides an indication of the level of interaction between pelagic and benthic communities within the NWMR; in waters deeper than 1000 m, for instance, the trophic system is pelagically-driven and benthic communities rely on particulates that fall to the seafloor (DEWHA, 2007a).

Pelagic fishes play an important ecological role within the NWMR; small pelagic fishes, such as lantern fish, inhabit a range of marine environments, including inshore and continental shelf waters and form a vital link in and between many of the region's trophic systems, feeding on pelagic phytoplankton and zooplankton and providing a food source for a wide variety of predators including large pelagic fishes, sharks, seabirds and marine mammals (Bulman, 2006; Mackie et al., 2007). Large pelagic fishes, such as tuna, mackerel, swordfish, sailfish and marlin are found mainly in oceanic waters and occasionally on the continental shelf (Brewer et al., 2007). Both juvenile and adult phases of the large pelagic species are highly mobile and have a wide geographic distribution, although the juveniles more frequently inhabit warmer or coastal waters (DEWHA, 2008).

5.4.1.1 Listed Fish Species in the NWMR

The family Syngnathidae is a group of bony fishes that includes seahorses, pipefishes, pipehorses and seadragons. Along with syngnathids, members of the related Solenostomidae family (ghost pipefishes) are also found in the NWMR (DSEWPAC, 2012a).

There are 55 solenostomid and syngnathid species that are listed marine species that may occur within the NWMR, although no species is currently listed as threatened or migratory, according to the PMST report (Appendix A).

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Syngnathids live in nearshore and inner shelf habitats, usually in shallow coastal waters, among seagrasses, mangroves, coral reefs, macroalgae dominated reefs, and sand or rubble habitats (Dawson, 1985; Lourie et al., 1999; Lourie et al., 2004; Vincent, 1996). Two species, the winged seahorse (*Hippocampus alatus*) and western pipehorse (*Solegnathus sp. 2*) have been identified in deeper waters of the NWMR (up to 200 m) (DSEWPAC, 2012a), however, these species were not identified by the Protected Matters search of the NWMR.

Knowledge about the distribution, abundance and ecology of both syngnathids and solenostomids in the NWMR is limited. No BIAs for syngnathids and solenostomids have been identified in the NWMR.

5.4.2 Browse

The proposed Browse activity area includes biologically important habitat for the whale shark and three sawfish species, being:

- whale shark (foraging northward from Ningaloo along the 200 m isobath (July–November) (Table 9-1)
- largetooth (freshwater) sawfish (pupping, nursing and foraging areas)
- green sawfish (pupping, nursing and foraging areas)
- dwarf sawfish (pupping, nursing and foraging areas).

BIAs for the shark and sawfish species are outlined in Table 5-5 and Figure 5-1.

The proposed Browse activity area has partial overlap with the continental slope demersal fish communities KEF.

5.4.3 North West Shelf / Scarborough

The NWS / Scarborough activity area includes biologically important habitat for the whale shark and three sawfish species, being:

- whale shark (foraging northward from Ningaloo along the 200 m isobath (July–November) (Table 9-1)
- freshwater sawfish (pupping, nursing and foraging areas)
- green sawfish (pupping, nursing and foraging areas)
- dwarf sawfish (pupping, nursing and foraging areas).

BIAs for the whale shark and sawfish species are outlined in Table 5-5 and Figure 5-1.

The NWS / Scarborough activity area has partial overlap with the continental slope demersal fish communities KEF. The continental slope between North-west Cape and the Montebello Trough has more than 500 fish species, 76 of which are endemic, which makes it the most diverse slope bioregion in Australia (Last et al., 2005).

5.4.4 North-west Cape

The North-west Cape activity area includes biologically important foraging habitat for the whale shark, being:

- foraging (high density) in Ningaloo Marine Park and adjacent Commonwealth waters (March–July) (Table 9-1)
- foraging northward from Ningaloo along the 200 m isobath (July–November) (Table 9-1).

BIAs for the whale shark are outlined in Table 5-5 and Figure 5-1. The North-west Cape activity area coincides with part of the continental slope demersal fish communities KEF.

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6. MARINE REPTILES

6.1 Regional Context for Marine Reptiles

The NWMR contains important habitat for listed marine reptiles, including areas that support key life stages such as nesting, internesting, migration and foraging for marine turtle species, and habitats supporting resident sea snake and crocodile populations.

Six of the seven marine turtle species occur in Australian waters, and all six (the green turtle, hawksbill turtle, loggerhead turtle, flatback turtle, leatherback turtle and olive ridley turtle) occur in the NWMR and NMR, with four species of marine turtles occurring in the SWMR (see Protected Matters reports in Appendix A).

There are 25 listed species of sea snake reported within or adjacent to the NWMR (Guinea, 2007a; Udyawer et al., 2016), of which four are endemic to reef habitats in the remote parts of the region (see NWMR Protected Matters report in Appendix A).

There are significantly fewer marine reptile species that frequently occur within the SWMR and presently include four species of listed marine turtle and six sea snake species. Other species of sea snake may occur because of the southward-flowing Leeuwin Current as vagrants in the region (DSEWPAC, 2012b) (see SWMR Protected Matters report in Appendix A).

Twenty-eight listed sea snake species ‘may’ occur in the NMR, as reported in the Protected Matters report in Appendix A).

The following sections focus on the listed marine reptile species known to occur within the NWMR.

Table 6-1 outlines the threatened and migratory marine reptile species that may or are known to occur within the NWMR, with their conservation status and relevant recovery plans and/or conservation advice.

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Table 6-1: Marine reptile species identified by the EPBC Act PMST that may occur within or utilise habitats in the NWMR for key life cycle stages

Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report in Appendix A).			*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA)[8]	IUCN[1] Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[9]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead turtle	Endangered	Migratory	Marine	Endangered	Vulnerable	Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia 2017–2027 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017)
Chelonia mydas	Green turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Vulnerable	Endangered	
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback turtle	Endangered	Migratory	Marine	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Vulnerable	Critically Endangered	
Natator depressus	Flatback turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Vulnerable	Data Deficient	
Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive ridley turtle	Endangered	Migratory	Marine	Endangered	Vulnerable	
Varanus mitchelli	Mitchell's water monitor	Critically Endangered	N/A	N/A	N/A	Critically Endangered	Conservation Advice for *Varanus mitchelli* (Mitchell's water monitor) (DCCEEW, 2023c)
Aipysurus apraefrontalis	Short-nosed sea snake	Critically Endangered	N/A	Marine	Critically Endangered	Data Deficient	Approved Conservation Advice for *Aipysurus apraefrontalis* (Short-nosed Sea Snake) (DSEWPAC, 2011a)
Aipysurus foliosquama	Leaf-scaled sea snake	Critically Endangered	N/A	Marine	Critically Endangered	Data Deficient	Approved Conservation Advice for *Aipysurus foliosquama* (Leaf-scaled Sea Snake) (DSEWPAC, 2011b)
Aipysurus fuscus	Dusky sea snake	Endangered	N/A	Marine	N/A	Endangered	Conservation Advice for *Aipysurus fuscus* (dusky sea snake) (DCCEEW, 2024o)
Crocodylus porosus	Salt-water crocodile	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	N/A

[8] Threatened and Priority Fauna List – April 2024 - https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/management/threatened-species-and-communities (accessed on 13/08/2024)
[9] IUCN. 2024. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2024-1. https://www.iucnredlist.org (accessed on 13/08/2024)

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6.2 Marine Turtles in the NMWR, SWMR and NMR Bioregions

According to the Protected Matters search (Appendix A) six species of marine turtle known to occur within the NWMR are listed as threatened and migratory (three Vulnerable and three Endangered) under the EPBC Act—the green (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), flatback (*Natator depressus*), loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*), leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) turtles (DSEWPAC, 2012a) (refer Table 6-1).

The NWMR supports globally significant breeding populations of four marine turtle species: the green, hawksbill, flatback and loggerhead turtle. Olive ridley turtles are known to forage within the NWMR, but there are only occasional records of the species nesting in the region. Leatherback turtles regularly forage over Australian continental shelf waters within the NWMR but there are also no records of the species nesting in the region (DSEWPAC, 2012a).

The six marine turtle species reported for the NWMR also occur within the NMR.

Four marine turtle species; the green, loggerhead, flatback, and leatherback turtle, have presumed feeding areas within the SWMR; however, no known nesting areas exist within the region (DSEWPAC, 2012b).

Discrete genetic stocks have evolved within each marine turtle species. This is the result of marine turtles returning to the location where they hatched. These genetically distinct stocks are defined by the presence of regional breeding aggregations. Stocks are composed of multiple rookeries in a region and are delineated by where there is little or no migration of individuals between nesting areas. Turtles from different stocks typically overlap at feeding grounds (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017). There are 17 genetic stocks across both the NWMR and NMR (nine in the NWMR, six in the NMR, and two overlapping both regions). Of these 17 genetic stocks, nine are known to occur within Woodside's three areas of activity (Table 6-2).

6.2.1 Life Cycle Stages

Marine turtles are highly migratory during non-reproductive life phases and have high site fidelity during breeding and nesting life phases. The majority of their lives are spent in the ocean, with only adult female marine turtles coming ashore to lay eggs in the sand above the high-water mark on natal beaches (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017). Figure 6-1 summarises the generalised life cycle of marine turtles. Species-specific life cycle information is outlined within the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles of Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017).

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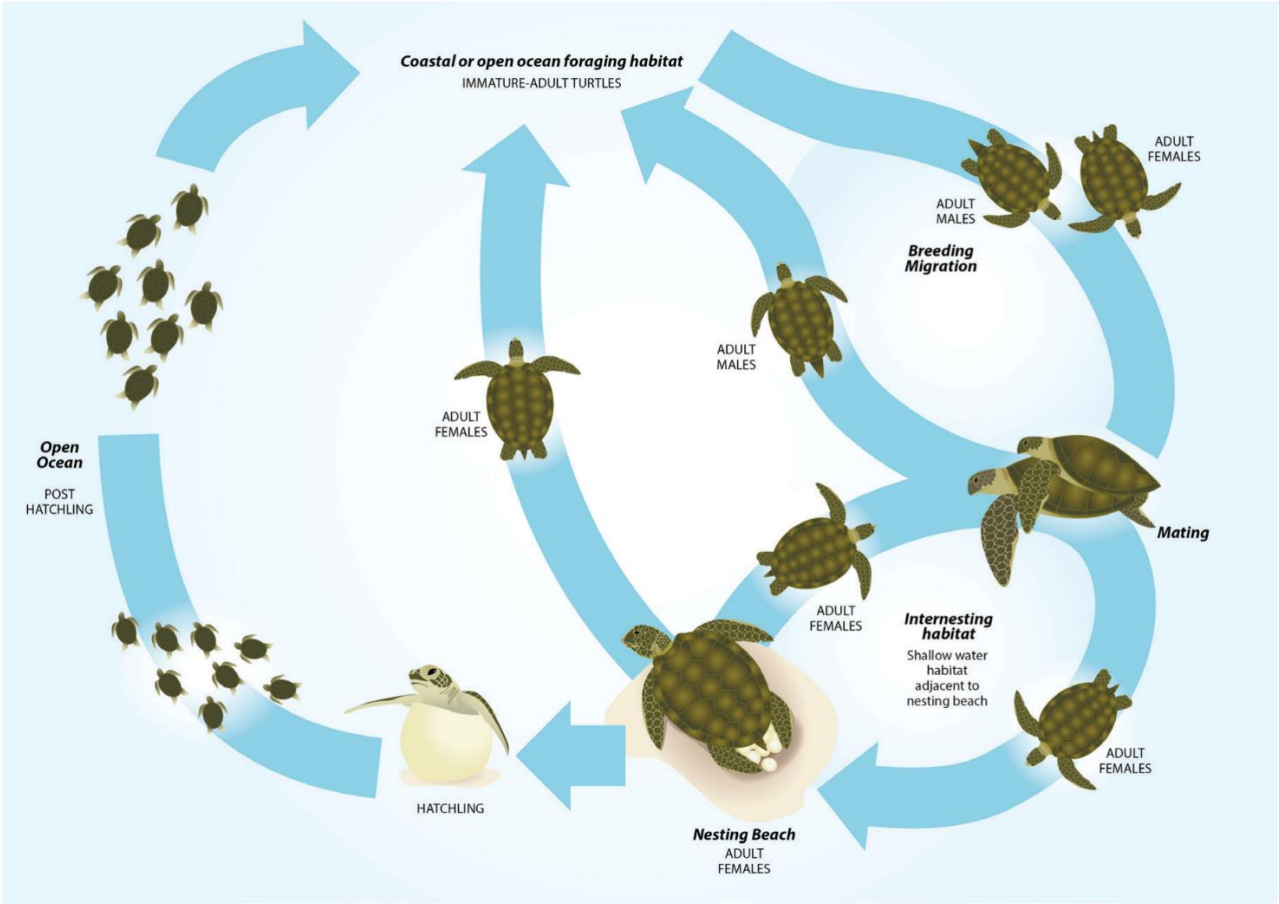


Figure 6-1: Generalised life cycle of marine turtles (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017)

6.2.2 Habitat Critical to Survival for Marine Turtles in the NWMR

The Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles of Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017) identifies habitat critical to the survival of a species for marine turtle stocks under the EPBC Act. Habitat critical to survival is defined by the EPBC Act *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance* as areas necessary:

- for activities such as foraging, breeding or dispersal
- for the long-term maintenance of the species (including the maintenance of species essential to the survival of the species)
- to maintain genetic diversity and long-term evolutionary development
- for the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species.

The Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles of Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017) has identified nesting locations and associated internesting areas as habitat critical to survival for four marine turtle species within the NWMR and these are identified, described and mapped in Table 6-2 and Figure 6-2. No habitat critical to survival has been identified within the NWMR for olive ridley or leatherback turtles.

Table 6-2 outlines the relevant genetic stock, habitat critical to survival and key life cycle stage seasonality of the four species of marine turtles within the NWMR.

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Table 6-2: Genetic stock, habitat critical to survival and key life cycle stage seasonality of the four species of marine turtles within the NWMR

Species	Woodside Activity Area			Habitat Critical to Survival			
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Nesting (*Major Rookery[1])	Internesting Buffer	Seasonality Nesting	Preferred Habitat[2]
Green Turtle							
NWS Stock (G-NWS)	✓	✓	✓	Adele Island Maret Island Cassini Island Lacepede Islands* Barrow Island* Montebello Islands (all with sandy beaches)* Serrurier Island Dampier Archipelago Thevenard Island Northwest Cape* Ningaloo Coast	20 km radius	Nov–Mar	Nearshore reef habitats in the photic zone.
Ashmore Reef Stock (G-AR)	✓	-	-	Ashmore Reef* Cartier Reef*		All year (peak: Dec–Jan)	
Scott Reef-Browse Island Stock (G-ScBr)	✓	-	-	Scott Reef (Sandy Islet)* Browse Island*		Nov–Mar	

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Species	Woodside Activity Area			Habitat Critical to Survival			
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Nesting (*Major Rookery[1])	Internesting Buffer	Seasonality Nesting	Preferred Habitat[2]
Hawksbill Turtle							
Western Australia Stock (H-WA)	-	✓	-	Dampier Archipelago (including Rosemary Island and Delambre Island)* Montebello Islands (including Ah Chong Island, South East Island and Trimouille Island)* Lowendal Islands (including Varanus Island, Beacon Island and Bridled Island) Sholl Island	20 km radius	Oct–Feb	Nearshore and offshore reef habitats.
Flatback Turtle							
Cape Domett Stock (F-CD)	✓	-	-	Cape Domett* Lacrosse Island	60 km radius	All year (peak: Jul–Sep)	Nearshore and offshore sub-tidal and soft bottomed habitats of offshore islands.
South-west Kimberley Stock (F-swKim)	-	✓	-	Eighty Mile Beach* Eco Beach* Lacepede Islands		Oct–Mar	
Pilbara Stock (F-Pil)	-	✓	-	Montebello Islands Mundabullangana Beach* Barrow Island* Cemetery Beach Dampier Archipelago (including Delambre Island* and Huay Island) Coastal islands from Cape Preston to Locker Island		Oct–Mar	

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Species	Woodside Activity Area			Habitat Critical to Survival			
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Nesting (*Major Rookery[1])	Internesting Buffer	Seasonality Nesting	Preferred Habitat[2]
Unknown genetic stock Kimberley, Western Australia	✓	✓	-	Maret Islands Montilivet Islands Cassini Island Coronation Islands (includes Lamarck Island) Napier-Broome Bay Islands (West Governor Island, Sir Graham Moore Island – near Kalumbaru) Champagny, Darcy and Augustus Islands (Camden Sound)		May–July	
Loggerhead Turtle							
Western Australia Stock (LH-WA)	-	-	✓	Dirk Hartog Island* Muiron Islands* Gnaraloo Bay* Ningaloo Coast	20 km radius	Nov–May	Nearshore and island coral reefs, bays and estuaries in tropical and warm temperate latitudes.

[1] *Major rookeries as outlined in the Recovery Plan (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017)*

[2] *Preferred habitat as outlined in the Recovery Plan (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017)*

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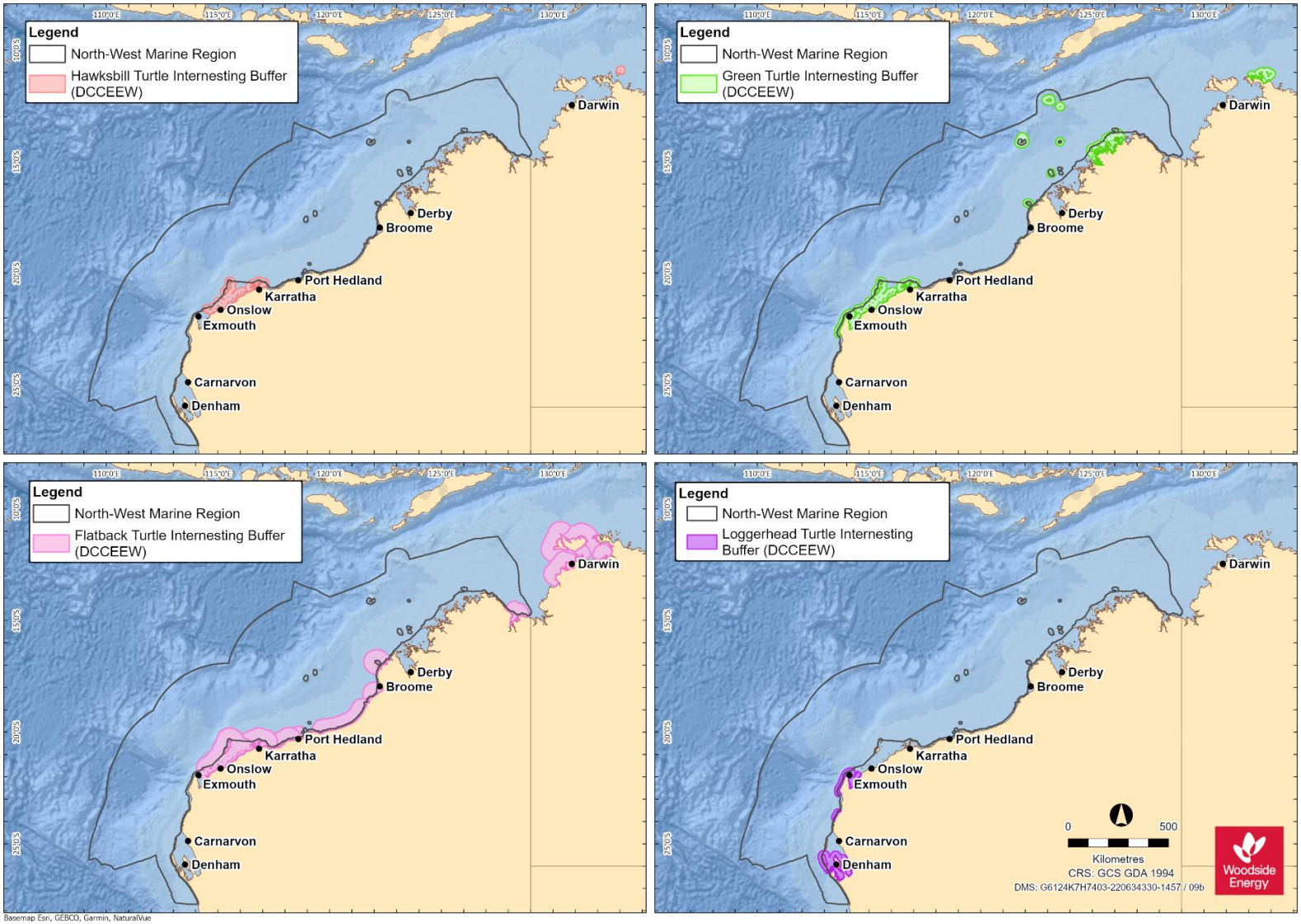


Figure 6-2: Marine turtle species habitat critical to survival (nesting beaches and internesting buffers) for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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6.3 Marine Turtle Biological Important Areas in the NWMR

A review of the Australian Marine Spatial Information System (GA, 2024), the Marine Bioregional Plan for the North-west Marine Region (DSEWPAC, 2012a) and the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (CoA, 2017) identified BIAs for the four marine turtle species that occur within the NWMR. These are described in Table 6-3.

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Table 6-3: Marine turtle BIAs within the NWMR

Species	Woodside Activity Area			BIAs				
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Mating	Nesting	Internesting	Foraging	Migration[10]
Green turtle	✓	✓	✓	Barrow Island Montebello Islands (including Hermite Island, North West Island, Trimouille Island) Dampier Archipelago (islands to the west of the Burrup Peninsula) Ashmore Reef	Barrow Island Montebello Islands (including Hermite Island, North West Island, Trimouille Island) Middle Island Dampier Archipelago (islands to the west of the Burrup Peninsula) North and South Muiron Islands North West Cape Delambre Island Legendre Island and Huay Island Lacepede Islands Scott Reef – Sandy Island Ashmore Reef Cartier Island Cassini Island	Locations of 20 km internesting buffer BIAs for green turtles are described in the Marine Bioregional Plan for the North-west Marine Region (DSEWPAC, 2012a). Year round and seasonal 20 km internesting buffer BIAs are located around nesting sites. Habitat critical to survival internesting buffer (Table 6-2) is the legally recognised area of protection under the EPBC Act	Foraging inshore areas of Barrow Island Foraging at Montgomery Reef Foraging at Montebello Islands Foraging at Dixon Island Foraging around Ashmore Reef Foraging at Seringapatam Reef and Scott Reef Foraging in the De Grey River area to Bedout Island Foraging around the Islands between Cape Preston and Onslow and inshore of Barrow Island Foraging around Dampier Archipelago (islands to the west of the Burrup Peninsula) Foraging at Legendre Island and Huay Island Foraging around Delambre Island Foraging in the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf	Migration corridor at Dampier Archipelago (islands to the west of the Burrup Peninsula). Green turtles can migrate more than 2600 km between their feeding and nesting grounds. Individual turtles foraging in the same area do not necessarily take the same migration route (Limpus et al., 1992). Ferreira et al. (2021) broadly identified two migratory corridors, one used by the NWS stock-Pilbara and another used by the NWS stock-Kimberley and the Scott-Browse stock with some overlap at the northern and southern extents respectively. This study showed that the foraging distribution of green turtles from two stocks in WA expands throughout North-west and northern Australian coastal waters,

[10] Migration BIA included in AMSIS (GA, 2024). General information for migratory behaviours also provided.

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Species	Woodside Activity Area			BIAs				
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Mating	Nesting	Internesting	Foraging	Migration[10]
							Foraging in waters adjacent to James Price Point	including the NT and Queensland.
Hawksbill turtle	✓	✓	✓	Montebello Islands Barrow Island Lowendal Island Group Dampier Archipelago (to the west of the Burrup Peninsula)	Lowendal Island Group Montebello Islands (including Ah Chong and South East islands) Rosemary Island Delambre Island Barrow Island Varanus Island and Thevenard Island Dampier Archipelago (to the west of the Burrup Peninsula) Ningaloo Coast and Jurabi Coast Sandy Islet at Scott Reef	Locations of 20 km internesting buffer BIAs for hawksbill turtles are described in the Marine Bioregional Plan for the North-west Marine Region (DSEWPAC, 2012a). Year round and seasonal 20 km internesting buffer BIAs are located around nesting sites. Habitat critical to survival internesting buffer (Table 6-2) is the legally recognised area of protection under the EPBC Act	Recent data shows foraging ranges from the north of Exmouth Gulf to offshore Broome (Fossette et al., 2021a). Foraging around the Lowendal Island group Foraging at Delambre Island Foraging around Dixon Island Foraging in the De Grey River area to Bedout Island Foraging around the islands between Cape Preston and Onslow and inshore of Barrow Island Foraging around the islands of the Dampier Archipelago (to the west of the Burrup Peninsula) Foraging at Ashmore Reef	Migration corridor at Dampier Archipelago (islands to the west of the Burrup Peninsula). Individuals may migrate up to 2400 km between their nesting and foraging grounds (DSEWPAC, 2012a), although reproductive migration distances over 1000 km appear less common in hawksbill turtles than other species (Fossette et al., 2021a). Recent satellite tracking data shows turtles migrating from WA rookeries remained on the continental shelf, with the majority following the coastline and dispersing in a north-easterly direction, with some turtles from the Montebello Archipelago and Lowendals moving in a south-westerly direction and some stopping around Barrow Island. A migratory corridor was observed from

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Species	Woodside Activity Area			BIAs				
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Mating	Nesting	Internesting	Foraging	Migration[10]
								Cape Preston to De Grey River (Fossette et al., 2021a)
Flatback turtle	✓	✓	-	Lacepede Islands Montebello Islands Dampier Archipelago (islands to the West of the Burrup Peninsula) Mating at Barrow Island	Thevenard Island – South Coast (summer) high use on beaches with high dune height Barrow Island Montebello Islands (including Hermite Island, North West Island, Trimouille Island) Dampier Archipelago (islands to the west of the Burrup Peninsula) Delambre Island Legendre Island and Huay Island Dixon Island Intercourse Island West of Cape Lambert Various locations along the Pilbara coast between Karratha and Broome, including Cape Thouin, Mundabullangana, Cowrie Beach, Port Hedland (Cemetery Beach, Paradise	Locations of 80 km internesting buffer BIAs for flatback turtles are described in the Marine Bioregional Plan for the North-west Marine Region (DSEWPAC, 2012a). Year-round and seasonal internesting buffer BIAs of 80 km are located around nesting sites, extending 20 km further than the habitat critical to survival. Habitat critical to survival internesting buffer (Table 6-2) is the legally recognised area of protection under the EPBC Act	Foraging at the islands between Cape Preston and Onslow and inshore of Barrow Island. Foraging at Montebello Islands Foraging at Dampier Archipelago (islands to the West of the Burrup Peninsula) Foraging at Legendre Island and Huay Island Foraging at Delambre Island Foraging in the Joseph Bonaparte Depression Foraging in waters adjacent to James Price Point	Migration corridor at Dampier Archipelago (islands to the west of the Burrup Peninsula). The flatback turtle is a resident to Australian waters and spends 99% of its time within the Australian EEZ. A migratory corridor connects the coastlines between the Kimberley and Pilbara (Peel et al., 2024). There is evidence that some flatback turtles undertake long-distance migrations between breeding and feeding grounds (Limpus et al., 1983). However, flatback turtles generally do not have a pelagic phase to their lifecycle. Instead, hatchlings grow to maturity in shallow coastal waters thought to be close to their natal beaches (DSEWPAC, 2012a). A study predicting the dispersal of flatback

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Species	Woodside Activity Area			BIAs				
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Mating	Nesting	Internesting	Foraging	Migration[10]
					Beach) and 80 Mile Beach Lacepede Islands			turtle hatchlings found that core areas were predominantly on the continental shelf (<200 m depth contour) during all dispersal phases, indicating that flatback turtles remain in neritic areas (Wilson et al., 2023).
Loggerhead turtle	✓	✓	-	No mating BIA identified within the NWMR	Dirk Hartog Island Muiron Islands Ningaloo and Jurabi coasts Montebello Islands Lowendal Island Rosemary Island Gnaraloo Station	Locations of 20 km internesting buffer BIAs for loggerhead turtles are described in the Marine Bioregional Plan for the North-west Marine Region (DSEWPAC, 2012a). Year-round and seasonal 20 km internesting buffer BIAs are located around nesting sites. Habitat critical to survival internesting buffer (Table 6-2) is the legally recognised area of protection under the EPBC Act	Foraging in the De Grey River area to Bedout Island Foraging on the Western Joseph Bonaparte Depression Foraging in the waters adjacent to James Price Point	No migration BIA identified within the NWMR. Adult loggerhead turtles dispersing from Dirk Hartog Island beaches (near Shark Bay) have remained within WA waters from southern WA to the Kimberley. Turtles dispersing from the North-west Cape – Muiron Islands nesting area have ranged north as far as the Java Sea and the North-western Gulf of Carpentaria, and to south-west WA (DSEWPAC, 2012a)

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Species	Woodside Activity Area			BIAs				
	Browse	**NWS/S**	**NWC**	**Mating**	**Nesting**	**Internesting**	**Foraging**	**Migration[10]**
Olive ridley turtle	✓	✓	-	No mating BIA identified within the NWMR	No nesting BIA identified within the NWMR	No internesting BIA identified within the NWMR	No foraging BIA identified within the NWMR, however may forage at: • the Western Joseph Bonaparte Depression and Gulf • Dampier Archipelago (islands to the West of the Burrup Peninsula).	No migration BIA identified within the NWMR. Migration routes and distances between nesting beaches and foraging areas are not known for Australian olive ridley turtles

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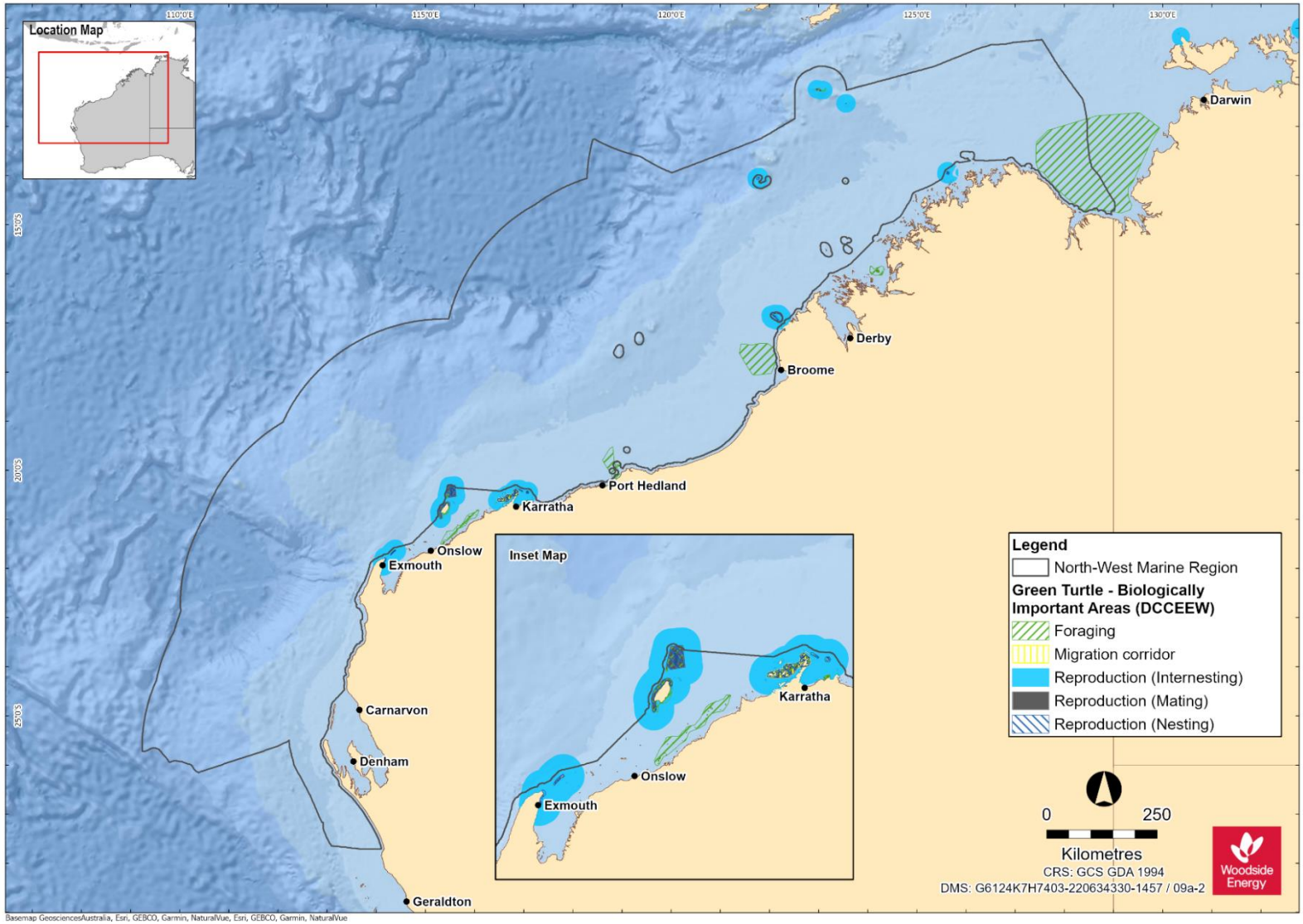


Figure 6-3: Green turtle BIAs within the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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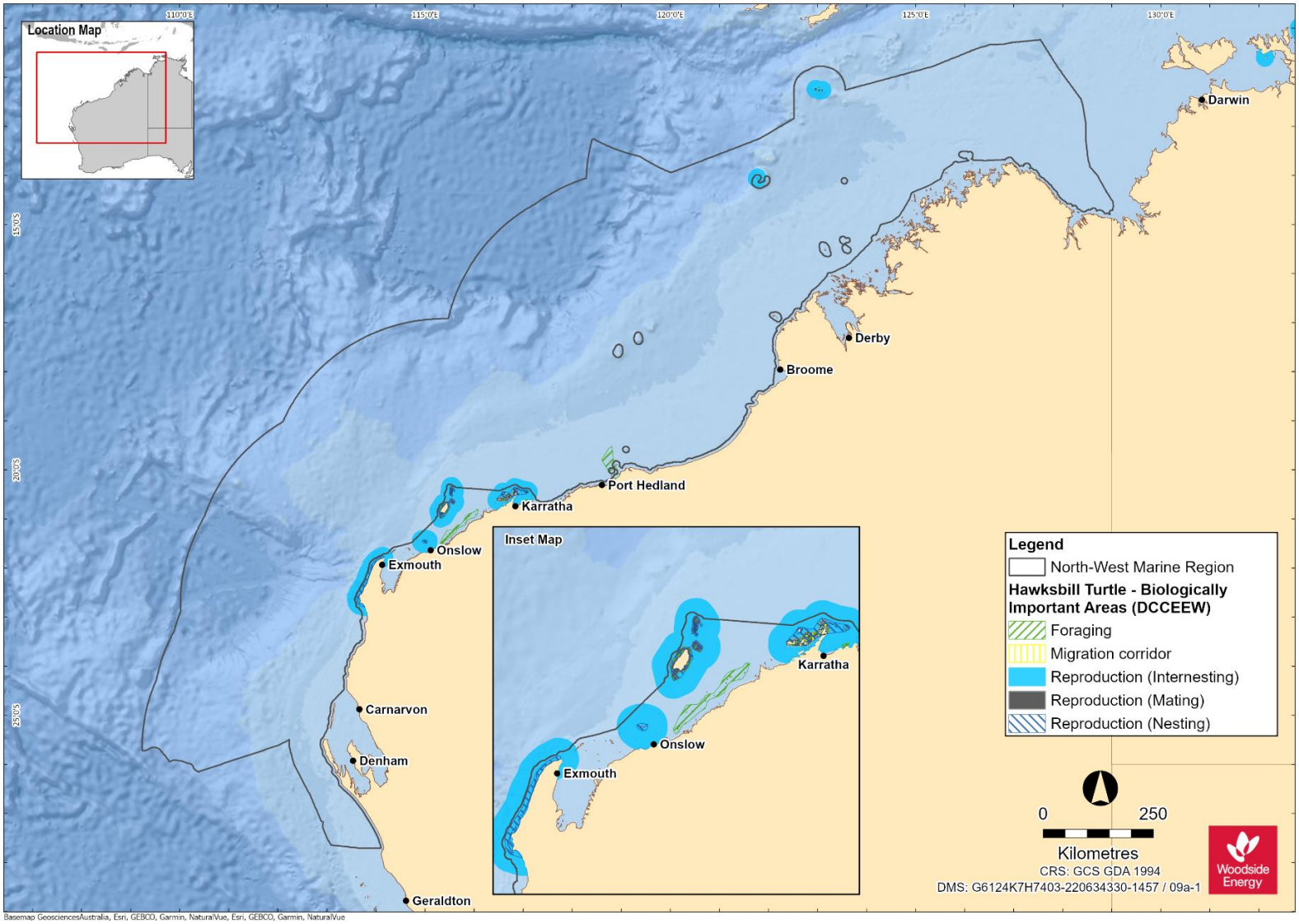


Figure 6-4: Hawksbill turtle BIAs within the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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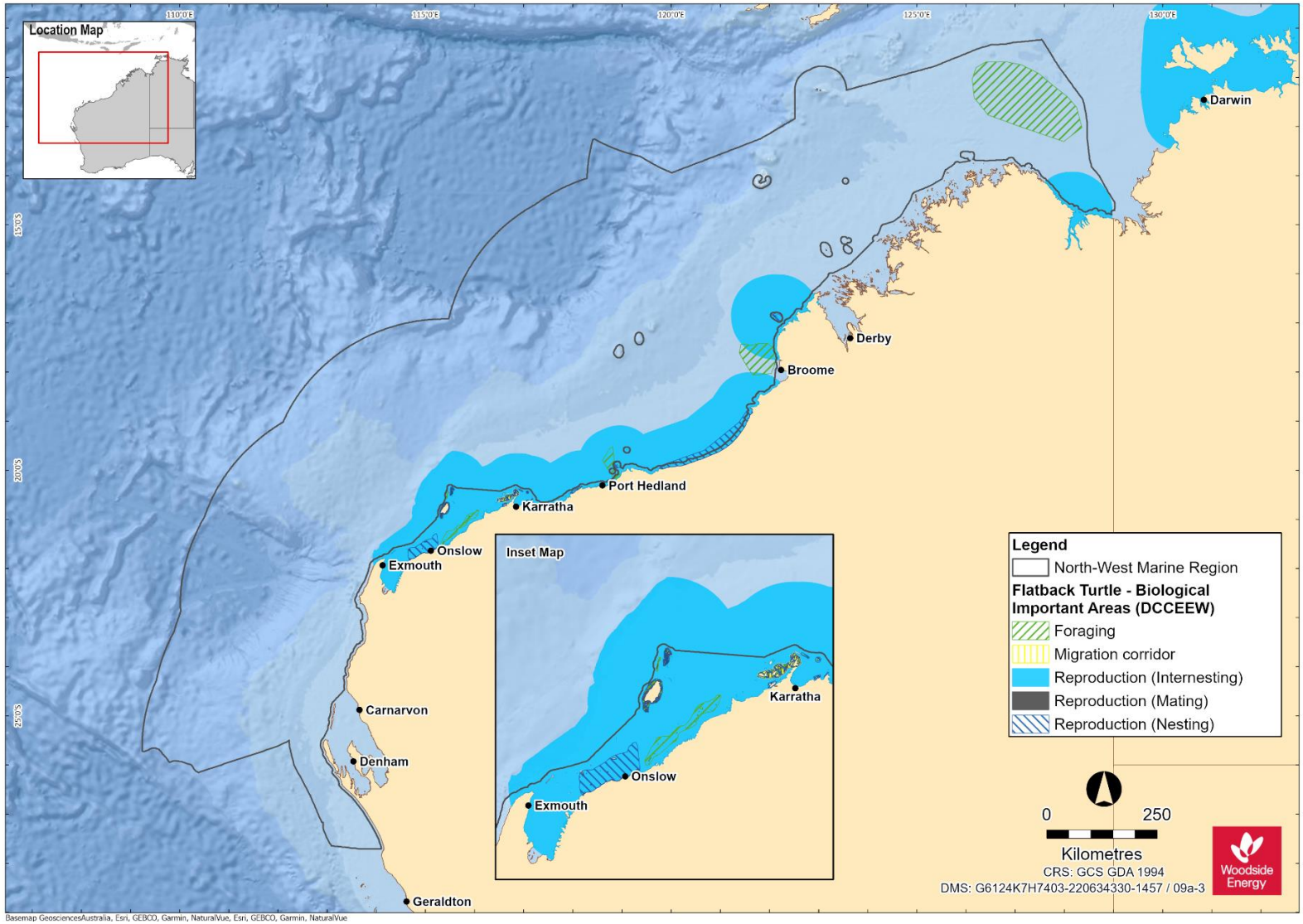


Figure 6-5: Flatback turtle BIAs within the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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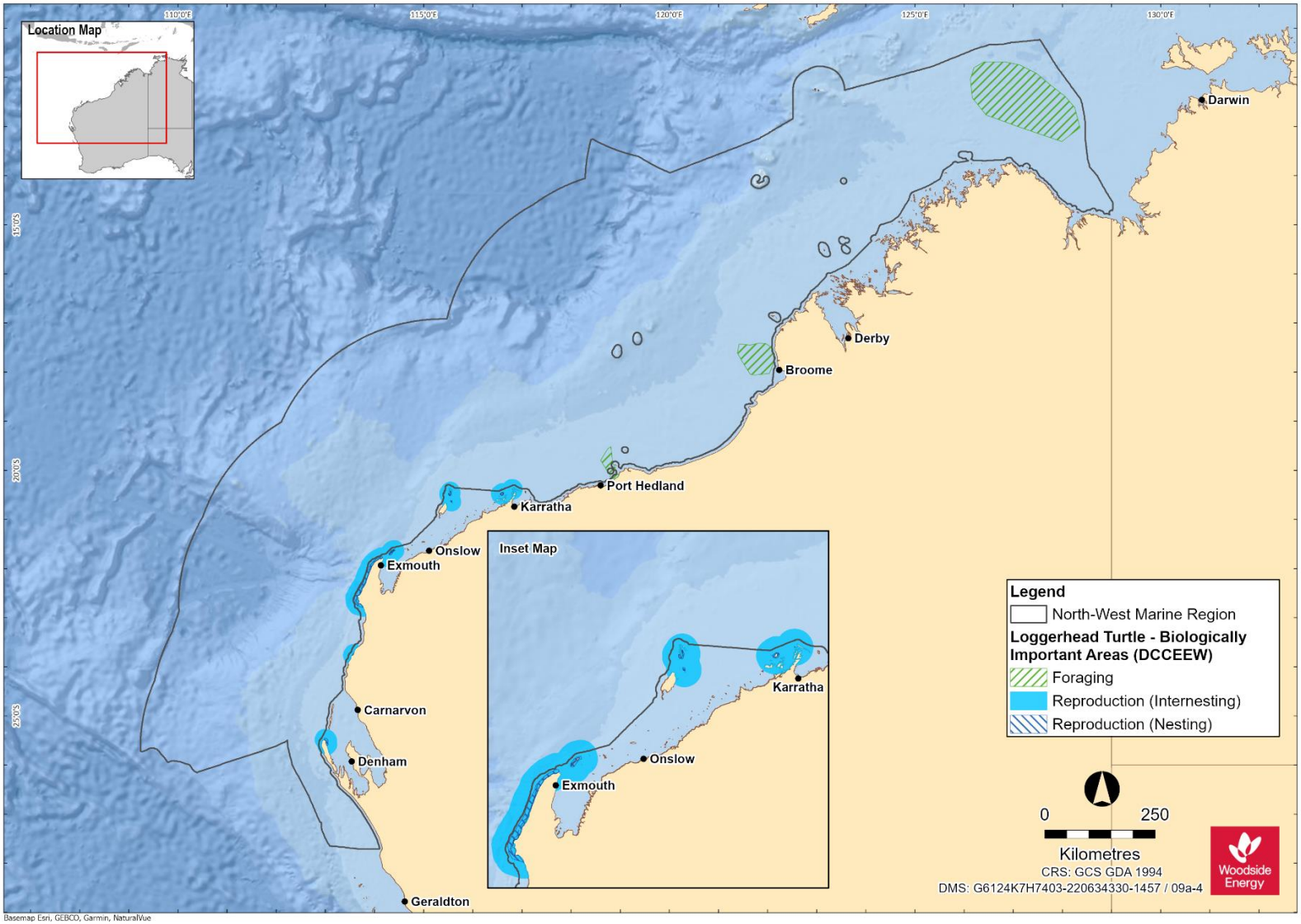


Figure 6-6: Loggerhead turtle BIAs within the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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6.4 Marine Turtle Summary for NWMR

Six of the seven marine turtle species occur within the Woodside activity areas. Across all three areas, globally significant breeding populations of four marine turtle species; the green, hawksbill, flatback and loggerhead turtle, have been recorded.

However, offshore waters do not represent biologically important habitat for marine turtles in any of the three Woodside activity areas. Isolated records of transient individuals (on post-nesting migration) are expected, but there is no evidence of important habitat or behaviours for marine turtles in the offshore, open water environment of the NWS, in general.

6.4.1 Browse

The proposed Browse activity area includes major nesting areas that support globally significant breeding populations of two marine turtle species:

- the green turtle, including two distinct genetic stocks (Ashmore Reef and Scott Reef-Browse Island)
- the flatback turtle, Cape Domett genetic stock.

Locations of habitat critical for each of the two species are outlined in Table 6-2 and Figure 6-2.

BIAs for the green and flatback turtle are outlined in Table 6-3 and Figure 6-3.

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Table 6-4: Marine turtle key information for Browse activity area.

Species / Genetic Stock	Key Information
Green Turtle	
Ashmore Reef Stock (G-AR)	The G-AR stock nests in a localised area of the Indian Ocean in the Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island Australian Marine Park (AMP) areas. Population estimates are not available for Ashmore Reef, although annual breeding numbers are thought to be in the low hundreds (Whiting, 2000). Designated habitat critical for the G-AR stock are the nesting locations of Ashmore Reef and Cartier Reef, and an internesting buffer of 20 km radius around these rookeries, year-round with peak internesting activity occurring December to January (refer Table 6 of the Recovery Plan). Juvenile and adult turtles forage within the tidal/sub-tidal habitats of offshore islands and coastal waters with coral reef, mangrove, sand, rocky reefs, and mudflats where there are algal turfs or seagrass meadows present (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017).
Scott Reef-Browse Island Stock (G-ScBr)	The G-ScBr stock is a discrete unit known to nest at only two locations within the North-east Indian Ocean—Sandy Islet and Browse Island. There is currently very limited data available for the G-ScBr stock, therefore population numbers are not known. Designated habitat critical for the G-ScBr stock are the nesting locations of Sandy Islet and Browse Island, and an internesting buffer of 20 km radius around these rookeries, for the period November to March (refer Table 6 of the Recovery Plan). Surveys conducted at Scott Reef in 2006, 2008 and 2009 indicate that the summer months from late November to February are the preferred breeding season for green turtles at Sandy Islet (Guinea, 2009). Satellite tagging studies (Pendoley, 2005; Guinea, 2011) have provided an indication of the behaviour and migratory routes of adult green turtles leaving Scott Reef. Most animals appear to swim through South Reef lagoon and disperse toward the Western Australian mainland via two distinct post-nesting migration pathways; travelling east and north toward the Bonaparte Archipelago and then north along the coast to foraging areas in NT waters or travelling south to Cape Leveque and then south along the coast to the Turtle Islands off the mouth of the De Grey River in the Pilbara region (Ferreira et al., 2021).
Flatback Turtle	
Cape Domett Stock (F-CD)	Cape Domett is an important high density nesting area (Tucker et al., 2021). Combined with a smaller site at Lacrosse Island, the F-CD stock is one of the largest flatback turtle stocks in Australia. Average nesting abundance at Cape Domett is estimated at 3250 females per year (Whiting et al., 2008). Designated habitat critical for the F-CD stock are the nesting locations of Cape Domett and Lacrosse Island, and an internesting buffer of 60 km radius around these rookeries, year-round with peak internesting activity occurring July to September. Extending further than the habitat critical internesting buffer, an internesting buffer BIA of 80 km is located at Cape Domett and Lacrosse Island.

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6.4.2 North West Shelf / Scarborough

The NWS / Scarborough activity area includes major nesting areas that support globally significant breeding populations of three marine turtle species, representing four discreet genetic stocks:

- the green turtle, NWS genetic stock
- the hawksbill turtle, WA genetic stock
- the flatback turtle, South-west Kimberley stock and Pilbara genetic stock.

Locations of habitat critical for each of the four species are outlined in Table 6-2 and Figure 6-2.

BIAs for the green, hawksbill, and flatback turtles are outlined in Table 6-3 and Figure 6-3.

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Table 6-5: Marine turtle key information for NWS / Scarborough activity area

Species / Genetic Stock	Key Information
	Green Turtle
NWS Stock (G-NWS)	The G-NWS stock is one of the largest green turtle stocks in the world and the largest in the Indian Ocean. The G-NWS stock is estimated at approximately 20,000 individuals (DSEWPAC, 2012a) and the trend for the stock is reported as stable (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017). Major rookeries of the NWS stock within the NWS / Scarborough activity area are located at Lacepede Islands, Montebello Islands, Barrow Island (Tucker et al., 2021), Bells Beach, Delambre Island, Mundabullangana, Port Hedland, and Thevenard Island. These areas are designated habitat critical for survival of the stock and include an internesting buffer of 20 km radius around these rookeries from November to March.
	Hawksbill Turtle
Western Australia Stock (H-WA)	The H-WA stock is the largest in the Indian Ocean. The majority of the nesting for this stock is located in the Pilbara. The Dampier Archipelago has the largest nesting aggregation recorded. In particular, Rosemary Island supports the most significant hawksbill turtle rookery in the WA region and one of the largest in the Indian Ocean; approximately 500 to 1000 females nest on the island annually, more than at any other WA rookery (Pendoley, 2005; Pendoley et al., 2016). Major rookeries of the H-WA stock within the NWS / Scarborough activity area are located at Rosemary Island, Delambre Island and the Montebello Islands. These areas are designated habitat critical for the stock and include an internesting buffer of 20 km radius around these rookeries from October to February.
	Flatback Turtle
South-west Kimberley Stock (F-swKim)	The genetic relationship between this nesting aggregation and the Cape Domett and Pilbara stocks is currently under review. Population numbers of the F-swKim stock are unknown. Major rookeries of the F-swKim stock are located at Eighty Mile Beach and Eco Beach. These areas are designated habitat critical for the stock and include an internesting buffer of 60 km radius around these rookeries from October to March.
Pilbara Stock (F-Pil)	The extent of genetic relatedness of flatback turtles along the WA coast is currently under review. Population numbers of the F-Pil stock are unknown. This stock nests on many islands in the Pilbara and southern Kimberley, with major rookeries at Mundabullangana Beach, Delambre Island, Rosemary Island and Barrow Island. These areas are designated habitat critical for the F-Pil stock and include an internesting buffer of 60 km radius around these rookeries from October to March. A study using aerial photogrammetry showed nesting beaches were spread across the Pilbara from Y Island (Exmouth Gulf) in the southwest, to Bedout Island in the north and Mulla Mulla Downs Creek in the east (Fossete et al., 2021b). Other large flatback rookeries include Legendre Island and Thevenard Island. The Dampier Archipelago has been identified as a high-use area for flatback nesting (i.e. >50% of the stock) (Fossete et al., 2021b). Extending further than the habitat critical internesting buffer, a year-round internesting buffer BIA of 80 km is located north and north-west of the Montebello Islands. However, use level for this BIA has been defined as very low (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017) and the habitat critical internesting buffer is the legally recognised area of protection under the EPBC Act *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance*. Post-nesting satellite tracking indicates foraging occurs along the WA coast in water shallower than 130 m and within 315 km of shore (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017). Flatbacks exhibit high fidelity to nesting beaches during periods of nesting attempts (Peel et al., 2024).

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6.4.3 North-west Cape

The North-west Cape activity area includes major nesting areas that support globally significant breeding populations of two marine turtle species, representing two discreet genetic stocks:

- the green turtle, NWS genetic stock
- the loggerhead turtle, Western Australia genetic stock.

Locations of habitat critical for each of the two species are outlined in Table 6-2, Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3.

A 2018 survey, including on-beach monitoring of the Muiron Islands and Ningaloo Coast from North-west Cape to Bungelup (Rob et al., 2019), supports the concept that North-west Cape and the Muiron Islands are major important nesting areas for green and loggerhead turtles, as identified in the Recovery Plan (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017).

Table 6-6: Marine turtle key information for North-west Cape activity area

Species / Genetic Stock	Key Information
Green Turtle	
NWS Stock (G-NWS)	The G-NWS stock is one of the largest green turtle stocks in the world and the largest in the Indian Ocean. The G-NWS stock is estimated at approximately 20,000 individuals (DSEWPAC, 2012a) and the trend for the stock is reported as stable (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017). There is one major rookery of the G-NWS stock located within the North-west Cape activity area. Located on the mainland coast of the North-west Cape, this area is designated habitat critical for the stock and includes an internesting buffer of 20 km radius around the rookery from November to March. For the 2022–23 Ningaloo Turtle Program season, green turtles were the most active species in the NW Cape division, with 91.2% of total turtle activity (DBCA, 2023a). The number of green turtle nests has varied largely among years since commencement of the program in 2002 (range of 1.06 to 18.13 nests per subsection per day) with an average of 5.69. The average number of green turtle nests in the 2022–23 peak season were below average, with 4.07 nests per subsection per day (DBCA, 2023a). There have been two clear peaks (2011–12 and 2020–21) in activity since the beginning of the Ningaloo Turtle Program, where activity has been approximately 2.5 to 11 times greater than other seasons (DBCA, 2023a). Both seasons coincided with La Niña weather patterns (DBCA, 2021a).
Loggerhead Turtle	
Western Australia Stock (LH-WA)	The LH-WA stock is one of the largest in the world (Limpus, 2009). The trend for the stock is reported as stable (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017). Major rookeries of the LH-WA stock are located at Dirk Hartog Island, Muiron Islands and Gnaraloo Bay. These areas are designated habitat critical for the stock and include an internesting buffer of 20 km radius around these rookeries from November to May. Dirk Hartog Island in the Shark Bay Marine Park, with an average of 122 nests per day over 2.1 km (Reinhold and Whiting, 2014), is recognised as the most important loggerhead turtle rookery in WA (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016; as cited in Rob et al., 2019). The standardised level of loggerhead turtle nesting along the North-west Cape was above the long-term average (0.36) for the 2022–23 season and the third highest since the Ningaloo Turtle Program began (2002), with 0.46 nests per subsection per day (DBCA, 2021a).

6.5 Sea Snakes

Sea snakes are commonly found in the NWMR and NMR, but less so in the SWMR, and occupy three broad habitat types: shallow water coral reef and seagrass habitats, deepwater soft bottom habitats away from reefs, and surface water pelagic habitats (Guinea, 2007a).

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There are 25 listed species of sea snake reported within or adjacent to the NWMR (Guinea, 2007a; Udyawer et al., 2016), of which four are endemic to reef habitats in the remote parts of the region:

- dusky sea snake (*Aipysurus fuscus*)
- large headed sea snake (*Hydrophis pacificus*)
- short-nosed sea snake (*Aipysurus apraefrontalis*)
- leaf-scaled sea snake (*Aipysurus foliosquama*).

The short-nosed sea snake, the leaf-scaled sea snake, and the dusky sea snake are listed threatened species (Critically Endangered or Endangered) under the EPBC Act (Table 6-7).

The Kimberley coast has the world's highest diversity of sea snakes, supporting over one third of all known species (Somaweera and Saunders, 2015). There is currently limited knowledge about the ranges and distribution patterns of sea snake species in the NWMR, in addition to a lack of understanding of population status and threats. Recent findings of *A. apraefrontalis* and *A. foliosquama* in locations outside of their previously defined ranges have highlighted the lack of information on species distributions in the NWMR (Udyawer et al., 2016). Udyawer et al. (2020) used a correlative modelling approach to understand habitat associations and identify suitable habitats for five sea snake species (*A. apraefrontalis*, *A. foliosquama*, *A. fuscus*, *A. l. pooleorum* and *A. tenuis*). Species-specific habitat suitability was modelled across 804,244 km² of coastal waters along the NWS, and the resulting habitat suitability maps enabled the identification of key locations of suitable habitat for these five species (refer Table 6-6).

No habitat critical to survival or BIAs for sea snake species have been identified in the NWMR. While the Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island AMPs have been recognised for their high diversity and density of sea snakes (DSEWPAC, 2012a), surveys have revealed a steep decline in sea snake numbers at Ashmore Reef (Guinea, 2007b; Lukoschek et al., 2013). Leaf-scaled and short-nosed sea snakes have been absent from surveys at Ashmore Reef since 2001, despite an increase in survey intensity (Guinea, 2006, 2007b; Guinea and Whiting, 2005; Lukoschek et al., 2013). The reason for the decline is unknown.

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Table 6-7: Information on threatened sea snake species within the NWMR

Species	Preferred Habitat and Diet	Habitat Location
Short-nosed sea snake	Preferred habitat: Primarily on reef flats or in shallow waters of outer reef edges to depths of 10 m (Minton et al., 1975). Typically, movement is restricted to within 50 m of reef flat habitat (Guinea and Whiting, 2005). Diet: Primarily fishes and eels.	The short-nosed sea snake has been recorded from Exmouth Gulf to the reefs of the Sahul Shelf, although most records come from Ashmore and Hibernia reefs (Guinea and Whiting, 2005). Key locations of suitable habitat: Ashmore Reef, Exmouth Gulf and coral habitat fringing the Muiron Islands and the Montebello Islands (Udyawer et al., 2020).
Leaf-scaled sea snake	Preferred habitat: The leaf-scaled sea snake occurs in shallow protected areas of reef flats, typically in water depth less than 10 m. Diet: Primarily shallow water coral-associated wrasse, gudgeons, clinids and eels (McCosker, 1975; Voris, 1972; Voris and Voris, 1983).	The leaf-scaled sea snake has only been recorded at Ashmore and Hibernia reefs (Guinea and Whiting, 2005), indicating it has a very limited distribution. Key locations of suitable habitat: Ashmore Reef, Shark Bay, Exmouth Gulf, Barrow Island and Montebello Islands (Udyawer et al., 2020).
Dusky sea snake	Preferred habitat: The dusky sea snake is a reef specialist that is only known to occur on complex hard coral reefs and shoals – both emergent and subsurface. Has only been recorded at depths of 0–20 m however may occur in deeper areas with less survey effort (DCCEEW, 2024o). Diet: Stomach content analyses have identified benthic gobies, wrasses and occasionally fish eggs (DCCEEW, 2024o).	The dusky sea snake has been recorded sparsely and patchily from reefs and shoals at the outer margin and mid-shelf of the Australian continental shelf, specifically at the Scott Reef complex (Scott Reef, North Scott Reef and Sandy Islet) and nearby Seringapatam Reef, Heywood Shoal, and at Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and Hibernia Reef. The dusky sea snake has not been detected at Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island or Hibernia Reef since the early 2000s. The species may occur undetected at mid-shelf shoals which comprise the shallowest of sea mounts and banks that occur along a north-easterly crescent from south of Heywood Shoal, past Cartier Island, to Ashmore Reef (DCCEEW, 2024o).

6.6 Crocodiles

The salt-water crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act known to occur within the NWMR. The species is found in most major river systems of the Kimberley, including the Ord, Patrick, Forrest, Durack, King, Pentecost, Prince Regent, Lawley, Mitchell, Hunter, Roe and Glenelg rivers. The largest populations occur in the rivers draining into the Cambridge Gulf and the Prince Regent River and Roe River systems. There have also been isolated records in rivers of the Pilbara region, around Derby near Broome and as far south as Carnarvon on the mid-west coast. No BIAs for salt-water crocodile have been identified in the NWMR.

6.7 Water Monitor

Mitchell's water monitor (*Varanus mitchelli*) is listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act. The species is known to occur in wetlands and coastal floodplains in the northern extent of the NWMR, with distribution from Yampi Sound Training Area, across the Kimberley and into the Top End of the Northern Territory and far northwest Queensland (DCCEEW, 2023c). The species inhabits freshwater and saline wetlands that range from seasonal gorges in upper catchments to large rivers and coastal floodplains. It has been recorded in rivers, creeks, riffle zones, gorges, springs, lagoons, swamps, mangroves, and foreshores (DCCEEW, 2023c).

Habitat critical to the survival of the species has not been mapped however includes all areas where the species persists following the establishment of cane toads and areas within known distribution where habitat occurs or can be restored (terrestrial) (DCCEEW, 2023c). No BIAs for Mitchell's water monitor have been identified in the NWMR.

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7. MARINE MAMMALS

7.1 Regional Context

The offshore waters of WA include important habitat for marine mammals, including areas that support key life stages such as breeding, calving, foraging, and migration. Of the 45 species of cetacean occurring in Australian waters, 27 species occur regularly in the waters of the NWMR, nine species in the waters of the NMR and 33 species in the SWMR. The waters of the NWMR and the NMR support globally significant dugong populations (DSEWPAC, 2012a, 2012c).

The NWMR is an important migratory pathway between feeding grounds in the Southern Ocean and breeding grounds in tropical waters of the NWMR for several cetacean species (DSEWPAC, 2012a). Numerous large mysticetes (baleen whale) species, in particular the humpback whale, are known to utilise the region for migration and calving, and the pygmy blue whale is known to utilise the region for foraging and as a migration pathway between southern feeding and northern breeding/feeding areas north of the equator.

The SWMR is an important area for numerous marine mammal species including pinniped species, large, migratory whale species and resident coastal whale and dolphin species (DSEWPAC, 2012b).

The NMR and adjacent areas are important for several species of cetacean, particularly inshore dolphin species. These species, and other marine mammals, rely on the waters of the NMR and adjacent coastal areas for breeding and foraging (DSEWPAC, 2012c).

Table 7-1 outlines the threatened and migratory marine mammal species that may occur within the NWMR, with their conservation status and relevant recovery plans and/or conservation advice.

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Table 7-1: Marine mammal species identified by the EPBC Act PMST that may occur within the NWMR

Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report in Appendix A)			*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA)[11]	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[12]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Cetaceans – Mysticeti							
Balaenoptera musculus	Blue whale	Endangered	Migratory	Cetacean	Endangered	Endangered	Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale – A Recovery Plan under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* 2015–2025 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a)
Eubalaena australis	Southern right whale	Endangered	Migratory	Cetacean	Vulnerable	Least Concern	National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale *Eubalaena australis* (DCCEEW, 2024a)
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	Vulnerable	Migratory	Cetacean	Endangered	Endangered	Conservation Advice *Balaenoptera borealis* sei whale (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015a)
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	N/A	Migratory	Cetacean	Conservation dependent	Least Concern	Listing Advice *Megaptera novaeangliae* Humpback Whale (DAWE, 2022)

[11] Threatened and Priority Fauna List – April 2024 - https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/management/threatened-species-and-communities (accessed on 13/08/2024)
[12] IUCN, 2024. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2024-1. https://www.iucnredlist.org (accessed on 13/08/2024)

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Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report in Appendix A)			*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA)[11]	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[12]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	Vulnerable	Migratory	Cetacean	Endangered	Vulnerable	Conservation Advice *Balaenoptera physalus* fin whale (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015c)
Balaenoptera edeni	Bryde's whale	N/A	Migratory	Cetacean	Migratory	Least Concern	N/A
Balaenoptera bonaerensis	Antarctic minke whale	N/A	Migratory	Cetacean	Migratory	Near Threatened	N/A
Balaenoptera omurai	Omura's whale	N/A	Migratory	Cetacean	N/A	Data Deficient	N/A
Cetaceans – Odontoceti							
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	N/A	Migratory	Cetacean	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	N/A
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	N/A	Migratory	Cetacean	Migratory	Data Deficient	N/A
Orcaella heinsohni	Australian snubfin dolphin	N/A	Migratory	Cetacean	Priority	Vulnerable	N/A
Sousa chinensis	Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (Australian humpback dolphin)	N/A	Migratory	Cetacean	Priority	Vulnerable	N/A

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Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report in Appendix A)			*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA)[11]	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[12]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Tursiops aduncus	Spotted bottlenose dolphin (Arafura/ Timor Sea populations)	N/A	Migratory	Cetacean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sirenians and Pinnipeds							
Dugong dugon	Dugong	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Vulnerable	N/A
Neophoca cinerea	Australian sea lion	Endangered	N/A	Marine	Endangered	Endangered	Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion (*Neophoca cinerea*) 2013 (DSEWPAC, 2013a) Conservation Advice *Neophoca cinerea* Australian Sea Lion (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2020a) (in effect under the EPBC Act from 23-Dec-2020)

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7.2 Cetaceans in the NWMR

Cetaceans are generally widely distributed and highly mobile. In general, distribution patterns reflect seasonal feeding and breeding areas, characterised by high productivity, and migration routes associated with reproductive patterns. The NWMR is an important migratory pathway between feeding grounds in the Southern Ocean and breeding grounds in tropical waters for several cetacean species (DSEWPAC, 2012a).

From the Protected Matters search, 34 EPBC Act listed species were recorded as potentially occurring or having habitat within the NWMR (Appendix A). Of those, 12 cetacean species are listed as threatened and/or migratory, including baleen whales, toothed whales and dolphins that occur within the NWMR (Table 7-2).

7.3 Dugongs in the NWMR

The dugong is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act. Dugongs inhabit seagrass meadows in coastal waters, estuarine creeks and streams, and reef systems (DSEWPAC, 2012a).

Some of the coastal waters adjacent to the NWMR support significant populations of dugongs, including Shark Bay, Exmouth Gulf, in and adjacent to Ningaloo Reef, in coastal waters along the Kimberley coast, and on the edge of the continental shelf at Ashmore Reef (DEWHA, 2008).

Although the patterns of dugong movement in WA are not well understood, it is thought that dugongs move in response to availability of seagrass (Marsh et al., 1994; Preen et al., 1997) and water temperature. Cleguer and Marsh (2023) present the most contemporary data on dugongs and population estimates via an inventory of dugong aerial surveys of Australia, including northwest Australia (Shark Bay, Ningaloo, Exmouth Gulf and Pilbara, the Kimberley Region).

There are a number of BIAs for dugong within and adjacent to waters of the NWMR (refer Section 7.5).

7.4 Pinnipeds in the NWMR

The Australian sea lion is listed as a species that may occur or may have habitat within the NWMR (Protected Matters search – Appendix A).

It is included here as the Australian sea lion is the only pinniped endemic to Australia (Strahan, 1983) and has been recorded within the southern extent of the NWMR at Shark Bay, WA (Kirkwood et al., 1992). The most northern known breeding colony is at the Houtman Abrolhos Islands in the SWMR. The Australian sea lion's breeding range extends from the Houtman Abrolhos Islands, WA to The Pages Island, east of Kangaroo Island, SA. The Australian sea lion was listed as endangered in 2020 (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2020a). An assessment of the status and trends in abundance of this endemic, coastal pinniped species (Goldsworthy et al., 2021) documented an overall reduction in pup abundance over three generations, providing strong evidence that the species meets IUCN endangered criteria.

There are no BIAs for the Australian sea lion in the NWMR.

7.5 Marine Mammals in the NWMR

Marine mammal descriptions within the NWMR including baleen whales, toothed whales and dolphins and dugongs are presented in Table 7-2.

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Table 7-2: Information on the threatened/migratory marine mammal species within the NWMR

Species	Key Information
Baleen whales (Mysticeti) – Low Frequency hearing	
Humpback whale	In Australian waters, there are two genetically distinct populations of humpback whales that migrate annually along the west (Group IV/ Group D) and east (Group V) coasts between May and November (Jenner et al., 2001), The population of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) known as Group IV/D migrate annually from Antarctic feeding grounds passing along the coast of Western Australia to warm tropical waters including the Kimberley, North West Cape, and Exmouth Gulf for breeding and calving (Russell et al., 2024). The biannual migration of humpback whales through the NWMR occurs in winter (June to August) for northbound migrating whales and southbound in early spring (September to November). Population data for the West Australian sub-population is considerably variable (DAWE, 2022). The population has been increasing in size at a rate of approximately 10% per annum since the cessation of whaling in Western Australian waters by 1963 (Thums et al., 2018) and population numbers have increased from approximately 2000 to 3000 individuals in 1991 to between 19,200–33,850 individuals in 2008 (Bannister and Hedley, 2001; Bejder et al., 2019; Hedley et al., 2011). Aerial surveys off the WA coast undertaken between 2000 and 2008 produced a population estimate for the Group IV population of 26,100 individuals (Salgado Kent et al., 2012) and the predicted increasing trend in abundance predicted by modelling (Thums et al., 2018). The International Whaling Commission (IWC) estimated that in 2012 the Western Australian subpopulation had recovered to 90% (74–98% 90% PI) of its pre-whaling levels and projected that by 2020 it would have reached 98% (88–100% PI) (IWC 2015 cited in (DAWE, 2022)). Due to the unprecedented population recovery the humpback whale was removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list as it was deemed no longer eligible for inclusion (DAWE, 2022) after a previous listing as Vulnerable for many decades. The Group IV population migrates northward from their Antarctic feeding grounds around May each year, reaching the NWMR around early June. The southward migration subsequently starts in mid-September, after time for breeding and calving (typically within August and September) (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015b). Within the NWMR there are key calving areas between Broome and the northern end of Camden Sound, and resting areas in the southern Kimberley region, Exmouth Gulf and Shark Bay. In particular, high numbers of humpback whales are observed in Camden Sound and Pender Bay from June to September each year (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015b) and as far south as Gourdon Bay in the Kimberley (Thums et al., 2018). There are reports of neonates present further south, suggesting that the calving areas may be poorly defined, expanding or returning to pre-whaling patterns as the population recovers. Aerial photogrammetric surveys in 2013 and 2015 recorded large numbers of humpback whale calves along the North-west Cape, with estimated minimum relative calf abundance of 463–603 in 2013 and 557–725 in 2015 (Irvine et al., 2018). The majority of calves sighted in both years (85% in 2013; 94% in 2015) were neonates, and these observations indicate that a minimum of approximately 20% of the expected number of calves of this population are born near, or south of the North-west Cape. Thus, the calving grounds for the Group IV population extend south from Camden Sound to at least North-west Cape, 1000 km South-west of the currently recognized calving area (Irvine et al., 2017) and further south, as reported for Geographe Bay and Flinders Bay (in July and August) in south-west, Western Australia (Jolliffe et al., 2024). The seasonal presence of humpback whales is presented in Table 9-1. Migration, breeding and calving BIAs for the humpback whale within the NWMR are presented in Table 7-3 and Figure 7-2.
Blue whale	There are two recognised sub-species of blue whale in the Southern Hemisphere, both of which are recorded in Australian waters. These are the southern (or 'true') blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*) and the 'pygmy' blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda*) (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a). 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). On this basis, it is reasonably assumed all blue whales sighted in the NWMR are likely to be pygmy blue whales.

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Species	Key Information
	The migratory population, known as the East Indian Ocean (EIO) pygmy blue whale population, migrate biannually through the NWMR. This population is seasonally distributed from Indonesia (a potential breeding ground) to south-west of Australia and east across the Great Australian Bight and Bonney Upwelling to beyond the Bass Strait (Blue Planet Marine, 2020; McCauley et al., 2018). Migration seems to be variable, with some individuals appearing as resident to areas of high productivity and others undertaking migrations across long distances (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a). McCauley et al. (2018) describe three migratory stages around Australia for the EIO pygmy blue whale population, based on collated passive acoustic data: a 'southbound migratory stage' where whales travel southwards from Indonesian waters offshore from the WA coastline, mostly from October to December but possibly into January of the following year; a protracted 'southern Australian stage' (January to June) where animals spread across southern waters of the Indian Ocean and south of Australia (with movement as far south as the Southern Subtropical Convergence Zone); and a 'northbound migratory stage' (April to August) where animals travel north back to Indonesia again. Extensive passive acoustic monitoring throughout the NWMR indicates migratory timing and distribution of pygmy blue whales (noting this survey method detects vocalising whales): • Acoustic monitoring conducted by McCauley and Jenner (2010) in the Exmouth and northern Montebello Islands region identified a peak period in the northern migration of pygmy blue whales from April to August, and from November through to late December during the southern migration. • Northbound migration between mid-April and early August and southbound migration between October to December and possibly into January for the Scott Reef area 2006-2009 (McCauley, 2011) (noting the absence of any southbound detection in 2007). • Noise loggers deployed for a full year period in 2019 detected pygmy blue whales on their northern and southern migration. The noise loggers were located at various locations ~40–50 km west of the project area, and in ~1300 m water depth. The majority of pygmy blue whales detected on their northern migration occurred from mid-April to the end July, then again on their southern migration in November through to early December (Chevron Australia, 2019) • Gavrilov et al. (2018) analysed acoustic data from an array of ocean bottom seismographs (recorded in December 2014) to detect pygmy blue whales and showed the southbound migration was over an extended offshore corridor traversing an area up to 400 km to the northwest of the North-west Cape. • A targeted passive acoustic monitoring program to detect southbound migratory pygmy blue whales ran from late October 2021 to March 2022 with a deepwater ALTO lander (900 m depth) to the west of the Montebello Trough and C-lander (190 m depth) at the outer edge of the NWS (Warren et al., 2023). Despite vessel noise dominating low frequencies throughout the recording periods at both recording locations, pygmy blue whale song vocalisations and D-calls were detected from the start of the recording period through November and early December 2021. • An offshore trial of Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS) using fibre optic cables (submarine telecommunications cable) to detect low-frequency whales recorded vocalising pygmy blue whales within 12 km detection range within a 50 km long area on the outer edge of NWS (Debens et al. 2024). Pygmy blue whale detections were made from mid-November (commencement of the trial) through to mid-December 2023 and a couple of detections in early January 2024. The first satellite tracks of pygmy blue whales for this population documented northbound migration between Western Australia and Indonesia (Double et al., 2014) and identified areas where whales had highest occupancy, such as Perth Canyon, Naturalist Plateau, North-west Cape region and the Banda Sea. Pygmy blue whales tagged in the Bonney Upwelling region of South Australia in 2015 showed that most of the tagged whales remained in South Australian waters during the tracking period but one documented the migration to Indonesia via Western Australian waters and a return journey (albeit via intermittent data) of the southbound migration to the southern coast of Western Australia (Möller et al., 2020). Thums et.al. (2022) used passive acoustic monitoring and satellite telemetry data (a combination of existing data and tag tracking data collected for Western Australia 2019–2022) to assess the spatial extent of the distribution, migration and foraging areas for pygmy blue whales in the South-east

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Species	Key Information
	Indian Ocean associated with the northbound migration. The tag tracking results highlighted extensive use of slope habitat off Western Australia and minimal use of shelf habitat by pygmy blue whales. Additionally, pygmy blue whales off Western Australia were mostly engaged in migration, with short periods of foraging. Whale density was highest in the southern part of the North-west Australian coast and whales were there between April–June, and November-December. This study also compared foraging and migration areas to described areas of importance (BIAs), some aligned such as migratory BIA for northbound pygmy blue whales whilst some had less than 10% overlap (Thums et al*.,* 2022). The timing, distribution and behaviour of southbound pygmy blue whales is less well documented with reference to satellite tagging. Limited tagged whale data from Double et al. (2014), Möller et al. (2020) and Thums et al. (2022) indicated connectivity of migrating pygmy blue whales from South Australia through Western Australia to and back from Indonesia. Mustika et al. (2024), satellite tag tracking data for two southbound pygmy blue whales (tagged in Indonesia) suggest varying migratory pathways from the Savu Sea to subantarctic waters as well as extended time in the Southern Subtropical Convergence Zone. One tagged whale traversed a migratory path through offshore waters of Western Australia towards Heard and McDonalds islands covering a distance of almost 6000 km and travelling at 100 km per day. In contrast a second tagged whale took a migratory journey similar to the documented northbound route to the North-west Cape before heading out into offshore waters and spending time in the Subantarctic Front before looping back up through the Perth Canyon, North-west Cape and towards Savu Sea (Mustika et al., 2024). There is currently insufficient data to accurately estimate population numbers of the pygmy blue whale in Australian waters (Blue Planet Marine, 2020; Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a). There are, however, two estimates of population size of the EIO pygmy blue whale for WA. McCauley and Jenner (2010) calculated the population to be between 662 and 1559 individuals in 2004 based on passive acoustics (whale vocalisations), and Jenner et al. (2008) (based on photographic mark and recapture) calculated between 712 and 1754 individuals, but both estimates did not account for animals travelling further west into the Indian Ocean (McCauley et al., 2018). More recent passive acoustic data estimates a 4.3% growth rate that applies to the proportion of EIO pygmy blue whales seasonally present in offshore water off south-eastern Australia and may not reflect the full population but does imply an increasing population (McCauley et al., 2018). Thums et al., (2022) identified the most important foraging (and/ or resting/ breeding) areas from south to north as: (1) the Perth Canyon and vicinity; (2) the shelf edge off Geraldton; (3) the shelf edge from Ningaloo Reef to the Rowley Shoals (not continuous) and including a couple of small areas near the shelf edge off approx. 25ºS; and (4) the Banda Sea. The Foraging BIA off the South-west of Western Australia encompassed 83% of the most important areas in that region (Thums et al., 2022). The pygmy blue whale is typically present in the Perth Canyon from November to June, with an observed peak between March and May (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a; Blue Planet Marine, 2020). The pygmy blue whale feeds in the Perth Canyon at depths of 200 to 300 m, which overlaps the typical distribution of krill (200–500 m water depth (day) to surface (night)) (McCauley et al., 2004; Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a). Other possible feeding grounds off the WA coast include the wider area around the Perth Canyon, and possible foraging areas off the Ningaloo Coast and at Scott Reef (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a). The seasonal presence of pygmy blue whales is presented in Table 9-1. Refer Table 7-3 and Figure 7-4 for the location and type of BIAs for blue whales in the NWMR. There is a migratory BIA for the pygmy blue whale within WA waters, which extends for most of the length of the NWMR within offshore waters.

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Species	Key Information
Bryde's whale	The Bryde's whale is the least migratory of its genus and is restricted geographically from the equator to approximately 40°N and S, or the 20° isotherm (Bannister et al., 1996). The species is known to exhibit inshore and offshore forms varying in morphology and migratory behaviours in other international locations (Bannister et al., 1996). This appears to also be the case within Australian waters. Bryde's whales have been identified as occurring in both oceanic and inshore waters, with the only key localities recognised in WA being in the Houtman Abrolhos Islands and north of Shark Bay (Bannister et al., 1996). Data suggests offshore whales migrate seasonally, heading towards warmer tropical waters during the winter; however, information about migration within the NWMR is not well known (McCauley and Duncan, 2011). McCauley (2011b) detected Bryde's whales using acoustic loggers deployed in and around Scott Reef from 2006 to 2009. Other acoustic logger data of Bryde's whale vocalisations recorded between Ningaloo and north of Darwin showed no apparent trends or seasonality (McCauley, 2011a). There are no identified BIAs for this species in the NWMR.
Southern right whale	The southern right whale occurs primarily in waters between about 20°S and 60°S and moves from high latitude feeding grounds in summer to warmer, low latitude, coastal locations in winter (Bannister et al., 1996). Two populations of southern right whale occur in Australian waters: the western and eastern (DCCEEW, 2024a). Southern right whales in Australian waters predominantly occur in aggregations in coastal water reproductive areas where they calve and nurse their young from May to October, primarily occupying shallow waters (< 10m depth) within 1 km of the coastline (Charlton et al., 2019; Smith et al., 2022, cited in DCCEEW, 2024a). Peak period of abundance is late July to August, with seasonal variability. Females accompanied by a calf generally occupy the calving ground for two to three months between June and September (DCCEEW, 2024a). For the western population, breeding occurs in Exmouth Gulf and in calving areas along the south coast of WA outside of the NWMR (DCCEEW, 2023). A stranding record exists for the far north Kimberley coast (ALA, 2006). Known females have rarely been observed on the Australian coastline in the year prior to calving, suggesting mating and conception may predominantly occur away from calving grounds, potentially on feeding grounds (Watson et al., 2021 cited in DCCEEW, 2024a). There is a significant energetic cost to the mother in the late stages of gestation (i.e. last trimester) and calf growth rate has been found to be dependent on the maternal body size and condition of the mother (Christiansen et al. 2018 and Christiansen et al. 2022 cited in DCCEEW, 2024a). Foraging ecology of southern right whales is poorly understood and observations of foraging whales are rare (DCCEEW, 2024a). There is evidence of a population increase of the western population, whereas there is greater uncertainty of the population status and trends of the eastern population (DCCEEW, 2024a). Southern right whale abundance in Australian waters is still far below estimated historic abundance (>20%) (DCCEEW, 2024a). There is a reproduction BIA and habitat critical to survival (HCTS) for the southern right whale located within Exmouth Gulf (DCCEEW, 2024a). A migration BIA extends 3 NM out from the coastline from Ningaloo and spans down the Western Australian coastline and across the south and south-east coast of Australia (DCCEEW, 2024a). Nursing and calving behaviours are known to occur within reproductive BIAs. HCTS for the southern right whale has been identified as all reproductive BIAs across the species range (DCCEEW, 2024a). Refer Figure 7-1 and Section 7.6 for HCTS for southern right whale in the NWMR. Refer to Table 7-3 and Figure 7-5 for BIAs for southern right whales in the NWMR

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Species	Key Information
Antarctic minke whale	The Antarctic minke whale have a circumpolar distribution south of 60°S during summer (Risch et al., 2019) and has been recorded off all Australian States (apart from the NT) in winter (refer to DCCEWE SPRAT profile). Their seasonal distribution and migration patterns are poorly understood (Risch et al., 2019). The species is highly associated with sea ice and feeds in cold Antarctic waters over the summer. It is thought that the Antarctic minke whale migrates through offshore waters of Western Australia to about 20°S to feed and possibly breed (Bannister et al., 1996). Information about timing and distribution, behaviour (migration and breeding) within the NWMR, however, is presently not known. In the high latitudinal winter breeding grounds in other regions, the species appears to be distributed off the continental shelf edge. No population estimates are available for Antarctic minke whales in Australian waters. Acoustic detection has been recorded for the Perth Canyon and Exmouth Plateau (McCauley, 2011) and more recently acoustic detection indicated presence in offshore waters of NWS in late October and all of November and was absent (based on no vocalisation and detection) in December 2021 to March 2022 (over a monitoring period from October 2021 to March 2022) (Warren et al., 2023). There are no identified BIAs for this species in the NWMR.
Sei whale	The sei whale is a baleen whale with a worldwide oceanic distribution and is expected to seasonally migrate between low latitude wintering areas and high latitude summer feeding grounds (Bannister et al., 1996; Prieto et al., 2012). There are no known mating or calving areas in Australian waters. The species has a preference for deep waters, typically occurs in oceanic basins and continental slopes (Prieto et al., 2012), and exhibits a migration pathway influenced by seasonal feeding and breeding patterns. Sei whales have been infrequently recorded in Australian waters (Bannister et al., 1996). Reliable estimates of the sei whale population size in Australian waters are currently not possible due to a lack of dedicated surveys and their elusive characteristics. Similarly, the extent of occurrence and area of occupancy of sei whales in Australian waters cannot be calculated due to the rarity of sighting records. They will typically travel in small pods of three to five individuals, with some segregation by age, sex and reproductive status. Calving grounds are presumed to exist in low latitudes with mating and calving potentially occurring during winter months (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015a). There are no known mating or calving areas in Australian waters, and there are no identified BIAs for this species in the NWMR.
Fin whale	The fin whale is a large baleen whale distributed worldwide. Fin whales migrate annually between high latitude summer feeding grounds and lower latitude over-wintering areas (Bannister et al., 1996) and follow oceanic migration paths. The species is uncommonly encountered in coastal or continental shelf waters. Australian Antarctic waters are important feeding grounds for fin whales but there are no known mating or calving areas in Australian waters (Morrice et al., 2004). The species has been observed in groups of six to 10 individuals, as well as in pairs and alone (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015c). Accurate distribution patterns are not known within Australian waters and the majority of data is from stranding events. Fin whales have been recorded vocalising off the Perth Canyon, WA, between January and April 2000 (McCauley et al., 2000). It is currently not possible to accurately estimate the population size of fin whales in Australian waters predominantly due to the species' behaviour and local ecology, as the proportion of time they spend at the surface varies greatly depending on these factors. In addition, natural fluctuations of fin whales in Australian waters are unknown; however, long-range movements do appear to be prey-related (Aulich et al., 2022). A recent study by Aulich et al. (2022) used passive acoustic monitoring as a tool to identify the migratory movements of fin whales in Australian waters. On the west coast, the earliest arrival of these animals from Antarctica occurred at Cape Leeuwin in April, and between May and October they migrated along the WA coastline to the Perth Canyon, which likely acts as a feeding zone for migratory whales (Aulich et al., 2022). Some whales were found to continue migrating northwards along the WA coastline with vocalisation presence recorded as far north as Dampier between August and late October (Aulich et al., 2022). There are no identified BIAs for this species in the NWMR.

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Species	Key Information
Omura's whale	Omura's whale is a species of baleen whale that was first described in 2003. Previously specimens of Omura's whale were identified as pygmy/dwarf Bryde's whales, however morphological and molecular evidence identified Omura's whale as a distinct species not closely related to Bryde's whale in 2003 (Ottewell et al., 2016). It was believed that the range of Omura's whale was restricted to the eastern Indo-Pacific, however recent discoveries suggest the species may have a more widespread distribution (Ottewell et al., 2016; Cerchio et al., 2019). In Australia, presence of this species was confirmed in 2015 when, what was later determined to be an Omura's whale, was stranded on the northwest coast of Australia, near Exmouth (Ottewell et al., 2016). An in-depth review conducted by Cerchio et al. (2019) concluded that Omura's whale can primarily be found in tropical and warm-temperate waters and is currently known from all ocean basins excluding the central and eastern Pacific. Further, a strong tendency toward a coastal and neritic water distribution was found, although there were several pelagic water records, the majority of which were on the continental shelf and within shallow seas throughout the documented range (Cerchio et al., 2019). Omura's whales were detected by passive acoustic monitoring: Warren et al. (2023) targeted passive acoustic monitoring program to detect southbound migratory pygmy blue whales ran from late October 2021 to March 2022 with a deepwater ALTO lander (900 m depth) to the west of the Montebello Trough and C-lander (190 m depth) at the outer edge of the NWS. Calls of the Omura's whales were detected at both recording locations throughout the recording period. Detections were, however, more common at the deeper water location, in terms of both number of detection days and number of detection hours per day (Warren et al., 2023). The shelf edge location showed Omura's present primary in December, however this lander malfunctioned and stopped recording in mid-January 2022. An offshore trial of distributed acoustic sensing (DAS) using fibre optic cables (submarine telecommunications cable) to detect low-frequency whales recorded vocalising Omura's whales within 12 km detection range along a 50 km long area on the outer edge of NWS (Debens et al., 2024). Omura's whale detections were made from at the beginning of December 2023 through to mid-January 2024 (and the end of the trial). Currently little is known about the ecology and life history characteristics of Omura's whale resulting in an IUCN listing of Data Deficient. There are no identified BIAs for this species in the NWMR.

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Species	Key Information
Toothed whales (Odontoceti) – High Frequency hearing	
Sperm whale	Sperm whales are the largest of the toothed whales and are distributed worldwide in deep waters (greater than 200 m) off continental shelves and sometimes near shelf edges (Bannister et al., 1996). The species tends to inhabit offshore areas at depths of 600 m or more and is uncommon in waters less than 300 m deep (Ceccarelli et al., 2011). There is limited information about sperm whale distribution in Australian waters, however, they are usually found in deep offshore waters, with more dense populations close to continental shelves and canyons. In the open ocean, there is a generalised movement of sperm whales southwards in summer, and corresponding movement northwards in winter, particularly for males. Detailed information about the distribution and migration patterns of sperm whales off the WA coast is not available. Females with young may reside within the NWMR all year round, males may migrate through the region and the species may be associated with canyon habitats (Ceccarelli et al., 2011). Sperm whales have been recorded in deep waters off North-west Cape and appear to occasionally venture into shallower waters in other areas. Twenty-three sightings of sperm whales (variable pod sizes, ranging from one to six animals) were recorded by marine mammal observers (MMOs) during the North- west Cape MC3D marine seismic survey (December 2016 to April 2017) (Woodside, 2020). These animals were observed in deep, continental slope waters of the Montebello Saddle (maximum distance of approximately 90 km from North-west Cape), and the waters overlying the Canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula KEF. The deep waters above the gully/saddle on the inner edge of the plateau (the Montebello Saddle) are thought to be important for sperm whales that may feed in the region (based on 19th Century whaling records; Townsend, 1935). Recent studies such as acoustic detection indicated sperm whale presence in deep, offshore waters but not at the edge of the NWS (over a monitoring period of October 2021 to March 2022, for the deepwater location). However, while sperm whales were detected every month, occurring in bouts, there was no evidence for lasting use of the area around this recording location (Warren et al., 2023), Ferriera et al. (2024) reported sperm whale sightings off the North-west Cape in May 2023. A total of 26 individual sperm whales were sighted about 30 km offshore in groups up to ten individuals. The sperm whales were observed displaying surface logging behaviour with frequent and numerous blows prior to flukes up dives (indicative of deep feeding behaviour). Such aggregations appear to be an annual occurrence and at the same time as migratory pygmy blue whale feed and move through the same area, to the west and offshore of Ningaloo and North-west Cape. There are no identified BIAs for this species in the NWMR.
Orca (killer whale)	The preferred habitat of killer whales includes oceanic, pelagic and neritic (relatively shallow waters over the continental shelf) regions, in both warm and cold waters. Killer whales appear to be more common in cold, deep waters; however, they have been observed along the continental slope and shelf, particularly near seal colonies, as well as in shallow coastal areas of WA (Bannister et al., 1996; Thiele and Gill, 1999). The total number of killer whales in Australian waters is unknown, however, it may be that the total number of mature animals within waters around the continent is less than 10,000. Killer whales are known to make seasonal movements, and probably follow regular migratory routes, but no information is available for the species in Australian waters. Killer whales are top-level carnivores, and there are reports from around Australia of attacks on dolphins, juvenile humpback whales, blue whales, sperm whales, dugongs and Australian sea lions (Bannister et al., 1996). Killer whales are known to target humpback whales, particularly calves, off Ningaloo Reef during the humpback southern migration season (Pitman et al., 2015). Overall, observations suggest that humpback calves are a predictable, plentiful, and readily taken prey source for killer whales off Ningaloo Reef for at least five months of the year. Additionally, there are records of killer whales attacking dugongs in Shark Bay (Anderson and Prince, 1985). However, there are no recognised key localities or important habitats for killer whales within the NWMR (DSEWPAC, 2012a). There are no identified BIAs for this species in the NWMR.

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Species	Key Information
Australian snubfin dolphin	Stranding and museum specimen records indicate that Australian snubfin dolphins occur only in waters off northern Australia, from approximately Broome on the west coast to the Brisbane River on the east coast (Parra et al., 2002). Aerial and boat-based surveys indicate that Australian snubfin dolphins occur mostly in protected shallow waters close to the coast, and close to river and creek mouths (Parra, 2006; Parra et al., 2006; Parra et al., 2002). Within the NWMR, this species has been found in the shallow coastal waters and estuaries along the Kimberley coast. Beagle and Pender bays on the Dampier Peninsula, and tidal creeks around Yampi Sound and between Kuri Bay and Cape Londonderry are important areas for Australian snubfin dolphins (DEWHA, 2008). Roebuck Bay has generally been considered the south-western limit of snubfin dolphin distribution across northern Australia, but the species has been recorded in Port Hedland harbour, the Dampier Archipelago, Montebello Islands, Exmouth Gulf and off North-west Cape (Allen et al., 2012). Roebuck Bay supports one of the largest known populations of Australian snubfin dolphins (D'Cruz et al., 2022). A first comprehensive catalogue of snubfin dolphin sightings has been compiled for the Kimberley, north-west Western Australia (Bouchet et al. 2021) and documented that snubfin dolphins are consistently encountered in shallow water (<21 m depth) close to (<15 km) freshwater inputs with high detection rates in known hotspots such as Roebuck Bay and Cygnet Bay as well as suitable coastal habitat in the wider Kimberley region. Refer Table 7-3 and Figure 7-6 for the location and type of BIAs for Australian snubfin dolphins in the NWMR.
Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (Australian humpback dolphin)	Previously included with *Sousa chinensis*, the Australian humpback dolphin (*S. sahulensis*) was elevated to a species in 2014. *S. chinensis* is now applied for humpback dolphins in the eastern Indian and western Pacific Oceans and *S. sahulensis* for humpback dolphins in the waters of the Sahul Shelf from northern Australia to southern New Guinea (Jefferson and Rosenbaum, 2014). The Australian humpback dolphin is listed as *S. chinensis* under the EPBC Act. The Australian humpback dolphin (referred to as 'humpback dolphin' hereafter) inhabits the tropical/subtropical waters of the Sahul Shelf across northern Australia and southern Papua New Guinea (Jefferson and Rosenbaum, 2014). Based on historical stranding data, museum specimens and opportunistic sightings collected during aerial and boat-based surveys for other fauna, it has been inferred that humpback dolphins occur from the WA/NT border south-west to Shark Bay (Hanf et al., 2016). Allen et al. (2012) suggested that humpback dolphins use a range of inshore habitats, including both clear and turbid coastal waters across northern WA. The waters surrounding North-west Cape are an important area for the species. Boat-based surveys up to 5 km out from the coast (Brown et al., 2012) recorded humpback dolphins from 0.3 to 4.5 km away from shore and in depths ranging from 1.2 to 20 m, with a mean of ~8 m. Other studies around North-west Cape, surveying waters up to 5 km from the coast, recorded humpback dolphins in water depths of up to 40 m (Hanf et al., 2016). Based on density, site fidelity and residence patterns, North-west Cape is clearly an important habitat toward the south-western limit of this species' range (Hunt et al., 2017). Humpback dolphins do not appear to undergo large-scale seasonal migrations, although seasonal shifts in abundance have been observed (Parra & Cagnazzi, 2016 cited in DCCEEW, 2023a). Aerial transect surveys conducted in the Kimberley region show the abundance for humpback dolphins was estimated to be 1546 in 2016 and 2690 in 2017 (Raudino et al., 2023). Dolphin densities were greatest in inshore waters, with greatest densities in Exmouth Gulf, Dampier Archipelago, and Great Sandy Islets (Raudino et al., 2023). Aerial surveys targeting dugongs over the western Pilbara have recorded humpback dolphins more than 60 km from the mainland in shallow shelf waters (i.e. <30 m deep) near Barrow Island and the western Lowendal Islands (Hanf, 2015). The species has also been recorded in fringing coral reef and shallow, sheltered sandy lagoons at the Montebello Islands (Raudino et al., 2018). Over the past ten years a number of studies have focused on populations of humpback dolphins along the Kimberley coast, including Roebuck Bay, the Dampier Peninsula, Cone Bay, Yampi Sound, Prince Regent River and the Cambridge Gulf (Brown et al., 2016). Refer Table 7-3 and Figure 7-7 for the location and type of BIAs for Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins in the NWMR. It is also noted that findings reported by Brown et al., (2014) indicated there was evidence of hybridisation of the Australian snubfin and humpback dolphin populations in north-western Australia.

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Species	Key Information
Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin (Spotted bottlenose dolphin)	There are four known sub-populations of spotted bottlenose dolphins, of which the Arafura/Timor Sea populations were identified as potentially occurring within the NWMR. The species is restricted to inshore areas such as bays and estuaries, nearshore waters, open coast environments, and shallow offshore waters including coastal areas around oceanic islands, from Shark Bay to the western edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The species forages in a range of habitats but is generally restricted to water depths of less than 200 m (DSEWPAC, 2012a). Important foraging/breeding areas include the shallow coastal waters and estuaries along the Kimberley coast and Roebuck Bay. Aerial transect surveys conducted in the Kimberley region showed the abundance for the bottlenose dolphins has been declining with estimated abundance of 3713 in 2015, 2638 in 2016 and 1635 in 2017. Dolphin densities were greatest in inshore waters, with greatest densities in Exmouth Gulf, Dampier Archipelago, and Great Sandy Islets (Raudino et al., 2023). A study at North-west Cape found that during winter months, presence in coastal lagoons west of the North-west Cape was more likely than other seasons. In spring, probability of spotted bottlenose dolphin occurrence was higher outside of the Ningaloo Marine Park (noting summer data was not included in this study) (Haughey et al., 2021). Refer Table 7-3 and Figure 7-8 the location and type of BIAs for spotted bottlenose dolphins in the NWMR.
Sirenians	
Dugong	Dugongs are distributed along the WA coast throughout the Gascoyne, Pilbara and Kimberley. Specific areas supporting dugong populations include: Shark Bay; Ningaloo and Exmouth Gulf; the Pilbara coast (Exmouth Gulf to De Grey River [Marsh et al., 2002]); and Eighty Mile Beach and the Kimberley coast, including Roebuck Bay (Bayliss and Hutton, 2017). Dugong distribution is correlated with the seagrass habitats upon which it feeds, although water temperature has also been correlated with dugong movements and distribution (Preen et al., 1997; Preen, 2004). Dugongs are known to migrate between seagrass habitats (hundreds of kilometres) (Sheppard et al., 2006), and in Shark Bay they exhibit seasonal movements as a behavioural thermoregulatory response to winter water temperatures (Holley et al., 2006; Marsh et al., 2011). Abundance aerial surveys have been conducted in Australian dugong habitat areas since the early 1980s. These surveys indicate that dugong populations are now stable at a regional scale in Shark Bay and in the Exmouth and Ningaloo Reef area. The entire Kimberley region has only been surveyed in 2015 and 2017, so only baseline information on dugong distribution and abundance is available for Ningaloo and Shark Bay areas (Cleguer and Marsh, 2023). Refer Table 7-3 and Figure 7-9 for the location and type of BIAs for dugong in the NWMR.

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Species	Key Information
	Pinnipeds
Australian sea lion	The Australian sea lion is the only endemic pinniped (true seals, fur seals and sea lions) in Australian waters. It is a member of the Otariidae (eared seals) family. The birth interval in Australian sea lions is around 17–18 months. The Australian sea lion is unique among pinnipeds in being the only species that has a non-annual breeding cycle that is also temporally asynchronous across its range (DSEWPAC, 2013a; Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2020a). This means the breeding period (copulation and birthing) in one colony will occur at different times to breeding in another colony. The Australian sea lion is a specialised benthic forager—that is, it feeds primarily on the sea floor. Studies have shown that the species will eat a range of prey, including fish, cephalopods (squid, cuttlefish and octopus), sharks, rays, rock lobsters and penguins (DSEWPAC, 2013a; Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2020a). The Australian sea lion feeds on the continental shelf, most commonly in depths of 20–100 m, and they typically travel up to about 60 km from their colony on each foraging trip, with a maximum distance of around 190 km when over shelf waters. The current breeding distribution of the Australian sea lion extends from the Houtman Abrolhos Islands on the west coast of WA to the Pages Islands in SA. Sites for the 58 breeding colonies occurring in WA and SA are designated as habitat critical to the survival of the species under the Recovery Plan for the Australian sea lion (DSEWPAC, 2013a). Of these, four are located in the SWMR along the west coast of WA: Abrolhos Islands (Easter Group), Beagle Island, North Fisherman Island and Buller Island. There are also a number of foraging BIAs for both males and females along the west coast, extending from the Abrolhos Islands south to Rockingham. There is no designated habitat critical to survival or identified BIAs for this species in the NWMR. Figure 7-9 shows the foraging BIAs for the Australian sea lion to the south of the NWMR in the northern extent of the SWMR.

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7.6 Habitat Critical to the Survival for Marine Mammals in the NWMR

The southern right whale is the only marine mammal which has habitat critical to the survival (HCTS) of a species defined.

The National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale (DCCEEW, 2024a) identifies HCTS under the EPBC Act. The *EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance 2013* state that "An action is likely to have a significant impact on a threatened species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will: adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species." The definition of HCTS for a species are areas necessary:

- for activities such as foraging, breeding, roosting, or dispersal
- for the long-term maintenance of the species or ecological community (including the maintenance of species essential to the survival of the species or ecological community, such as pollinators)
- to maintain genetic diversity and long-term evolutionary development, or
- for the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species or ecological community.

HCTS for the southern right whale has been identified as all reproductive BIAs across the species range (Figure 7-1). The identification of HCTS reflects that southern right whales display strong site fidelity to calving areas in Australian coastal waters, within and between years, over decadal time spans (Bannister, 2001; Charlton et al., 2021; Watson et al,. 2021 cited in DCCEEW, 2024a). Reproductive areas have been identified as HCTS for the species, because:

- they meet the species' essential life cycle requirements for reproduction (e.g., mating, calving, and nursing) and reproduction is known to occur at that location
- there is a level of occupancy by individual breeding females at these locations of multiple days in any given year, and across multiple years, for long-term maintenance of the species
- they are critical for recovery of the southern right whale in terms of expanding habitat occupancy and contributing to the maintenance of genetic diversity as site fidelity may lead to small-scale genetic differences.

No 'Critical Habitat' as defined under section 207A of the EPBC Act has been identified for the southern right whale (DCCEEW, 2024a).

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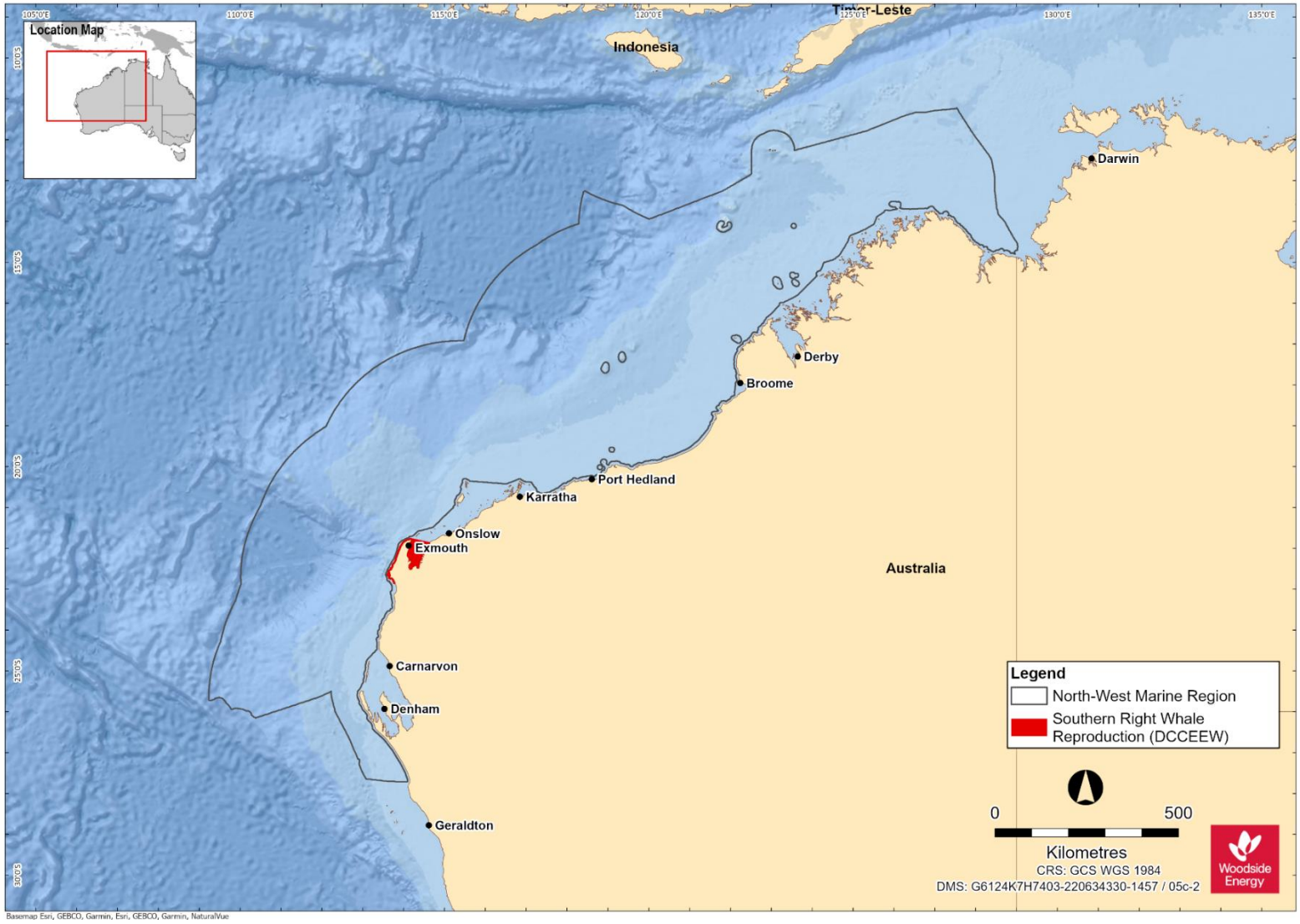


Figure 7-1: Habitat critical to the survival for the southern right whale in the NWMR (DCCEEW, 2024a)

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7.7 Biological Important Areas in the NWMR

A review of the Australian Marine Spatial Information System (GA, 2024) identified BIAs representing important life cycle stages and behaviours for six species of marine mammal in the NWMR: the humpback whale, the pygmy blue whale, Australian snubfin dolphin, Australian humpback dolphin, spotted bottlenose dolphin and dugong, are presented in Table 7-3.

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Table 7-3: Marine mammal BIAs within the NWMR

Species	Woodside Activity Area			BIAs				
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Resting	Foraging[13]	Reproduction		Migration
						Breeding	Calving	
Humpback whale[11]	✓	✓	✓	Shark Bay Exmouth Gulf (north migration – early June) (south migration – late Aug to Oct) Southern Kimberley region	No foraging BIA identified within the NWMR	Nursing Kimberley coast from the Lacepede Islands to north of Camden Sound (mid Aug–early Sept)	Core calving in waters off the Kimberley coast from the Lacepede Islands to north of Camden Sound (mid Aug–early Sept)	Southern border of the NWMR to north of the Kimberley (arrive June).
Blue whale and pygmy blue whale[14] [15]	✓	✓	✓	No resting BIA identified within the NWMR	Possible foraging areas off Ningaloo and Scott Reef	No breeding BIA identified within the NWMR	No calving BIA identified within the NWMR	Augusta to Derby. Along the shelf edge at depths of 500 m to 1000 m; appear close to Ningaloo Coast Montebello Islands area on southern migration (north: April–Aug) (south: Oct–late Dec). Potentially still present January (McCauley et al., 2018).
Southern right whale[16]	-	-	✓	No resting BIA identified within the NWMR	No foraging BIA identified within the NWMR	Exmouth Gulf	No calving BIA identified within the NWMR	Migration along Australian coastline between April to October extending up to the Exmouth Gulf breeding BIA.

[13] Includes areas defined as 'foraging', 'foraging likely' and 'foraging (high density prey) as per AMSIS (GA, 2024). These areas are shown in the BIA figures.
[14] DSEWPAC (2012a).
[15] Commonwealth of Australia (2015a).
[16] Revised BIAs (October 2023) - https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/marine/bias.

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Species	Woodside Activity Area			BIAs				
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Resting	Foraging[13]	Reproduction		Migration
						Breeding	Calving	
Australian snubfin dolphin [11]	✓	✓	-	Cambridge Gulf Camden Sound area Prince Regent River Admiralty Gulf Parry Harbour Bougainville Peninsula Vansittart Bay Anjo Peninsula Napier Broome Bay Deep Bay King George River Cape Londonderry Ord River	Roebuck Bay Cambridge Gulf Camden Sound area King Sound (south) King Sound (north) Yampi Sound Talbot Bay Maret Islands Bigge Island Admiralty Gulf Parry Harbour Bougainville Peninsula Vansittart Bay, Anjo Peninsula Napier Broome Bay Deep Bay Prince Regent River King George River Cape Londonderry Ord River	Roebuck Bay Cambridge Gulf Camden Sound area King Sound (south) King Sound (north) Yampi Sound Talbot Bay Maret Islands Bigge Island Admiralty Gulf Parry Harbour Bougainville Peninsula Vansittart Bay, Anjo Peninsula Napier Broome Bay Deep Bay Prince Regent River King George River Cape Londonderry Ord River	Roebuck Bay Cambridge Gulf Camden Sound area King Sound (south) King Sound (north) Yampi Sound Talbot Bay Maret Islands Bigge Island Admiralty Gulf Parry Harbour Bougainville Peninsula Vansittart Bay, Anjo Peninsula Napier Broome Bay Deep Bay Prince Regent River King George River Cape Londonderry Ord River	No migration BIA identified within the NWMR.

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Species	Woodside Activity Area			BIAs				
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Resting	Foraging[13]	Reproduction		Migration
						Breeding	Calving	
Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin	✓	✓	-	No resting BIA identified within the NWMR	Roebuck Bay Willie Creek Prince Regent River King Sound (north) Yampi Sound Talbot Bay Walcott Inlet Doubtful Bay Deception Bay Augustus Island Maret Islands Bigge Island King Sound, southern sector Vansittart Bay, Anjo Peninsula	Roebuck Bay Willie Creek Prince Regent River King Sound (north) Yampi Sound Talbot Bay Walcott Inlet Doubtful Bay Deception Bay Augustus Island	Roebuck Bay Willie Creek Prince Regent River	No migration BIA identified within the NWMR.
Spotted bottlenose dolphin	✓	✓	✓	No resting BIA identified within the NWMR	Roebuck Bay Camden Sound area King Sound (south) King Sound (north) Yampi Sound	Roebuck Bay King Sound (south) King Sound (north) Yampi Sound	Roebuck Bay Camden Sound area King Sound (south) King Sound (north) Yampi Sound	Dampier Peninsula.
Dugong[11]	✓	✓	✓	No resting BIA identified within the NWMR	Exmouth Gulf Ningaloo Reef Shark Bay Roebuck Bay Dampier Peninsula	Eastern side of Dirk Hartog Island May–September Exmouth Gulf and Ningaloo year-round	Exmouth Gulf Ningaloo Reef Shark Bay	Within Shark Bay June–November and within Roebuck Bay year-round.

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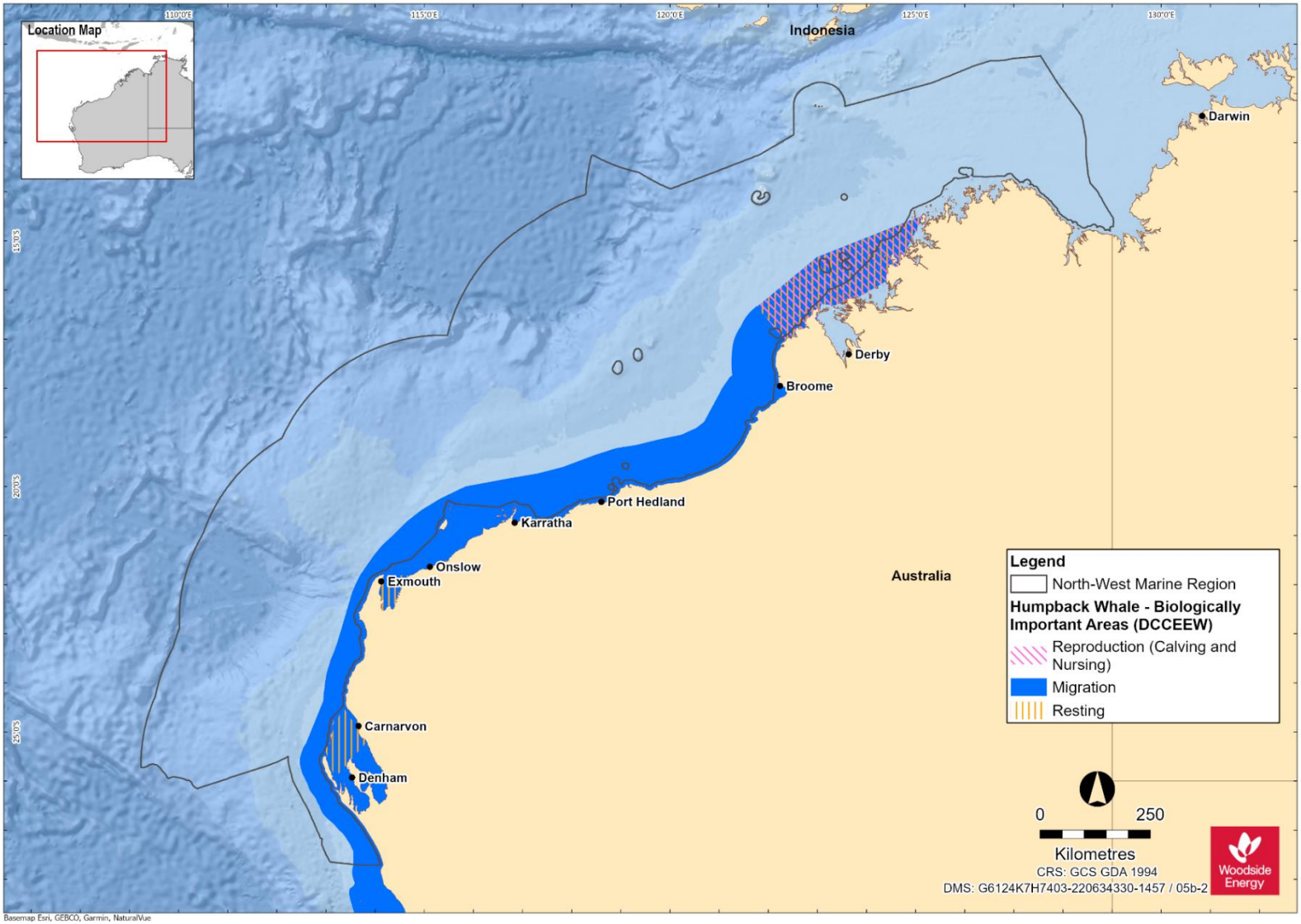


Figure 7-2: Humpback whale BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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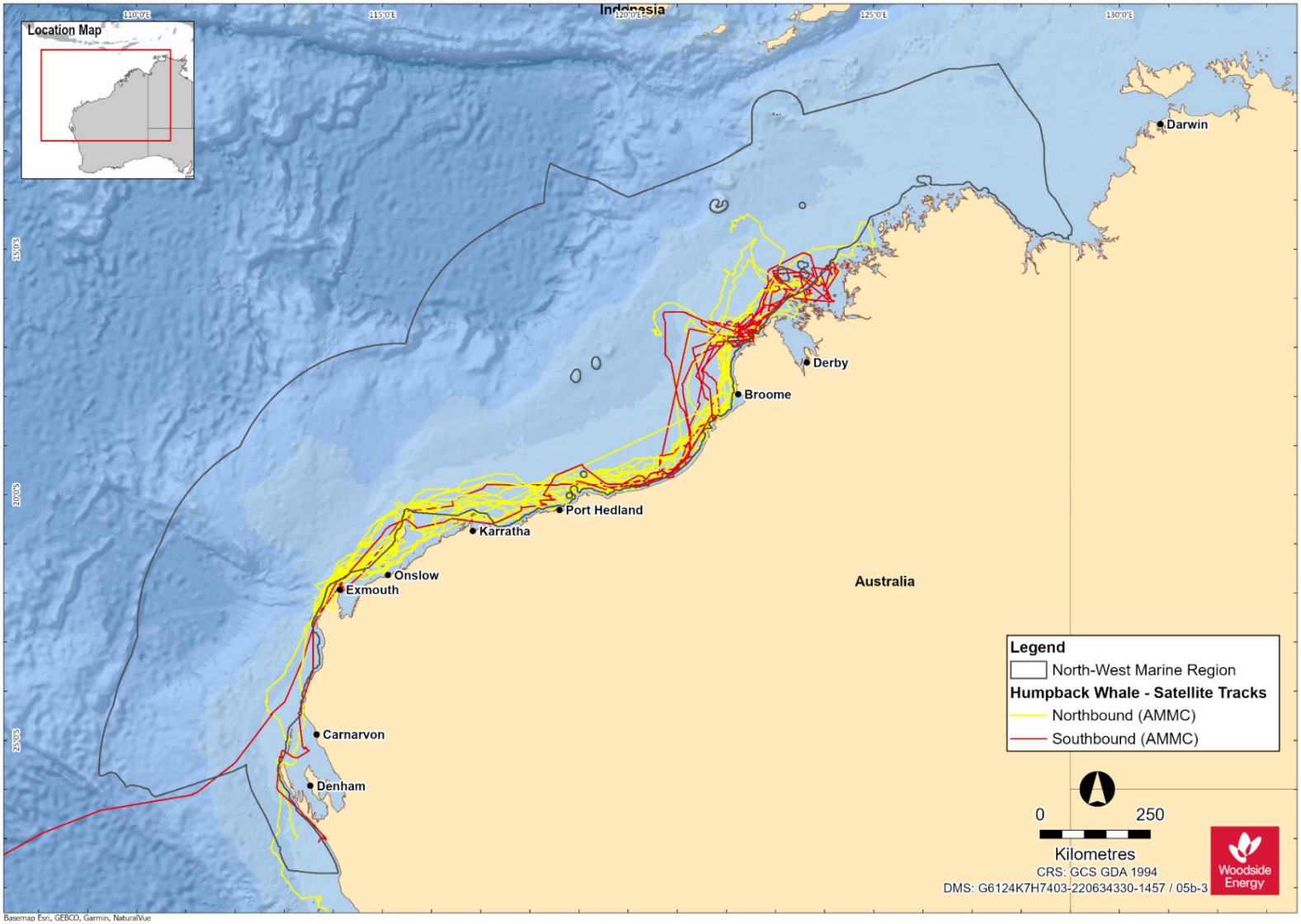


Figure 7-3: Humpback whale tagged tracks for north and south bound migrations (AMMC as published in Double et al. 2010 and 2012)

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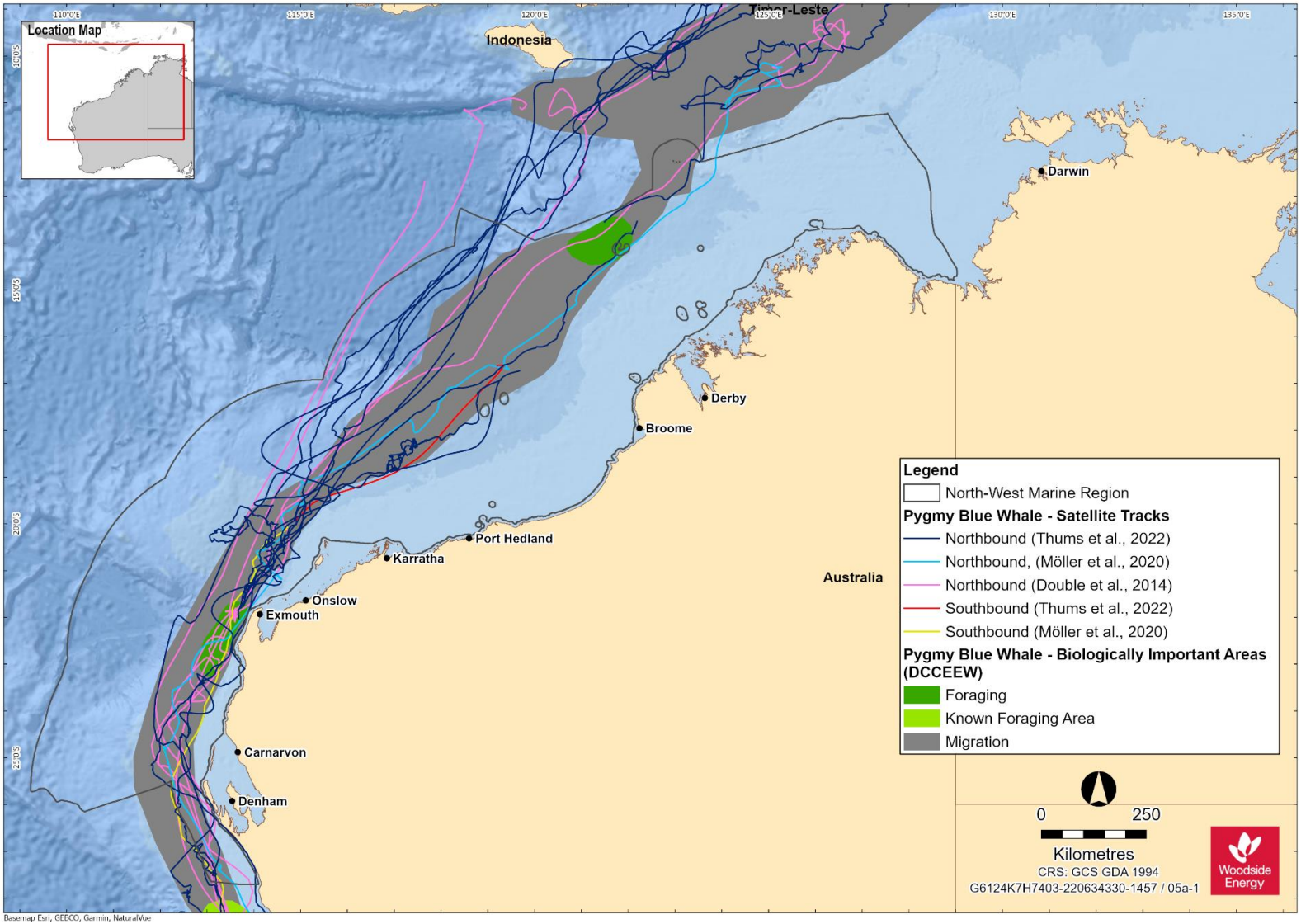


Figure 7-4: Pygmy blue whale BIAs for the NWMR and tagged whale tracks for northbound migration (data source for BIAs: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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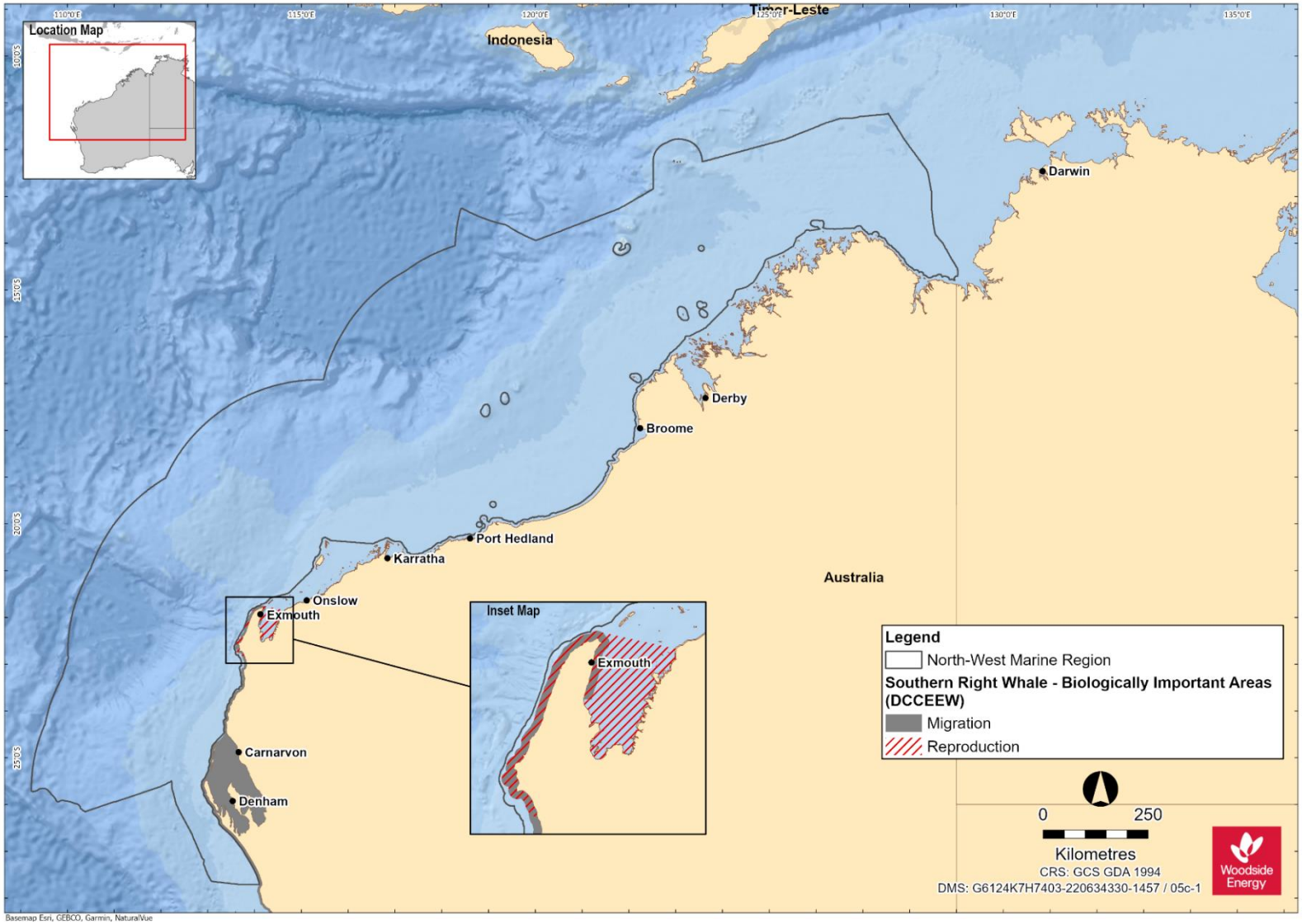


Figure 7-5: Southern right whale BIAs for the NWMR; migration and reproduction BIAs along the coast extend to 3 NM (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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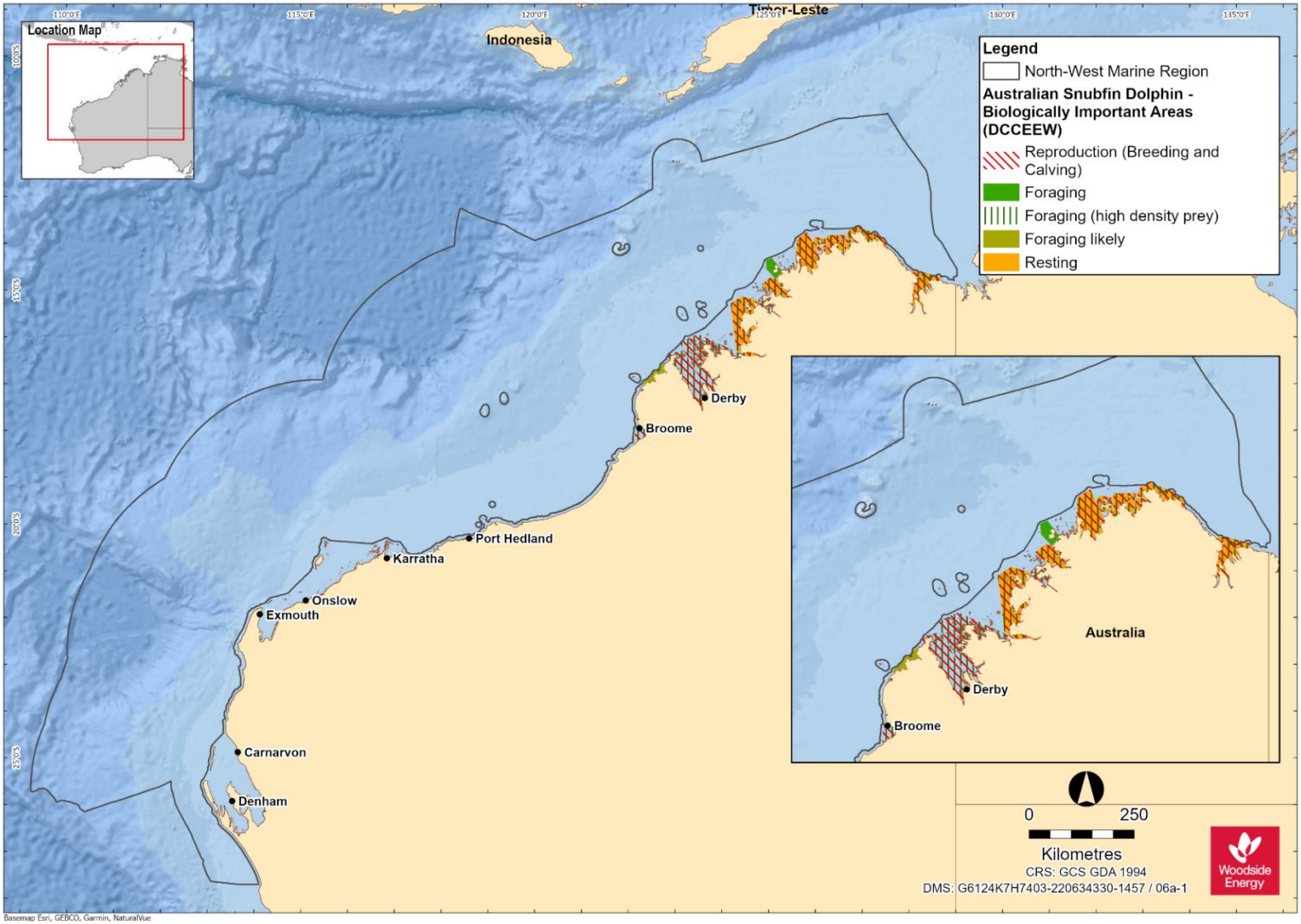


Figure 7-6: Australian snubfin dolphin BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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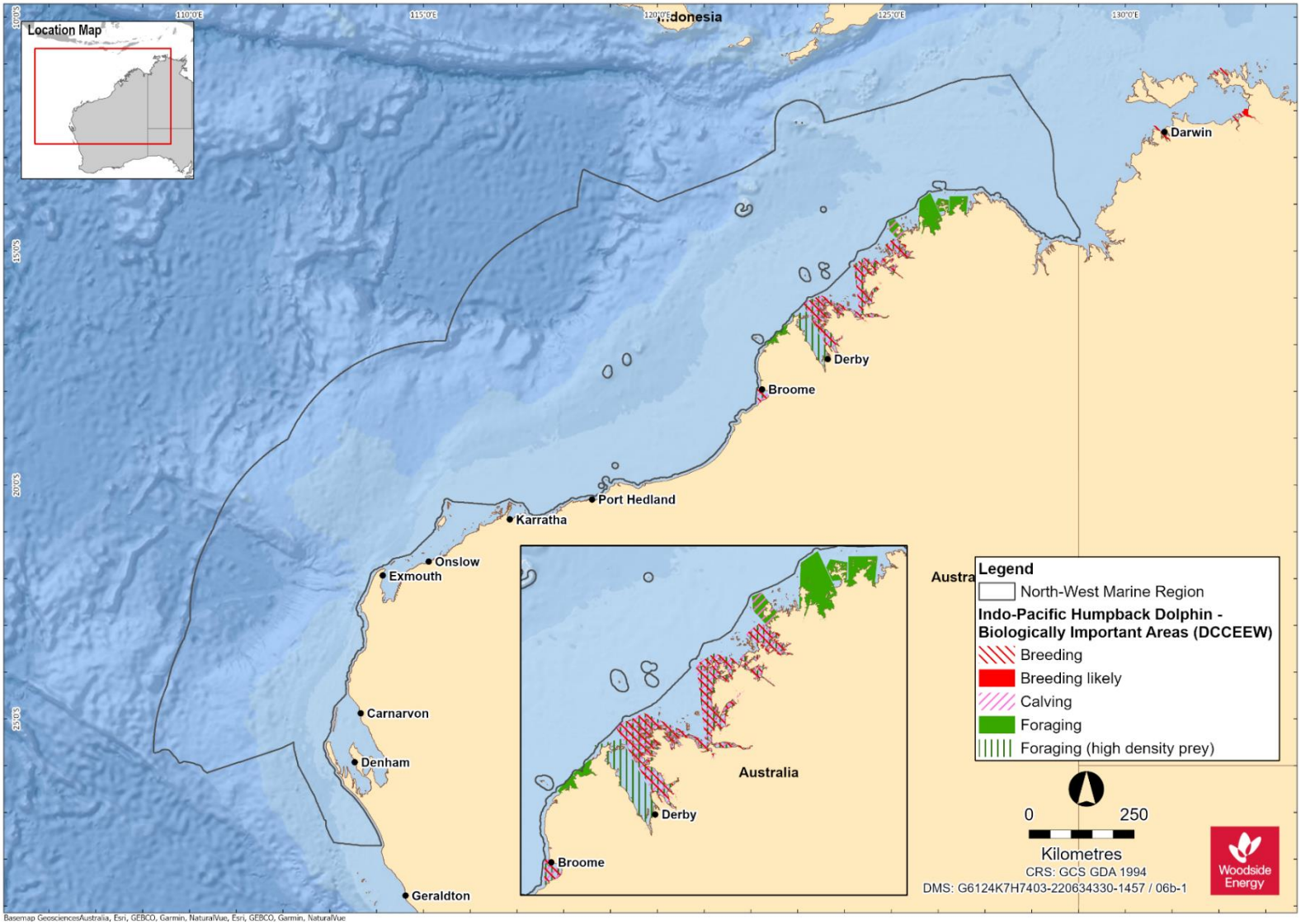


Figure 7-7: Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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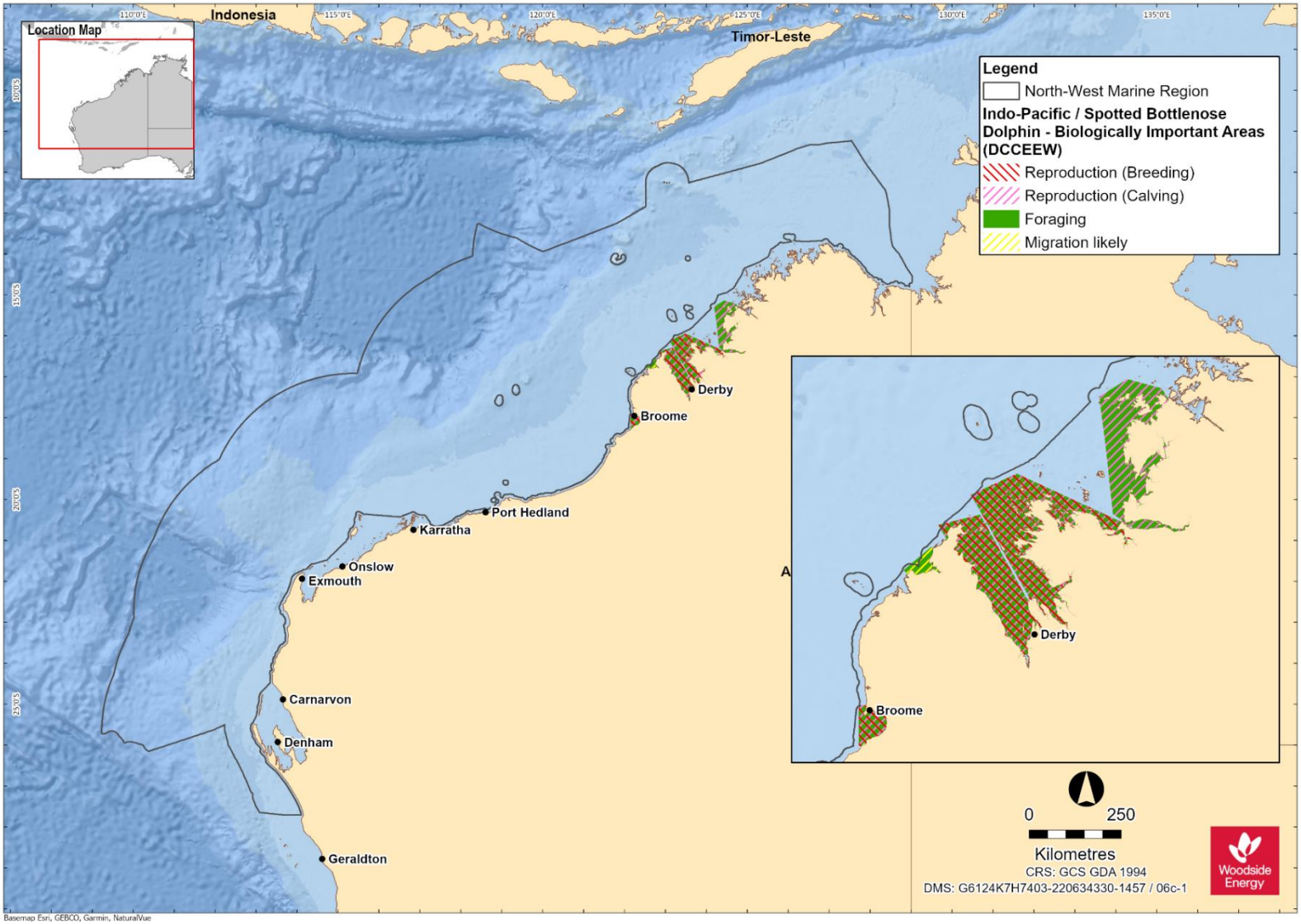


Figure 7-8: Indo-Pacific spotted bottlenose dolphin BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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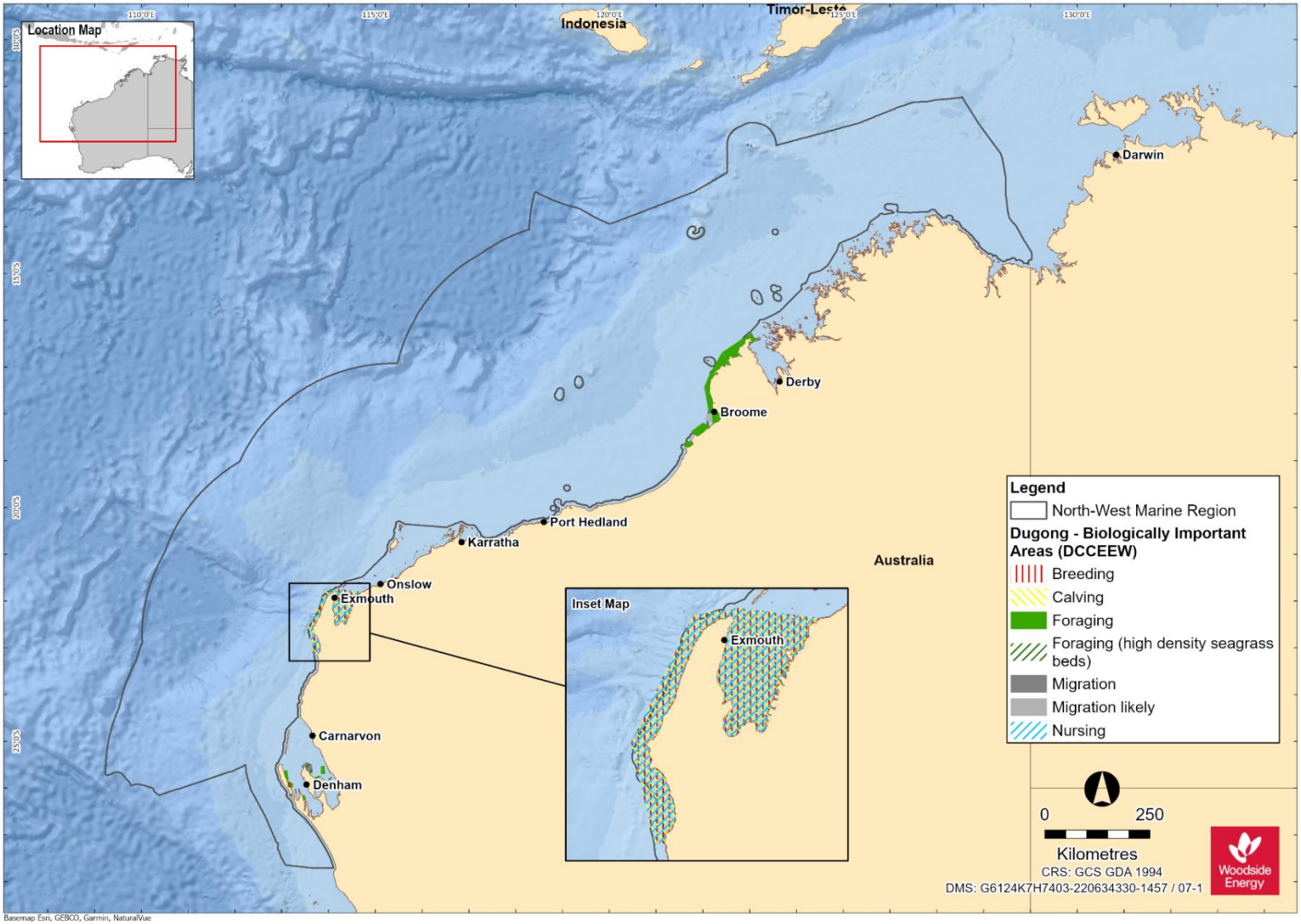


Figure 7-9: Dugong BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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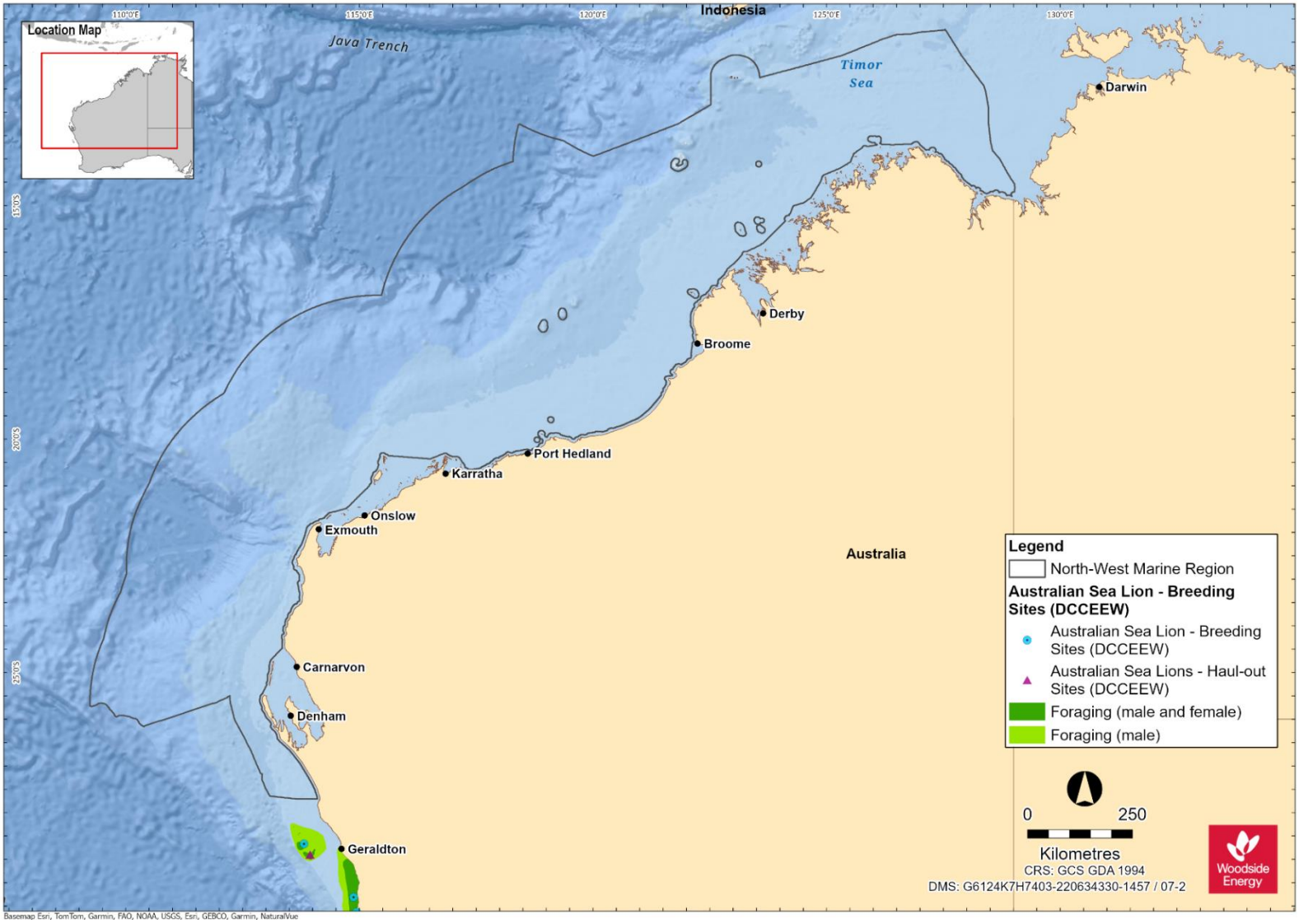


Figure 7-10: Australian sea lion BIAs in the northern extent of the SWMR closest to the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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7.8 Marine Mammal Summary for the NWMR

7.8.1 Browse

The Browse activity area includes biologically important habitat for six threatened and/or migratory marine mammal species:

- blue whale and pygmy blue whale (foraging and migration areas)
- humpback whale (breeding, calving and migration areas)
- Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (foraging, breeding and calving areas)
- Australian snubfin dolphin (foraging, breeding and calving areas)
- spotted bottlenose dolphin (foraging, breeding and calving areas)
- dugong (foraging).

BIAs for the marine mammal species are outlined in Table 7-3.

7.8.2 North West Shelf / Scarborough

The NWS / Scarborough activity area includes biologically important habitat for six threatened and/or migratory marine mammal species:

- blue whale and pygmy blue whale (foraging and migration areas)
- humpback whale (resting and migration areas)
- Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (foraging, breeding and calving areas)
- Australian snubfin dolphin (foraging, breeding and calving areas)
- spotted bottlenose dolphin (present but no BIAs)
- dugong (foraging and calving areas).

BIAs for the marine mammal species are outlined in Table 7-3.

7.8.3 North-west Cape

The North-west Cape activity area includes biologically important habitat for four threatened and/or migratory marine mammal species:

- blue whale and pygmy blue whale (foraging and migration areas)
- southern right whale (reproduction area)
- humpback whale (resting and migration areas)
- spotted bottlenose dolphin (present but no BIAs)
- dugong (foraging and breeding/ calving areas).

BIAs for the marine mammal species are outlined in Table 7-3.

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8. SEABIRDS AND MIGRATORY SHOREBIRDS OF THE NWMR

8.1 Regional Context

The NWMR supports high numbers and species diversity of seabirds and migratory shorebirds including many that are EPBC Act listed, threatened and migratory. The NWMR marine bioregional plan reported 34 seabird species (listed as threatened, migratory and/or marine) that are known to occur, and 30 of 37 species of migratory shorebird species that regularly occur in Australia, are recorded at Ashmore Reef in the NWMR (DSEWPAC, 2012d). The NWMR marine bioregional plan also noted that Roebuck Bay and Eighty Mile Beach are internationally significant and recognised migratory shorebird locations.

A 'Seabird and Shorebird Existing Knowledge and Threats' report was prepared (2022) and updated in 2024 (Worley, 2024) to identify key bird species (categorised: pelagic seabirds, nearshore seabirds, shorebirds and others) and their threats in the NWMR (Advisian, 2024). The high and moderate occurrence species for the NWMR were informed from this report, as well as from PMST results. The report identified 92 species.

Each species was assigned to one of three frequency of occurrence levels:

- high – breeding and foraging aggregations known to occur
- moderate – known or likely presence
- low – may occur, or at limits of species range.

Table 8-1 includes those considered key species, i.e. high or moderate occurrence (Worley, 2024), and listed threatened and/or migratory under the EPBC Act with a total of 56 key species identified (comprising 22 seabirds and 34 shorebirds).

Many migratory seabirds and shorebirds are protected through bilateral agreements between Australia and Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and the Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), recognising the migratory route and important stopover and resting habitats of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF). Important migratory bird habitats are also recognised as part of protected wetlands of international significance under the Ramsar Convention. Important Bird Areas (IBAs) for the NWMR, which are also recognised as global Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) (BirdLife Australia[17]), include:

- Roebuck Bay KBA (and Ramsar site): internationally significant migratory shorebird species
- Mandora Marsh and Anna Plains KBA (adjacent to Eighty Mile Beach, Ramsar site): internationally significant migratory shorebird species
- Dampier Saltworks KBA: internationally significant migratory shorebird species
- Montebello Islands KBA: shorebird and seabird species
- Barrow Island KBA: shorebird and seabird species
- Exmouth Gulf Mangroves KBA: internationally significant migratory shorebird species.

Table 8-1 presents a list of the high and moderate occurrence threatened and migratory seabird and shorebird species (as per subject matter expert review, Worley (2024)) that occur within the NWMR, with their conservation/protected status, relevant recovery plans and/or conservation advice.

[17] https://www.birdlife.org.au/projects/KBA#:~:text=The%20Key%20Biodiversity%20Areas%20(KBAs,of%20advocacy%20for%20protected%20areas. [Accessed April, 2021]

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Table 8-1: High and moderate occurrence seabird and migratory shorebird species (threatened/migratory/marine) identified by the EPBC Act PMST and NWMR Seabird and Shorebird Existing Knowledge and Threats report as potentially occurring within the NWMR

Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report in Appendix A)			Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)[18]	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[19]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Seabirds							
Diomedea amsterdamensis	Amsterdam Albatross	Endangered	Migratory	Marine	Critically Endangered	Endangered	National Recovery Plan for albatrosses and petrels (DCCEEW, 2022)
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian fairy tern	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	National Recovery Plan for the Australian Fairy Tern *Sternula nereis nereis* (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020b) EPBC Act Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans (DoEE, 2018)
Anous tenuirostris melanops	Australian lesser noddy	Vulnerable	N/A	Marine	Endangered	Least Concern	Conservation Advice *Anous tenuirostris melanops* Australian lesser noddy (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015e) EPBC Act Threat Abatement Plan to reduce the impacts of exotic rodents on biodiversity on Australian offshore islands of less than 100,000 hectares (DEWHA, 2009)
Pterodroma mollis	Soft-plumaged petrel	Vulnerable	N/A	Marine	N/A	Least Concern	Conservation Advice *Pterodroma mollis* soft-plumaged petrel (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015f)
Sula leucogaster	Brown booby	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	EPBC Act Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans (DoEE, 2018)
Ardenna pacifica	Wedge-tailed shearwater	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	

[18] Threatened and Priority Fauna List – April 2024 - https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/management/threatened-species-and-communities (accessed on 13/08/2024)
[19] IUCN, 2024. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2024-1. https://www.iucnredlist.org (accessed on 13/08/2024)

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Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report in Appendix A)			Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)[18]	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[19]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Ardenna carneipes	Flesh-footed shearwater	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Vulnerable	Near Threatened	
Oceanites oceanicus	Wilson's storm petrel	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Anous stolidus	Common noddy	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	EPBC Act Threat Abatement Plan for predation by feral cats (DoE, 2015c)
Fregata ariel	Lesser frigatebird	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Fregata minor	Great frigatebird	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Sula sula	Red-footed booby	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Phaethon rubricauda	Red-tailed tropicbird	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Onychiprion anaethetus (listed as Sterna anaethetus)	Bridled tern	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Thalasseus bergii	Greater crested tern	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Sternula albifrons	Little tern	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Sterna dougallii	Roseate tern	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Sterna hirundo	Common tern	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	

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Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report in Appendix A)			Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)[18]	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[19]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Calonectris leucomelas	Streaked shearwater	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Near Threatened	
Sula dactylatra	Masked booby	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Phaethon lepturus	White-tailed tropicbird	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
All seabird species							Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020a) National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW, 2023d)
Migratory shorebirds							
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern curlew, far eastern curlew	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Marine	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Conservation Advice *Numenius madagascariensis* Far eastern curlew (DCCEW, 2023e)
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew sandpiper	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Marine	Critically Endangered	Near Threatened	Conservation Advice *Calidris ferruginea* Curlew sandpiper (DCCEEW, 2023f)
Limosa lapponica menzbieri	Bar-tailed godwit (menzbieri)	Endangered	Migratory	Marine	Critically Endangered	Near Threatened	Conservation Advice *Limosa lapponica menzbieri* Bar-tailed godwit (northern Siberia) (DCCEEW, 2024e)
Charadrius mongolus	Lesser sand plover	Endangered	Migratory	Marine	Endangered	Endangered	Conservation Advice *Charadrius mongolus* Lesser sand plover (Threated Species Scientific Committee, 2016)
Rostratula australis	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	N/A	Marine	Endangered	Endangered	Conservation Advice *Rostratula australis* Australian painted snipe (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2013a)
Calidris canutus	Red knot	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Endangered	Near Threatened	Conservation Advice *Calidris canutus* Red knot (DCCEEW, 2024f)

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		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Calidris tenuirostris	Great knot	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Conservation Advice *Calidris tenuirostris* Great knot (DCCEEW, 2024g)
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater sand plover	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Vulnerable	Least Concern	Conservation Advice *Charadrius leschenaultia* Greater sand plover (DCCEEW, 2023g)
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed godwit	Endangered	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Near Threatened	Conservation Advice for *Limosa limosa* black-tailed godwit (DCCEEW, 2024h)
Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian dowitcher	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Near Threatened	Conservation Advice for *Limnodromus semipalmatus* Asian dowitcher (DCCEEW, 2024j)
Tringa nebularia	Common greenshank	Endangered	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	Conservation Advice for *Tringa nebularia* Common greenshank (DCCEEW, 2024i)
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy turnstone	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	Conservation Advice for *Arenaria interpres* Ruddy turnstone (DCCEEW, 2024k)
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Vulnerable	Conservation Advice for *Calidris acuminata* Sharp- tailed sandpiper (DCCEEW, 2024l)
Xenus cinereus	Terek sandpiper	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	Conservation Advice for *Xenus cinereus* Terek sandpiper (DCCEEW, 2024m)
Pluvialis squatarola	Grey plover	Vulnerable	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	Conservation Advice for *Pluvialis squatarola* Grey plover (DCCEEW, 2024n)
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific golden plover	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Tringa totanus	Common redshank	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Actitis hypoleucos	Common sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	

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Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report in Appendix A)			Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)[18]	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[19]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Tringa glareola	Wood sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Limicola falcinellus	Broad billed sand piper	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed godwit	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Near Threatened	
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked stint	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Near Threatened	
Calidris pugnax	Ruff	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Xenus cinereus	Terek sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Numenius minutus	Little curlew	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Calidris alba	Sanderling	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Calidris subminuta	Long-toed stint	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Gallinago stenura	Pin-tailed snipe	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Gallinago megala	Swinhoe's snipe	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Glareola maldivarum	Oriental pratincole	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	

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Species Name	Common Name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (as per PMST report in Appendix A)			Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)[18]	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (non-statutory)[19]	EPBC Act Part 13 Statutory Instrument
		Threatened Status	Migratory Status	Listed	Conservation Status	Global Status	
Charadrius veredus	Oriental plover	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory	Least Concern	
Tringa brevipes	Grey-tailed tattler	N/A	Migratory	Marine	Migratory and Priority species	Near Threatened	
All migratory shorebird species							Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015c) EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21—Industry guidelines for avoiding, assessing, and mitigating impacts on EPBC Act listed migratory shorebird species (DoEE, 2017) National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW, 2023)
Other marine birds							
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed swift		Migratory	Marine	N/A	Least Concern	None
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey		Migratory	Marine	N/A	Least Concern	None

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8.2 Seabirds in the NWMR

Seabirds are birds that are adapted to life within the marine environment (oceanic and coastal) and are generally long-lived, have delayed breeding and have fewer young than other bird species (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020a).

At least 22 key seabird species (high and moderate occurrence, listed as threatened and/ or migratory under the EPBC Act) are known to occur in the NWMR. These include a variety of species of terns, noddies, petrels, shearwaters, frigatebirds, and boobies.

Seabird species can be grouped into pelagic and nearshore seabirds, based on lifecycle behaviour, distributions and key habitats (Worley, 2024). Pelagic species spend most of their life at sea, ranging over large distances to forage. These pelagic species only come onshore to breed and raise chicks at natal or high-fidelity breeding colonies on remote, offshore island locations in and adjacent to the NWMR. Many species are ecologically significant to the NWMR, as they are endemic to the region, can be present in large numbers in breeding seasons and non-breeding seasons, and many exhibit extensive annual migrations that include marine areas outside the Australian EEZ (DSEWPAC, 2012d). Nearshore seabirds are confined to nearshore areas (unless migrating), have shorter foraging trips during breeding and may rest on land/shoreline habitats outside of breeding periods (Worley, 2024).

The presence of seabirds within the NWMR is influenced by seabird species that migrate and forage in the area during the non-breeding season and this includes many seabird species that breed on the Houtman Abrolhos in the SWMR. Pelagic seabirds have been documented foraging at current boundaries and seasonal upwellings within the NWMR (refer to Sutton et al., 2019). The Houtman Abrolhos Islands National Park located in the SWMR is one of the most significant seabird breeding locations in the eastern Indian Ocean. 16 species of seabirds breed there. 80% of common (brown) noddies, 40% of sooty terns and all the lesser noddies found in Australia nest at the Houtman Abrolhos (Surman, 2019). Important seabird areas in the NWMR are as identified by the KBAs (refer to Section 8.1), EPBC Act Bioregional Biologically Important Areas and subject matter expert review, as presented in Worley (2024).

8.2.1 High-occurrence Key Seabird Species

Species descriptions for high occurrence key seabird species are provided below. High occurrence seabird species were defined as those with breeding and foraging aggregations within NWMR (Worley, 2024).

8.2.1.1 Wedge-tailed Shearwater (Pelagic Seabird)

The wedge-tailed shearwater (*Ardenna pacifica*) is listed migratory under the EPBC Act and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) (BC Act). It is a pelagic, marine seabird known from tropical and subtropical waters. Its distribution is widespread across the Indian and Pacific oceans with a global population of 2.6 million pairs. Of this, approximately one million pairs breed in Australia, most of which do so on islands in Western Australia between Rottnest Island in the south to Ashmore Reef in the north. The largest breeding populations are at the Houtman Abrolhos (600,000 pairs – Surman and Nicholson, 2009), and throughout the NWS region of the NWMR, where large populations on Muiron Islands (300,000 pairs) and Serrurier Island (60,000 pairs) exist (Surman and Nicholson, 2009, 2015).

Adults are absent from their breeding colonies during the interbreeding period and return from their tropical Indian Ocean over-wintering grounds from late-June onwards to re-excavate their burrows. This species is highly synchronous in timing of breeding; all eggs within a colony are laid within a ten-day period. They lay their single egg during early-November, which is then incubated until the chick hatches (after 53 days) in early-January. Once hatched, adults leave the burrows to forage locally during the day returning at night to feed chicks until they are ready to fledge (Nicholson, 2002).

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Due to the high synchronicity in egg laying, fledging is restricted to the first two weeks of April (Nicholson, 2002).

Breeding behaviours are nocturnal in wedge-tailed shearwaters. Adults return to and depart the colony at night and fledglings depart the colony at night. In the lead up to fledging, chicks also leave their burrows to exercise their wings outside burrows. Adults may not return to feed chicks each night; wedge-tailed shearwaters breeding on the Muiron Island (north) undertook extensive foraging trips during the incubation period (1200–1400 km) and shorter trips during chick rearing (<300 km, Cannell et al., 2019). Longer foraging trips took individuals in a north-west direction offshore towards oceanic seamounts. Conversely, the shorter tended to include waters to the west and north-west of the Muiron Islands (Cannell et al., 2019). In addition to the Muiron Islands, this dual foraging strategy, whereby parents alternate or mix short and long trips, have been recorded in wedge-tailed shearwaters breeding at Heron Island, Queensland, Lord Howe Island, Tasmania (Peck and Congdon, 2005), and New Caledonia (Weimerskirch et al., 2020). However, divergent foraging strategies have been detected between colonies, which is linked to the proximity of colonies to high productivity waters (Peck and Congdon, 2005; Weimerskirch et al., 2020). While the presence of squid and lanternfish in their diet (Surman and Nicholson, 2009) suggests nocturnal foraging occurs in this species, GPS tracking studies found that foraging activities at sea were more frequent during the day compared with at night (Weimerskirch et al., 2020; Catry et al., 2009). During the day, resting periods on the sea surface were short whereas at night individuals spent a large proportion of their time resting at the surface (Weimerskirch et al*.,* 2020). Other prey species include schooling bait fishes and cephalopods, often feeding in association with other pelagic seabird species such as sooty terns and common noddies, and pelagic fishes such as tunas and mackerels. Diet composition is likely to vary between colonies, depending upon the prey available, and thus determining both the foraging strategy, as described above, and also the division of nocturnal and diurnal foraging. Wedge-tailed shearwaters dive between 3 and 66 m, actively pursuing prey by feeding at the surface or by actively swimming below bait schools.

Post-breeding, wedge-tailed shearwaters breeding on the Houtman Abrolhos Islands and Varanus Island migrated 4500 km north-west to equatorial waters of the Indian Ocean around 90°E (Surman et al*.,* 2018), traversing the NWMR, and those from the Great Barrier Reef migrated to the northern hemisphere, approximately 6000 km northwards to Micronesia (McDuie and Congdon, 2016).

Wedge-tailed shearwaters are observed during breeding across all shelf waters and are the most frequently encountered seabird at sea. Large numbers of wedge-tailed shearwaters have been observed foraging off the NWS between May–August (Surman pers obs.).

Foraging and breeding BIAs are located for the wedge-tailed shearwater across the NWMR (Figure 8-1). It is noted that both breeding and foraging BIAs represent foraging habitat utilised by adult (chick-rearing) wedge-tailed shearwaters during the breeding season.

8.2.1.2 Australian Lesser Noddy (Pelagic Seabird)

The Australian lesser noddy (*Anous tenuirostris melanops*), which is endemic to Australia, is listed vulnerable under the EBPC Act and endangered under the BC Act. The largest breeding colonies are found on the Houtman Abrolhos Islands with fewer records of breeding on Ashmore Reef (Clark et al*.,* 2011; Cannell and Surman, 2021). Possible colonisation of Cocos (Keeling) Island is reported; however, it is unconfirmed if this is the Australian subspecies (Stokes and Hinchey, 1990).

At the Houtman Abrolhos Islands, the breeding population has been estimated at ~50,000 breeding pairs (Surman et al*.,* 2016). At this location, studies indicate that breeding is not highly synchronised; the single egg clutches were laid over a 102-day period from late August to early December, peaking in September (Surman and Wooller, 1995). The incubation period averaged 34 days and the fledging period 40 days. (Surman and Wooller, 1995).

Studies of foraging ecology of breeding Australian lesser noddies at the Houtman Abrolhos Islands found that they are largely diurnal, foraging between 04h00 and 20h40 and returning to their colony

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at night (Surman et al., 2017). From this study, the GPS tracks of 17 adults during incubation or chick provisioning revealed that most foraging trips lasted for between two and four hours with a total trip distance of less than 40 km. However, some trips lasted up to 16 hours covering distances of up to 112 km (Surman et al*.,* 2017). During non-breeding, birds appear to remain near the breeding islands year-round (Higgins and Davies, 1996).

Due to differences in climate and seasonality experienced at the Houtman Abrolhos Islands and Ashmore Reef, timing of breeding differs. The Ashmore Reef population has been recorded breeding in the Austral autumn/winter (Clarke and Herrod, 2016), while the Houtman Abrolhos Islands populations breed during the Austral spring/summer (Surman and Wooller, 1995).

No BIAs for the Australian lesser noddy overlap the NWMR and tracking data suggests that individuals breeding at the Houtman Abrolhos Islands foraged predominantly in a south-westerly direction, remaining within waters of the SWMR (Surman et al*.,* 2017). Several individuals were observed roosting with common noddies on Bernier Island, near Carnarvon in 2022 (Nicholson pers obs.). However, it is unlikely that waters of the NWMR provide significant habitat for individuals breeding at the Houtman Abrolhos Islands. The small population of this subspecies breeding on Ashmore Reef may show similar foraging ecology during breeding and remain in the vicinity of the islands, utilising habitats of the NWMR.

8.2.1.3 Brown Booby (Pelagic Seabird)

The brown booby (*Sula leucogaster*) is listed migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act. It is a cosmopolitan species with a pan-tropical distribution. Within the NWMR, large colonies occur at offshore islands including the Lacepede Islands (17,000 pairs, Mustoe and Edmunds, 2008), Ashmore Reef (5000 pairs at Middle Island and 3000 pairs at East Island in 2007, Swann, 2005a; Swann, 2005b; Swann, 2005c; Milton, 2005; Clarke, 2010), Bedout Island (1000 pairs) and Adele Island (7500 pairs, Burbidge et al., 1987). Small colonies of up to 10 pairs have been recorded at Overhanging Rock, within the Lowendal Islands (Nicholson, pers obs.). The total breeding population in the Australian region in 1996–97 was estimated at 59,940 to 73,900 pairs (WBM Oceanics and Claridge, 1997).

Brown boobies do not migrate far from their breeding islands, rarely dispersing more than 240 km from their natal colony (Dunlop et al., 2001). Brown boobies forage within 50 km of their colony where they plunge dive, reaching up to 15 m depth and pursuing their prey when ascending after the dive (Austin et al*.,* 2021). Brown booby diet is principally medium to large surface schooling prey (northern pilchard, Indian anchovy, flying fish and cephalopods), often associated with feeding tunas and mackerels (Cannell et al. 2022; Austin et al*.,* 2021).

Brown boobies are not prone to waterlogging and will roost on the seas surface and are known to form large aggregations on oil and gas platforms throughout the NWMR (Surman pers obs.), Woodside facilities indicating wider distribution of non-breeding individuals across the NWMR.

Breeding/foraging BIAs for the brown booby in the NWMR are associated with breeding colonies on Ashmore Reef, Adele Island, White Island, Lacepede Islands and Bedout Island (Figure 8-3). Breeding is reported as occurring between January and March, however this becomes protracted through to October at Ashmore Reef (Clarke et al., 2016). Brown Boobies are resident in the NWMR throughout the year, although they may forage long distances over the open ocean (Surman and Nicholson. 2011).

Breeding/foraging BIAs for the brown booby in the NWMR are associated with breeding colonies on Ashmore Reef, Adele Island, White Island, Lacepede Islands and Bedout Island (Figure 8-3).

8.2.1.4 Red-Footed Booby (Pelagic Seabird)

The red-footed booby (*Sula sula*) is listed migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act. Compared to brown boobies, the red-footed booby occurs in fewer numbers across the NWMR. Within the NWMR they breed at Ashmore Reef (up to 100 pairs, Clarke and Herrod, 2016) and Adele Island (14 pairs,

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Botle et al., 2004). At Ashmore Reef they have been recorded breeding year-round (Clarke and Herrod, 2016).

The red-footed booby is one of the most widely distributed of the boobies across oceanic waters in the tropical Indian Ocean; during non-breeding, individuals have been observed up to 800 km from their natal colony (Dunlop et al., 2001). However, individuals are limited to a range of 150 km from the breeding colony when breeding (Wiemerskirsch et al., 2005). In the Ashmore area, adults have been detected up to 125 km from the nearest breeding islands during October (unpubl. data, referenced in Clarke and Herrod, 2016).

Red-footed boobies are diurnal foragers, plunge diving for flying fishes (predominately) across their range (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020a). Breeding/foraging BIAs for the red-footed booby are associated with breeding colonies at Ashmore Reef and Adele Island (Figure 8-3).

8.2.1.5 Masked Booby (Pelagic Seabird)

The masked booby (*Sula dactylatra*) is listed as migratory under the EBPC Act. Within the NWMR, the sub-species *Sula dactylatra bedouti* ranges from the Dampier Archipelago, along the entire coast into the NMR and across to Queensland (Merchant and Higgins, 1990). Individuals have also been recorded at Barrow Island.

Within the NWMR, Bedout and Adele Island represent the main breeding locations with 400 and 320 breeding pairs estimated at each respectively (Marchant and Higgins, 1990; Swann et al., 2002). Breeding is also reported at the Ashmore Reef group with up to 30 breeding pairs recorded on Middle Island and 15 pairs on East Island (Burbidge and Fuller, 1996; Hassell et al., 2003; Swann, 2005a; Swann, 2005b; Swann, 2005c; Milton, 2005; Clarke, 2010; Clarke et al., 2016). Up to two pairs have also been recorded breeding in the Lacapede Group (Hassell et al., 2003).

A recent study of individuals from Bedout Island indicated low genetic exchanges (mitochondrial genes) with other masked booby colonies currently studied, suggesting a dependence on local recruitment for population persistence (Kingsley et al., 2019). Further, the low exchange of mitochondrial genes may reflect high breeding site fidelity and limited foraging distances during the breeding season. Due to the concentration in a relatively small number of areas to breed, any catastrophe at these sites (e.g. oil spills, or disturbance/vandalism of nests) could have a substantial impact on the population (Birds Australia, August 2005).

Studies of foraging behaviour of individuals breeding within the NWMR are lacking, however studies at other locations indicate that foraging is diurnal and ranges vary between 100 and 200 km of the breeding colony (Weimerskirch et al., 2008).

There are no BIAs for this species in the NWMR.

8.2.1.6 Common Noddy (Pelagic Seabird)

The common (or brown) noddy (*Anous stolidus*) is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act. The species is widespread in tropical and subtropical areas within and beyond Australia. This seabird species is gregarious and normally occurs in flocks, up to hundreds of individuals, when feeding or roosting.

The Houtman Abrolhos is the primary breeding habitat for the common noddy in the Eastern Indian Ocean, although breeding occu rs across offshore islands of the NWMR, albeit in fewer numbers, including Bedout Island, Montebello Islands and Fazer Island (Johnstone et al., 2013), and Ashmore Reef (Clark and Herrod, 2016). Breeding at Ashmore Reef has been recorded as occurring between April and November (Clark and Herrod, 2016).

During breeding, individuals nesting on Lancelin Island in the SWMR were found to forage diurnally (Shephard et al., 2018). Tracked individuals travelled an average of 97 km from the colony with an average trip distance of 141 km, with significantly longer trips during chick rearing compared to incubation (Shephard et al., 2018).

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The species is highly pelagic outside breeding (March to August), with breeding individuals of the Houtman Abrolhos Islands travelling ~950 km north to the NWMR (Surman et al*.,* 2017). The species is often reported roosting on unmanned oil and gas platforms within the NWS and Timor Sea (Surman pers comm, 2021).

Although widespread across the NWMR during breeding and non-breeding, no BIAs for this species are located in the NWMR.

8.2.1.7 Bridled Tern (Pelagic Seabird)

The bridled tern (*Onychiprion anaethetus*, listed as *Sterna anaethetus*) is listed migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act. It is a common summer breeding visitor to the NWMR between September and April, especially around Dampier Archipelago and the Montebello Islands (Johnstone et al., 2013). Breeding has also been reported on the Lowendal Islands (Nicholson, 2002), Passage Islands and islands off Onslow from November–March (Johnstone et al., 2013). Small breeding populations have also been recorded on East Island at Ashmore Reef between April–November and the Lacapede Islands (Clarke and Herrod, 2016; Johnstone and Storr, 1998).

The migration and local movements of breeding birds within the NWMR are poorly defined; two individuals were tracked departing the Houtman Abrolhos islands in April/May, transiting along the continental shelf waters before departing Australian waters and migrating towards the Western Celebes Sea, east of Borneo (Surman et al., 2018). These individuals departed the Western Celebes Sea in August/September returning to the Houtman Abrolhos islands around 14 days later (Surman et al., 2018). This species has been regularly recorded on the continental shelf up to 70 km away from breeding locations during oceanic surveys (Surman and Nicholson, 2011; Dunlop et al., 2001).

Bridled terns feed diurnally on a range of species of fish, crustaceans, cephalopods and insects. In Australia, they feed almost entirely on fish, though they also take crustaceans and aquatic insects. They often feed on schools of fish forced to the surface by other predators (Dunlop, 1997). Bridled Terns forage mainly by contact dipping, with birds hovering or gliding close to the surface of the sea and swooping down and immersing only the head and breast when attacking prey, which are usually taken from the top few centimetres of the sea surface (<20 cm) (Dunlop, 1997).

During breeding at Penguin Island, WA, individuals foraged most commonly between 20 km and 40 km from the nearest breeding colony, though some were observed at distances up to 80 km (Dunlop, 1997). This species has also been recorded within 70 km of their breeding colonies within the NWMR, on outer continental shelf waters (Nicholson, 2002; Dunlop et al., 2001).

Although foraging may be concentrated around breeding colonies during the breeding season, no BIAs in the NWMR have been identified for this species.

8.2.1.8 Frigate Birds (Pelagic Seabirds)

The lesser (*Fregata ariel*) and great frigatebirds (*Fregata minor*) are both listed migratory under the EBPC Act and BC Act. They are the most widely distributed of the frigatebirds, with a pan-tropical distribution.

In the NWMR, the great frigatebird nests at Ashmore Reef and Adele Island. At Ashmore Reef they are found to breed year-round (Clark and Herrod, 2016). In addition to the Ashmore Reef and Adele Island, the lesser frigatebird also nests at Cartier Island, the Lacepede Islands and Bedout Island, which is thought to support more than 1% of the world's breeding population (BirdLife International, 2021). On Ashmore Reef, the species breed in the Austral winter (Clark and Herrod, 2016).

During breeding, great frigatebirds breeding in the South China Sea on average foraged 75 km (maximum 150 km) from their breeding colony and lesser frigatebirds 123 km (maximum 300 km) (Mott et al*.,* 2017).

Outside of breeding, frigatebirds may disperse significant distances from their breeding colonies (Mott et al*.,* 2017). Great frigatebirds are wide ranging, being recorded between 900–1400 km from

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their natal colonies (Dunlop et al*.,* 2001). Tracking studies of non-breeding lesser and great frigatebirds roosting on Ashmore Reef and Adele Island demonstrated that individuals have large distributions including Australian coastal waters and in addition to the South China, Java and Sulu Seas and the Gulf of Thailand (Mott et al*.,* 2021). During the wet season in particular, Australian waters provided optimal habitat for non-breeding individuals of both species. (Mott et al*.,* 2021).

Both frigatebirds forage by snatching prey from the surface waters, or when prey break the surface. They also rely heavily upon kleptoparasitism, harrying other seabirds returning to their colonies with food until it is regurgitated. Frigatebirds are susceptible to waterlogging, so do not plunge or splash dive for prey nor do they roost on the seas surface. Across the NWMR they forage on flying fish, cephalopods, anchovies, northern pilchards and other medium sized prey (8–30 cm, Surman pers. obs.).

Breeding/foraging BIAs for the great frigatebird in the NWMR are associated with breeding colonies on Ashmore Reef and Adele Island. For the lesser frigatebird, breeding/foraging BIAs are associated with breeding colonies on Ashmore Reef, Adele Island, White Island, Lacepede Islands and Bedout Island (Figure 8-4).

8.2.1.9 White-tailed Tropicbird (Pelagic Seabird)

The white-tailed tropicbird (*Phaethon lepturus*) is listed migratory under the EBC Act and BC Act. The species breeds across many sites, but in low numbers (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020). In Australia, between 6000 and 12,000 pairs nest on Christmas Island, with smaller fragmented populations at North Keeling Island (40 pairs). These individuals are expected to be members of the Christmas Island white-tailed tropicbird sub species *Phaethon lepturus fulvus*. While individuals of this subspecies can forage at great distances from colonies (see below), the numbers occurring in the NWMR are expected to be low.

In the NWMR, the white-tailed tropicbird is known to nest on Ashmore Reef and the Rowley Shoals, (10 breeding pairs and up to three nesting pairs; Clark, 2010; Burbidge et al., 1996, respectively). Breeding can occur year-round (Clarke and Herrod, 2016).

Pennycuick et al. (1990) demonstrated that the white-tailed tropicbirds breeding in Puerto Rico foraged up to 89 km from the nest site when breeding and moved considerably larger distances when not breeding. Dunlop et al. (2001) observed birds from Christmas Island foraging singly between 1400–1600 km south-east of Christmas Island.

This species regularly roosts on the seas surface, in between bouts of foraging. It is a solitary forager, rarely feeding in association with other seabird species and always in waters favourable for its principal prey, flying fish (Santos et al*.,* 2018). The species is a surface forager that occasionally undertakes shallow dives (Marchant and Higgins, 1990).

There are breeding BIAs associated with nesting occurring at the Rowley Shoals and Ashmore Reef within the NWMR (Figure 8-5).

8.2.1.10 Red-tailed Tropicbird (Pelagic Seabird)

The red-tailed tropic bird is listed as Endangered (since December 2023) under the EPBC Act and ‘Priority 4’ under the BC Act.

Across the NWMR, the largest population breeds on Christmas Island (1400–2000 pairs, references within Sommerfeld et al., 2015) with additional key breeding locations on Cocos (Keeling) Group and islands of Ashmore Reef Marine Park (17–24 breeding pairs, Clarke et al., 2011; Clarke and Herrod, 2016). At Ashmore Reef, breeding pairs were observed year-round, with no discernible peak in breeding activity (Clarke et al., 2011).

The red-tailed tropicbird is a shallow diving species typically foraging diurnally within the first 4 m of the water column (LeCorre, 1997). There is limited information concerning foraging range when breeding in Australia, but observations at sea in the Ashmore Reef region demonstrate they are

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capable of foraging considerable distances from land (unpubl. data, Clarke, 2010). This corroborates data from elsewhere in their global range which reported foraging distances of 240 km during incubation, 109 km during chick rearing and maximum distances of 380 km (Fayat et al., 2023). This species has been observed during boat surveys of the outer shelf of the NWMR year-round (Surman and Nicholson, 2011).

There are no BIAs for this species within the NWMR.

8.2.1.11 Australian Fairy Tern (Nearshore Seabird)

The Australian fairy tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) is listed vulnerable under the EPBC Act. The WA breeding population (approximately 5000–6000 mature individuals) is dispersed over approximately 2500 km of coastline (Greenwell, 2021). Within Western Australia, the subspecies comprises a sedentary Pilbara population and a partially-migratory population extending from Exmouth to Point Malcolm. Individuals of the partially-migratory population may occasionally migrate into the southern region of the NWMR during the winter months.

Within the NWMR breeding occurs in small colonies between June-September on offshore islands, including Simpson Island, Barrow Island, the Montebello Islands, the Lowendal Islands, Thevenard Island, Serrurier Island, the islands in the Dampier Archipelago, Maryanne Shoals and Egret Island (Dunlop, 2018; Johnstone et al., 2013; Surman pers. obs.). Colonies tend to occupy areas rather than fixed sites, and nest sites can be abandoned after one or more years, even if they have been successful (Saunders and de Rebeira, 1985).

While information regarding foraging ecology of this species within the NWMR is lacking, the Australian fairy tern has been studied in South Australia. Here, species typically forages in inshore waters and has been reported to rarely travel beyond 2 km during the breeding season in South Australia (Paton and Rogers, 2009).

Australian fairy terns are diurnal plunge diving seabirds, feeding exclusively on small (<60 mm) surface schooling bait fishes throughout their range. Prey include species of sprats, hardy heads and larval prey of some demersal fish species. Unlike many other terns, fairy terns are not dependent upon large pelagic fishes to drive their prey to the surface.

Breeding and foraging BIAs are identified for the fairy tern in the NWMR, as presented in Figure 8-2.

8.2.1.12 Little Tern (Nearshore Seabird)

The little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) is listed migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act. There are three sub-populations of little tern in Australia and two of these occurring in the NWMR: the northern Australian breeding subpopulation occurring around Broome and extending across the NWMR to Cape York, and an east Asian breeding subpopulation, with the terns present from Shark Bay to south-eastern Queensland during the Austral summer.

Recent surveys have found that little terns breed across the NWMR in small colonies (Surman pers. obs.). However, identification between subpopulations is difficult, and population estimates have high error due to the overlapping range and remote breeding sites of the northern populations. A southwards movement of breeding distribution has been noted at three key locations; Lowendal Islands (Surman pers comm.), Burrup Peninsula (Nicholson pers comm.), and North-west Cape (Greenwell and Dunlop, 2021). Little terns usually forage close to their breeding colonies, typically within 5 km (Bertolero et al*.,* 2005) mainly on small fish (<10 cm in length), but they also eat crustaceans, insects, annelids and molluscs.

Little is known about the breeding and foraging ecology of little terns, however BIAs for foraging and resting have been identified across the NWMR (Figure 8-2), with a peak in breeding activity between June and October.

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8.2.1.13 Roseate Tern (Nearshore Seabird)

The roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*) is listed migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act. This species is generally sub-tropical in distribution and there are many breeding populations in the NWMR, including Ashmore Reef, Bonaparte Archipelago, Lacepede Islands, Dampier Archipelago and the Lowendal Islands.

The largest roseate tern breeding colony in Western Australia is in the Houtman Abrolhos Islands (Surman and Nicholson, 2009). Large colonies breed within the Lowendal Island and Montebello Island region where there is a stronghold for this species (Higgins and Davies, 1996). A large breeding colony has also been recorded on Goodwyn Island on the Dampier Archipelago (Higgins and Davies, 1996). Peak breeding times across the NWMR are between May to August.

Birds are known to usually move away from breeding colonies following breeding, but their non-breeding range is not well defined (Higgins and Davies, 1996). Many non-breeding roseate terns have been observed at several remote locations in the Kimberley and there are high numbers also recorded at the Eighty Mile Beach Ramsar site (Surman pers obs).

Roseate terns will forage diurnally, up to 60 km from their colonies and always over deeper shelf waters, rather than shallow coastal areas (Surman and Wooller, 2003). Roseate terns will also readily raft (roost in flocks on the sea surface) after foraging episodes (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020).

Roseate terns predominately eat small pelagic fish taken by plunge diving or surface dipping, typically foraging in dense flocks overflying predatory fishes that push their prey to the surface. Roseate terns may plunge to 20 cm depth.

Breeding BIAs across the NWMR are associated with known breeding colonies on islands, while a resting BIA encompasses Eighty Mile Beach (Figure 8-2).

8.2.1.14 Caspian Tern

The Caspian tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*) is listed migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act. It is moderately common across coastlines of the NWMR and offshore islands (Johnstone et al*.,* 2013).

Breeding occurs as solitary nests or in colonies of up to 52 breeding pairs mainly on islands, including North Turtle Island, Dampier Archipelago including Enderby Island, and Frazer Island, and occasionally on mainland coasts, such as Cape Preston and the Northwest Cape, from late March to early November (Johnstone et al*.,* 2013).

During breeding, adults can forage up to 60 km from the colony during this period to catch fish and meet their elevated energetic requirements at this time (Burger et al., 1996; Balance et al*.,* 2008). The Caspian tern is a diurnal forager, with the length and frequency of foraging trips, as well as relative time spent foraging or attending chicks, changing with food resource availability (Dunlop and McNeill, 2017).

Caspian tern usually forage in shallow, sheltered waters, by plunge-diving for various prey species (Serventy et al*.,* 1971).

Although foraging BIAs occur in the SWMR, no BIAs for this species have been identified in the NWMR.

8.2.1.15 Greater Crested Tern

The greater crested tern (*Thalasseus bergii*) is listed migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act. The species is widespread along coastlines of the NWMR and offshore islands (Johnstone et al*.,* 2013).

Many populations remain sedentary in their breeding areas or disperse locally (del Hoyo et al*.,* 1996), although some are more migratory (Urban et al*.,* 1986). The species breeds in large, dense colonies, or in small groups of fewer than ten pairs amidst colonies of other species, such as silver gull (del Hoyo et al., 1996). Colonies are located on islands, including those as far offshore as Bedout,

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Legendre and the Montebello and Lowendal Islands (Johnstone et al., 2013). Adult breeders have shown both high site fidelity and also flexibility in their breeding localities depending upon the spatial and temporal reliability of food resources (Crawford et al., 2002).

Breeding occurs from late March to May (Johnstone et al., 2013). During breeding, greater crested terns conduct short, diurnal foraging trips close (<40 km) to the colony (Surman and Wooller, 2003; Rock et al., 2007; McLeay et al., 2010) with most foraging behaviour displayed by individuals at distances >5 km (McLeay et al., 2010).

The chicks are predominantly fed pelagic fish, a diet that varies among colonies and years (Chiaradia et al., 2002; McLeay et al., 2009). Adults may forage more widely on inshore reef fish (Surman and Wooller, 2003), crustaceans and cephalopods using a plunge diving method (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020a).

Although there is known habitat use in the NWMR, there are no designated BIAs for the greater crested tern in the NWMR.

8.2.2 Moderate-occurrence Key Seabird Species

Species descriptions for moderate occurrence key pelagic and nearshore seabird species are summarised in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2: Species summary for moderate occurrence pelagic and nearshore seabird species within the NWMR

Species	NMWR presence	Predominant feeding behaviour	Diet
Amsterdam albatross	Year-round low-density presence associated with foraging breeding and non-breeding individuals	Diurnal and nocturnal Dipping, surface-seizing, diving to depths ≥2 m	Squid, fish and crustaceans
Flesh-footed shearwater	Non-breeding, migration: Jun–Aug	Diurnal and nocturnal Pursuit-plunging, surface-seizing	Fish, cephalopods
Soft-plumaged petrel	Non-breeding, migration: Jan–Jun	Diurnal and nocturnal Dipping, surface-seizing	Crustaceans, fish
Streaked shearwater	Non-breeding: Dec–Apr	Diurnal and nocturnal Surface-seizing	Fish, squid, crustacean
Wilson's storm petrel	Non-breeding: Jun–Dec	Diurnal and nocturnal Dipping, surface-seizing	Crustaceans, fish
Common tern	Non-breeding: Aug–Mar	Diurnal Surface-plunging, dipping	Fish

8.2.3 Biologically Important Areas for Seabirds in the NWMR

A review of the Australian Marine Spatial Information System (GA, 2024) identified BIAs representing important life cycle stages and behaviours for nine species of seabird in the NWMR. These are presented in Table 8-3.

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Table 8-3: Seabird BIAs within the NWMR (source: AMSIS, 2024 [accessed on 12/08/24])

Seabird Species	Woodside Activity Area			BIAs			
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC	Breeding/Foraging	Foraging	Breeding	Resting
Australia fairy tern	-	✓	✓	-	No foraging BIAs in the NWMR Foraging in high numbers: the BIA is located in the SWMR including the Houtman Abrolhos Islands	Dampier Archipelago, Montebello, Lowendal and Barrow Island Groups, south Ningaloo and Bernier Island of Shark Bay	-
Wedge-tailed shearwater	✓	✓	✓	Widespread area of the NWMR offshore and inshore waters	Foraging in high numbers: the BIA is located in the SWMR including the Houtman Abrolhos Islands	-	-
Great frigatebird	✓	-	-	Ashmore Reef, Adele Island	-	-	-
Lesser frigatebird	✓	✓	-	Off Eighty Mile Beach, Lacepedes, Adele Island, North Kimberley and Ashmore Reef	-	-	-
Brown booby	✓	✓	-	Off Eighty Mile Beach, Lacepedes, Adele Island, North Kimberley and Ashmore Reef	-	-	-
Red-footed booby	✓	-	-	Adele Island, Ashmore Reef	-	-	-
Little tern	✓	✓	-	Rowley Shoals, Adele Island	-	-	-
Roseate tern	✓	✓	✓	-	No foraging BIAs in the NWMR Foraging (provisioning young) and foraging BIAs located in the SWMR – Houtman Abrolhos Islands, the nearest BIA to the NWMR	Dampier Archipelago, Montebello, Lowendal and Barrow Island Groups, south Ningaloo and barrier island of Shark Bay	Eighty Mile Beach
White-tailed tropicbird	✓	✓	-	-	-	Rowley Shoals Ashmore Reef	-

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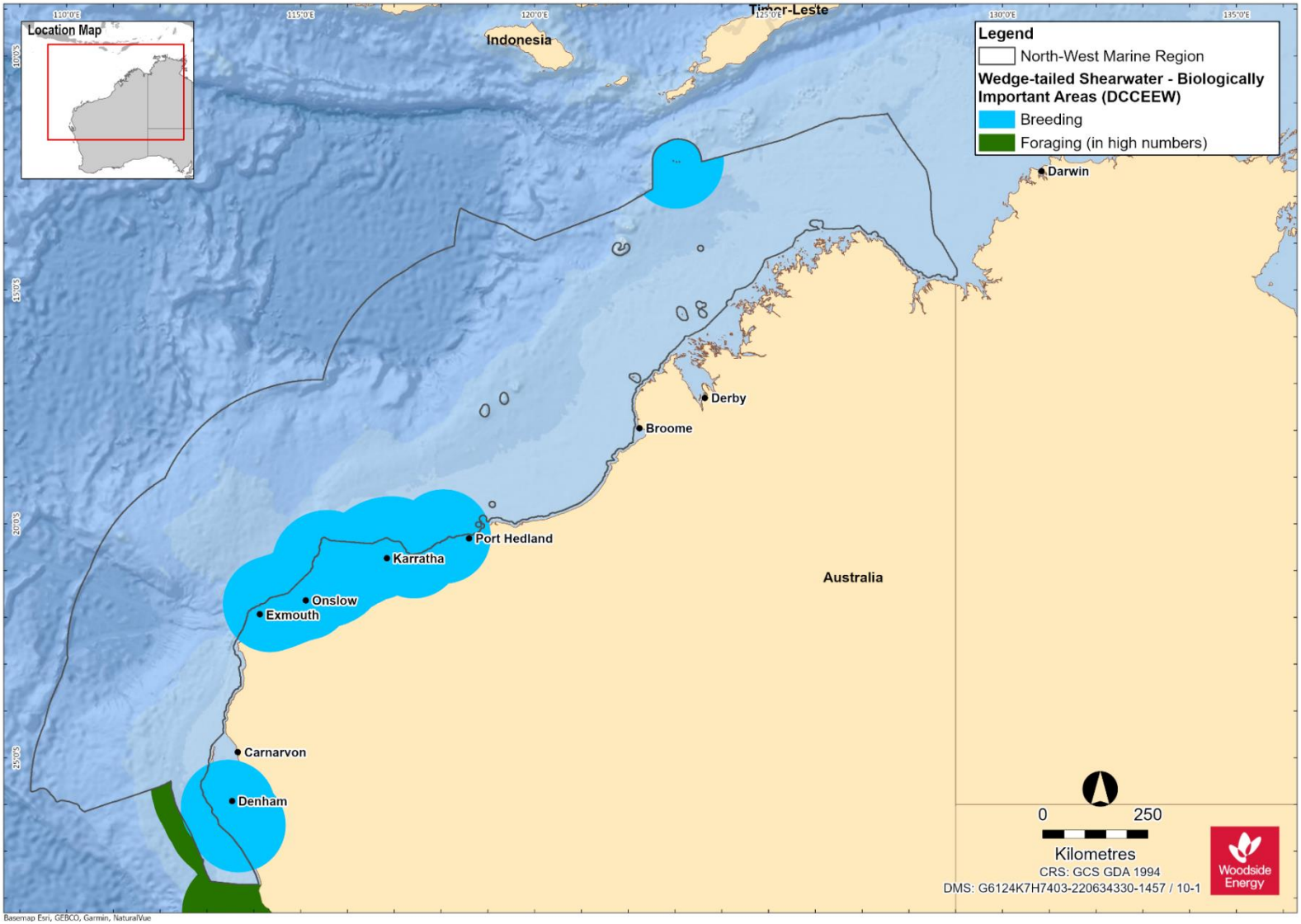


Figure 8-1: Wedge-tailed shearwater BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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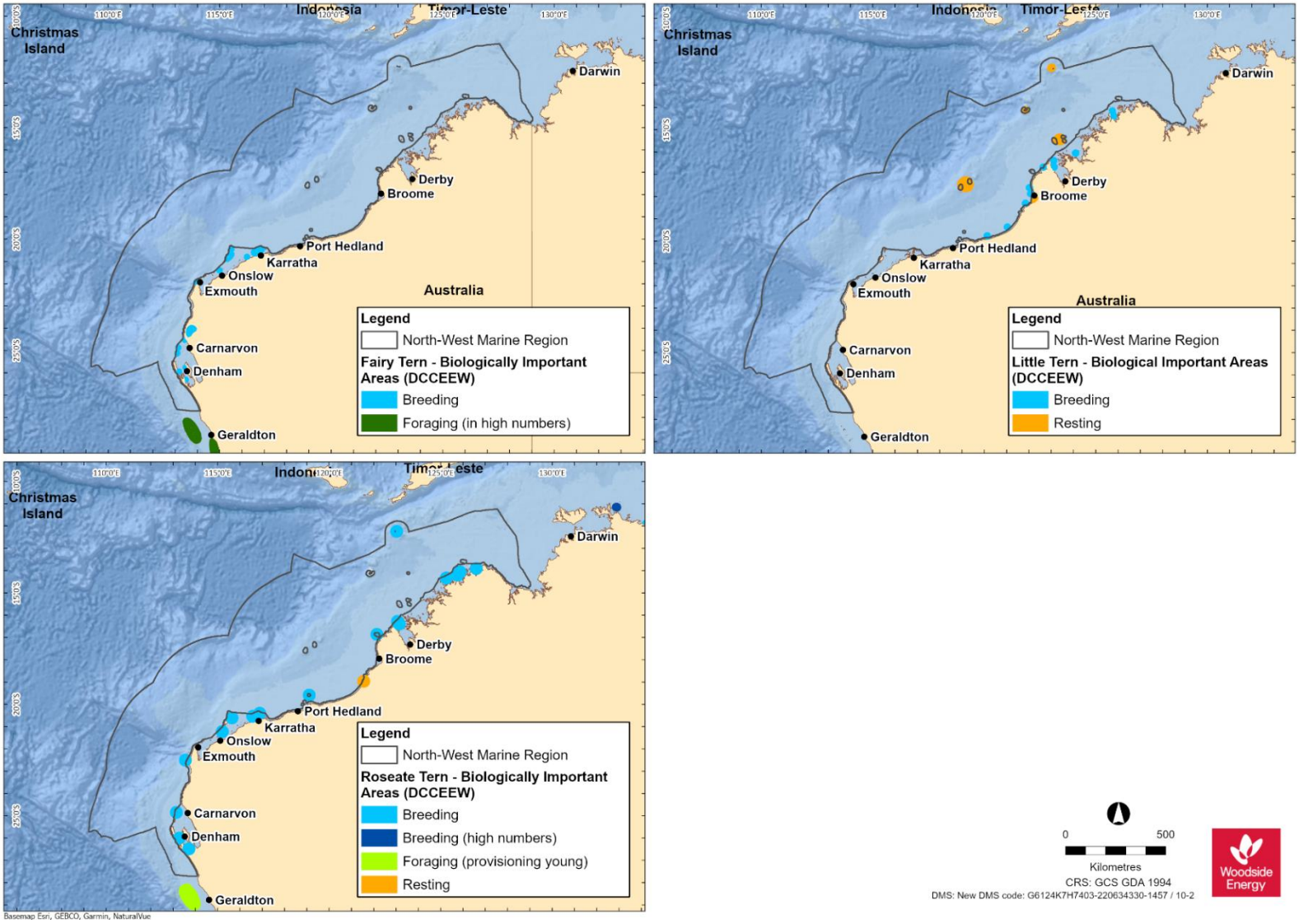


Figure 8-2: Tern species BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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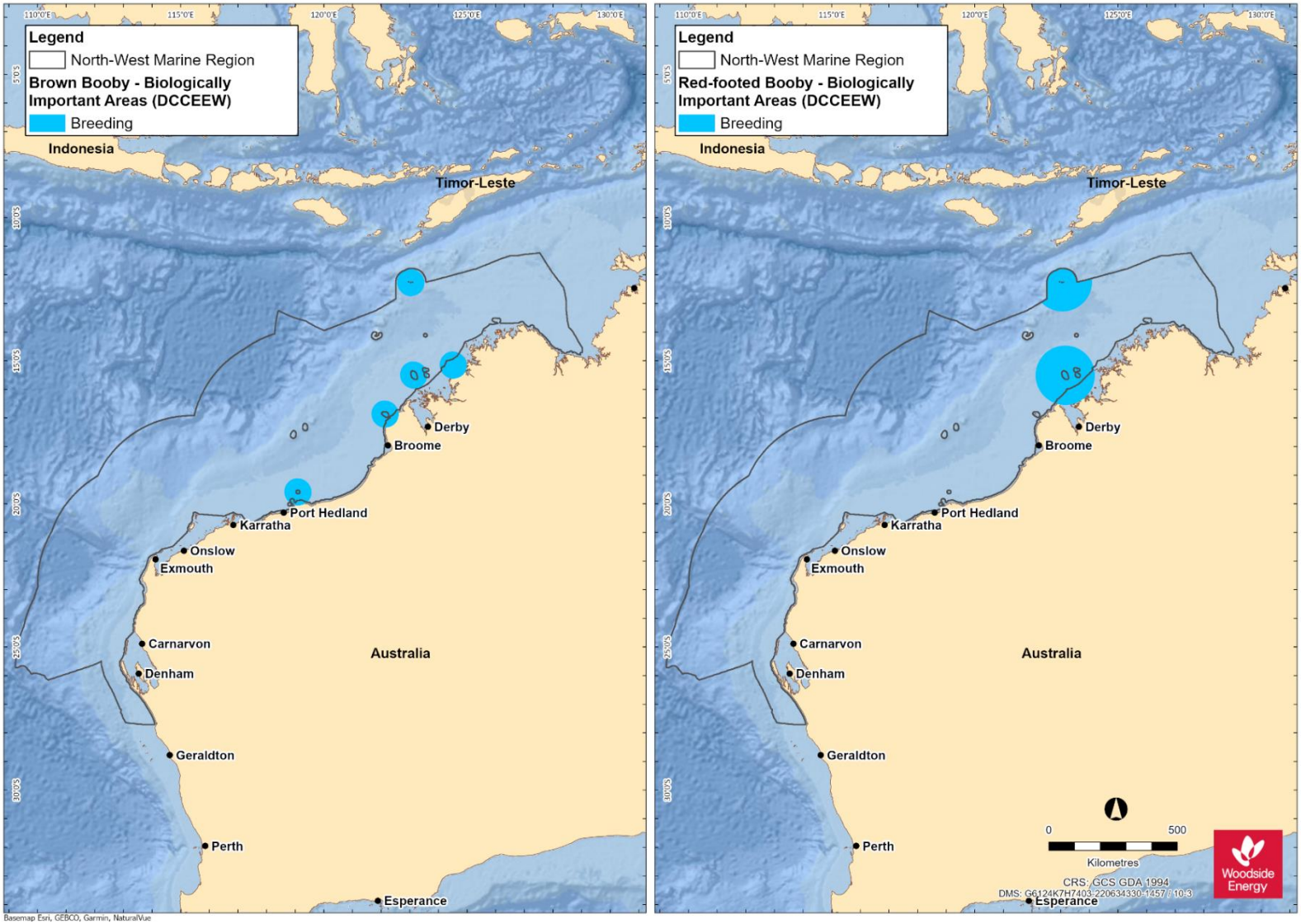


Figure 8-3: Red-footed and brown booby BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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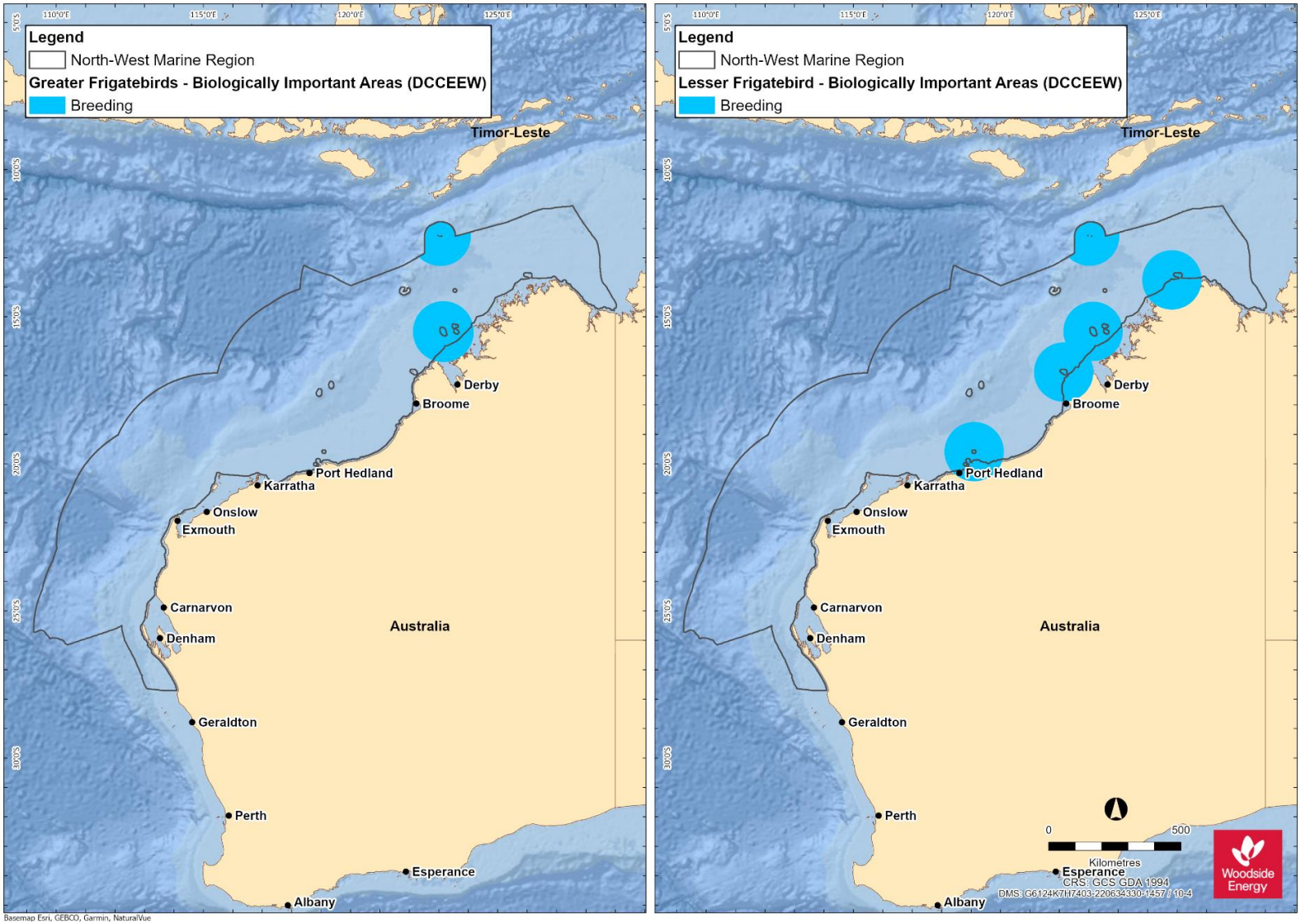


Figure 8-4: Greater and lesser frigatebird BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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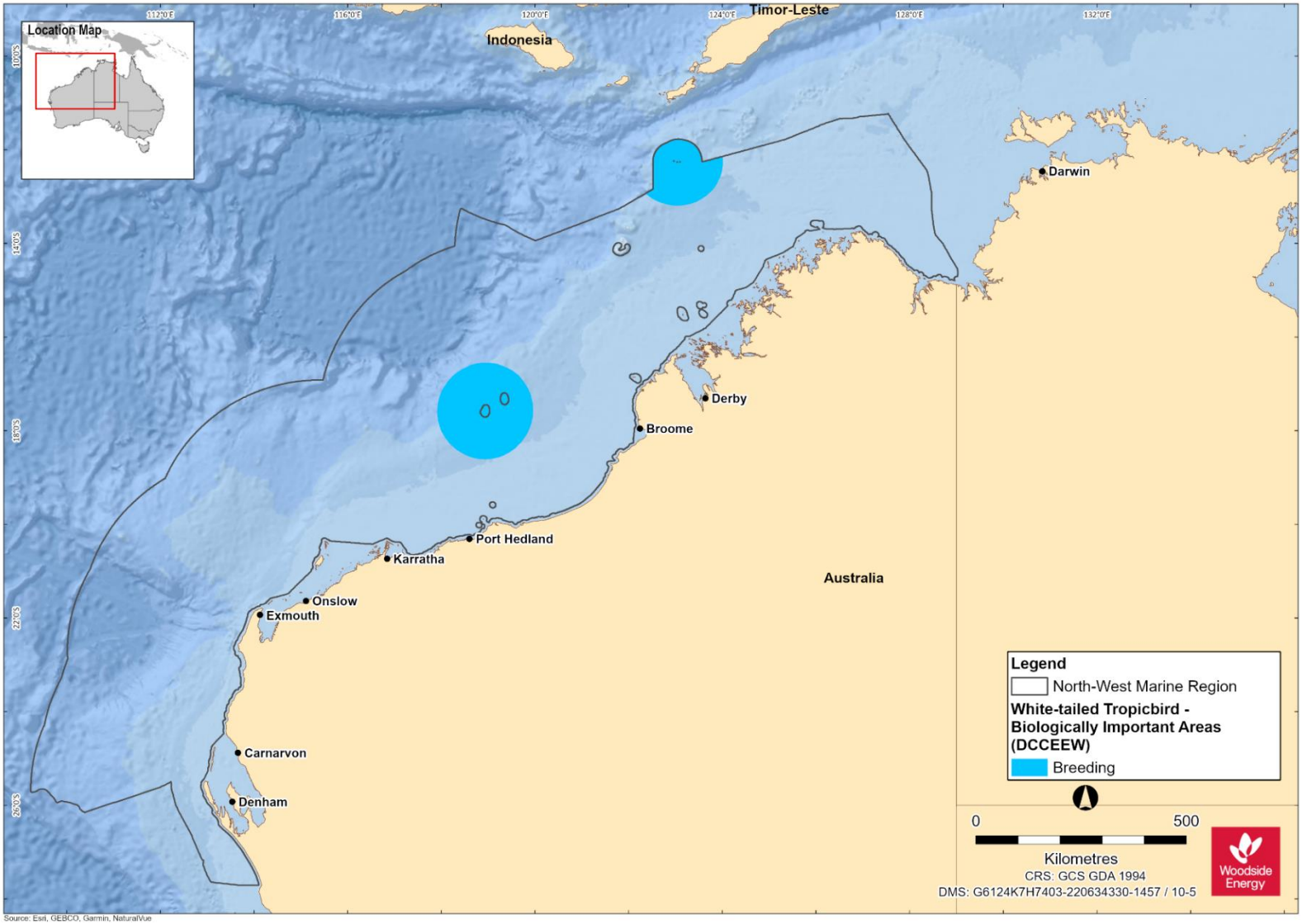


Figure 8-5: White-tailed tropicbird BIAs for the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024b)

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8.2.4 Seabird Summary for NWMR

8.2.4.1 Browse

The Browse activity area includes biologically important habitat for seven threatened and/or migratory seabird species:

- wedge-tailed shearwater (breeding/foraging)
- great and lesser frigatebirds (breeding/foraging)
- brown booby (breeding/foraging)
- red-footed booby (breeding/foraging)
- little tern (breeding/foraging)
- roseate tern (breeding and resting)
- white-tailed tropicbird (breeding).

BIAs for the seabird species are outlined in Table 8-3.

8.2.4.2 North West Shelf / Scarborough

The NWS / Scarborough activity area includes biologically important habitat for seven threatened and/or migratory seabird species:

- Australian fairy tern (breeding)
- wedge-tailed shearwater (breeding/foraging)
- lesser frigatebird (breeding/foraging)
- brown booby (breeding/foraging)
- white-tailed tropicbird (breeding)
- little tern (breeding/foraging)
- roseate tern (breeding and resting).

BIAs for the seabird species are outlined in Table 8-3.

8.2.4.3 North-west Cape

The North-west Cape activity area includes biologically important habitat for three threatened and/or migratory seabird species:

- Australian fairy tern (breeding)
- wedge-tailed shearwater (breeding/foraging)
- roseate tern (breeding and resting).

BIAs for the seabird species are listed and described in Table 8-3.

8.3 Shorebirds

Shorebirds (migratory and resident species) are generally associated with wetland or coastal environments, and the NWMR hosts many shorebird species, particularly in the Austral summer (refer to Appendix A for the EPBC Act PMST reports on listed species of shorebirds). Shorebirds may use coastal environments for feeding, nesting or migratory stopovers. In coastal environments, shorebirds generally feed during low tide on exposed intertidal mud and sand flats, and roost in suitable habitat

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above the high- water mark.

The NWMR is situated within the East Asian – Australian Flyway (EAAF), a geographic region supporting populations of migratory shorebirds throughout their annual cycle. The EAAF extends from breeding grounds in the Russian tundra, Mongolia and Alaska southwards through east and south-east Asia, to non-breeding areas of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand (Weller and Lee, 2017). All shorebird species identified undertake annual migrations from breeding sites in the northern hemisphere to more southern non-breeding sites within the EAAF (Bamford et al., 2008).

The EAAF encompasses a large proportion of the NWMR. Migratory shorebirds may migrate through the offshore areas of the NWMR between overwinter grounds in Australia and breeding sites in the northern hemisphere (Bamford et al., 2008). Peak migration occurs between March and May (northern migration) and August and November (southern migration) (Bamford et al., 2008). Migration routes of some migratory shorebird species have been characterised using band recoveries (Minton et al 2006), however the migration pathways taken between sightings are poorly understood.

Migratory shorebird species are present in Australia during the non-breeding period (December to February), in coastal and inland habitats where adult birds build up the energy reserves necessary to support northward migration and subsequent breeding (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015c). During this time, individuals must maintain an energy intake greater than their energy expenditure to recover from the southward migration, to allow moulting, and to build fat reserves in preparation for the northward migration (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015c). The high energy demands of migration means that both foraging and resting during the non-breeding period are vital for individual fitness and survival.

Due to differences in coastal or wetland habitat requirements between roosting and foraging behaviours, areas used most by migratory shorebirds usually comprise networks of foraging and roosting habitats. Shorebirds move between areas of this network depending on the time of day, availability of resources, levels of disturbance and environmental conditions (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015c). Displacement from one habitat or the other may result in utilisation of sub-optimal habitat and/or increase energetic demands via increased distance between habitats.

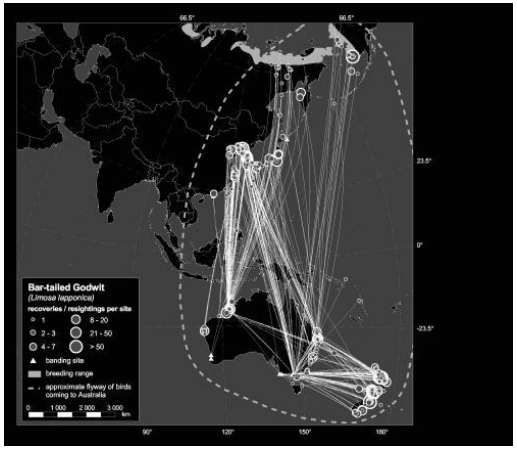
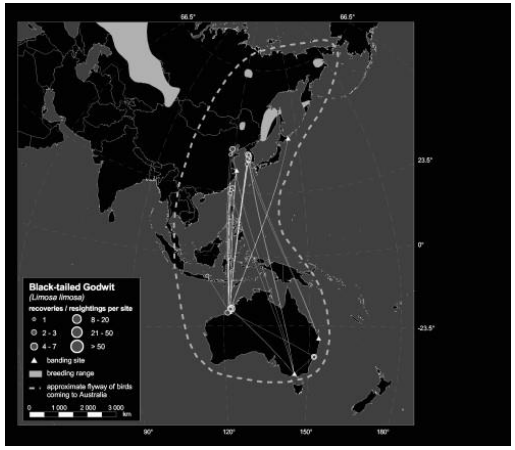
Within the EAAF, “a wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird” (Ramsar Convention Bureau, 2000). All shorebirds identified as high occurrence key species occur in shoreline habitats within the NWMR for at least part of their non-breeding season in Australia.

Ashmore Reef is documented as a BIA for migratory shorebirds in the NWMR (DSEWPAC, 2012a).

Species descriptions, including information on migration routes where available, for key high and moderate occurrence shorebird species are provided in Table 8-4 and Table 8-5. It should be noted that Minton et al. (2006) did not report on the Pilbara region or Exmouth Gulf, so the migratory pathways may be incompletely depicted.

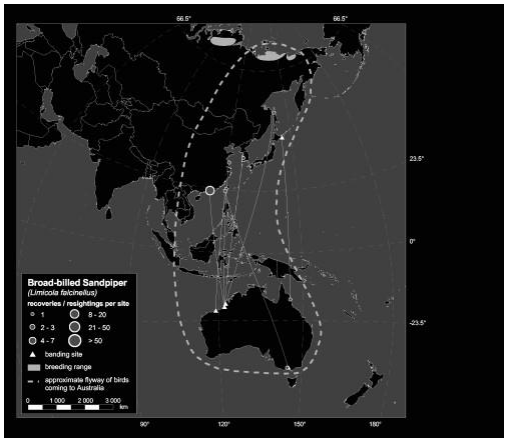
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Table 8-4: Species summary for high and selected moderate occurrence key shorebird species

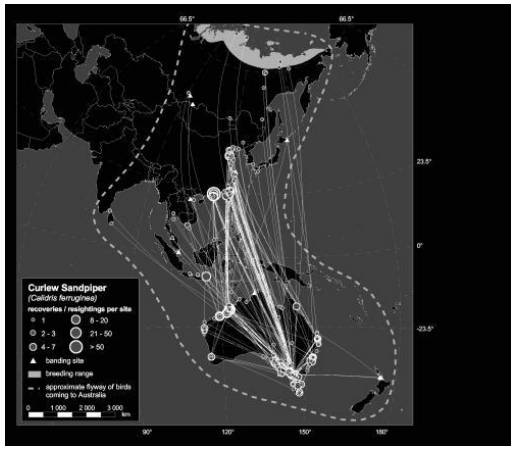
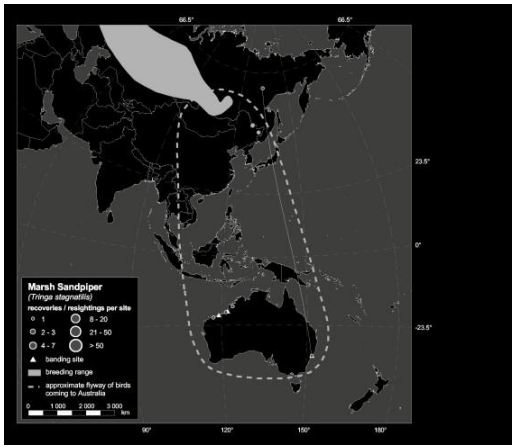
Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Bar-tailed godwit[20]	Widespread around the coast as far east as Derby, with a few scattered records elsewhere in the Kimberley *Internationally important site:* • Roebuck Bay • Eighty Mile Beach	Sandy beaches, sandbars, spits and also in near-coastal saltmarsh	Tidal estuaries and harbours	Worms, molluscs, crustaceans, insects and some plant material	
Black-tailed godwit	Found in coastal regions of all States and Territories of Australia *Internationally important site:* • Roebuck Bay	Claypan	Intertidal mudflats or sandflats	Annelids, crustaceans, arachnids, fish eggs and spawn and tadpoles	

[20] Nominate species Limosa lapponica. Subspecies which may occur includes L. l menzbieri, which is listed Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. Specific information on L. l menzbieri is lacking, but information regarding habitat use and diet for the nominate species is considered applicable.

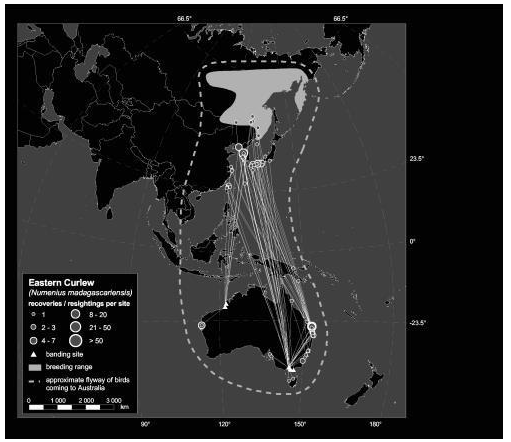
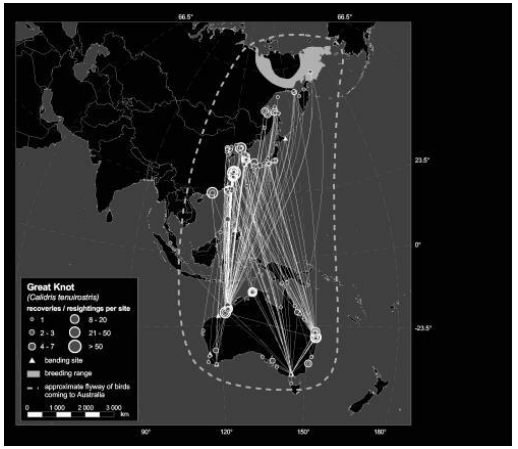
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Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Broad billed sand piper	Regular visitor to coasts of the Pilbara and Kimberley between Onslow and Broome *Internationally important site:* • Port Hedland Saltworks	Sheltered sandy, shelly or shingly beaches	Mudflats, mangroves	Worms, including polychaetes, molluscs, crustaceans, insects and seeds	
Common redshank	Records in the Gascoyne region, Coral Bay and Carnarvon Widespread from the Dampier Saltworks to Roebuck Bay and Broome Ashmore Reef	Sheltered coastal wetlands such as bays, river estuaries, lagoons, inlets and saltmarsh	Bare mud or sand, or on algal deposits, round the edges of wetlands	Worms, molluscs, crustaceans, arachnids and insects	Not available

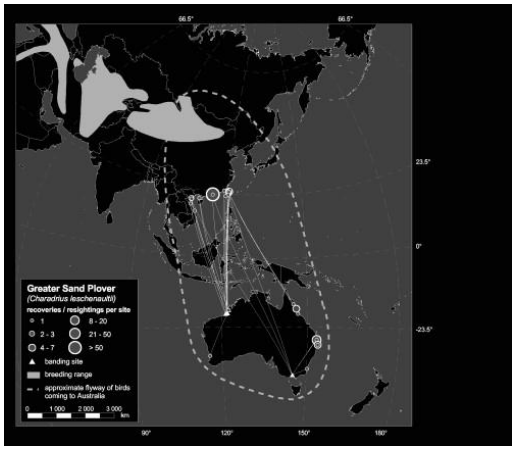
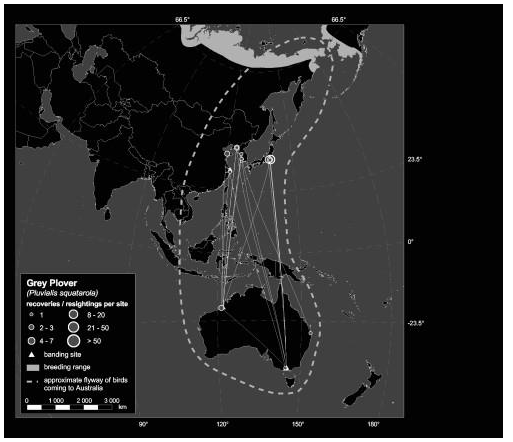
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Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Curlew sandpiper	Widespread around coastal and subcoastal plains Non-breeding one year old birds may remain in Australia rather than migrating north *Internationally important site:* • Dampier Saltworks • Port Hedland Saltworks • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	Bare dry shingle, shell or sand beaches, sandspits and islets in or around coastal or near-coastal lagoons and other wetlands	Mudflats and nearby shallow water	Worms, molluscs, crustaceans, and insects, as well as seeds	
Marsh sandpiper	Widespread, notable areas include Eighty Mile Beach, Port Hedland Saltworks	Tidal mudflats	Mudflats, marshy vegetation	Molluscs, crustaceans and insects	

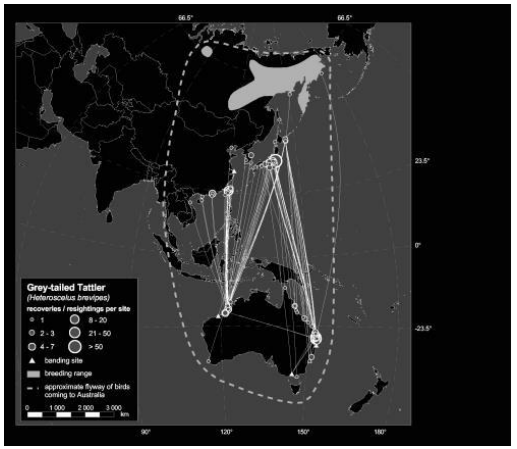
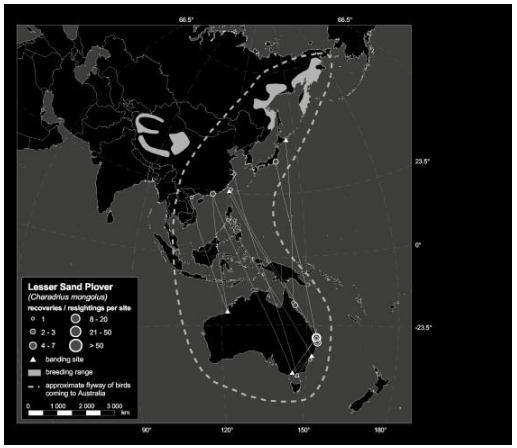
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Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Eastern curlew	Continuous distribution from Barrow Island and Dampier Archipelago through the Kimberley region *Internationally important site:* • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	Sandy spits, sandbars and islets, beaches near the high-water mark, coastal vegetation including low saltmarsh or mangroves	Soft sheltered intertidal sandflats or mudflats, saltflats and saltmarsh, in proximity to mangroves, among rubble on coral reefs, and beaches near the tideline	Crustaceans small molluscs, insects	
Great knot	Common on the coasts of the Pilbara and Kimberley, from the Dampier Archipelago to the Northern Territory border *Internationally important site:* • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	Roosts in large groups in open areas, often at the water's edge or in shallow water close to feeding grounds	Sheltered coastal habitats with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats	Bivalves, gastropods, crustaceans and other invertebrates	

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Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Greater sand plover	Widespread between North-west Cape and Roebuck Bay *Internationally important site:* • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	Sand-spits and banks on beaches or in tidal lagoons	Surface of wet sand or mud on open intertidal flats of sheltered embayments, lagoons or estuaries	Molluscs, worms, crustaceans and insects	
Grey plover	Widespread in coastal areas across Australia *Internationally important site:* • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	Sandy habitats including unvegetated sandbanks or sand-spits, sheltered beaches, estuaries or lagoons	Large areas of exposed mudflats and beaches of sheltered coastal shores	Molluscs, insects and their larvae, crustaceans and polychaete worms	

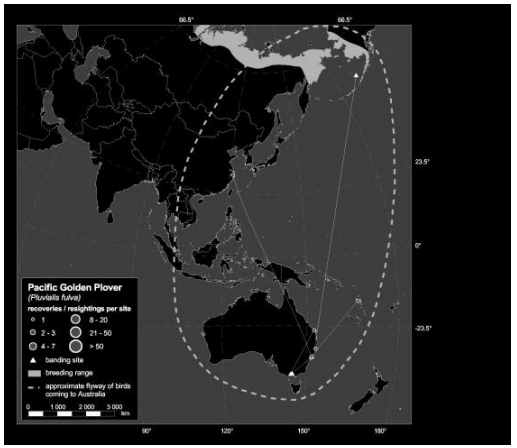
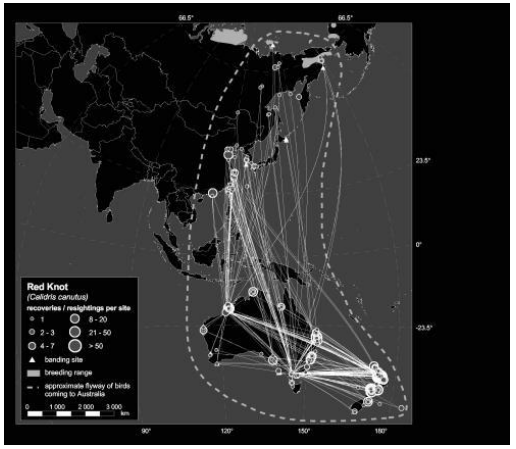
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Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Grey-tailed tattler	Widespread from Houtman Abrolhos and the mainland adjacent to the Kimberley *Internationally important site:* • Barrow Island • Roebuck Bay • Eighty Mile Beach • Lacepede Islands	Branches of mangroves, snags or driftwood	Shallow water on hard intertidal substrates, such as reefs and rock platforms, in rock pools and among rocks and coral rubble	Polychaetes, molluscs, crustaceans, insects and, occasionally, fish	
Lesser Sand Plover	*Widespread, internationally important site:* • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay • Broome • Port Hedland Saltworks	Beaches, banks, spits of sand or shell, occasionally rocky spits, islets and reefs	Exposed intertidal sandflats and mudflats of beaches or estuaries, occasionally shallow water in saltworks	Molluscs, worms, crustaceans and insects	

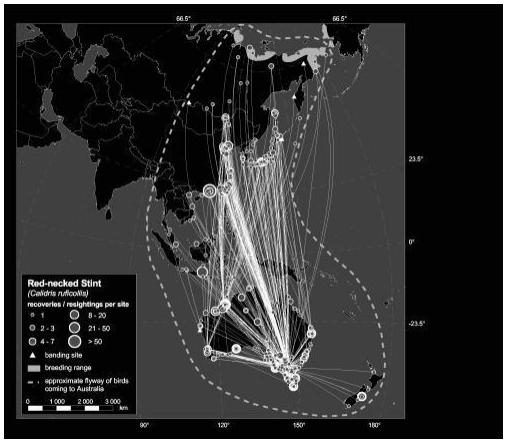
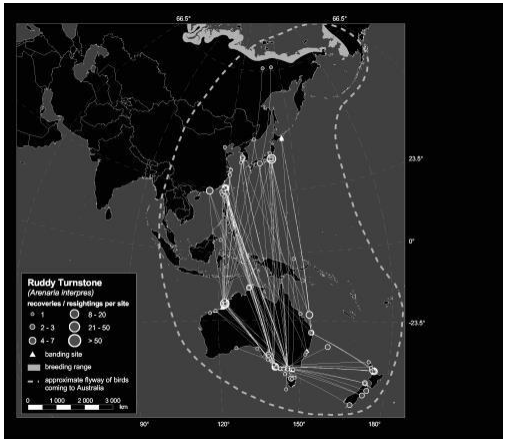
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Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Oriental plover	Most records are along the north- western coast, between Exmouth Gulf and Derby in Western Australia *Internationally important site:* • Dampier Saltworks • Port Hedland Saltworks • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	Soft wet mud or in shallow water of beaches and tidal mudflats	Short grass, hard stony bare ground, mudflats or among beachcast seaweed on beaches	Insects, including termites, beetles, grasshoppers, crickets	Not available
Oriental pratincole	Widespread along the coasts of the Pilbara and Kimberley *Internationally important site:* • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Plains	Bare areas such as claypans or areas with low vegetation, such as saltmarsh	Open plains, floodplains or short grassland, artificial wetlands (saltworks), beaches, mudflats and islands, or around coastal lagoons Usually feeds aerially, at heights varying from just above the ground up to 300 m	Insects, including dragonflies, cicadas, beetles, moths, ants, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, flies, bees and wasps	Not available

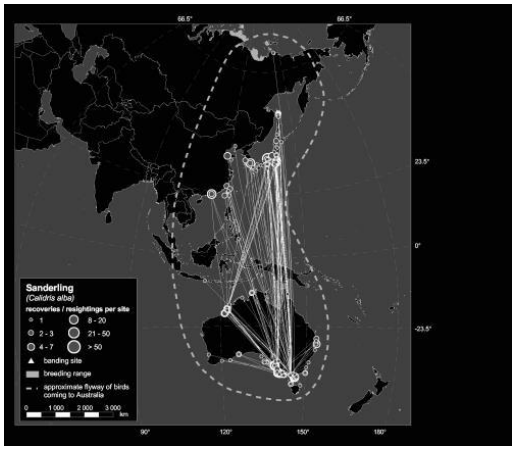
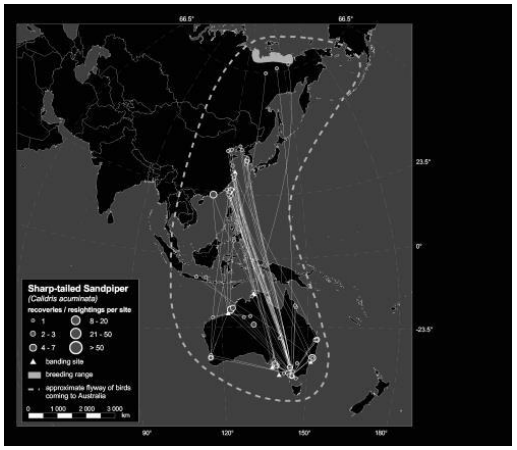
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Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Pacific golden plover	Widespread along the coasts of the Pilbara and Kimberley *Nationally important site:* • Eighty Mile Beach	Sandy beaches and spits, rocky points, islets, exposed reef, occasionally mangrove and saltmarsh vegetation, beachcast seaweed, levee banks and saltwork evaporation ponds	Sandy, muddy and rocky shores, sheltered estuaries and lagoons, occasionally saltmarsh, mangrove or pasture	Molluscs, polychaete worms, insects, insect larvae, spiders, crustaceans, occasionally seeds, leaves, lizards, bird eggs and fish	
Red knot	Large numbers regularly recorded in north-west Australia *Internationally important site:* • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	Sandy beaches, spits and islets, and mudflats close to feeding grounds	Soft substrate near the water edge including intertidal mudflats and sandflats exposed by low tide	Worms, bivalves, gastropods, crustaceans and echinoderms	

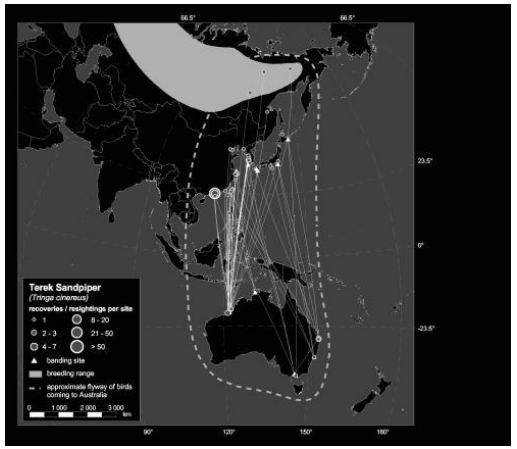
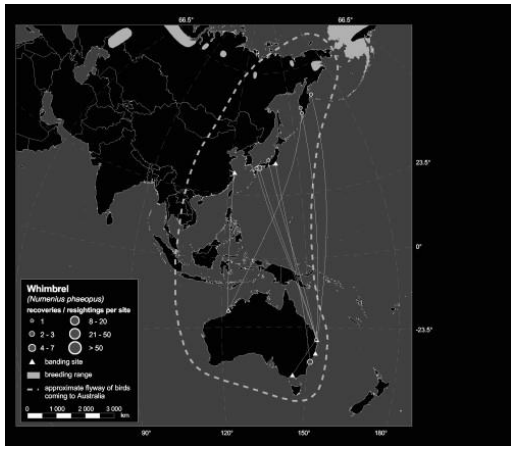
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Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Red-necked stint	Widespread in coastal areas across Australia *Internationally important site:* • Barrow Island • Port Hedland Saltworks • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	Sheltered beaches, spits, banks or islets of sand, mud, coral or shingle, occasionally in saltmarsh or other vegetation	Feed in dense flocks on bare wet mud such as intertidal mudflats or sandflats, or in very shallow water	Marine worms, molluscs, snails and slugs, shrimps, spiders, beetles, flies and ants	
Ruddy turnstone	Found in most coastal regions across Australia *Internationally important site:* • Barrow Island • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay • Lacepede Islands	Beaches above the tideline, among rocks, shells, beachcast seaweed or other debris	Between lower supralittoral and lower littoral zones of foreshores. Often forage among banks of stranded seaweed or other tide-wrack. Occasionally forage on exposed rocky platforms, coral reefs and mudflats	Insects, worms, crustaceans, molluscs, and spiders Occasionally been known to eat fish, birds' eggs and carrion and human food scraps	
Ruff	Periodically recorded in Port Hedland, Kununurra and the Argyle Diamond Mine	Wetlands with exposed mudflats and short dense vegetation	Exposed mudflats with shallow water and dry mud	Moss, plant fibre, seeds, annelid worms, molluscs, crustaceans, spiders, insects, fish and amphibians	Not available

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Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Sanderling	Occur most of the NWMR coast as far east as Derby *Internationally important site:* • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	Bare sand high on the beach clumps of washed-up kelp coastal dunes rocky reefs and ledge	Open sandy beaches exposed to open sea-swell, exposed sandbars and spits and shingle banks, where they forage in the wave-wash zone and amongst rotting seaweed.	Plants, seeds, worms, crustaceans, spiders, insects. Occasionally on medusae, fish, larger molluscs and crustaceans taken as carrion	
Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Widespread from Cape Arid to Carnarvon, around coastal and subcoastal plains of Pilbara to Kimberley *Internationally important site:* • Port Hedland Saltworks • Eighty Mile Beach	Edges of wetlands, on wet open mud or sand, in shallow water, or in short sparse vegetation, such as grass or saltmarsh	Edge of the water of wetlands or intertidal mudflats, either on bare wet mud or sand, or in shallow water. Also forage among inundated vegetation of saltmarsh, grass or sedges	Seeds, worms, molluscs, crustaceans and insects	

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Species	Presence in NWMR	Roosting habitat	Foraging habitat	Diet	Migration From Minton et al (2006)
Terek sandpiper	The species is widespread in the Pilbara and Kimberley, from Dampier to Wyndham, with occasional records around Shark Bay *Internationally important site:* • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	In or among mangroves, may perch in branches or roots up to 2 m from the ground, or in shade beneath	Soft wet intertidal mudflats or in sheltered estuaries, embayments, harbours or lagoons	Crustaceans, insects, seeds, molluscs and arachnids	
Whimbrel	Widespread from Carnarvon to the north-east Kimberley Primarily coastal distribution. There are also scattered inland records of Whimbrels in all regions *Internationally important site:* • Roebuck Bay	Regularly roost in mangroves and other structures flooded at high tide. May also roost on ground of muddy, sandy or rocky beaches; rocky islets and coral cays.	Intertidal mudflats, muddy banks of estuaries and in coastal lagoons, open unvegetated areas or among mangroves. Occasionally on sandy beaches or among rocks	Annelids, crustaceans and, rarely, vertebrates (e.g. small fish, little tern chicks)	

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Table 8-5: Species summary for moderate occurrence key shorebird species

Species	NWMR Presence	Roosting Habitat	Foraging Habitat	Diet
Asian dowitcher	Regular visitor to the north-west between Port Hedland and Broome *Internationally important sites:* • Roebuck Bay • Port Hedland saltworks	Coastal lagoons, estuaries and tidal creeks	Intertidal mud flats	Polychaete worms and larvae, also insect larvae and molluscs
Australian painted snipe	Widespread in low numbers	Shallow freshwater wetlands with bare mud and dense canopy cover	Dense vegetation cover, occasionally mudflats and grassland	Vegetation, seeds, insects, worms, molluscs and crustaceans
Little curlew	Widespread with distribution concentrated along the northern coast from Port Hedland during the non-breeding season. *Internationally important sites:* • Roebuck Plains • Roebuck Bay • Anna Plains • Derby Sewage Ponds • Parry Floodplain	Short, dry grassland, and occasionally dry saltmarshes, coastal swamps, mudflats or sandflats in estuaries, or on the beaches of sheltered coasts.	Short, dry grassland and sedgeland with shallow freshwater pools or seasonal inundation	Insects, seeds and berries.
Common greenshank	Occurs in all types of wetlands and has the widest distribution of any shorebird in Australia *Internationally important sites:* • Eighty Mile Beach • Roebuck Bay	Wetlands, shallow pools and puddles, or slightly elevated on rocks, sandbanks or small muddy islets	Edges of wetlands, in soft mud on mudflats, in channels, among pneumatophores of mangroves or other sparse, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as sedges or saltmarsh	Molluscs, crustaceans, insects, and occasionally fish and frogs
Common sandpiper	Widespread in low numbers	Rocks or in roots or branches of vegetation, especially mangroves	Bare soft mud at the edges of wetlands	Molluscs, crustaceans and insects
Pectoral sandpiper	Low numbers recorded across the Gascoyne, Pilbara and Kimberley regions	Coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands	Bare soft mud at the edges of wetlands	Algae, seeds, crustaceans, arachnids and insects

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Species	NWMR Presence	Roosting Habitat	Foraging Habitat	Diet
Wood sandpiper	NWMR supports largest numbers in Australia. Notable areas include Parry floodplain, Shark Bay	Low trees, grassy hillocks	Bare soft mud at the edges of wetlands	Insects and molluscs
Long-toed stint	Widespread along the coasts of the Pilbara and Kimberley	Shallow inland wetlands	Wetland or islets with wet mud or shallow water and short vegetation	Seeds, molluscs, crustaceans, insects, occasionally algae
Pin-tailed snipe	Recorded in the Pilbara, Port Hedland, Myaree Pool, Maitland River and near Karratha	Wide variety of wetland habitats including flooded paddy-fields, wet grasslands, seepage swamps and marshland	Muddy shorelines of swamps and along streams	Molluscs, adult and larval insects, earthworms and occasionally crustaceans, seeds and other plant matter
Swinhoe's snipe	Recorded in the Pilbara, Kimberley, Mount Goldsworth, Mount Blaize and near the Mitchell Plateau	Grasses and rushes around the edge of fresh and brackish marshes	Grasses and rushes near the water edge, in addition to hummocks or on mudflats around seepage areas	Earthworms, adult and larval insects

8.4 Other Marine Birds

Species descriptions for high occurrence key other marine bird species are summarised in Table 8-6.

Table 8-6: Species summary for high occurrence key other marine bird species

Species	NWMR presence	Predominant feeding behaviour	Diet
Fork-tailed swift	*Non-breeding:* Oct–Apr Widespread in coastal areas as far north as Carnarvon, including some on nearshore and offshore islands Scattered along the Pilbara coast to the east Kimberley region	Aerial forager, flying anywhere from 1 m to 300 m above the ground to forage Typically feed in flocks ranging from 10 to 1000 birds	Insectivorous
Osprey	*Breeding:* April to February, though depends on latitude. NWMR individuals breeding early in season compared to SWMR *Non-breeding*: remain in breeding territories Continuous distribution of the species around the coast except for a possible gap at Eighty Mile Beach	Hover momentarily and then dive down, sometimes in stages, before snatching prey from near the surface with the feet or by plunging into the water feet first	Fish, especially mullet where available Rarely take molluscs, crustaceans, insects, reptiles, birds and mammals

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9. THREATENED AND MIGRATORY SPECIES SEASONAL PRESENCE

Seasonal sensitivity for key threatened and migratory species in the NWMR presented in Table 9-1. The timing presented is displayed as a broad representation for the NWMR, with location specific seasonality presented within Environment Plans (EPs).

Table 9-1: Seasonal sensitivity of key threatened and migratory species in the NWMR

Species	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Fishes, Sharks and Rays												
Whale shark – foraging (northward from Ningaloo)[1]												
Whale shark – foraging (high density prey, Ningaloo Reef)[2]												
Dwarf sawfish – reproduction[3]												
Dwarf sawfish – foraging[4]												
Largetooth (freshwater) sawfish – reproduction (pupping)[5]												
Largetooth (freshwater) sawfish – foraging												
Green sawfish (reproduction)												
Green sawfish (foraging)												
Marine Reptiles – MarineTurtle Nesting [note: hatchling emergence is generally 6-8 weeks post-nesting activity]												
Green Turtle												
Ashmore Reef Stock (G-AR)[6]												
Scott Reef-Browse Island Stock (G-ScBr)[7]												
NWS Stock (G-NWS)[8]												
Hawksbill Turtle												
Western Australia Stock (H-WA)[9]												
Flatback Turtle												
Cape Domett Stock (F-CD)[10]												

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Species	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
South-west Kimberley Stock (F-swKim)[11]	■	■	■							■	■	■
Pilbara Stock (F-Pil)[12]	■	■	■							■	■	■
Unknown genetic stock Kimberley, Western Australia[13]					■	■	■					
Loggerhead Turtle												
Western Australia Stock (LH-WA)[14]	■	■	■	■	■						■	■
Cetaceans												
Fin whale[15]					▒	▒	▒	▒	▒			
Humpback whale – northern migration[16]					▒	▒	■	■	▒	▒	▒	
Humpback whale – southern migration[17]							▒	■	■	■	▒	
Humpback whale – reproduction (nursing, Kimberley coast)[18]						▒	▒	▒	▒	▒		
Omura's whale[19]	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒
Pygmy blue whale – northern migration[20]				▒	■	■	■	▒				
Pygmy blue whale – southern migration[21]	▒									▒	■	■
Southern right whale (calving/presence in NWMR)[22]						▒	■	■	▒			
Seabirds (high occurrence seabirds with designated BIAs)												
Wedge-tailed shearwater - breeding / foraging *fledgling emergence (first two weeks of April)	■	■	■	*	▒	▒	▒	■	■	■	■	■
Australian lesser noddy NWMR presence in non-breeding period *breeding – Ashmore Reef and Abrolhos, may forage in NWMR	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	*	*	*	*	*
Common noddy – breeding		■	■									
Bridled tern – breeding and foraging	■	■	■	▒	▒					▒	■	■
Great frigatebird – breeding / foraging *possibly present in NWMR in non-breeding and foraging in breeding season	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		■	■

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Species	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Lesser frigatebird – breeding / foraging *possibly present in NWMR in non-breeding and foraging in breeding season	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Brown booby – presence in NWMR (breeding / foraging) Present NWMR year-round (breeding at Ashmore Reef, Adele Island, Lacepedes between Jan-Mar (protracted through to Oct at Ashmore Reef)												
Red-footed booby – presence in NWMR (breeding / foraging) Breed at Ashmore Reef and Adele Island, recorded breeding year-round at Ashmore Reef												
Little tern – breeding / foraging maybe present in NWMR outside breeding season – foraging and resting												
Roseate tern – breeding												
Caspian tern – breeding Dampier Archipelago and North-west Cape												
Greater crested tern												
White-tailed and red-tailed tropicbird – breeding largest breeding populations on Christmas Island												
	Peak period (reliable / predictable)											
	Species present / undertaking biologically important behaviour in the NWMR											
	Species not likely to be present or undertaking biologically important behaviour in NWMR											

[1]Whale shark foraging northward from Ningaloo in Spring (DCCEEW, 2024b[15]). Migration along the north coast of WA also known to occur between July–November (TSSC, 2015d). Potential presence of whale sharks year-round at Ningaloo (Norman et al., 2017).

[2]Whale shark foraging (high density prey) Ningaloo April–June, Autumn (DCCEEW, 2024b[15]). March–July (TSSC, 2015d). Potential presence of whale sharks year-round at Ningaloo (Norman et al., 2017).

[3]Dwarf sawfish reproduction- potential to occur in all seasons (DCCEEW, 2024b[15]).

[4]Dwarf sawfish foraging- potential to occur in all seasons (DCCEEW, 2024b[15]).

[5]Largetooth (freshwater) sawfish pupping occurs from January to May (DCCEEW, 2024b15).

[6]Green turtle nesting Ashmore Reef Stock – year-round (peak: December–January) (CoA, 2017).

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[7]*Green turtle nesting Scott Reef-Browse Island Stock November–March (CoA, 2017).*

[8]*Green turtle nesting NWS Stock November–March (CoA, 2017).*

[9]*Hawskbill turtle nesting Western Australia Stock October–February (CoA, 2017).*

[10]*Flatback turtle nesting Cape Domett Stock – year-round (peak July–September) (CoA, 2017).*

[11]*Flatback turtle nesting South-west Kimberley Stock – October–March (CoA, 2017).*

[12] *Flatback turtle nesting Pilbara Stock – October–March (CoA, 2017).*

[13]*Unknown stock nesting Kimberley May–July (CoA, 2017).*

[14]*Loggerhead turtle nesting Western Australia stock November–May.*

[15]*Fin whale presence NWMR May–October (Aulich et al., 2022). Migrating north from Cape Leewuin (SWMR) May–October. Present offshore Dampier August–October (Aulich et al., 2022).*

[16]*Humpback whale northern migration. Range June–September (DCCEEW, 2024b15; TSSC, 2015b; DSEWPaC, 2012a). Peak July–August (Salgado Kent et al., 2012).*

[17]*Humpback whale southern migration. Range July–November. Peak August- October. (TSSC, 2015b; Irvine and Salgado Kent, 2019; Salgado Kent et al., 2012; DSEWPaC, 2012a)*

[18]*Humpback whale – reproduction (nursing, Kimberley coast) Winter (DCCEEW, 2024b15). Breeding August–September (DSEWPac, 2012a; TSSC, 2015b). Calves present off Kimberley in October (Thums et al., 2018).*

[2] *Pygmy blue whale northern migration April–August (DCCEEW, 2024b15; DSEWPaC, 2012a; McCauley et al., 2018; CoA, 2015a). Peak April–July (Thums et al., 2022) refers to Western Australia from the Perth Canyon (April/May) to the North West Shelf (June/July).*

[21]*Pygmy blue whale southern migration October–December, possibly into January (DCCEEW, 2024b15; DSEWPaC, 2012a citing (McCauley and Jenner, 2010; McCauley et al., 2018; Thums et al., 2022; CoA, 2015a). Peak November–December (Thums et al., 2022).*

[22]*Southern right whale calving and migratory presence in Exmouth Gulf (NWMR) June to September with peak months July and August (DCCEEW, 2024a) All seabird seasonality information derived from BIA metadata, scientific publications and expert opinion (Worley, 2024).*

[19]*Limited data however sightings reported year-round (Cerchio et al., 2019).*

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10. KEY ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

Key ecological features (KEFs) are elements of the Commonwealth marine environment that are considered to be important for a marine region's biodiversity or ecosystem function and integrity. KEFs have been identified by the Australian Government based on advice from scientists about the ecological processes and characteristics of the area.

KEFs meet one or more of the criteria of:

- a species, group of species, or a community with a regionally important ecological role (e.g. a predator, prey that affects a large biomass or number of other marine species)
- a species, group of species or a community that is nationally or regionally important for biodiversity
- an area or habitat that is nationally or regionally important for:
  - enhanced or high productivity (such as predictable upwellings – an upwelling occurs when cold nutrient-rich waters from the bottom of the ocean rise to the surface)
  - aggregations of marine life (such as feeding, resting, breeding or nursery areas), or
  - biodiversity and endemism (species which only occur in a specific area)
- a unique seafloor feature, with known or presumed ecological properties of regional significance.

Thirteen KEFs are designated within the NWMR, 12 KEFs within the SWMR and eight KEFs within the NMR. These KEFs have been identified in the Protected Matters search (Appendix A) and outlined in Table 10-1, Table 10-2 and Table 10-3, and Figure 10-1, Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-3.

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Table 10-1: Key Ecological Features (KEFs) within the NWMR

KEF Name	Woodside Activity Area			Values[1]	Description
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf	✓	-	-	Unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance Regionally important because of their role in enhancing biodiversity and local productivity relative to their surrounds. The carbonate banks and terraces provide areas of hard substrate in an otherwise soft sediment environment which are important for sessile species	The carbonate banks and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf are located in the western Joseph Bonaparte Gulf and to the north of Cape Bougainville and Cape Londonderry. The carbonate banks and terraces are part of a larger complex of banks and terraces that occurs on the Van Diemen Rise in the adjacent NMR. The bank and terrace system of the Van Diemen Rise covers approximately 31,278 km^2 and forms part of the larger system associated with the Sahul Banks to the north and Londonderry Rise to the east. The feature is characterised by terrace, banks, channels and valleys (DSEWPAC, 2012c). The banks, ridges and terraces of the Van Diemen Rise are raised geomorphic features with relatively high proportions of hard substrate that support sponge and octocoral gardens. These, in turn, provide habitat to other epifauna, by providing structure in an otherwise flat environment (Przeslawski et al., 2011). Plains and valleys are characterised by scattered epifauna and infauna that include polychaetes and ascidians. These epibenthic communities support higher order species such as olive ridley turtles, sea snakes and sharks (DSEWPAC, 2012c).
Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin	✓	-	-	Unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance Provide areas of hard substrate in an otherwise soft sediment environment and so are important for sessile species Recognised as a biodiversity hotspot for sponges The Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin KEF is located within both the NWMR and NMR (refer Table 10-3)	The Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin provide areas of hard substrate in an otherwise relatively featureless environment, the pinnacles are likely to support a high number of species, although a better understanding of the species richness and diversity associated with these structures is required (DSEWPAC, 2012a, 2012c). Covering >520 km^2 within the Bonaparte Basin, this feature contains the largest concentration of pinnacles along the Australian margin. 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, 2012a, 2012c).

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KEF Name	Woodside Activity Area			Values[1]	Description
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters	✓	-	-	High productivity, biodiversity and aggregation of marine life that apply to both the benthic and pelagic habitats within the feature	Ashmore Reef 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. Ashmore contains a large reef shelf, two large lagoons, several channelled carbonate sand flats, shifting sand cays, an extensive reef flat, three vegetated islands—East, Middle and West islands—and surrounding waters. Rising from a depth of more than 100 m, the reef platform is at the edge of the NWS and covers an area of 239 km². Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and the surrounding Commonwealth waters are regionally important for feeding and breeding aggregations of birds and other marine life; they are areas of enhanced primary productivity in an otherwise low- nutrient environment (DSEWPAC, 2012a). Ashmore Reef supports the highest number of coral species of any reef off the WA coast.
Seringapatam Reef and the Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef complex	✓	-	-	Support diverse aggregations of marine life, have high primary productivity relative to other parts of the region, are relatively pristine and have high species richness, which apply to both the benthic and pelagic habitats within the feature	Seringapatam Reef and the Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef complex are regionally important in supporting the diverse aggregations of marine life, high primary productivity, and high species richness associated with the reefs themselves. As two of the few offshore reefs in the North-west, they provide an important biophysical environment in the region (DSEWPAC, 2012a).

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KEF Name	Woodside Activity Area			Values[1]	Description
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Continental slope demersal fish communities	✓	✓	✓	High biodiversity of demersal fish assemblages, including high levels of endemism	The diversity of demersal fish assemblages on the continental slope in the Timor Province, the Northwest Transition and the North-west Province is high compared to elsewhere along the Australian continental slope (DSEWPAC, 2012a). The continental slope between North-west Cape and the Montebello Trough has more than 500 fish species, 76 of which are endemic, which makes it the most diverse slope bioregion in Australia (Last et al., 2005). The slope of the Timor Province and the Northwest Transition also contains more than 500 species of demersal fishes of which 64 are considered endemic (Last et al., 2005), making it the second richest area for demersal fishes throughout the whole continental slope. Demersal fish species occupy two distinct demersal biomes associated with the upper slope (225–500 m water depths) and the mid-slope (750–1000 m). Although poorly known, 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 fishes, molluscs and crustaceans (Brewer et al., 2007). Higher-order consumers may include carnivorous fishes, 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)

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KEF Name	Woodside Activity Area			Values[1]	Description
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour	✓	✓	✓	Unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance Provides areas of hard substrate and therefore may provide sites for higher diversity and enhanced species richness relative to surrounding areas of predominantly soft sediment	Several steps and terraces as a result of Holocene sea level changes occur in the region, with the most prominent of these features occurring as an escarpment along the NWMR and Sahul Shelf at a water depth of 125 m. The ancient coastline is not continuous throughout the NWMR and coincides with a well-documented eustatic stillstand at about 130 m depth worldwide (Falkner et al., 2009). Where the ancient coastline provides areas of hard substrate, it may contribute to higher diversity and enhanced species richness relative to soft sediment habitat (Falkner et al., 2009). Parts of the ancient coastline, represented as rocky escarpment, are considered to provide biologically important habitat in an area predominantly made up of soft sediment. The escarpment type features may also potentially facilitate mixing within the water column due to upwelling, providing a nutrient-rich environment. Although the ancient coastline adds additional habitat types to a representative system, the habitat types are not unique to the coastline as they are widespread on the upper shelf (Falkner et al., 2009).
Canyons linking the Argo Abyssal Plain and Scott Plateau	-	✓	-	Facilitates nutrient upwelling, creating enhanced productivity and encouraging diverse aggregations of marine life Likely to be important due to their historical association with sperm whale aggregations	Interactions with the Leeuwin Current and strong internal tides are thought to result in upwelling at the canyon heads, thus creating conditions for enhanced productivity in the region (Brewer et al., 2007). As a result, aggregations of whale sharks, manta rays, humpback whales, sea snakes, sharks, predatory fishes and seabirds are known to occur in the area due to its enhanced productivity (Sleeman et al., 2007).

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KEF Name	Woodside Activity Area			Values[1]	Description
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Glomar Shoal	-	✓	-	An area of high productivity and aggregations of marine life including commercial and recreational fish species	Glomar Shoal is a submerged littoral feature located about 150 km north of Dampier on the Rowley shelf at depths of 33–77 m (Falkner et al., 2009). Studies by Abdul Wahab et al. (2018) found a number of hard coral and sponge species in water depths less than 40 m. One hundred and seventy different species of fishes were detected with greatest species richness and abundance in shallow habitats (Abdul Wahab et al., 2018). Fish species present include a number of commercial and recreational species such as rankin cod, brown striped snapper, red emperor, crimson snapper, bream and yellow-spotted triggerfish (Falkner et al., 2009; Fletcher and Santoro, 2009). These species have recorded high catch rates associated with Glomar Shoal, indicating that the shoal is likely to be an area of high productivity.
Mermaid Reef and Commonwealth waters surrounding Rowley Shoals	-	✓	-	Regionally important in supporting high species richness, higher productivity and aggregations of marine life	The Mermaid Reef and Commonwealth waters surrounding the Rowley Shoals KEF is adjacent to the three nautical mile State waters limit surrounding Clerke Reef and Imperieuse Reef, and include the Mermaid Reef Marine Park as described in Section 11. The reefs provide a distinctive biophysical environment in the region. They have steep and distinct reef slopes and associated fish communities. In evolutionary terms, the reefs may play a role in supplying coral and fish larvae to reefs further south via the southward flowing Indonesian Throughflow. Both coral communities and fish assemblages differ from similar habitats in eastern Australia (*Done* et al*.*, 1994).

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KEF Name	Woodside Activity Area			Values[1]	Description
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Exmouth Plateau	-	✓	✓	Unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance, which apply to both benthic and pelagic habitats Likely to be an important area of biodiversity as it provides an extended area offshore for communities adapted to depths of approximately 1000 m	The Exmouth Plateau is a large, mid-slope, continental margin plateau that lies off the northwest coast of Australia. It ranges in depth from about 500 to more than 5000 m and is a major structural element of the Carnarvon Basin (Miyazaki and Stagg, 2013). The large size of the Exmouth Plateau and its expansive surface may modify deep water flow and be associated with the generation of internal tides; both of which may subsequently contribute to the upwelling of deeper, nutrient-rich waters closer to the surface (Brewer et al., 2007). Satellite observations suggest that productivity is enhanced along the northern and southern boundaries of the plateau (Brewer et al., 2007). Sediments on the plateau suggest that biological communities include scavengers, benthic filter feeders and epifauna (DSEWPAC, 2012a). Fauna in the pelagic waters above the plateau are likely to include small pelagic species and nekton attracted to seasonal upwellings, as well as larger predators such as billfishes, sharks and dolphins (Brewer et al., 2007). Protected and migratory species are also known to pass through the region, including whale sharks and cetaceans.
Canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula	-	-	✓	Unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance The feature creates an enhanced productivity environment, attracting aggregations of fish and higher-order consumers such as large predatory fish, sharks, toothed whales and dolphins	The canyons are associated with upwelling as they channel deep water from the Cuvier Abyssal Plain up onto the slope, Exmouth Plateau and Ningaloo Reef. This nutrient-rich water interacts with the Leeuwin Current at the canyon heads (DSEWPAC, 2012a). Aggregations of whale sharks, manta rays, sea snakes, sharks, large predatory fish, and seabirds are known to occur in this area.
Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef	-	-	✓	High productivity and diverse aggregations of marine life The Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef and associated canyons and plateaus are interconnected and support the high productivity and species richness of Ningaloo Reef. Ningaloo Reef is globally significant as it is the only extensive coral reef in the world that fringes the west coast of a continent	The Leeuwin and Ningaloo currents interact, leading to areas of enhanced productivity in the Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef. Aggregations of whale sharks, manta rays, humpback whales, sea snakes, sharks, large predatory fish, and seabirds are known to occur in this area (DSEWPAC, 2012a). The spatial boundary of this KEF, as defined in the Australian Marine Spatial Information System, is defined as the waters contained in the existing Ningaloo AMP provided in Section 11.

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KEF Name	Woodside Activity Area			Values[1]	Description
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Wallaby Saddle	-	-	✓	High productivity and aggregations of marine life: Representing almost the entire area of this type of geomorphic feature in the NWMR. It is a unique habitat that neither occurs anywhere else nearby (within hundreds of kilometres) nor with as large an area (Falkner et al., 2009)	The Wallaby Saddle may be an area of enhanced productivity. Historical whaling records provide evidence of sperm whale aggregations in the area of the Wallaby Saddle, possibly due to the enhanced productivity of the area and aggregations of baitfish (DSEWPAC, 2012a).

[1]Values description sourced from Marine bioregional plan for the North-west Marine Region (DSEWPAC, 2012a) and the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) SPRAT database.

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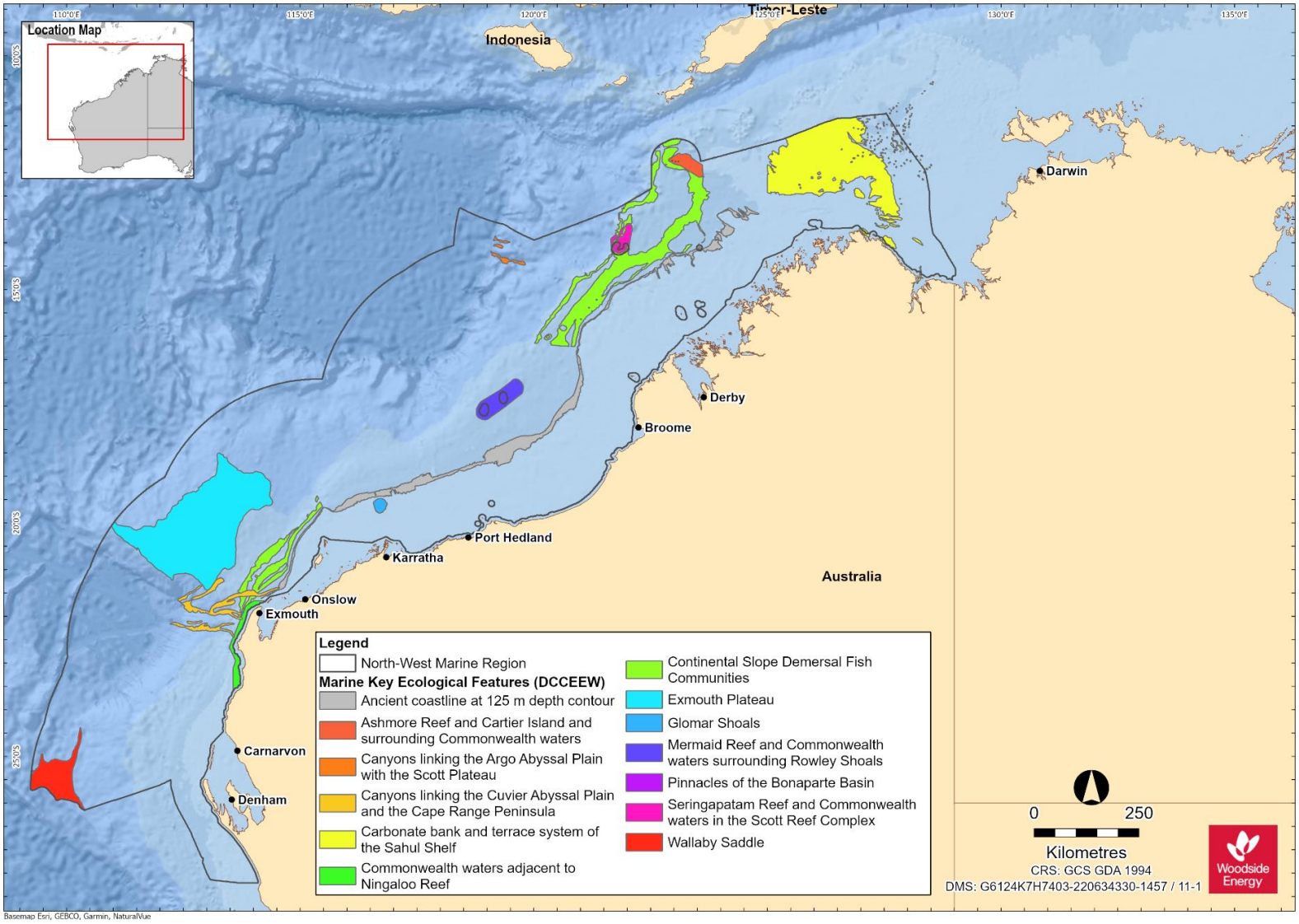


Figure 10-1: KEFs within the NWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024d)

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Table 10-2: Key Ecological Features (KEFs) within the SWMR

KEF Name	Values[1]	Description
Albany Canyons group and adjacent shelf break	High productivity and aggregations of marine life, and unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance Both benthic and demersal habitats within the feature are of conservation value	The Albany Canyons group is thought to be associated with small, periodic subsurface upwelling events, which may drive localised regions of high productivity. The canyons are known to be a feeding area for sperm whale and sites of orange roughy aggregations. Anecdotal evidence also indicates that this area supports fish aggregations that attract large predatory fish and sharks.
Ancient coastline at 90-120 m depth	Relatively high productivity and aggregations of marine life, and high levels of biodiversity and endemism The feature creates topographic complexity, that may facilitate benthic biodiversity and enhanced biological productivity	Benthic biodiversity and productivity occur where the ancient coastline forms a prominent escarpment, such as in the western Great Australian Bight, where the sea floor is dominated by sponge communities of significant biodiversity and structural complexity.
Cape Mentelle upwelling	Facilitates nutrient upwelling, supporting high productivity and diverse aggregations of marine life	The Cape Mentelle upwelling draws relatively nutrient-rich water from the base of the Leeuwin Current, up the continental slope and onto the inner continental shelf, where it results in phytoplankton blooms at the surface. The phytoplankton blooms provide the basis for an extended food chain characterised by feeding aggregations of small pelagic fish, larger predatory fish, seabirds, dolphins and sharks.
Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Houtman Abrolhos Islands (and adjacent shelf break)	High levels of biodiversity and endemism within benthic and pelagic habitats	The Houtman Abrolhos Islands and surrounding reefs support a unique mix of temperate and tropical species, resulting from the southward transport of species by the Leeuwin Current over thousands of years. The Houtman Abrolhos Islands are the largest seabird breeding station in the eastern Indian Ocean. They support more than one million pairs of breeding seabirds.
Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Recherche Archipelago	Aggregations of marine life and high levels of biodiversity and endemism within benthic and demersal communities	The Recherche Archipelago is the most extensive area of reef in the SWMR. Its reef and seagrass habitat supports a high species diversity of warm temperate species, including 263 known species of fish, 347 known species of molluscs, 300 known species of sponges, and 242 known species of macroalgae. The islands also provide haul-out (resting areas) and breeding sites for Australian sea lions and New Zealand fur seals.

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KEF Name	Values[1]	Description
Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to the west-coast inshore lagoons	High productivity and aggregations of marine life within benthic and pelagic habitats Important for benthic productivity and recruitment for a range of marine species	These lagoons are important for benthic productivity, including macroalgae and seagrass communities, and breeding and nursery aggregations for many temperate and tropical marine species. They are important areas for the recruitment of commercially and recreationally important fish species. Extensive schools of migratory fish visit the area annually, including herring, garfish, tailor and Australian salmon.
Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to Geographe Bay	High productivity and aggregations of marine life, and high levels of biodiversity, recruitment within benthic and pelagic communities	Geographe Bay is known for its extensive beds of tropical and temperate seagrass that support a diversity of species, many of them not found anywhere else. The bay provides important nursery habitat for many species. Juvenile dusky whaler sharks use the shallow seagrass habitat as nursery grounds for several years, before ranging out to adult feeding grounds along the shelf break. The seagrass also provides valuable habitat for fish and invertebrates (Carruthers et al., 2007). It is also an important resting area for migratory humpback whales.
Diamantina Fracture Zone	Unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance which apply to its benthic and demersal habitats	The Diamantina Fracture Zone is a rugged, deep-water environment of seamounts and numerous closely spaced troughs and ridges. Very little is known about the ecology of this remote, deep-water feature, but marine experts suggest that its size and physical complexity mean that it is likely to support deep-water communities characterised by high species diversity, with many species found nowhere else.
Naturaliste Plateau	Unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance including high species diversity and endemism which apply to its benthic and demersal habitats	The Naturaliste Plateau is Australia's deepest temperate marginal plateau. The combination of its structural complexity, mixed water dynamics and relative isolation indicate that it supports deep-water communities with high species diversity and endemism.
Perth Canyon and adjacent shelf break, and other west-coast canyons	An area of higher productivity that attracts feeding aggregations of deep-diving mammals and large predatory fish. It is also recognised as a unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance	The Perth Canyon is the largest known undersea canyon in Australian waters. Deep ocean currents rise to the surface, creating a nutrient-rich cold-water habitat attracting feeding aggregations of deep-diving mammals, such as pygmy blue whales and large predatory fish that feed on aggregations of small fish, krill and squid.

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KEF Name	Values[1]	Description
Western demersal slope and associated fish communities of the Central Western Province	Provides important habitat for demersal fish communities and supports species groups that are nationally or regionally important to biodiversity	The western demersal slope provides important habitat for demersal fish communities, with a high level of diversity and endemism. A diverse assemblage of demersal fish species below a depth of 400 m is dominated by relatively small benthic species such as grenadiers, dogfish and cucumber fish. Unlike other slope fish communities in Australia, many of these species display unique physical adaptations to feed on the sea floor (such as a mouth position adapted to bottom feeding), and many do not appear to migrate vertically in their daily feeding habits
Western rock lobster	A species that plays a regionally important ecological role	This species is the dominant large benthic invertebrate in the region. The lobster plays an important trophic role in many of the inshore ecosystems of the SWMR. Western rock lobsters are an important part of the food web on the inner shelf, particularly as juveniles.

[1]Values description sourced from Marine bioregional plan for the South-west Marine Region (DSEWPAC, 2012b) and the DAWE SPRAT database.

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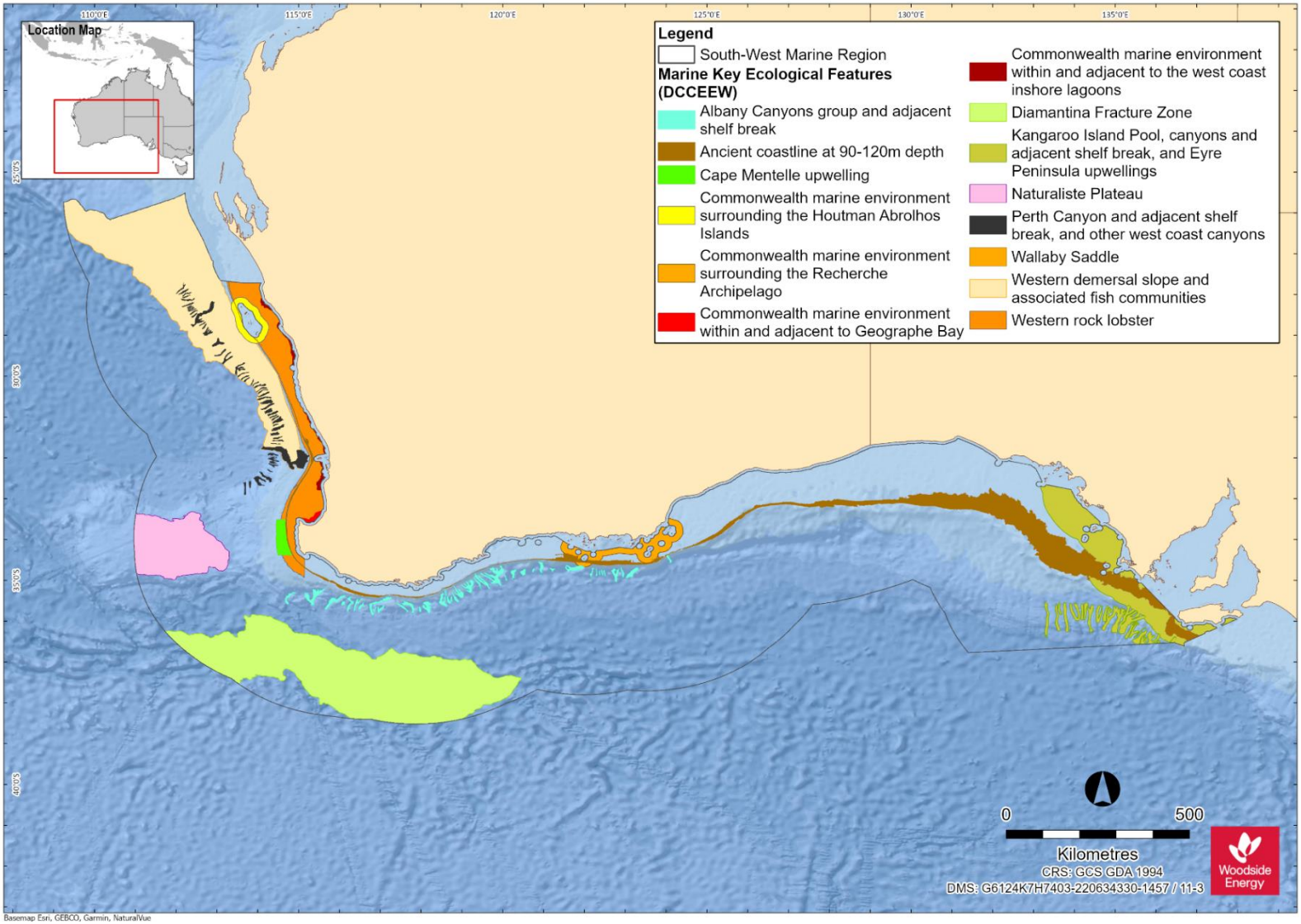


Figure 10-2: KEFs within the SWMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024d)

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Table 10-3: Key Ecological Features (KEFs) within the NMR

KEF Name	Values[1]	Description
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Van Diemen Rise	Important for its role in enhancing biodiversity and local productivity relative to its surrounds and for supporting relatively high species diversity The feature has been identified as a sponge biodiversity hotspot (Przeslawski et al. 2014)	The bank and terrace system of the Van Diemen Rise is part of the larger system associated with the Sahul Banks to the north and Londonderry Rise to the east; it is characterised by terrace, banks, channels and valleys. The variability in water depth and substrate composition may contribute to the presence of unique ecosystems in the channels. Species present include sponges, soft corals and other sessile filter feeders associated with hard substrate sediments of the deep channels; epifauna and infauna include polychaetes and ascidians. Olive ridley turtles, sea snakes and sharks are also found associated with this feature.
Gulf of Carpentaria basin	Regional importance for biodiversity, endemism and aggregations of marine life relevant to benthic and pelagic habitats	The Gulf of Carpentaria basin is one of the few remaining near-pristine marine environments in the world. Primary productivity in the Gulf of Carpentaria basin is mainly driven by cyanobacteria that fix nitrogen but is also strongly influenced by seasonal processes. The soft sediments of the basin are characterised by moderately abundant and diverse communities of infauna and mobile epifauna dominated by polychaetes, crustaceans, molluscs, and echinoderms. The basin also supports assemblages of pelagic fish species including planktivorous and schooling fish, with top predators such as shark, snapper, tuna, and mackerel.
Gulf of Carpentaria coastal zone	High productivity, aggregations of marine life (including several endemic species) and high biodiversity compared to broader region	Nutrient inflow from rivers adjacent to the NMR generates higher productivity and more diverse and abundant biota within the Gulf of Carpentaria coastal zone than elsewhere in the region. The coastal zone is near pristine and supports many protected species such as marine turtles, dugongs, and sawfishes. Ecosystem processes and connectivity remain intact; river flows are mostly uninterrupted by artificial barriers and healthy, diverse estuarine and coastal ecosystems support many species that move between freshwater and saltwater environments.
Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin	Unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance Provide areas of hard substrate in an otherwise soft sediment environment and so are important for sessile species Recognised as a biodiversity hotspot for sponges The Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin KEF is located within both the NWMR and NMR (refer Table 10-1)	Covering more than 520 km^2 within the Bonaparte Basin, this feature contains the largest concentration of pinnacles along the Australian margin. 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.
Plateaux and saddle north-west of the Wellesley Islands	High species abundance, diversity and endemism of marine life	Abundance and species density are high in the plateaux and saddle as a result of increased biological productivity associated with habitats rather than currents. Submerged reefs support corals that are typical of northern Australia, including corals that have bleach-resistant zooxanthellae; and particular reef fish species that are different to those found elsewhere in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Species present include marine turtles and reef fish such as coral trout, cod, mackerel, and shark. Seabirds frequent the plateaux and saddle, most likely due to the presence of predictable food resources for feeding offspring.

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KEF Name	Values[1]	Description
Shelf break and slope of the Arafura Shelf	The shelf break and slope of the Arafura Shelf is defined as a key ecological feature for its ecological significance associated with productivity emanating from the slope It also forms part of a unique biogeographic province (Last et al., 2005)	The shelf break and slope of the Arafura Shelf is characterised by continental slope and patch reefs and hard substrate pinnacles. The ecosystem processes of the feature are largely unknown in the region; however, the Indonesian Throughflow and surface wind-driven circulation are likely to influence nutrients, pelagic dispersal and species and biological productivity in the region. Biota associated with the feature is largely of Timor–Indonesian Malay affinity.
Submerged coral reefs of the Gulf of Carpentaria	High aggregations of marine life, biodiversity and endemism Twenty per cent of the reefs found in the NMR are situated within this KEF (Harris et al., 2007)	The submerged coral reefs of the Gulf of Carpentaria are characterised by submerged patch, platform and barrier reefs that form a broken margin around the perimeter of the Gulf of Carpentaria basin, rising from the sea floor at depths of 30–50 m. These reefs provide breeding and aggregation areas for many fish species including mackerel and snapper and offer refuges for sea snakes and apex predators such as sharks. Coral trout species that inhabit the submerged reefs are smaller than those found in the Great Barrier Reef and may prove to be an endemic sub-species.
Tributary Canyons of the Arafura Depression	High productivity and high levels of species diversity and endemism of marine life within the benthic and pelagic habitats of the feature	The tributary canyons are approximately 80–100 m deep and 20 km wide. The largest of the canyons extend some 400 km from Cape Wessel into the Arafura Depression, and are the remnants of a drowned river system that existed during the Pleistocene era. Sediments in this feature are mainly calcium-carbonate rich, although sediment type varies from sandy substrate to soft muddy sediments and hard, rocky substrate. Marine turtles, deep sea sponges, barnacles and stalked crinoids have all been identified in the area.

[1]*Values description sourced from Marine bioregional plan for the North Marine Region (DSEWPAC, 2012c) and DAWE SPRAT database.*

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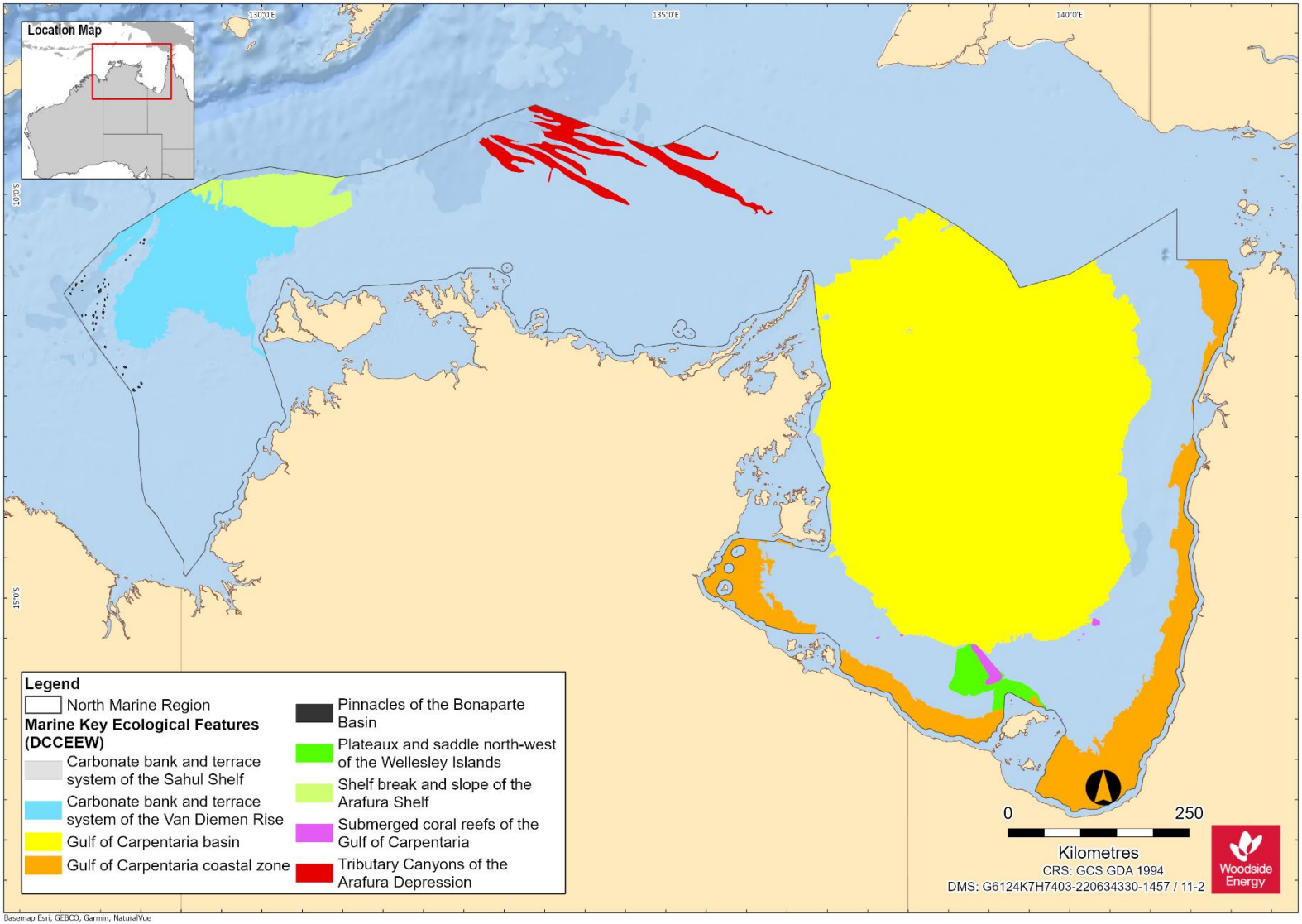


Figure 10-3: KEFs within the NMR (data source: DCCEEW, 2024d)

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11. PROTECTED AREAS

11.1 Regional Context

Protected areas include World Heritage Properties, National Heritage Places, Wetlands of International Importance, Australian Marine Parks, State Marine Parks and Reserves, Threatened Ecological Communities and the Australian Whale Sanctuary. The PMST Reports (Appendix A) show that there are 29 protected areas found in the NWMR, 18 in the SWMR and 9 in the NMR.

Australian Marine Parks are outlined in Table 11-1, Table 11-2, Table 11-3 and Table 11-4. All other protected areas of each of the marine regions NWMR, SWMR and NMR are outlined in Table 11-5, Table 11-6, Table 11-7 and Table 11-8 respectively.

11.2 World Heritage Properties

World Heritage listings are sites of outstanding universal value and meet at least 10 selection criteria, compiled of cultural and natural basis criteria. World Heritage listings classed as meeting outstanding natural criteria are discussed in this section and World Heritage sites classed as meeting outstanding cultural criteria are discussed in Section 12.

The list of Australia's World Heritage Properties and the PMST Reports (Appendix A) show two World Heritage Properties within the NWMR (Table 11-6), one World Heritage Property within the SWMR (Table 11-7), and though not reported in the NMR PMST Report, Kakadu National Park World Heritage Area is included in Table 11-8.

11.3 National and Commonwealth Heritage Places – Natural

The National Heritage List is Australia's list of natural, historic, and Indigenous places of outstanding significance to the nation. The National Heritage List Spatial Database describes the place name, class (Indigenous, natural, historic), and status. Commonwealth Heritage Places are a collection of sites recognised for their Indigenous, historical and/or natural values which are owned or controlled by the Australian Government.

Only National and Commonwealth Heritage Places classed as natural are discussed in this section. Heritage Places classed as Indigenous or historic are discussed in Section 12.

A search of the National Heritage List Spatial Database and the PMST Reports Appendix A identified three natural National Heritage Places in the NWMR (Table 11-6), one in the SWMR (Table 11-7) and for the NMR, Kakadu National Park (not included in the PMST report) is included in Table 11-8.

A search of the Commonwealth Heritage List identified six natural commonwealth heritage places within the NWMR (Table 11-8) and one within the SWMR (Table 11-7).

11.4 Wetlands of International Importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)

Australia has 65 Ramsar wetlands that cover >8.3 million ha. Ramsar wetlands are those that are representative, rare, or unique wetlands, or that are important for conserving biological diversity.

The List of Wetlands of International Importance held under the Ramsar Convention and the PMST Reports (Appendix A) identified four Ramsar Sites with coastal features within the NWMR (Table 11-6), five in the SWMR (Table 11-7) and two for the Northern Territory, included for the NMR (not included in the PMST report) (Table 11-8).

11.5 Australian Marine Parks

Australian Marine Parks (AMPs), proclaimed under the EPBC Act in 2007 and 2013, are located in Commonwealth waters from the outer edge of State and Territory waters (3 NM) to the outer boundary of Australia's EEZ 200 NM from the shore.

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PMST Reports (Appendix A) show 16 AMPs within the NWMR, 10 within the SWMR and eight within the NMR. These are displayed in Figure 11-1, Figure 11-2 and Figure 11-3, respectively.

The values of all marine parks identified in the North-West, South-West and North Marine Network management plans are described in Table 11-1, Table 11-3 and Table 11-4, respectively.

There are also two AMPs in the Indian Ocean territories. These are the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Marine Park and the Christmas Island Marine Park (Table 11-2, Figure 11-1) (Commonwealth of Australia, 2021).

11.5.1 North West Marine Parks Network

Table 11-1 describes Australian Marine Parks within the North West Marine Park Network, according to the North West Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018 (DNP, 2018a).

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Table 11-1: Summary of Commonwealth Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) in the North West Marine Park Network

North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
Argo-Rowley Terrace Marine Park	National Park (II) Multiple Use (VI) Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (VI)	**Description** The Argo–Rowley Terrace Marine Park is located approximately 270 km north-west of Broome, Western Australia, and extends to the limit of Australia's exclusive economic zone. This AMP covers an area of 146,003 km^2 and water depths between 220 m and 6000 m, protecting ecological communities in the deep offshore region. The AMP provides connectivity between the Mermaid Reef Marine Park and WA Rowley Shoals Marine Park.
		Natural values The marine park includes ecosystems representative of: • Northwest Transition—an area of shelf break, continental slope, and the majority of the Argo Abyssal Plain. Key topographic features include Mermaid, Clerke and Imperieuse Reefs • Timor Province—an area dominated by warm, nutrient-poor waters. Canyons are an important feature in this area of the marine park and are generally associated with high productivity and aggregations of marine life. Key ecological features are: • canyons linking the Argo Abyssal Plain with the Scott Plateau • Mermaid Reef and Commonwealth waters surrounding Rowley Shoals. The marine park includes a range of seafloor features such as canyons on the slope between the Argo Abyssal Plain, Rowley Terrace and Scott Plateau. These are believed to be up to 50 million years old and are associated with small, periodic upwellings that results in localised higher levels of biological productivity. The marine park includes species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within the marine park include resting and breeding habitat for seabirds and a migratory pathway for the pygmy blue whale.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. As noted in the North West Marine Park Management Plan, limited information regarding the cultural significance of this marine park is currently available (DNP, 2018a).
		Heritage values There are no international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings relevant to the Argo-Rowley Terrace Marine Park. The marine park contains two known shipwrecks listed under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976: Alfred* (wrecked in 1908) and *Pelsart* (wrecked in 1908).

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Social and economic values Socio-economic values of this marine park include commercial fishing and mining.
Ashmore Reef Marine Park	Sanctuary (Ia) Recreational Use (IV)	**Description** The Ashmore Reef Marine Park is located approximately 630 km north of Broome and 110 km south of the Indonesian island of Roti. The marine park is located in Australia's External Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands. It is within an area subject to a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Indonesia and Australia, known as the MoU Box. The marine park covers an area of 583 km² and water depths from less than 15 m to 500 m.
		Natural values The Ashmore Reef Marine Park includes ecosystems representative of the Timor Province—a bioregion with a depth range from about 200 m near the shelf break to 5920 m over the Argo Abyssal Plain. Ashmore Reef is an important feature of the bioregion. There are two distinct demersal fish communities: one on the upper slope, the other mid slope. The marine environment includes two extensive lagoons, sand flats, shifting sand cays, extensive reef flat and large areas of seagrass. The reef ecosystems are comprised of hard and soft corals, gorgonians, sponges and a range of encrusting organisms, with the highest number of coral species of any reef off the Western Australian coast. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within the marine park include breeding, foraging and resting habitat for seabirds, resting and foraging habitat for migratory shorebirds, foraging, mating, nesting and internesting habitat for marine turtles, foraging habitat for dugong, and a migratory pathway for pygmy blue whales. The Ashmore Reef Ramsar site includes the largest of the atolls in the region. West Island, Middle Island and East Island represent the only vegetated islands in the region. The site supports internationally significant populations of seabirds and shorebirds, is important for turtles (green, hawksbill and loggerhead) and dugong, and has the highest diversity of hermatypic (reef-building) corals on the West Australian coast. It is known for its abundance and diversity of sea snakes, although populations at Ashmore Reef have been in decline since 1998. Key ecological features are: • Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters • continental slope demersal fish communities—an area of high-diversity demersal fish assemblages.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous Australians cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. As noted in the North West Marine Park Management Plan, there is limited information about the cultural significance of this marine park (DNP, 2018a). This marine park is valued in Indonesian culture as it contains Indonesian artefacts and grave sites. 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.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Heritage values Ashmore Reef is a Commonwealth Heritage listed site, meeting criteria A, B and C.
		Social and economic values Tourism, recreation and scientific research are important activities in this marine park.
Carnarvon Canyon Marine Park	Habitat Protection (IV)	**Description** The Carnarvon Canyon Marine Park is located approximately 300 km north-west of Carnarvon. It covers an area of 6177 km² and a water depth range of 1500–6000 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of the Central Western Transition—a bioregion characterised by large areas of continental slope, a range of topographic features such as terraces, rises and canyons, seasonal and sporadic upwelling, and benthic slope communities. It includes the Carnarvon Canyon, a single-channel canyon covering the entire depth range of this marine park. Ecosystems of this marine park are influenced by tropical and temperate currents, deep-water environments and proximity to the continental slope and shelf. The soft-bottom environment at the base of the Carnarvon Canyon is likely to support deep seafloor species (e.g. holothurians, polychaetes and sea-pens). This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to the marine park.
		Social and economic values Commercial fishing is an important activity in the marine park.
Cartier Island Marine Park	Sanctuary (Ia)	**Description** The Cartier Island Marine Park is located approximately 45 km south-east of Ashmore Reef Marine Park and 610 km north of Broome, Western Australia. Both marine parks are in Australia's External Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands and are also within an area subject to a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Indonesia and Australia, known as the MoU Box. The Cartier Island Marine Park covers an area of 172 km² and water depths from less than 15 m to 500 m.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of the Timor Province—a bioregion with a depth range from about 200 m near the shelf break to 5,920 m over the Argo Abyssal Plain. The reefs and islands of this bioregion are regarded as biodiversity hotspots. Key ecological features are: • Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters • continental slope demersal fish communities. There are two distinct demersal fish communities of the continental slope: one on the upper slope, the other mid slope. This marine park includes an unvegetated sand island (Cartier Island), mature reef flat, a small, submerged pinnacle (Wave Governor Bank), and two shallow pools to the north-east of the island. It is also an area of high diversity and abundance of hard and soft corals, gorgonians (sea fans), sponges and a range of encrusting organisms. The reef crests are generally algal dominated, while the reef flats feature ridges of coral rubble and large areas of seagrass. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding and foraging habitat for seabirds, internesting, nesting and foraging habitat for marine turtles and foraging habitat for whale sharks. This marine park is internationally significant for its abundance and diversity of sea snakes.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. As noted in the North-west Marine Park Management Plan, there is limited information about the cultural significance of this marine park (DNP, 2018a).
		Heritage values This marine park contains one known shipwreck listed under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976:* the *Ann Millicent* (wrecked in 1888). No international or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Scientific research is an important activity in this marine park.
Dampier Marine Park	National Park (II) Habitat Protection (IV) Multiple Use (VI)	**Description** The Dampier Marine Park is located approximately 10 km North-east of Cape Lambert and 40 km from Dampier, extending from the Western Australian state water boundary. This marine park covers an area of 1252 km² and a water depth range between less than 15 m and 70 m.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of the Northwest Shelf Province—a dynamic environment influenced by strong tides, cyclonic storms, long-period swells and internal tides. The bioregion includes diverse benthic and pelagic fish communities, and ancient coastline thought to be an important seafloor feature and migratory pathway for humpback whales. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding and foraging habitat for seabirds, internesting habitat for marine turtles and a migratory pathway for humpback whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Ngarluma, Yindjibarndi, Yaburara, and Mardudhunera people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. The native title holders for these people are represented by the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation and Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation. These Prescribed Bodies Corporate represent traditional owners with native title over coastal areas adjacent to this marine park. The Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation is the Native Title Representative Body for the Pilbara and Yamatji regions.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national listings apply to this marine park, however the marine park is approximately 10 km north of the Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula) national heritage listing, which has significant Indigenous heritage values including rock art sites.
		Social and economic values Port activities, commercial fishing and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.
Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park	Multiple Use (VI)	**Description** The Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park is located approximately 74 km north-east of Port Hedland, adjacent to the Western Australian Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 10,785 km² and water depth ranges between less than 15 m and 70 m.
		Natural values This Marine Park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the Northwest Shelf Province—a dynamic environment influenced by strong tides, cyclonic storms, long-period swells and internal tides. The bioregion includes diverse benthic and pelagic fish communities, and ancient coastline thought to be an important seafloor feature and migratory pathway for humpback whales. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding, foraging and resting habitat for seabirds, internesting and nesting habitat for marine turtles, foraging, nursing and pupping habitat for sawfish and a migratory pathway for humpback whales.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The sea country of the Nyangumarta, Karajarri and Ngarla people extends into the Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park. Sea country is culturally significant and important to their identity. They have an unbroken, deep spiritual connection to their sea country, with traditional practices continuing today. Staple foods of living cultural value for the Nyangumarta, Karajarri and Ngarla people include saltwater fish, turtles, dugong, crabs and oysters. Access to sea country by families is important for cultural traditions, livelihoods and future socio-economic development opportunities. The native title holders for the Nyangumarta, Karajarri and Ngarla people are represented by the Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation, Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation, Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation, and Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation. These Prescribed Body Corporates represent traditional owners with native title over coastal area adjacent to the marine park. They are the points of contact for their respective areas of responsibility for sea country in the marine park. The Kimberley Land Council and the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation are the Native Title Representative Bodies for Kimberley and Pilbara regions.
		Heritage values This marine park contains three known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976*: Lorna Doone* (wrecked in 1923), *Nellie* (wrecked in 1908), and *Tifera* (wrecked in 1923). No international, Commonwealth or national listings apply to the marine park.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, pearling and recreation are important activities in this marine park.
Gascoyne Marine Park	National Park (II) Habitat Protection (IV) Multiple Use (VI)	**Description** The Gascoyne Marine Park is located approximately 20 km off the west coast of the Cape Range Peninsula, adjacent to the Ningaloo Reef Marine Park and the Western Australian Ningaloo Marine Park and extends to the limit of Australia's exclusive economic zone. This marine park covers an area of 81,766 km² and water depth varies between 15 m and 6000 m.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of: • Central Western Shelf Transition—continental shelf with water depths up to 100 m, and a significant transition zone between tropical and temperate species • Central Western Transition—characterised by large areas of continental slope, a range of topographic features such as terraces, rises and canyons, seasonal and sporadic upwelling, benthic slope communities comprising tropical and temperate species • Northwest Province—an area of continental slope comprising diverse and endemic fish communities. Key ecological features are: • canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula • Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef • continental slope demersal fish communities • Exmouth Plateau. Ecosystems represented in this Marine Park are influenced by the interaction of the Leeuwin Current, Leeuwin Undercurrent and the Ningaloo Current. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding habitat for seabirds, internesting habitat for marine turtles, a migratory pathway for humpback whales, and foraging habitat and migratory pathway for pygmy blue whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Gnulli people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. The Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation is the Native Title Representative Body for the Yamatji region.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Heritage values *World heritage* The Ningaloo Coast was listed as an area of outstanding universal value under the World Heritage Convention in 2011, meeting world heritage listing criteria vii and x. The Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Property is adjacent to the marine park. *Commonwealth heritage* The Ningaloo Marine Area (Commonwealth waters) meets the Commonwealth heritage listing criteria A, B and C. The Ningaloo Marine Area is adjacent to the marine park. *National heritage* The Ningaloo Coast meets the national heritage listing criteria A, B, C, D, and F and is adjacent to the marine park. *Historic shipwrecks* The marine park contains more than five known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976.
		Social and economic values Commercial fishing, mining and recreation are important activities in this marine park.
Kimberley Marine Park	Habitat Protection (IV) National Park (II) Multiple Use (VI)	**Description** The Kimberley Marine Park is located approximately 100 km north of Broome, extending from the Western Australian state water boundary north from the Lacepede Islands to the Holothuria Banks offshore from Cape Bougainville. This marine park is adjacent to the Western Australian Lalanggarram/Camden Sound Marine Park and the North Kimberley Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 74,469 km² and water depths from less than 15 m to 800 m.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Natural Values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of: • Northwest Shelf Province—a dynamic environment influenced by strong tides, cyclonic storms, long-period swells and internal tides. The bioregion includes diverse benthic and pelagic fish communities, and an ancient coastline thought to be an important seafloor feature and migratory pathway for humpback whales. • Northwest Shelf Transition—straddles the North-west and North Marine Regions and in the Northwest includes shelf break, continental slope, and the majority of the Argo Abyssal Plain and is subject to a high incidence of cyclones. Benthic biological communities in the deeper parts of the bioregion have not been extensively studied, although high levels of species diversity and endemism occur among demersal fish communities on the continental slope. • Timor Province—water depths (of the bioregion) ranging from about 200 m near the shelf break to 5920 m over the Argo Abyssal Plain. The reefs and islands of the bioregion are regarded as biodiversity hotspots. Endemism in demersal fish communities of the continental slope is high; two distinct communities have been identified on the upper and mid slopes. Key ecological features are: • ancient coastline at the 125 m depth contour • continental slope demersal fish communities. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding and foraging habitat for seabirds, internesting and nesting habitat for marine turtles, breeding, calving and foraging habitat for inshore dolphins, calving, migratory pathway and nursing habitat for humpback whales, migratory pathway for pygmy blue whales, foraging habitat for dugong and foraging habitat for whale sharks.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Wunambal Gaambera, Dambimangari, Mayala, Bardi Jawi and the Nyul Nyul people's sea country extends into the Kimberley Marine Park. The Wunambal Gaambera people's country includes daagu (deep waters), with about 3400 km^2 of their sea country located in this marine park. The Wunambal Gaambera, Dambimangari, Mayala, Bardi Jawi and the Nyul Nyul people have an unbroken connection to their sea country, having deep spiritual connection through Wunggurr (creator snakes) that still live in the sea. Staple foods of living cultural value include saltwater fish, turtles, dugong, crabs and oysters. Access to sea country by families is important for cultural traditions, livelihoods and future socio-economic development opportunities. The national heritage listing for the West Kimberley recognises the following key cultural heritage values: • Wanjina Wunggurr Cultural Tradition which incorporates many sea country cultural sites • log-raft maritime tradition, which involved using tides and currents to access warrurru (reefs) far offshore to fish • interactions with Makassan traders around sea foods over hundreds of years • important pearl resources that were used in traditional trade through the wunan and in contemporary commercial agreements. The Wunambal Gaambera, Dambimangari and Bardi Jawi people consider that these values extend into the Kimberley Marine Park. The Wanjina Wunggurr is law of the Wunambal Gaambera and Dambimangari people and it is recognised that all of the sea country, land, plants and animals were put there by Wanjina Wunggurr. Under Wanjina Wunggurr law, the Wunambal Gaambera and Dambimangari people have a responsibility to manage country, to maintain the health of the country and all living things. The Wunambal Gaambera, Bardi Jawi, Mayala and the Nyul Nyul people have had native title determined over parts of their sea country included in this marine park. The native title holders for these people are represented by the Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation, Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation and the Kimberley Land Council. These representative bodies are the points of contact for their respective areas of sea country for this marine park. The Kimberley Land Council is the Native Title Representative Body for the Kimberley region.
		Heritage values This Marine Park contains more than 40 known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976. No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to the marine park, however the marine park is adjacent to the national heritage place of the West Kimberley.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, mining, recreation, including fishing and traditional use, are important activities in this marine park.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
Mermaid Reef Marine Park	National Park (II)	**Description** The Mermaid Reef Marine Park is located approximately 280 km North-west of Broome, adjacent to the Argo–Rowley Terrace Marine Park and approximately 13 km from the Western Australian Rowley Shoals Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 540 km² and water depths from less than 15 m to 500 m. Mermaid Reef is one of three reefs forming the Rowley Shoals. The reefs of the Rowley Shoals are significant as they are considered ecological stepping stones for reef species originating in Indonesian/Western Pacific waters, are one of a few offshore reef systems on the NWS, and may also provide an upstream source for recruitment to reefs further south.
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the Northwest Transition—an area of shelf break, continental slope, and the majority of the Argo Abyssal Plain. Together with Clerke Reef and Imperieuse Reef, Mermaid Reef is a biodiversity hotspot and key topographic feature of the Argo Abyssal Plain. A key ecological feature of this marine park is the Mermaid Reef and Commonwealth waters surrounding the Rowley Shoals. Ecosystems of this marine park are associated with emergent reef flat, deep reef flat, lagoon, and submerged sand habitats. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding habitat for seabirds and a migratory pathway for the pygmy blue whale.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. As noted in the North-west Marine Park Management Plan, there is limited information about the cultural significance of this marine park (DNP, 2018a).
		Heritage values No international or national listings apply to this marine park. Mermaid Reef–Rowley Shoals was established on the Commonwealth Heritage List in 2004, meeting Commonwealth heritage listing criteria A, B, C and D. This marine park contains one known shipwreck listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976: *Lively* (wrecked in 1810).
		Social and economic values Tourism, recreation, and scientific research are important activities in this marine park.
Montebello Marine Park	Multiple Use (VI)	**Description** The Montebello Marine Park is located offshore of Barrow Island and 80 km west of Dampier extending from the Western Australian State water boundary, and is adjacent to the Western Australian Barrow Island and Montebello Islands marine parks. This marine park covers an area of 3413 km² and water depths from less than 15 m to 150 m.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the Northwest Shelf Province—a dynamic environment influenced by strong tides, cyclonic storms, long-period swells and internal tides. The bioregion includes diverse benthic and pelagic fish communities. A key ecological feature of this Marine Park is the ancient coastline at the 125 m depth contour. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding habitat for seabirds, internesting, foraging, mating, and nesting habitat for marine turtles, a migratory pathway for humpback whales and foraging habitat for whale sharks.
		Cultural values The Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation is the Native Title Representative Body for the Pilbara region. Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. As noted in the North-west Marine Park Management Plan, there is limited information about the cultural significance of this marine park (DNP, 2018a).
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national listings apply to this marine park, however this Marine Park is adjacent to the Western Australia Barrow Island and the Montebello–Barrow Island Marine Conservation Reserves which have been nominated for national heritage listing. This marine park contains two known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976: *Trial* (wrecked in 1622), the earliest known shipwreck in Australian waters and *Tanami* (unknown date).
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, mining and recreation are important activities in this marine park.
Ningaloo Marine Park	National Park (II) Recreational Use (IV)	**Description** The Ningaloo Marine Park stretches approximately 300 km along the west coast of the Cape Range Peninsula, and is adjacent to the Western Australian Ningaloo Marine Park and Gascoyne Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 2435 km² and a water depth range of 30 m to more than 500 m. This marine park provides connectivity between deeper offshore waters of the shelf break and coastal waters of the adjacent Western Australian Ningaloo Marine Park. It includes some of the most diverse continental slope habitats in Australia, including the continental slope area between North-west Cape and the Montebello Trough. Canyons in this marine park are important for sustaining the nutrient conditions that support the high diversity of Ningaloo Reef.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of: • Central Western Shelf Transition—continental shelf of water depths up to 100 m, and a significant transition zone between tropical and temperate species • Central Western Transition—characterised by large areas of continental slope, a range of topographic features such as terraces, rises and canyons, seasonal and sporadic upwelling, and benthic slope communities comprising tropical and temperate species • Northwest Province—an area of continental slope comprising diverse and endemic fish communities • Northwest Shelf Province—a dynamic environment, influenced by strong tides, cyclonic storms, long-period swells and internal tides. The bioregion includes diverse benthic and pelagic fish communities, and ancient coastline thought to be an important seafloor feature and migratory pathway for humpback whales. Key ecological features are: • canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula • Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef • continental slope demersal fish communities. Ecosystems represented in this marine park are influenced by interaction of the Leeuwin Current, Leeuwin Undercurrent and the Ningaloo Current. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding and/or foraging habitat for seabirds, internesting habitat for marine turtles, a migratory pathway for humpback whales, foraging habitat and migratory pathway for pygmy blue whales, breeding, calving, foraging and nursing habitat for dugong and foraging habitat for whale sharks.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Gnulli people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. The Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation is the Native Title Representative Body for the Yamatji region.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Heritage values *World heritage* This marine park is within the Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Property, meeting world heritage listing criteria vii and x. The area is valued for high terrestrial species endemism, marine species diversity and abundance, and the interconnectedness of large-scale marine, coastal and terrestrial environments. The area connects the limestone karst system and fossil reefs of the ancient Cape Range to the nearshore reef system of Ningaloo Reef, to the continental slope and shelf in Commonwealth waters. *National heritage* The Ningaloo Coast overlaps this marine park, meeting the national heritage listing criteria A, B, C, D, and F. *Commonwealth heritage* The Ningaloo Marine Area (Commonwealth waters) meets Commonwealth heritage listing criteria A, B and C. The Ningaloo Marine Area overlaps this marine park. *Historic shipwrecks* This marine park contains more than 15 known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976.
		Social and economic values Tourism and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.
Roebuck Marine Park	Multiple Use (VI)	**Description** The Roebuck Marine Park is located approximately 12 km offshore of Broome and is adjacent to the Western Australian Yawuru Nagulagun/Roebuck Bay Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 304 km² and a water depth range of less than 15 m to 70 m. This marine park is adjacent to the Roebuck Bay Ramsar site, recognised as one of the most important areas for migratory shorebirds in Australia; and the Western Australian Yawuru Nagulagun/Roebuck Bay Marine Park, providing connectivity between offshore and inshore coastal waters of Roebuck Bay.
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the Northwest Shelf Province—a dynamic environment influenced by strong tides, cyclonic storms, long-period swells and internal tides. The bioregion includes diverse benthic and pelagic fish communities, and ancient coastline thought to be an important seafloor feature and migratory pathway for humpback whales. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding and resting habitat for seabirds, foraging and internesting habitat for marine turtles, a migratory pathway for humpback whales and foraging habitat for dugong.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. Yawuru people have always recognised the waters of Roebuck Bay as nagula (Yawuru sea country), and have customary responsibilities to care for it. They have a deep spiritual connection to offshore landscapes from Bugarrigarra (creator beings), and believe that snake-like metaphysical beings inhabit the sea. Cultural sites in sea country are also a source of law. The Yawuru people harvest marine resources according to the six Yawuru seasons. They have harvested pearl shell for food and cultural purposes. Fish are a staple food source, and fishing a form of cultural expression, connecting people to their country, modelled on tradition and based in traditional law. Access to sea country by families is important to cultural traditions, livelihoods and future socio-economic development opportunities. The Yawuru Native Title Holders Aboriginal Corporation is the Prescribed Body Corporate representing traditional owners with native title over coastal areas adjacent to this marine park, and is the point of contact for sea country in this marine park. The Kimberley Land Council is the Native Title Representative Body for the Kimberley region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national listings apply to the marine park, however it is adjacent to the West Kimberley National Heritage Place.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, pearling and recreation, including fishing, are important activities that occur in the marine park.
Shark Bay Marine Park	Multiple Use (VI)	**Description** The Shark Bay Marine Park is located approximately 60 km offshore of Carnarvon, adjacent to the Shark Bay world heritage property and national heritage place. This marine park covers an area of 7443 km², extending from the Western Australian State water boundary, and a water depth range between 15 m and 220 m.

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North West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Natural values This Marine Park includes examples of ecosystems representative of: • Central Western Shelf—a predominantly flat, sandy and low-nutrient area, in water depths 50–100 m. The bioregion is a transitional zone between tropical and temperate species • Central Western Transition—characterised by large areas of continental slope, a range of topographic features such as terraces, rises and canyons, seasonal and sporadic upwelling, and benthic slope communities comprising tropical and temperate species. Ecosystems represented in this marine park are influenced by the Leeuwin, Ningaloo and Capes currents. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding habitat for seabirds, internesting habitat for marine turtles, and a migratory pathway for humpback whales. This marine park and adjacent coastal areas are also important for shallow-water snapper.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Gnulli and Malgana people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. The Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation is the Native Title Representative Body for the Yamatji region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this Marine Park , but this marine park is adjacent to the Shark Bay, Western Australia World Heritage Property and Shark Bay, Western Australia National Heritage Place. The marine park contains approximately 20 known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, mining and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in the marine park.

11.5.2 Indian Ocean Territory

Table 11-2 describes the values of the Indian Ocean territory Australian Marine Parks (Commonwealth of Australia, 2021).

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Table 11-2: Summary of Commonwealth marine parks within Indian Ocean territories

Indian Ocean Territory Marine Park	IUCN Zones	Values
Christmas Island Marine Park	National Park (II) Habitat Protection (IV)	**Description** Christmas Island Marine Park covers an area of 277,016 km^2 and extends from the island's shoreline to the limit of Australia's exclusive economic zone, approximately 200 NM from shore (except to the north of Christmas Island). This marine park adjoins the marine boundary of Christmas Island National Park, which extends 50 m seaward from the island. Almost all the island's port is excluded from this marine park, except for a very small and narrow part of the port's western boundary.
		Natural values The tropical waters and fringing coral reefs that surround Christmas Island contain a mix of coral reef species from both the Indian and Pacific Oceans and over 680 species of fish have been recorded in the region. The overlap of these waters gives rise to varieties of hybrid marine fish and some endemic species. Christmas Island also has the world's greatest diversity and abundance of land crabs. The island's waters are essential for the crabs, as they migrate to the coast to breed and release their eggs into the ocean. This marine park contains a range of unique seafloor features, habitats and species, particularly seamounts and deep-sea plains. Biologically important areas include foraging areas for the endemic Abbott's booby, Christmas Island frigatebird and golden bosun and other seabirds that nest on Christmas Island, as well as whale shark feeding areas and southern bluefin tuna breeding habitat.
		Cultural values The ocean is a centrepiece of life for many community members, of Christmas Island including those of Malay and Chinese heritage who maintain strong cultural traditions and connections to the surrounding marine environment.
		Social and economic values This marine park is valued for fishing (commercial, recreational and subsistence), diving, snorkelling and tourism. There is potential for scientific study and educational activities.
Cocos (Keeling) Islands Marine Park	National Park (II) Habitat Protection (IV)	**Description** Cocos (Keeling) Islands are located around 2,750 km north-west of Perth and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Marine Park covers a 467,054 km^2 area, extending from most of the islands' shoreline to the limit of the Australian exclusive economic zone, approximately 100 NM from shore. The Cocos (Keeling) Islands are a group of 27 tropical low-lying coral islands.

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Indian Ocean Territory Marine Park	IUCN Zones	Values
		Natural values The central lagoon system and outer reefs are two of the islands' important habitats. The lagoon encompasses a variety of unique and distinct habitats. This includes seagrass, which is essential for the resident green turtle population (which is a genetically distinct stock that is unique to the islands) as well as for sustaining fish populations. The outer reef habitats are dominated by hard and soft corals and have a high abundance and diversity of reef fish and other species. The offshore waters contain a range of unique seafloor features, habitats, and species, particularly seamounts, deep-sea plains, and a significant deep-sea ridgeline. This marine park also protects the foraging habitat of nesting seabirds on North Keeling Island (Pulu Keeling National Park), as well as species such as dolphins, deep-sea fish and sharks that are or may be threatened elsewhere in the region.
		Cultural values Most of the islands' community members are Cocos Malay, who maintain vibrant and unique cultural traditions including strong cultural connections to the surrounding marine environment. The lagoon and ocean are an important part of life for all community members living on the remote atoll.
		Social and economic values This marine park is valued for recreational and subsistence activities (i.e., fishing, boating, diving, snorkelling, kite surfing, and kayaking), tourism, scientific research, and educational activities.

11.5.3 South-west Marine Parks Network

Table 11-3 describes the Australian Marine Parks within the South-west Marine Parks Network (South-west Network), according to the South West Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018 (DNP, 2018b).

Table 11-3: Summary of Commonwealth AMPs for the South West Marine Park Network

South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
Abrolhos Marine Park	National Park (II) Habitat Protection (IV) Multiple Use (VI) Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (VI)	**Description** The Abrolhos Marine Park is located adjacent to the Western Australian Houtman Abrolhos Islands, covering a large offshore area extending from the Western Australian State water boundary to the edge of Australia's exclusive economic zone. It is located approximately 27 km south-west of Geraldton and extends north to approximately 330 km west of Carnarvon. The northernmost part of the shelf component of the marine park, north of Kalbarri, is adjacent to the Shark Bay World Heritage Area. This marine park covers an area of 88,060 km² and a water depth range between less than 15 m and 6000 m.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of: • Central Western Province—characterised by a narrow continental slope incised by many submarine canyons and the most extensive area of continental rise in any of Australia's marine regions. A significant feature within the area are several eddies that form off the Leeuwin Current at predictable locations, including west of the Houtman Abrolhos Islands. • Central Western Shelf Province— a predominantly flat, sandy and low nutrient area, in water depths between 50 and 100 m. Significant seafloor features of this area include a deep hole and associated area of banks and shoals offshore of Kalbarri. The area is a transitional zone between tropical and temperate species. • Central Western Transition—a deep ocean area characterised by large areas of continental slope, a range of significant seafloor features including the Wallaby Saddle, seasonal and sporadic upwelling, and benthic slope communities comprising tropical and temperate species. • South-west Shelf Transition—a narrow continental shelf that is noted for its physical complexity. The Leeuwin Current has a significant influence on the biodiversity of this nearshore area as it pushes subtropical water southward along the area's western edge. The area contains a diversity of tropical and temperate marine life including a large number of endemic fauna species. Key ecological features are: • Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Houtman Abrolhos Islands • demersal slope and associated fish communities of the Central Western Province • mesoscale eddies • Perth Canyon and adjacent shelf break, and other west-coast canyons • western rock lobster • ancient coastline between 90 m and 120 m depth • Wallaby Saddle. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging and breeding habitat for seabirds, foraging habitat for Australian sea lions and white sharks, and a migratory pathway for humpback and pygmy blue whales. The marine park is adjacent to the northernmost Australian sea lion breeding colony in Australia on the Houtman Abrolhos Islands.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Nanda and Naaguja People have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. Traditional owners have strong stories that connect ocean and land. Artefacts from ancestors are abundant on islands in the adjacent State marine park. The Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation is the Native Title Representative Body for the Yamatji region.
		Heritage values No international heritage listings apply to this marine park, however this marine park is adjacent to the Western Australian Shark Bay World Heritage Property, listed as an area of outstanding universal value under the World Heritage Convention in 1991, meeting world heritage listing criteria vii, viii, ix, and x. No Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park, however this marine park is adjacent to the Western Australian Shark Bay National Heritage Place. This marine park contains 11 known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976. The *Zuytdorp* (wrecked in 1712) historic shipwreck protected zone lies in State waters adjacent to the northernmost part of the shelf component of the marine park, north of Kalbarri. The *HMAS Sydney II* and *HSK Kormoran* Shipwreck Sites (1941) lie at 2,500 m depth about 75 km east of the northern part of the marine park. This site is on the National Heritage List and a historic shipwreck protected zone. The *Batavia* (wrecked on the adjacent Abrolhos Islands in 1629) Shipwreck Site and Survivor Camps Area are on the National Heritage List.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, mining, recreation including fishing, are important activities in the marine park.
Bremer Marine Park	National Park Zone (II) Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (VI)	**Description** The Bremer Marine Park is located approximately half-way between Albany and Esperance, offshore from the Fitzgerald River National Park, extending from the Western Australian State water boundary. This marine park covers an area of 4472 km² and water depths from 15 m to 5000 m.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of: • Southern Province—includes the deepest ocean areas of the Australian exclusive economic zone, reaching depths of around 5900 m, and is characterised by a long continental slope incised by numerous, well-developed submarine canyons • South-west Shelf Province—marine life in this area is very diverse and likely influenced by the warm waters of the Leeuwin Current. The sheltered bays along the south coast are important southern right whale calving areas. Key ecological features are: • Albany Canyon group and adjacent shelf break • ancient coastline between 90 m and 120 m depth. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds, Australian sea lions, and white sharks, a migratory pathway for humpback whales, and a significant calving area for southern right whales. This marine park includes canyons—important aggregation areas for killer whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Noongar people have responsibilities for sea country in this Marine Park. Local traditional owners recognise Kaart, Koort and Waarnginy (head, heart and talking) as bringing together the narratives and protocols that have been practiced for thousands of years and the kinship that influences all stages and cycles of life. Traditional owners have responsibility for cultural values and are focussed on the creation and regeneration of spiritual, ethical, cultural and practical benefits and opportunities for marine systems. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council is the Native Title Service Provider for the South-west region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.
Eastern Recherche Marine Park	National Park Zone (II) Special Purpose Zone (VI)	**Description** The Eastern Recherche Marine Park is located approximately 135 km east of Esperance, adjacent to the Recherche Archipelago, close to the Western Australian Cape Arid National Park. This marine park covers an area of 20,575 km², extending from the Western Australia State water boundary to the edge of Australia's exclusive economic zone, and a water depth range from less than 15 m to 6000 m.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of: • South-west Shelf Province—marine life in this area is very diverse and likely influenced by the warm waters of the Leeuwin Current. It includes globally important biodiversity hotspots, such as the waters surrounding the Recherche Archipelago. • Southern Province—includes the deepest ocean areas of the Australian exclusive economic zone, reaching depths of around 5,900 m, and is characterised by a long continental slope, numerous, well-developed submarine canyons, and extensive mid-slope terraces. • Great Australian Bight Shelf Transition—a vast and shallow area characterised by an extensive area of flat continental shelf. The invertebrate communities that inhabit the seafloor are among the most diverse in the world. The inshore areas of the bioregion are globally important for threatened southern right whale and the Australian sea lion. Key ecological features are: • mesoscale eddies • ancient coastline between 90 m and 120 m depth • Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Recherche Archipelago. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds, Australian sea lions and white sharks, and a calving buffer area for southern right whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Ngadju and Esperance Nyungar people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. Local traditional owners recognise Kaart, Koort and Waarnginy (head, heart and talking) as bringing together the narratives and protocols that have been practiced for thousands of years and the kinship that influences all stages and cycles of life. Traditional owners have responsibility for cultural values and are focussed on the creation and regeneration of spiritual, ethical, cultural and practical benefits and opportunities for marine systems. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council is the Native Title Service Provider for the South-west region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park. This marine park contains two known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976—*Rodondo* (wrecked in 1894) and *Start* (wrecked in 1879).
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, mining and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
Geographe Marine Park	National Park Zone (II) Habitat Protection (IV) Multiple Use (VI) Special Purpose (Mining Exclusion Zone) (VI)	**Description** The Geographe Marine Park is located in Geographe Bay, approximately 8 km west of Bunbury and 8 km north of Busselton, adjacent to the Western Australian Ngari Capes Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 977 km^2, extending from the Western Australian State water boundary, and a water depth range between 15 m and 70 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the South-west Shelf Province—an area of diverse marine life, influenced by the warm waters of the Leeuwin Current. The bioregion includes globally important biodiversity hotspots, such as the waters off Geographe Bay. Key ecological features are: • Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to Geographe Bay • western rock lobster. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds, a migratory pathway for humpback and pygmy blue whales, and a calving buffer area for southern right whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Noongar people have responsibility for sea country in this marine park. Traditional owners have maintained cultural responsibilities for sea country as passed down from elders, to keep the oceans healthy, to support spiritual wellbeing and to uphold and protect obligatory cultural responsibilities for future generations. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council is the Native Title Service Provider for the South-west region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park. This marine park contains eight known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in the marine park.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
Great Australian Bight Marine Park	National Park Zone (II) Multiple Use Zone (VI) Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (VI) Special Purpose Zone (VI)	**Description** The Great Australian Bight Marine Park is located approximately 12 km south-east of Eucla and 174 km west of Ceduna, adjacent to the South Australian Far West Coast and Nuyts Archipelago marine parks. This marine park covers an area of 45,822 km², extending from South Australian State water boundary to the edge of Australia's exclusive economic zone, and a water depth range between less than 15 m and 6000 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of: • Great Australian Bight Shelf Transition—a vast and shallow area, characterised by an extensive area of flat continental shelf. The invertebrate communities that inhabit the seafloor are among the most diverse in the world. The inshore areas of the bioregion are globally important for the threatened southern right whale and the Australian sea lion. • Southern Province—includes the deepest ocean areas of the Australian exclusive economic zone, reaching depths of around 5,900 m, and that is characterised by a long continental slope, numerous, well-developed submarine canyons, and extensive mid-slope terraces such as the Ceduna Terrace. Key ecological features are: • ancient coastline between 90 m and 120 m depth • benthic invertebrate communities of the eastern Great Australian Bight • small pelagic fish of the South-west Marine Region. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds, Australian sea lions, white sharks and pygmy blue and sperm whales, and a calving area, migratory pathway and large aggregation area for southern right whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Mirning and Wirangu people have responsibilities for sea county in this marine park. The far west coast region of South Australia includes over 1000 km of coastline along the Nullarbor Cliffs of the Great Australian Bight and the Nyuts Archipelago, and supports a sea-based tradition and culture. The Mirning people have a strong connection to land and sea country of the Nullarbor, and the Wirangu people have a strong connection to land and sea country across the remainder of the far west coastal region. Fishing is woven into the beliefs and values of this region, through the use of resources such as shellfish, periwinkles, abalone and razorfish; and the sharing of traditional fishing knowledge, catch and meals. The care and protection of these waters, the coastline, marine life and resources correspond directly with cultural stories, sites and knowledge. South Australian Native Title Services is the native title service provider for the South Australian region.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, and mining are important activities in this marine park.
Jurien Marine Park	National Park Zone (II) Special Purpose (VI)	**Description** The Jurien Marine Park is located approximately 148 km north of Perth and 155 km south of Geraldton, adjacent to the Western Australian Jurien Bay Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 1,851 km² of continental shelf, extending from the Western Australian State water boundary, and a water depth range between 15 m and 220 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of: • South-west Shelf Transition—consists of a narrow continental shelf that is noted for its physical complexity. The Leeuwin Current has a significant influence on the biodiversity of this nearshore area as it pushes subtropical water southward along the bioregion's western edge. The area contains a diversity of tropical and temperate marine life including a large number of endemic fauna species. • Central Western Province—this Marine Park includes a small component of this bioregion, characterised by a narrow continental slope and influenced by the Leeuwin Current. Key ecological features are: • ancient coastline between 90 m and 120 m depth • demersal slope and associated fish communities of the Central Western Province • western rock lobster. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds, Australian sea lions and white sharks, and a migratory pathway for humpback and pygmy blue whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Noongar people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. Traditional owners have strong stories that connect ocean and land. Artefacts from ancestors are abundant on islands in the adjacent State marine park. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council is the Native Title Service Provider for the South-west region.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park. This marine park contains two known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976— *SS Cambewarra* (wrecked in 1914) and *Oleander* (wrecked in 1884).
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, mining and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.
Murat Marine Park	National Park Zone (II)	**Description** The Murat Marine Park is located 86 km off the west coast south-west of Ceduna, south of the South Australian Nuyts Archipelago Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 938 km² and is relatively shallow, with water depths between less than 15 m and 70 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the Great Australian Bight Shelf Transition—a vast and shallow area characterised by an extensive area of flat continental shelf. The invertebrate communities that inhabit the seafloor are among the most diverse in the world. The inshore areas of the bioregion are globally important for the threatened southern right whale and the Australian sea lion. Key ecological features are: • benthic invertebrate communities of the eastern Great Australian Bight • small pelagic fish of the South-west Marine Region. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds and Australian sea lions.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Mirning people have a strong attachment to land and sea country of the Nullarbor, while the Wirangu people have a strong attachment to land and sea country across the remainder of the far west coast region. The care and protection of the waters, coastline, marine creatures, marine environments and sea resources correspond directly with cultural stories and important cultural sites and knowledge. South Australian Native Title Services is the native title service provider for the South Australian region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Social and economic values The remoteness of this marine park makes access difficult with most recreational and tourism activities confined to State waters. Commercial ships may pass through this Marine Park to and from the port of Ceduna.
Perth Canyon Marine Park	National Park (II) Habitat Protection (IV) Multiple Use (VI)	**Description** The Perth Canyon Marine Park is located approximately 52 km west of Perth and approximately 19 km west of Rottnest Island. This marine park covers an area of 7409 km² and water depths range between 120 m and 5000 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of: • Central Western Province—characterised by a narrow continental slope incised by many submarine canyons, including Perth Canyon, and the most extensive area of continental rise in any of Australia's marine regions. A significant feature within the area are several eddies that form off the Leeuwin Current at predictable locations, including the Perth Canyon. • South-west Shelf Province—marine life in this area is diverse and influenced by the warm waters of the Leeuwin Current. • South-west Transition—significant features of this area include the submarine canyons that incise the northern parts of the slope and the deep-water mixing that results from the dynamics of major ocean currents when these meet the seafloor, particularly in the Perth Canyon. • South-west Shelf Transition—consists of a narrow continental shelf that is noted for its physical complexity. The Leeuwin Current has a significant influence on the biodiversity of this nearshore area as it pushes subtropical water southward along the area's western edge. The area contains a diversity of tropical and temperate marine life including many endemic fauna species. Key ecological features are: • Perth Canyon and adjacent shelf break, and other west-coast canyons • demersal slope and associated fish communities of the Central Western Province • western rock lobster • mesoscale eddies. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds, Antarctic blue, pygmy blue and sperm whales, a migratory pathway for humpback, Antarctic blue and pygmy blue whales, and a calving buffer area for southern right whales.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Swan River traditional owners have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. Traditional owners have maintained cultural responsibilities for sea country as passed down from elders, to keep the oceans healthy, to support spiritual wellbeing and to uphold and protect obligatory cultural responsibilities for future generations. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council is the Native Title Service Provider for the South-west region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial shipping, commercial fishing, recreation, including fishing, and defence training are important activities in this marine park.
Southern Kangaroo Island Marine Park	Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (VI)	**Description** The Southern Kangaroo Island Marine Park is located approximately 140 km south-west of Adelaide, adjacent to the South Australian Kangaroo Island Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 630 km² extending from the South Australian State water boundary, and water depth ranges between 15 m and 100 m.
		Natural values The marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the Spencer Gulf Shelf. Seasonal winds and ocean currents interact with seafloor features to produce small seasonal upwellings that are important for biological productivity. The area is noted for its diverse seafloor communities, productivity hotspots and aggregations of marine life associated with seasonal upwellings of nutrient-rich water. A key ecological feature of this marine park is the Kangaroo Island Pool, canyons and adjacent shelf break, and Eyre Peninsula upwellings. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds, Australian sea lions and white sharks and a calving buffer area for southern right whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. South Australian Native Title Services is the Native Title Service Provider for the South Australian region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing and recreation are important activities in this marine park. The Kangaroo Island community values the island's unique qualities and character.
South-west Corner Marine Park	National Park (II) Habitat Protection (IV) Multiple Use (VI) Special Purpose (VI) Special Purpose (Mining Exclusion)	**Description** The South-west Corner Marine Park is located adjacent to the Western Australian Ngari Capes Marine Park, covering an extensive offshore area that is closest to Western Australia State waters approximately 48 km west of Esperance, 73 km west of Albany and 68 km west of Bunbury, and extends to the edge of Australia's exclusive economic zone. This marine park covers an area of 271,833 km² and a water depth range from less than 15 m to 6400 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of: • Southern Province—includes the deepest ocean areas of the Australian exclusive economic zone, reaching depths of around 5,900 m, and is characterised by a long continental slope incised by numerous, well-developed submarine canyons and the Diamantina Fracture Zone, a rugged area of deep seafloor comprising seamounts and many ridges and troughs. • South-west Transition—the main features of this area are the Naturaliste Plateau, the deepest submarine plateau along Australia's continental margins. The Naturaliste Plateau supports rich and diverse biological communities. Deep-water mixing results from the dynamics of major ocean currents when these meet the seafloor. • South-west Shelf Province—marine life in this area is diverse and influenced by the warm waters of the Leeuwin Current. A small upwelling of nutrient-rich water off Cape Mentelle during summer increases productivity locally, attracting aggregations of marine life. Key ecological features are: • Albany Canyon group and adjacent shelf break • Cape Mentelle upwelling • Diamantina Fracture Zone • Naturaliste Plateau • western rock lobster • ancient coastline between 90 m and 120 m depth. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds, Australian sea lions, white sharks and sperm whales, a migratory pathway for Antarctic blue, pygmy blue and humpback whales, and a calving buffer area for southern right whales.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Nyungar/Noongar people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. Traditional owners have maintained cultural responsibilities for sea country as passed down from elders, to keep the oceans healthy, to support spiritual wellbeing and to uphold and protect obligatory cultural responsibilities for future generations. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council is the Native Title Service Provider for the South-west region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to the marine park. This marine park contains 10 known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, commercial shipping, and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.
Twilight Marine Park	National Park Zone (II) Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (VI)	**Description** The Twilight Marine Park is located approximately 245 km south-west of Eucla and 373 km north-east of Esperance, adjacent to the Western Australian State water boundary. This marine park covers an area of 4641 km² and water depths between less than 15 m and 70 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of the Great Australian Bight Shelf Transition—a vast and shallow area characterised by an extensive area of flat continental shelf. There are diverse invertebrate communities inhabiting the seafloor. The inshore areas of the bioregion are globally important for the threatened southern right whale and the Australian sea lion. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds, Australian sea lions and white sharks, and a calving buffer area for southern right whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Mirning and Spinifex people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. Local traditional owners recognise Kaart, Koort and Waarnginy (head, heart and talking) as bringing together the narratives and protocols that have been practiced for thousands of years and the kinship that influences all stages and cycles of life. Traditional owners have responsibility for cultural values and are focussed on the creation and regeneration of spiritual, ethical, cultural and practical benefits and opportunities for marine systems. The Goldfields Land and Sea Council is the Native Title Representative Body for the Goldfields region.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Tourism and commercial and recreational fishing are important activities in this marine park.
Two Rocks Marine Park	Multiple Use (VI)	**Description** The Two Rocks Marine Park is located approximately 25 km north-west of Perth, to the north-west of the Western Australian Marmion Marine Park. The marine park covers an area of 882 km², extending from the Western Australian State water boundary, and a water depth range from 15 m to 120 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the South-west Shelf Transition—an area of narrow continental shelf that is noted for its physical complexity. The Leeuwin Current has a significant influence on the biodiversity of this nearshore area as it pushes subtropical water southward along the area's western edge. The area contains a diversity of tropical and temperate marine life including endemic fauna species. The inshore lagoons are thought to be important areas for benthic productivity and recruitment for marine species. Key ecological features are: • Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to the west-coast inshore lagoons • western rock lobster • ancient coastline between 90 m and 120 m depth. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds and Australian sea lions, a migratory pathway for humpback and pygmy blue whales, and a calving buffer area for southern right whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Swan River traditional owners have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. Traditional owners have maintained cultural responsibilities for sea country as passed down from elders, to keep the oceans healthy, to support spiritual wellbeing and to uphold and protect obligatory cultural responsibilities for future generations. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council is the Native Title Service Provider for the South-west region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, recreation, including fishing, and scientific research are important activities in this marine park.
Western Eyre Marine Park	National Park Zone (II) Multiple Use Zone (VI) Special Purpose Zone (VI) Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (VI)	**Description** The Western Eyre Marine Park is located approximately 123 km² south-west of Port Lincoln and 28 km west of Streaky Bay, adjacent to South Australia's Investigator, West Coast Bays and Nuyts Archipelago marine parks. This marine park covers an area of 57,944 km², extending from the South Australian State water boundary to the edge of Australia's exclusive economic zone, and water depths range between 15 m and more than 6000 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of: • Spencer Gulf Shelf—seasonal winds and ocean currents interact with seafloor features to produce a number of small seasonal upwellings that are important for biological productivity. The area is noted for its very diverse seafloor communities, productivity hotspots and aggregations of marine life associated with seasonal upwellings of nutrient- rich water. • Great Australian Bight Shelf Transition—a vast and shallow area, characterised by an extensive area of flat continental shelf. The invertebrate communities that inhabit the seafloor are among the most diverse in the world. The inshore areas of the bioregion are globally important for the threatened southern right whale and the Australian sea lion. • Southern Province—includes the deepest ocean areas of the Australian exclusive economic zone, reaching depths of around 5,900 m, and is characterised by a long continental slope; numerous, well-developed submarine canyons; and extensive mid-slope terraces such as the Ceduna Terrace. Key ecological features are: • ancient coastline between 90 m and 120 m depth • Kangaroo Island Pool, canyons and adjacent shelf break, and Eyre Peninsula upwellings • mesoscale eddies • benthic invertebrate communities of the eastern Great Australian Bight • small pelagic fish of the South-west Marine Region. This marine park provides connectivity between deeper offshore waters and the adjacent South Australian Investigator, West Coast Bays and Nuyts Archipelago Marine Parks. Waters surrounding the Nuyts Archipelago and Investigator Group form part of the ecologically important offshore islands that protect the coastline. This marine park is a hotspot for productivity, with feeding aggregations of marine mammals, sharks and seabirds. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding and foraging habitat for seabirds, foraging habitat for Australian sea lions, white sharks and pygmy blue and sperm whales, and a calving buffer area for southern right whales.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The far west coast region of South Australia includes over 1000 km of coastline along the Nullarbor Cliffs of the Great Australian Bight and the Nyuts Archipelago, and supports a sea-based tradition and culture. The Mirning people have a strong connection to land and sea country of the Nullarbor, and the Wirangu people have a strong connection to land and sea country across the remainder of the far west coastal region. Fishing is woven into the beliefs and values of this region, through the use of resources such as shellfish, periwinkles, abalone and razorfish; and the sharing of traditional fishing knowledge, catch and meals. The care and protection of these waters, the coastline, marine life and resources correspond directly with cultural stories, sites and knowledge. South Australian Native Title Services is the Native Title Service Provider for the South Australian region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, recreation and mining are important activities in this marine park.
Western Kangaroo Island Marine Park	National Park Zone (II) Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (VI) Special Purpose Zone (VI)	**Description** The Western Kangaroo Island Marine Park is located approximately 230 km south-west of Adelaide and 110 km south of Port Lincoln, adjacent to the South Australian Western Kangaroo Island Marine Park. The marine park covers an area of 2335 km² and water depths range between 15 m and 165 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the Spencer Gulf Shelf. Seasonal winds and ocean currents interact with seafloor features to produce a number of small seasonal upwellings that are important for biological productivity. The area is noted for its diverse seafloor communities, productivity hotspots and aggregations of marine life associated with the seasonal upwellings of nutrient rich water. Key ecological features are: • the ancient coastline between 90 m and 120 m depth • Kangaroo Island Pool, canyons and adjacent shelf break, and Eyre Peninsula upwellings. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat for seabirds, Australian sea lions, white sharks and pygmy blue and sperm whales, and a calving buffer area for southern right whales.

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South West Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Natural Values
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. South Australian Native Title Services is the Native Title Service Provider for the South Australian region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing and recreation are important activities in this marine park. The Kangaroo Island community values the island's unique qualities and character.

11.5.4 North Marine Park Network

Table 11-4 describes the Commonwealth marine parks within the North Marine Park Network according to the North Marine Park Network Management Plan 2018 (DNP, 2018c).

Table 11-4: Summary of Commonwealth AMPs for the North Marine Park Network

North Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Values
Arafura Marine Park	Multiple Use Zone (VI) Special Purpose Zone (VI)	**Description** The Arafura Marine Park is located approximately 256 km north-east of Darwin and 8 km offshore of Croker Island, Northern Territory. It extends from Northern Territory waters to the limit of Australia's exclusive economic zone. This marine park covers an area of 22,924 km², and a water depth range from less than 15 m to 500 m.

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North Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Values
	Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (VI)	**Natural values** The Arafura Marine Park includes examples of ecosystems representative of: • Northern Shelf Province—a dynamic region, with gently sloping shelf topped with a number of pinnacles at depths ranging from 5 m to 30 m. Tidal eddies induce localised upwellings and hotspots of productivity, which correspond with aggregations of marine life within this Marine Park. • Timor Transition Province—includes continental slope, canyons, ridges, terraces and the Arafura Depression. The primary drivers of biological productivity are associated with deep water upwellings at canyon heads, driven by strong tides. The key ecological feature in this marine park is the tributary canyons of the Arafura Depression. The canyons channel deep ocean waters, enhancing productivity and supporting large predatory fish, whale sharks, sawfish and marine turtles, deep sea sponges, and barnacles. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include internesting habitat for marine turtles and important foraging and breeding habitat for seabirds.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Yuwurrumu members of the Mandilarri-Ildugij, the Mangalara, the Murran, the Gadura-Minaga and the Ngaynjaharr clans have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. These clans have native title determined over part of their sea country, which is included in this marine park. The Northern Land Council is the Native Title Representative Body for the Northern Territory's northern region and is assisting these native title holders in the absence of a native title Prescribed Body Corporate. It is the point of contact for this marine park.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Commercial fishing, tourism, and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.
Arnhem Marine Park	Special Purpose Zone (VI)	**Description** The Arnhem Marine Park is located approximately 100 km south-east of Croker Island and 60 km south-east of the Arafura Marine Park. It extends from Northern Territory waters surrounding the Goulburn Islands, to the waters north of Maningrida. This marine park covers an area of 7125 km² and water depth ranges from less than 15 m to 70 m.

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North Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Values
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of the Northern Shelf Province. Internal currents in the region drive a net clockwise movement of nutrient-rich coastal water contributing to high biological diversity. Tidal eddies induce localised upwellings and hotspots of productivity that correspond with aggregations of marine life within this marine park. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging habitat and a migratory pathway for marine turtles and seabirds.
Gulf of Carpentaria Marine Park	National Park Zone (II) Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (VI)	**Description** The Gulf of Carpentaria Marine Park is located approximately 90 km north-west of Karumba, Queensland and is adjacent to the Wellesley Islands in the south of the Gulf of Carpentaria basin. This Marine Park covers an area of 23,771 km² and water depths range from less than 15 m to 70 m.
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of the Northern Shelf Province—a dynamic region with a gently sloping shelf topped with a number of pinnacles at depths ranging from 5 m to 30 m. Tidal eddies induce localised upwellings and hotspots of productivity that correspond with aggregations of marine life within the marine park. Key ecological features are: • Gulf of Carpentaria basin • Gulf of Carpentaria coastal zone • plateaux and saddle north-west of the Wellesley Islands • submerged coral reefs of the Gulf of Carpentaria. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding and foraging areas for seabirds and internesting and foraging areas for turtles.

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North Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Values
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Lardil, Yangkaal, Kaiadlit and Gangalidda people of the Wellesley Islands have a continuing spiritual connection with their sea country and responsibilities for managing that country. They have had their native title rights recognised. Both the Thuwathu-Bujimulla Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) and the Wellesely Island Sea Claim determination extend over part of the Gulf of Carpentaria Marine Park. The Thuwathu-Bujimulla IPA includes 160 sites of cultural heritage significance and the largest collection of stone fish traps in the southern hemisphere. The Lardil, Yangkaal, Kaiadlit and Gangalidda people of the Wellesley Islands hold a wealth of cultural knowledge about their islands and sea country. They recognise the presence of the Rainbow Serpent (Thuwathu or Bujimulla) in cyclones, waterspouts and rainbows, and understand that the Rainbow Serpent has the power to cause a special type of sickness known as Markiriil in Lardil. They also consider that there are dangerous places on their country where spirits can do you harm if you are not accompanied by the right people for that area. Many prominent marine features, such as reefs, rocks, oyster banks or sand bars have their own specific names. Among these named sites are special 'story places', where significant events happened in the past, where people carry out ritual activities to maintain particular animal or plant species, or which are responsible for making tidal floods, cyclones or strong winds. The Lardil people, as the traditional owners of Mornington Island and surrounding sea country, are recognised as the people of the Wellesley Islands with the authority to speak for sea country within the Gulf of Carpentaria Marine Park. The Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation Prescribed Body Corporate represents the Lardil, Yangkaal, Kaiadlit and Gangalidda native title holders of the Wellesley Islands and is the point of contact for this Marine Park. The Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation is the Native Title Representative Body for the region.
		Heritage values This marine park contains four known shipwrecks listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976—*Douglas Mawson* (wrecked in 1923); *A.D.C*. (wrecked in 1886); *Wild Duck* (wrecked in 1876); and *Ada* (wrecked 1886). No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Commercial fishing, tourism, and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.
Limmen Marine Park	Habitat Protection Zone (IV)	**Description** The Limmen Marine Park is located approximately 315 km south-west of Nhulunbuy, Northern Territory, in the south-west of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It extends from Northern Territory waters, between the Sir Edward Pellew Group of Islands and Maria Island in the Limmen Bight, adjacent to the Northern Territory Limmen Bight Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 1399 km² and water depths range from less than 15 m to 70 m.

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North Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Values
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the Northern Shelf Province—a dynamic region with gently sloping shelf, topped with a number of pinnacles at depths ranging from 5 m to 30 m. Tidal eddies induce localised upwellings and hotspots of productivity that correspond with aggregations of marine life within this marine park. The key ecological feature in this marine park is the Gulf of Carpentaria coastal zone—nutrients from rivers flowing into the coastal zone support high productivity and diverse biota. A prominent seafloor feature within this marine park is the Labyrinthian Shoals, a group of sand banks, some with rocky heads, in depths of less than 1.8 m. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include internesting and foraging habitat for marine turtles.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Marra people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park, and share song-lines that travel through this Marine Park with the Yanyuwa People. The Northern Land Council is the Native Title Representative Body for the Northern Territory's northern region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Commercial fishing, tourism, and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.
Wessel Marine Park	Habitat Protection Zone (IV) Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (VI)	**Description** The Wessel Marine Park is located approximately 22 km east of Nhulunbuy, Northern Territory. It extends from Northern Territory waters adjacent to the tip of the Wessel Islands to Northern Territory waters adjacent to Cape Arnhem. This marine park covers an area of 5908 km² and water depths between 15 m and 70 m.

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North Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Values
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the Northern Shelf—a dynamic region with gently sloping shelf topped with a number of pinnacles at depths ranging from 5 m to 30 m. Tidal eddies induce localised upwellings and hotspots of productivity that correspond with aggregations of marine life within this marine park. The key ecological feature in this marine park is the Gulf of Carpentaria basin—characterised by soft sediments that support abundant and diverse communities dominated by polychaetes, crustaceans, molluscs and echinoderms, with pelagic fish species such as shark, snapper, tuna and mackerel. This marine park overlaps the Arafura Sill, which is a seafloor barrier that restricts movement of water into the Gulf of Carpentaria basin and forms a distinct biogeographical transition point for sessile invertebrate (e.g. sponges and corals) and fish species. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding habitat for seabirds and internesting and foraging habitat for marine turtles.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Yolŋu people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. This marine park contains sites which are registered under the Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT). The Northern Land Council is the Native Title Representative Body for the Northern Territory's northern region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Commercial fishing, tourism, and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.
West Cape York Marine Park	National Park Zone (II) Habitat Protection Zone (IV) Special Purpose Zone (VI)	**Description** The West Cape York Marine Park is located adjacent to the northern end of Cape York Peninsula approximately 25 km south-west of Thursday Island and 40 km north-west of Weipa, Queensland. It extends from Queensland State waters to the limit of Australia's exclusive economic zone. This Marine Park covers an area of 16,012 km² and water depths range from less than 15 m to 70 m.

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North Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Values
		Natural values This marine park includes ecosystems representative of: • Northeast Shelf Transition—includes continental shelf, shallow water depths and high bottom salinity. It is influenced by tidal currents and has sandy substrates and reefs supporting benthic marine communities, reef-dwelling and pelagic species. • Northern Shelf Province—a dynamic region with gently sloping shelf topped with a number of pinnacles at depths ranging from 5 m to 30 m. Tidal eddies induce localised upwellings and hotspots of productivity that correspond with aggregations of marine life within this marine park. Key ecological features are: • Gulf of Carpentaria basin • Gulf of Carpentaria coastal zone. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include breeding and foraging habitat for seabirds, internesting and foraging habitat for marine turtles and dugong, and foraging, breeding and calving habitat for dolphins.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. Torres Strait Islanders and coastal First Nations people of the west coast of Cape York have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. The Cape York Land Council is the Native Title Representative Body for the Cape York region, which includes most of this marine park. The Carpentaria Aboriginal Land Council and the Torres Strait Regional Authority also perform the function of Native Title Representative Bodies for parts of this marine park.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to the marine park. The marine park contains one known shipwreck listed under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976.
		Social and economic values Commercial fishing, tourism, and recreation, including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.
Oceanic Shoals	National Park Zone (II) Multiple Use (VI) Oceanic Shoals Special Purpose (Trawl) (VI)	**Description** The Oceanic Shoals Marine Park is located west of the Tiwi Islands, approximately 155 km north-west of Darwin, Northern Territory and 305 km north of Wyndham, Western Australia. It extends to the limit of Australia's exclusive economic zone. The marine park covers an area of 71,743 km² and water depths from less than 15 m to 500 m.

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North Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Values
	Habitat Protection (IV)	**Natural values** This marine park includes ecosystems representative of the Northwest Shelf Transition—a dynamic environment influenced by strong tidal currents, upwellings of nutrient-rich waters, and a range of prominent seafloor features. The pinnacles, carbonate banks and shoals are sites of enhanced biological productivity. Key ecological features are: • carbonate bank and terrace systems of the Van Diemen Rise • carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf • pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin • shelf break and slope of the Arafura Shelf. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this marine park include foraging and internesting habitat for marine turtles.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. At the commencement of this plan, there was limited information about the cultural significance of this marine park. The Northern Land Council and the Kimberley Land Council are the Native Title Representative Bodies for the Northern Territory's northern region, and the Kimberley region. The Tiwi Land Council collectively represents traditional owners of the Tiwi Islands.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park.
		Social and economic values Commercial fishing and mining are important activities in this marine park.
Joseph Bonaparte Gulf Marine Park	Multiple Use Zone (VI) Special Purpose Zone (VI) (NMR only)	**Description** The Joseph Bonaparte Gulf Marine Park is located approximately 15 km west of Wadeye, Northern Territory, and approximately 90 km north of Wyndham, Western Australia, in the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf. It is adjacent to the Western Australian North Kimberley Marine Park. This marine park covers an area of 8597 km² and water depth ranges between less than 15 m and 100 m.

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North Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Values
		Natural values This marine park includes examples of ecosystems representative of the Northwest Shelf Transition—a dynamic environment influenced by strong tidal currents, monsoonal winds, cyclones and wind generated waves. The large tidal ranges and wide intertidal zones near this marine park create a physically dynamic and turbid marine environment. The key ecological feature in this marine park is the carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf—characterised by terraces, banks, channels and valleys supporting sponges, soft corals, sessile filter feeders, polychaetes and ascidians. This marine park supports a range of species listed under the EPBC Act. Biologically important areas within this Marine Park include foraging habitat for marine turtles and the Australian snubfin dolphin.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Miriuwung, Gajerrong, Doolboong, Wardenybeng and Gija and Balangarra people have responsibilities for sea country in this marine park. They are represented by the following Prescribed Bodies Corporate: Miriuwung and Gajerrong Aboriginal Corporation, and Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation. These corporations are the points of contact for their respective areas of sea country in this marine park. The Northern Land Council and the Kimberley Land Council are the Native Title Representative Bodies for the Northern Territory's northern region, and the Kimberley region.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this marine park, however this marine park is adjacent to the West Kimberley National Heritage Place.
		Social and economic values Tourism, commercial fishing, mining, and recreation including fishing, are important activities in this marine park.

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11.6 Threatened Ecological Communities

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) as listed under the EPBC Act are known to occur within the marine waters of the NWMR, or NMR as indicated by the PMST Reports (Appendix A).The Monsoon vine thickets (which is a TEC) occurs on the coastal dunes of Dampier Peninsula (NWMR). The subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh (which is a TEC) occurs within the marine water of the SWMR. Both TECs are described in Table 11-5.

Table 11-5: Summary of threatened ecological communities within the NWMR, NMR and SWMR

Threatened Ecological Community	Description	Conservation Values
Threatened Ecological Communities in the NWMR		
Monsoon vine thickets on the coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula	The ecological community represents certain occurrences of monsoon vine thickets in the southwest Kimberley region of Western Australia, predominantly restricted to the coastlines of the Dampier Peninsula from Broome in the south to One Arm Point in the north and on the northeastern coast of the Peninsula from One Arm Point to Goodenough Bay (DSEWPaC, 2013d). The TEC occurs as discontinuous patches of dense vegetation and contains approximately 23% of vascular plant species that occur on the Dampier Peninsula. The ecological community contains deciduous, semi-deciduous and evergreen perennial flora species (DSEWPaC, 2013d).	The Monsoon vine thickets on the coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula ecological community is listed as endangered (DSEWPaC, 2013d). The extent of the ecological community corresponds to country (the traditional lands) of the Bardi Jawi, Djabera Djabera, Goolarabaloo, Jabirr Jabirr, Nyul Nyul and Yawuru Indigenous people. The ecological community is of cultural significance (DSEWPaC, 2013d). Patches of the TEC operate as an ecological network with birds, mammals and frugivore species providing connectivity. The vegetation provides refuge for animals (DSEWPaC, 2013d).
Threatened Ecological Communities in the NMR		
N/A		
Threatened Ecological Communities in the SWMR		
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	The ecological community spans six state jurisdictions: Queensland (southern), New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia (south-western) (DSEWPaC, 2013c). The TEC occupies a relatively narrow strip along the Australian coast, in areas which have an intermittent or regular tidal influence. The coastal saltmarsh community consists mainly of salt-tolerant vegetation including grasses, herbs, sedges, rushes and shrubs (Adam, 1990 cited in DSEWPaC, 2013c).	The Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh TEC is listed as vulnerable (DCCEEW, 2023a). This TEC consists of organisms including and associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia (DSEWPaC, 2013c). A wide range of infaunal and epifaunal invertebrates and low and high tide visitors such as fish, birds and prawns also inhabit the TEC (DSEWPaC, 2013c). It is reported as an important nursery habitat for fish and prawn species. The dominant marine residents are benthic invertebrates, including molluscs and crabs (Ross et al., 2009 cited in DSEWPaC, 2013c) with insects also abundant and considered an important food source for fauna (DSEWPaC, 2013c).

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11.7 Australian Whale Sanctuary

The Australian Whale Sanctuary has been established to protect all whales and dolphins found in Australian waters. Under the EPBC Act all cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises) are protected in Australian waters.

The Australian Whale Sanctuary includes all Commonwealth waters from the three nautical mile State/Territory waters limit out to the boundary of the economic exclusion zone (i.e. out to 200 NM and further in some places). Within the Australian Whale Sanctuary it is an offence to kill, injure or interfere with a cetacean. Severe penalties apply to anyone convicted of such offences.

11.8 State Marine Parks and Reserves

State Marine Parks and Reserves, proclaimed under the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (WA) (CALM Act), are located in State waters and vested in the WA Conservation and Parks Commission. State Marine Parks and Reserves of Western Australia have been considered, with 10 occurring in the NWMR (Table 11-6) and six occurring in the SWMR (Table 11-7).

Three new marine parks were established in 2022 in the Buccaneer Archipelago of the Kimberley. Boundaries commenced on July 1, 2023. The parks have been co-designed and are joint-managed by Traditional Owners, alongside with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA, 2021b). The three new marine parks are:

- Bardi Jawi Gaarra Marine Park
- Lalang-gaddam Marine Park (formed from the amalgamation of Lalang-garram/Camden Sound Marine Park, Lalang-garram/Horizontal Falls Marine Park, North Lalang-garram Marine Park and Maiyalam Marine Park along Western Australia's Kimberley Coast)
- Mayala Marine Park.

There is a marine park to be defined in the Exmouth Gulf (EPA, 2022). The Exmouth Gulf Taskforce Interim Report to the Minister for Environment (DWER, 2023) outlines the values and recommended management approach of the Exmouth Gulf Marine Park.

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11.9 Summary of Protected Areas Within the NWMR

Table 11-6: Protected areas within the NWMR

Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
World Heritage Properties					
Shark Bay World Heritage Property	-	-	✓		**Description** The Shark Bay World Heritage Property is adjacent to the Shark Bay AMP and was included on the World Heritage List in 1991 (UNESCO, 1991).
					Conservation Values Universal values of the Shark Bay World Heritage Property include large and diverse seagrass beds, stromatolites and populations of dugong and threatened species. Inscribed under Natural Criteria vii, viii, ix and x (UNESCO, 1991).
The Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Property	-	-	✓		**Description** The Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Property is approximately 710,000 ha and lies within the Ningaloo AMP and was included on the World Heritage List in 2011 (UNESCO, 2011).
					Conservation Values Universal values of the Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Property include high marine species diversity and abundance; in particular, Ningaloo Reef supports both tropical and temperate marine reptiles and mammals. Inscribed under Natural Criteria vii and x (UNESCO, 2011).
National Heritage Places – Natural					
Shark Bay	-	-	✓		**Description** The Shark Bay National Heritage Place consists of the same area included in the Shark Bay World Heritage Property (refer above) and was established on the National Heritage List in 2007 (DEC, 2008).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
					Conservation Values This national heritage place has a number of exceptional natural features, including one of the largest and most diverse seagrass beds in the world, colonies of stromatolites and rich marine life including a large population of dugongs, and also provides a refuge for a number of other globally threatened species. Shark Bay meets the national heritage listing criteria a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h and I (DEC, 2008).
The Ningaloo Coast	-	-	✓		**Description** The Ningaloo Coast National Heritage Place consists of the same area included in the Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Property (refer above) and was established on the National Heritage List in 2010 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2010).
					Natural Values The Ningaloo Coast contains one of the best developed near-shore reefs in the world, being home to rugged limestone peninsulas, spectacular coral and sponge gardens and the whale shark. The Ningaloo Coast meets the national heritage listing criteria a, b, c, d, and f (Commonwealth of Australia, 2010).
The West Kimberley	✓	✓	-		**Description** The West Kimberley National Heritage Place covers an area of around 192,000 km^2 located in the north-west of Australia from Broome to Wyndham, and was established on the National Heritage List in 2011 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2011).
					Conservation Values The Kimberley plateau, north-western coastline and northern rivers of the West Kimberley provide a vital refuge for many native plants and animals that are found nowhere else or which have disappeared from much of the rest of Australia. In addition, Roebuck Bay is internationally recognised as one of Australia's most significant sites for migratory wading birds. This national heritage place also contains a remarkable history of First Nations occupation, with many places of indigenous sacred value. The West Kimberley meets the national heritage listing criteria a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h and I (Commonwealth of Australia, 2011).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Commonwealth Heritage Places – Natural					
Mermaid Reef – Rowley Shoals	-	✓	-		**Description** The Mermaid Reef – Rowley Shoals Commonwealth Heritage Place is located within the boundary of the Mermaid Reef Marine National Nature Reserve. The site was listed as a Commonwealth Heritage Place in 2004 (DCCCEEW, n.d.-a). **Conservation Values** The Mermaid Reef-Rowley Shoals Commonwealth Heritage Place is regionally important for the diversity of its fauna and together with Clerke and Imperieuse reefs, has biogeographical significance due to the presence of species which are at, or close to, the limits of their geographic ranges, including fishes known previously only from Indonesian waters. Rowley Shoals is important for benchmark studies as one of the few places off the north-west coast of Western Australia which have been the site of major biological collection trips by the WA Museum (DCCCEEW, n.d.-a).
Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve	✓	-	-		**Description** The Ashmore Reef Commonwealth Heritage Place is located within the boundary of the Ashmore Reef Marine Park (refer AMPs below). The site was listed as a Commonwealth Heritage Place in 2004 (DCEEW, n.d-d). **Conservation Values** Ashmore Reef has major significance as a staging point for wading birds migrating between Australia and the Northern Hemisphere and supports high concentrations of breeding seabirds, many of which are nomadic and typically breed on small isolated islands. Ashmore Reef is an important scientific reference area for migratory seabirds, sea snakes and marine invertebrates. The Ashmore Reef Commonwealth Heritage Place is significant for its history of human occupation and use. The island is believed to have been visited by Indonesian fisherman since the early eighteenth century. The islands were used both for fishing and as a staging point for voyages to the southern reefs off Australia's coast (DCEEW, n.d-d).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Scott Reef and Surrounds – Commonwealth Area	✓	-	-		**Description** Scott Reef and Surrounds Commonwealth Heritage Place is located within the Western Australian Coastal Waters surrounding North and South Scott Reef. The site was listed as a Commonwealth Heritage Place in 2004 (DCEEW, n.d-e).
					Conservation Values The Scott Reef and Surrounds Commonwealth Heritage Place is regionally important for the diversity of its fauna and has biogeographical significance due to the presence of species which are at, or close to, the limits of their geographic ranges, including fish known previously only from Indonesian waters. Scott Reef is recognised as important for scientific research and benchmark studies due to its age, the extensive documentation of its geophysical and physical environmental characteristics and its use as a site of major biological collection trips and surveys by the WA Museum and the Australian Institute of Marine Science (DCEEW, n.d-e).
Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve	✓	-	-		**Description** The Ashmore Reef Commonwealth Heritage Place is located within the boundary of the Ashmore Reef Marine Park (refer AMPs below). The site was listed as a Commonwealth Heritage Place in 2004 (DCEEW, n.d-d).
					Conservation Values Ashmore Reef has major significance as a staging point for wading birds migrating between Australia and the Northern Hemisphere and supports high concentrations of breeding seabirds, many of which are nomadic and typically breed on small isolated islands. Ashmore Reef is an important scientific reference area for migratory seabirds, sea snakes and marine invertebrates. The Ashmore Reef Commonwealth Heritage Place is significant for its history of human occupation and use. The island is believed to have been visited by Indonesian fisherman since the early eighteenth century. The islands were used both for fishing and as a staging point for voyages to the southern reefs off Australia's coast (DCEEW, n.d-d).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Scott Reef and Surrounds – Commonwealth Area	✓	-	-		**Description** Scott Reef and Surrounds Commonwealth Heritage Place is located within the Western Australian Coastal Waters surrounding North and South Scott Reef. The site was listed as a Commonwealth Heritage Place in 2004 (DCEEW, n.d-e).
					Conservation Values The Scott Reef and Surrounds Commonwealth Heritage Place is regionally important for the diversity of its fauna and has biogeographical significance due to the presence of species which are at, or close to, the limits of their geographic ranges, including fish known previously only from Indonesian waters. Scott Reef is recognised as important for scientific research and benchmark studies due to its age, the extensive documentation of its geophysical and physical environmental characteristics and its use as a site of major biological collection trips and surveys by the WA Museum and the Australian Institute of Marine Science (DCEEW, n.d-e).
Ningaloo Marine Area – Commonwealth Waters	-	-	✓		**Description** The Ningaloo Marine Area Commonwealth Heritage Place is located within the Commonwealth waters of the Ningaloo Marine Park (refer AMPs below). The site was listed as a Commonwealth Heritage Place in 2004 (DCEEW, n.d-f).
					Conservation Values The Ningaloo Marine Area Commonwealth Heritage Place provides a migratory pathway for humpback whales and foraging habitat for whale shark. The place is an important breeding area for billfish and manta ray. The Ningaloo Marine Area provides opportunities for scientific research relating to aspects of the area's unique features including tourism (marine ecology, whales, turtles, whale shark, fish and oceanography (DCEEW, n.d-f).
Yampi Defence Area	✓	-	-		**Description** Located 35 km south of Koolan Island the Yampi Defence Area displays a unique mosaic of geographical landforms that is unique to the region. The occurrence of such diverse landscapes within a small area is an unusual occurrence (DCCEEW, n.d.-c).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
					Conservation Values The Yampi Defence Area occurs at the confluence of three biogeographic regions in the North-west of Australia. It exhibits diverse landforms, soils, and vegetation representative of the sandstone plateaux of the wetter areas of the North-west Kimberley to the broad plains and pindin scrub of the drier areas in the South-west Kimberley. The Yampi peninsula contains one of the richest amphibian records in the Kimberley. The Yampi Defence Area meets the Commonwealth heritage listing criteria a,b,c (DCCEEW, n.d.-c).
Learmonth Air Weapons Range Facility	-	-	✓		**Description** Located along the Ningaloo coastline, the Learmonth Air Weapons Range Facility was one of Australia's most active bombing ranges until 1990. It is of considerable importance in documenting sea level and landform changes since the late Cenozoic period (DCCEEW, n.d.-b).
					Conservation Values The area includes an ancient reef complex and cave fauna that is of exceptional importance. The ages of the reef terraces are key to understanding the timing of uplift events. The Learmonth Air Weapons Range Facility meets the Commonwealth heritage listing criteria a,b,c (DCCEEW, n.d.-b).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)					
Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve	✓	-	-	Ramsar	**Description** The Ashmore Reef Ramsar site is located within the boundary of the Ashmore Reef Marine Park (refer AMPs below). The site was listed under the Ramsar Convention in 2002 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2002b).
					Conservation Values The Ashmore Reef Ramsar site supports internationally significant populations of seabirds and shorebirds, is important for turtles (green, hawksbill and loggerhead) and dugong, and has the highest diversity of hermatypic (reef-building) corals on the Western Australian coast. It is known for its abundance and diversity of sea snakes. However, since 1998 populations of sea snakes at Ashmore Reef have been in decline (Commonwealth of Australia, 2002b).
					Cultural Values Indonesian fishers have regularly visited Ashmore Reef since the early eighteenth century to fish within the area and use the islands for staging points before travelling to other reefs in the region. Indonesian artefacts have been found on Cartier Island, and West, Middle and East Islands (Commonwealth of Australia, 2002b).
Eighty Mile Beach	-	✓	-	Ramsar	**Description** The Eighty Mile Beach Ramsar site covers an area of 1250 km^2, located along a long section of the Western Australian coastline adjacent to the Eighty Mile Beach AMP (refer below) (CALM, 2003a).
					Conservation Values The Eighty Mile Beach Ramsar site includes saltmarsh and a raised peat bog more than 7000 years old. The site contains the most important wetland for waders in north-western Australia, supporting up to 336,000 birds, and is especially important as a land fall for waders migrating south for the austral summer (CALM, 2003a).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Roebuck Bay	-	✓	-	Ramsar	**Description** The Roebuck Bay Ramsar site covers an area of 550 km^2, located south of Broome and adjacent to the Roebuck AMP (refer below) (CALM, 2003b).
					Conservation Values The Roebuck Bay Ramsar site is recognised as one of the most important areas for migratory shorebirds in Australia. The site regularly supports over 100,000 waterbirds, with numbers being highest in the austral spring when migrant species breeding in the Palearctic stop to feed during migration. Roebuck Bay supports one of the largest known populations of Australian snubfin dolphins (*Orcaella heinsohni*)—a species with a limited distribution, vulnerable conservation status, and high cultural value (CALM, 2003a; D'Cruz *et.al.*, 2022).
Ord River Floodplain	✓			Ramsar	**Description** The Ord River Floodplain Ramsar site is in the East Kimberley region and encompasses an extensive system of river, seasonal creek, tidal mudflat, and floodplain wetlands. The site is a nursery, feeding and/or breeding ground for migratory birds, waterbirds, fish, crabs, prawns, and crocodiles. The site supports vulnerable species under the EPBC Act, including: Freshwater Sawfish (*Pristis microdon*), Green Sawfish (*Pristis zijsron*) and the Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*). The site is also one of the only two known habitats in WA of the nationally endangered Northern River Shark (*Glyphis garricki*) (DCCEEW, 2019a).
					Conservation Values The site represents the best example of wetlands associated with the floodplain and estuary of a tropical river system in the Tanami-Timor Sea Coast Bioregion in the Kimberley. In addition, the False Mouths of the Ord are the most extensive mudflat and tidal waterway complex in Western Australia (DCCEEW, 2019a).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Wetlands of National Importance (DAWE, 2019)					
Ashmore Reef	✓	-	-		**Description** Ashmore Reef is a shelf-edge platform reef located among the Sahul Banks of north-western Australia. It covers an area of 583 km^2 and consists of three islets surrounded by intertidal reef and sand flats (DCCEEW, 2019b).
					Conservation Values These islets are major seabird nesting sites with 20 breeding species recorded to date. The total bird population has been estimated to exceed 100,000 during the peak breeding season. The marine reserve also has the highest diversity of marine fauna of the reefs on the NWS and differs from other reefs and coastal areas in the region. The area meets criteria 1, 3, 4 and 5 for inclusion on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DCCEEW, 2019b).
Mermaid Reef	-	✓	-		**Description** Mermaid Reef Marine Park covers an area of around 540 km^2, located ~280 km west north-west of Broome, and is the most north-easterly atoll of the Rowley Shoals (DCCEEW, 2019b).
					Conservation Values The reefs of the Mermaid Reef Marine Park have biogeographic value due to the presence of species that are at or close to the limit of their distribution. The coral communities are one of the special values of Mermaid Reef. The area meets criteria 1, 2 and 3 for inclusion on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DCCEEW, 2019b).
Exmouth Gulf East	-	-	✓		**Description** Exmouth Gulf East covers an area of 800 km^2 and includes wetlands in the eastern part of Exmouth Gulf, from Giralia Bay; to Urala Creek, Locker Point (DCCEEW, 2019b).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
					Conservation Values The Exmouth Gulf East is an outstanding example of tidal wetland systems of the low coast of north-west Australia, with well-developed tidal creeks, extensive mangrove swamps and broad saline coastal flats. The site is one of the major population centres for dugong in WA and its seagrass beds and extensive mangroves provide nursery and feeding areas for marine fishes and crustaceans in the Gulf. The area meets criteria 1, 2 and 3 for inclusion on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DCCEEW, 2019b).
Hamelin Pool	-	-	✓		**Description** Hamelin Pool covers an area of 900 km^2 in the far south-east part of Shark Bay (DCCEEW, 2019b).
					Conservation Values Hamelin Pool is an outstanding example of a hypersaline marine embayment and supports extensive microbialite (subtidal stromatolite) formations, which are the most abundant and diverse examples of growing marine microbialites in the world. The area meets criteria 1 and 6 for inclusion on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DCCEEW, 2019b).
Shark Bay East	-	-	✓		**Description** Shark Bay East covers a 250 km area of coastline comprising tidal wetlands, and marine waters less than 6 m deep at low tide, in the east arm of Shark Bay (DCCEEW, 2019b).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
					Conservation Values The site is an outstanding example of a very large, shallow marine embayment, with particularly extensive occurrence of seagrass beds and substantial areas of intertidal mud/sandflats and mangrove swamp. The site supports what is probably the world's largest discrete population of dugong; it is also a major nursery and/or feeding area for turtles, rays, sharks, other fishes, prawns and other marine fauna; and is a major migration stop-over area for shorebirds. The area meets criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 for inclusion on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DCCEEW, 2019b).
State Marine Parks and Reserves					
North Kimberley Marine Park	✓	-	-	Sanctuary, Special Purpose and General Use Zones	**Description** The North Kimberley Marine Park covers. 18,450 km^2 with its south- western boundary located ~270 km north-east of Derby (DPAW, 2016a).
					Conservation Values The marine park covers approximately 1,845,000 hectares. The coral reefs of the North Kimberley have the greatest diversity in Western Australia and are some of the most pristine and remarkable reefs in the world. The park surrounds more than 1000 islands and is home to listed species such as dugongs, marine turtles, and sawfishes (DPAW, 2016a).
					Social and Economic Values The park features diverse wildlife, remarkable scenery and cultural heritage which provides excellent opportunities for tourism experiences, recreational and nature-based activities such as fishing and hunting (DPAW, 2016a).
					Cultural Values The Wunambal Gaambera, Balanggarra, Ngarinyin and Miriuwung Gajerrong people have strong and ongoing cultural connections to the North Kimberley saltwater country and rely on coastal and marine environments and resources for their cultural identity, livelihoods and economy (DPAW, 2016a).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Rowley Shoals Marine Park	-	✓	-	Sanctuary, Recreation and General Use Zones	**Description** The Rowley Shoals comprise of three reef systems, Mermaid Reef, Clerke Reef and Imperieuse Reef, all 30-40 km apart. These reef systems are located ~300 km west north-west of Broome (DEC, 2007a).
					Conservation Values The three coral atolls of the Rowley Shoals Marine Park comprise of shallow lagoons inhabited by diverse corals and abundant marine life, each covering around 80 km^2 at the edge of Australia's continental shelf (DEC, 2007a). Further offshore, the seafloor slopes away to the abyssal plain, some 6000 m below. Undersea canyons slice the slope; these features are commonly associated with diverse communities of deep-water corals and sponges and create localised upwellings that aggregate pelagic species like tunas and billfish (DEC, 2007a).
					Social and Economic Values Due to its remote location, the Rowley Shoals has low numbers of visitors with most arriving aboard licenced charter boats. Popular activities in the area include scuba diving, recreational fishing, and boating (DEC, 2007a).
Yawuru Nagulagun / Roebuck Bay Marine Park	-	✓	-	Special Purpose Zone	**Description** Yawuru Nagulagun / Roebuck Bay Marine Park is a series of intertidal flats lying on the coast to the south-east of Broome.
					Conservation Values Roebuck Bay is an internationally significant wetland and one of the most important feeding grounds for migratory shorebirds in Australia. Australian snubfin and Australian humpback dolphins frequent the waters and humpback whales pass through on their annual migration. Flatback turtles nest on the shores and are found in the bay's waters with other sea turtle species. Seagrass and macroalgae communities provide food for protected species such as the dugong and flatback turtles (DPAW, 2016b).
					Social and Economic Values The marine park is adjacent to Broome and supports tourism activities and provides an active outdoor lifestyle for the residents of the region (DPAW, 2016b).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
					Cultural Values The Yawuru people have lived along the shores of Roebuck Bay for thousands of years and have a dynamic and enduring relationship with the Yawuru country. The coastline is important for cultural activities and is a place for hunting, fishing, gathering and camping for the Yawuru people (DPAW, 2016b).
Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park	-	✓	-	Sanctuary, Recreation, Special Purpose and General Use Zones	**Description** Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park covers ~2000 km^2 stretching across 220 km of coastline between Port Hedland and Broome (DPAW, 2014a).
					Conservation Values Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park is one of the world's most important feeding grounds for small wading birds that migrate to the area each summer, travelling from countries thousands of kilometres away. The marine park is a major nesting area for flatback turtles which are found only in northern Australia. Sawfishes, dugongs, dolphins and millions of invertebrates inhabit the sand and mud flats, seagrass meadows, coral reefs and mangroves (DPAW, 2014a).
					Social and Economic Values Social values of the marine park include tourism, nature-based recreational activities and commercial fishing (DPAW, 2014a).
					Cultural Values The Karajarri, Nyangumarta and Ngarla people have a powerful connection to the land and sea of this region. Traditional hunting and fishing are important cultural activities for the traditional owners of this marine park (DPAW, 2014a).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Montebello Islands Marine Park, Barrow Island Marine Park and Barrow Island Marine Management Area (jointly managed)	-	✓	-	Sanctuary, Recreation, General Use and Special Purpose Zones	**Description** The Montebello Islands Marine Park, Barrow Island Marine Park and Barrow Island Marine Management Area are located off the north-west coast of WA, ~1600 km north of Perth, and cover areas of ~583 km^2, 42 km^2 and 1,147 km^2, respectively (DEC, 2007b).
					Conservation Values The Montebello/Barrow Islands marine conservation reserves have very complex seabed and island topography, resulting in a myriad of different habitats, subtidal coral reefs, macroalgal and seagrass communities, subtidal soft-bottom communities, rocky shores and intertidal reef platforms, which support a rich diversity of invertebrates and finfish. The reserves are important breeding areas for several species of marine turtles and seabirds, which use the undisturbed sandy beaches for nesting. Humpback whales migrate through the reserves and dugongs occur in the shallow warm waters (DEC, 2007b).
					Social and Economic Values Major commercial fishing and pearling occur within the area which provide employment and economic value to surrounding communities. Nature based-tourism, water sports and recreational fishing are popular recreational activities undertaken in the area (DEC, 2007b).
					Cultural Values There are no recorded seabed aboriginal sites within this park. However, it is possible there are aboriginal archaeological sites on the seabed that were created before the most recent sea level rise (DEC, 2007b).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Ningaloo Marine Park and Muiron Islands Marine Management Area (jointly managed)	-	-	✓	Sanctuary, Recreation, General Use and Special Purpose Zones	**Description** The Ningaloo Marine Park and Muiron Islands Marine Management Area are located off the North-west Cape, ~1200 km north of Perth, and cover areas of ~2633 km^2 and 286 km^2 respectively (CALM, 2005a).
					Ecological Values Ningaloo Reef is the largest fringing coral reef in Australia. Temperate and tropical currents converge in the Ningaloo region resulting in highly diverse marine life including spectacular coral reefs, abundant fishes and species with special conservation significance such as turtles, whale sharks, dugongs, whales and dolphins. The region has diverse marine communities including mangroves, algae and filter-feeding communities and has high water quality. These values contribute to the Ningaloo Marine Park being regarded as the State's premier marine conservation icon. The Muiron Islands Marine Management Area is also important, containing a very diverse marine environment, with coral reefs, filter-feeding communities and macroalgal beds. In addition, the Islands are important seabird and green turtle nesting areas (CALM, 2005a).
					Social and Economic Values The Ningaloo region has a high number of visitors enjoying the area who come to appreciate nature-based tourism which brings important economic value to the communities of the area (CALM, 2005a).
					Cultural Values The Ningaloo Reef has a long history of occupancy by aboriginal communities and aboriginal heritage sites. The Jinigudira and Baiyungu people have lived in this region for thousands of years and use coastal areas for fishing, camping and hunting of turtles and dugongs (CALM, 2005a).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Shark Bay Marine Park and Hamelin Pool Marine Nature Reserve (jointly managed)	-	-	✓	Sanctuary, Recreation, General Use and Special Purpose Zones	**Description** The Shark Bay Marine Park and Hamelin Pool Marine Nature Reserves are located 400 km north of Geraldton, covering areas of ~7487 km^2 and 1270 km^2, respectively (CALM, 1996).
					Conservation Values Seagrass covers over 4000 km^2 of the Shark Bay Marine Park, with 12 different species making it one of the most diverse seagrass assemblages in the world. Dugongs regularly use this habitat, with the bay containing one of the largest dugong populations in the world. Humpback whales also use the bay as a staging post in their migration along the coast. Green and loggerhead turtles occur in the bay, with Dirk Hartog Island providing the most important nesting site for loggerheads in Western Australia. Hamelin Pool contains the most diverse and abundant examples of stromatolites found in the world. These are living representatives of stromatolites that existed some 3500 million years ago (CALM, 1996).
					Social and Economic Values Commercial fishing and tourism are important economic values of the region. Popular recreational activities include nature-based tourism, recreational fishing and water sports (DEC, 2008).
					Cultural Values The Malgana people occupy the land and waters in the vicinity of Shark Bay and have strong cultural connection to the region. The area is important for cultural practices and for fishing, hunting and camping for the Malgana people (DEC, 2008).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Bardi Jawi Gaarra Marine Park	✓	-	-	Sanctuary, Recreation, Special Purpose Zones (biocultural conservation and cultural protection), and General use	**Description** The Bardi Jawi Gaara Marine Park is located in the West Kimberley region surrounding the northern part of the Dampier Peninsula and the western islands of the Buccaneer Archipelago covering areas of ~2040 km^2.
					Conservation Values The Bardi Jawi Gaara Marine Park has a tidal range of 11 m, which is the highest in Australia. The mangrove lined creeks, intertidal and fringing reef areas that encompass the coastline and islands are ecologically important and host a vast number of plants and animals that have adapted to the unique area. Migratory marine mammals including humpback whales migrate to the areas between June and November each year to birth their young. Dugongs visit the area in the cooler months from May to July (DBCA, 2022a).
					Social and Economic Values Commercial fishing, pearling and aquaculture are important economic activities that occur within this region. The area is a popular tourism destination and hosts a number or recreational activities and water sports (DBCA, 2022a).
					Cultural Values The Bardi and Jawi people have a significant connection to the animals, sites and places within this region which are connected by stories and songlines. The sea country is used for hunting, fishing, cultural activities and business (DBCA, 2022a).
Lalang-gaddam Marine Park	✓	-	-	Sanctuary, Recreation, General Use and Special Purpose Zones	**Description** Amended joint management plan for the Lalang-gaddam / Camden Sound, Lalang-gaddam / Horizontal Falls and North Lalang-gaddam marine parks, and indicative joint management plan for the proposed Maiyalam Marine Park. The Lalang-gaddam Marine Park is located in the Kimberley region of Western Australia and adjacent to Derby and the Shire of Wyndham. The Class A marine park covers ~13,085 km^2 (DBCA, 2022b).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
					Conservation Values The Lalang-gaddam / Camden Sound Marine Park is the most important humpback whale nursery in the Southern Hemisphere. It also features the spectacular coastal Montgomery Reef. The marine park is home to six species of threatened marine turtle. Australian snubfin and Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins, saltwater crocodiles, manta rays, several species of protected sawfish, and the world's large population of dugongs (~12,000). The Lalang-gaddam Marine Park's most celebrated attraction, The Horizontal Falls is created by massive tides of up to 10 m and narrow gaps in two parallel tongues of land meaning the tide falls faster than the water can escape, producing 'horizontal falls'. There are also islands with fringing coral reefs and mangrove-lined creeks and bays. This marine park has a number of islands fringed with coral reef and has been identified as an ecological hotspot and supports more than 1% of the world's population of brown boobies, with up to 2,000 breeding pairs. Approximately 500 pairs of crested terns also nest on the island (DBCA, 2022b).
					Social and Economic Values This marine park has spectacular scenery which attracts a number of tourists and generates approximately $563 million annually. Recreational fishing and recreational maritime activities are popular within this marine park. Commercial fisheries can operate within the waters of this marine park, however many do not regularly fish within this area. Pearling and aquaculture occurs within this marine park and provides economic value for the region (DBCA 2022b).
					Cultural Values The area is of cultural significance to the Dambeemangarddee people who have lived on the land and cared for land and sea country for tens of thousands of years. Some animals such as the barramundi and rock cod have particular cultural significance and are sacred animals to the Dambeemangarddee people. Numerous coastal and marine plants continue to be an important food source for the traditional owners of this marine park (DBCA, 2022b).

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Protected Area	Woodside Activity Area			IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape		
Mayala Marine Park	✓	-	-	Sanctuary, Recreation, General Use and Special Purpose Zones	**Description** The Mayala Marine Park is a Class A reserve located in the West Kimberley region and covers ~3150 km^2 (DBCA, 2022c).
					Conservation Values The Mayala Marine Park has a tidal range of 11 m, the highest in Australia. The mangrove lined creeks, intertidal and fringing reef areas that encompass the coastline and islands are ecologically important and host a vast number of plants and animals that have adapted to the unique area. The seagrass communities provide habitat and food for many species including turtles and dugongs. Migratory marine mammals including humpback whales migrate to the areas between June and November each year to birth their young. Dugongs visit the area in the cooler months from May to July (DBCA, 2022c).
					Social and Economic Values Due to the extraordinary natural values of the area, the number of visitors to the area has continued to grow over the years. Popular activities within the park include fishing, boating, and wildlife watching. The waters of this area provide optimal conditions for commercial fishing, pearling and aquaculture (DBCA, 2022c).
					Cultural Values The area is of exceptional cultural significance to the Malaya people who are true saltwater people and use both land and sea resources and have a strong connection to the land, animals and plants of the region. This marine park has many sacred sites that occur on land and sea which include artefacts, fish traps, and man-made structures. This marine park is culturally significant to the Malaya people who care for country and use this marine park for fishing, hunting and camping (DBCA, 2022c).

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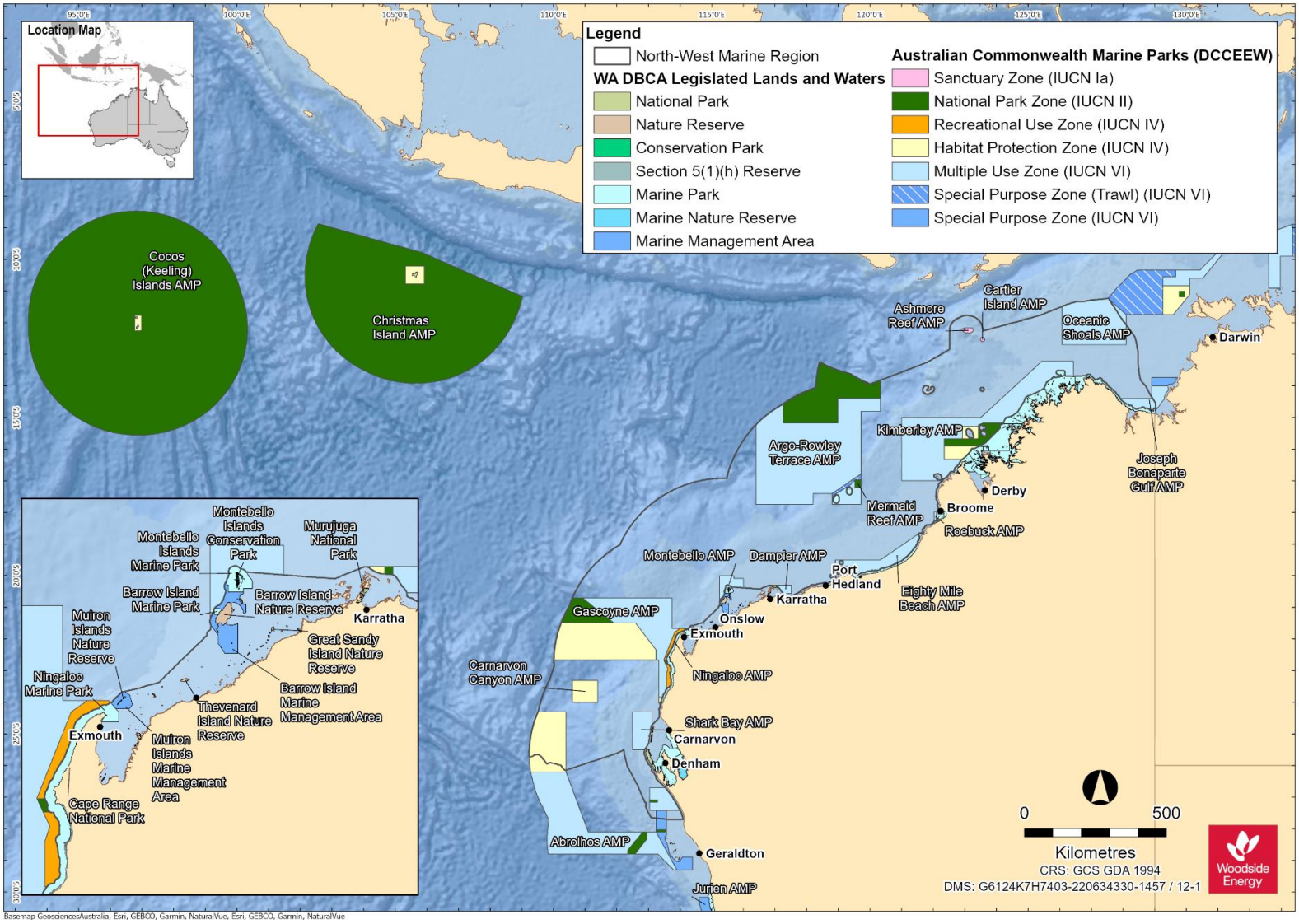


Figure 11-1: Commonwealth and State Marine Protected Areas for the NWMR and Indian Ocean Territories (data source: GA, 2024)

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11.10 Summary of Protected Areas Within the SWMR

Table 11-7: Protected areas within the SWMR

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
World Heritage Properties		
Australian Convict Sites (Fremantle Prison)		**Description** Fremantle Prison contains well preserved remnants of the earliest phase of European settlement of Western Australia. The Prison includes 16 intact convict-built structures surrounded by a six-metre-high limestone perimeter wall. The prison is one of the largest surviving convict establishments in the world (DCCEEW, 2021a).
		Conservation Values The Australian Convict Sites represent the global phenomenon of convictism—the forced migration of convicts to penal colonies in the 18th and 19th centuries (DCCEEW, 2021a).
National Heritage Places—- Natural		
N/A		
Commonwealth Heritage Places—- Natural		
Garden Island		**Description** Garden Island, and in particular the Cliff Point Historic Site, is highly valued by the community for its cultural associations as the site of first settlement in Western Australia. The absence of feral predators means that Garden Island provides a significant refuge for animals vulnerable to predation on the mainland (DAWE, 2004).
		Conservation Values It is likely that Indigenous values exist at this place. As yet these have not been identified, documented or assessed for National Estate significance by the Australian Heritage Commission. Species of particular interest include the Tammar wallaby (*Macropus eugenii*), carpet python (*Morelia spilota*), and the lined skink (*Lerista lineata*). The parabolic sand dunes on the western side of the island are among the best-preserved dunes of the Quindalup soil unit (DAWE, 2004).
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)		
Becher Point Wetlands	Ramsar	**Description** Beecher Point Wetlands is a system of about sixty small wetlands located near Rockingham in south- west WA, covering an area of around 7 km^2. The site was listed under the Ramsar Convention in 2001 (DPAW, 2014b).

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Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
		Conservation Values The wetlands support sedgelands, herblands, grasslands, open-shrublands and low open-forests. The sedgelands that occur within the linear wetland depressions of the Ramsar site are a nationally listed threatened environmental community. At least four species of amphibians and 21 species of reptiles have been recorded on the site. The site also supports the southern brown bandicoot. The site meets criteria 1 and 2 of the Ramsar Convention (DPAW, 2014b).
Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes	Ramsar	**Description** Forrestdale Lake is located in the City of Armadale and Thomsons Lake is located in the City of Cockburn both of which lie within the southern Perth metropolitan area, in Western Australia. The site was listed under the Ramsar Convention in 1990 (CALM, 2003c).
		Conservation Values The lakes are surrounded by medium density urban development and some agricultural land. The sediments of Thomsons Lake are between 30,000 and 40,000 years old, which are the oldest lake sediments discovered in WA to date. These lakes are the best remaining examples of brackish, seasonal lakes with extensive fringing sedgeland, typical of the Swan Coastal Plain. The site meets criteria 1, 3, 5 and 6 of the Ramsar Convention (CALM, 2003c).
Peel-Yalgorup System	Ramsar	**Description** The Peel-Yalgorup System, located adjacent to the City of Mandurah in Western Australia, is a large and diverse system of shallow estuaries, coastal saline lakes and freshwater marshes. The site was listed under the Ramsar Convention in 1990 (CALM, 2003d).
		Conservation Values The Peel-Yalgorup System Ramsar site is the most important area for waterbirds in south-western Australia. It supports a large number of waterbirds, and a wide variety of waterbird species. It also supports a wide variety of invertebrates, and estuarine and marine fish. The system also includes an occurrence of thrombolites. The site meets criteria 1, 3, 5 and 6 of the Ramsar Convention (CALM, 2003d).

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Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
Vasse-Wonnerup System	Ramsar	**Description** The Vasse-Wonnerup System Ramsar wetland is situated in the Perth Basin, south-western Western Australia. The site was listed under the Ramsar Convention in 1990 (DPAW, 2014b).
		Conservation Values The Vasse-Wonnerup System is an extensive, shallow, nutrient-enriched wetland system of highly varied salinities. Large areas of the wetland dry out in late summer. The Vasse-Wonnerup System supports tens of thousands of resident and migrant waterbirds of a wide variety of species. More than 80 species of waterbird have been recorded in the system, such as red-necked avocets and black-winged stilts, wood sandpiper, sharp-tailed sandpiper, long-toed stint, curlew sandpiper and common greenshank. 13 waterbird species are also known to breed at the Ramsar site, including the largest regular breeding colony of black swans in south-western Australia. The site meets criteria 5 and 6 of the Ramsar Convention (DPAW, 2014b).
Lake Warden System	Ramsar	**Description** The Lake Warden System Ramsar site is located adjacent to Esperance, south-western Australia. It is a system of saline lakes, lagoons and marsh areas behind beach-front dunes and at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea. The site was listed under the Ramsar Convention in 1990.
		Conservation Values The wetlands within the Lake Warden System form a system of inter-connected lakes and coastal brackish/saline lagoons connected by channels. It provides a significant habitat, nursery and refuge for waterbirds. Supporting up to 20,000 birds regularly. The system supports over 1% of hooded plovers in south-western Australia who breed regularly at the Lake Warden System. It meets criteria 1, 5 and 6 of the Ramsar Convention (DEC, 2009b).
Wetlands of National Importance (DAWE, 2019)		
Rottnest Island Lakes		**Description** The Rottnest Island Lakes site is the cluster of 18 lakes and swamps on the north-east part of Rottnest Island (DCCEEW, 2019b).
		Conservation Values An outstanding example of a series of lakes/swamps of varied depth and salinity located on an offshore island; the only island among 200 plus in WA exceeding 10 ha in area, that has a salt-lake complex; the only known example of seasonally meromictic lakes in Australia. The area meets criteria 1, 2, 3 and 6 for inclusion on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DCCEEW, 2019b).

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Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
		State Marine Parks and Reserves
Jurien Bay Marine Park	Sanctuary, Special Purpose and General Use Zones	**Description** The Jurien Bay Marine Park is located on the central west coast of WA ~200 km north of Perth and covers an area of 824 km^2 (CALM, 2005b).
		Ecological Values The Jurien Bay region is dominated by five major marine habitats: seagrass meadows, bare or sparsely vegetated mobile sand, shoreline and offshore intertidal reef platforms, subtidal limestone reefs, and reef pavement. An extensive limestone reef system parallel to the shore has created a huge shallow lagoon that provides perfect habitat for Australian sea lions, dolphins and a myriad of juvenile fish. Extensive seagrass meadows inside the reef shelter many marine animals such as western rock lobsters, octopus and cuttlefish that make up the diet of young sea lions. The marine park also surrounds dozens of ecologically important islands that contain rare and endangered animals found nowhere else in the world (CALM, 2005b).
		Social and Economic Values Commercial fishing for rock lobster has the highest economic value of any single species commercial fishery in Australia and is important for the economy of the Jurien Bay region. Recreational water activities such as fishing, boating, surfing, diving, and wind surfing are popular within the area (CALM, 2005b).
		Cultural Values The Nyungar people have occupied the land and waters in this region and depended on coastal resources for more than 30,000 years. There are burial sites, middens and other sites of significance listed within the region (CALM, 2005b).
Marmion Marine Park	Sanctuary, Recreation and Special Use Zones.	**Description** The Marmion Marine Park lies within State waters between Trigg Island and Burns Beach and encompasses a coastal area of ~95 km^2. Marmion Marine Park was the State's first marine park, declared in 1987 (CALM, 1992).
		Ecological Values The marine park has a number of sanctuary zones including Little Island, The Lumps and the Boyinaboat Reef protecting a variety of habitats from limestone reefs, seagrass beds and clear shallow lagoons that support a diversity of marine life. In addition, there are the general use zone and the Waterman Recreation Area. The marine park contains important habitat for the endemic Australian sea lion, an array of seabird species, and migratory whales are regular visitors (CALM, 1992; DPAW, 2016c).

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Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
		Social Values The marine park is popular for recreational water activities including boating, swimming, kayaking, snorkelling, whale watching, kite and windsurfing. Scuba diving and freediving is common at the Boyinaboat Reef which is located close to Hillary's Boat Harbour. Recreational fishing is permitted in most areas (DPAW, 2016c).
South Coast Marine Park	Sanctuary Zone Special Purpose Zone (cultural protection) Special Purpose Zone (whale conservation) Special Purpose Zone (wildlife conservation) General Use Zone	**Description** The south-west marine park lies within State waters, between Bremer Bay to the WA/SA border.
		Ecological Values The marine park supports seagrass meadows, macroalgae, cetaceans, pinnipeds, shorebirds and seabirds, fish, sharks and rays, and marine invertebrates. The South-west region has some of the highest seagrass and macroalgal diversity globally, approximately half of the species found here occur nowhere else in the world. The marine park supports foraging areas for cetaceans and seabird and shorebirds, and habitat for the Australian sea lion and New Zealand fur seal. The region supports high proportion of endemic species and high diversity of marine invertebrates (DBCA, 2024).
		Social Values The marine park supports recreational and commercial fishing, and recreational activities and tourisms such as, diving and snorkelling, surfing, four-wheel driving, camping, wildlife watching, swimming, kayaking, and boating (DBCA, 2024).
		Cultural and heritage values First Nations people have had connection in the Western Australian south coast for tens of thousands of years. Native title or traditional ownership has been recognised for several First Nations groups throughout the region, including the Wagyl Kaip and Southern Noongar Traditional Owners, and the Esperance Nyungar, Ngadju People and Mirning People native title holders.
Swan Estuary Marine Park	Special Purpose and Nature Reserve Zones	**Description** Three biologically important areas of Perth's Swan River make up the Swan Estuary Marine Park, including Alfred Cove, Pelican Point and Crawley. These three sites cover a total area of 3.4 km^2 (CALM, 1999).
		Ecological Values The sand flats, mud flats and beaches at the three locations of the Swan Estuary Marine Park provide the only remaining significant feeding and resting areas in the Swan Estuary for trans-equatorial migratory wading and waterbirds. This Marine Park and adjacent reserves also provide habitat for a diverse assemblage of aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna (CALM, 1999).
		Social and Economic Values Nature-based wildlife tourism operates in the area and this Marine Park supports commercial net fishing. Recreational activities that occur within the area include fishing, bird watching, kayaking, windsurfing, boating, and sightseeing (DBCA, 2023).

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Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
		Cultural Values The Whadjuk people are the traditional owners of the land and waters of Swan Canning Estuary and have frequented the waters of this park for many years. The estuarine and terrestrial habitats provide a source of fish, shellfish, reptiles and birds for hunting (CALM, 1999; DBCA, 2023).
Shoalwater Islands Marine Park	Sanctuary, Special Purpose and General Use Zones	**Description** The Shoalwater Islands Marine Park is located adjacent to Rockingham on the south-west coast of Western Australia, ~50 km south of Perth and covers an area of ~66 km^2 (DEC, 2007c).
		Ecological Values The Shoalwater Islands Marine Park consists of a complex seabed and coastal topography consisting of islands, limestone ridges and reef platforms, protected inshore areas and deeper basins, sandbars and beaches, and is home to five species of cetacean and 14 species of sea and shore bird. The waters of this marine park are also used to access feeding grounds for the little penguin (*Eudyptula minor*) colony on Penguin Island, which is close to the northernmost limit of the species' range and is the largest known breeding colony in Western Australia (DEC, 2007c). A recent study has also reported a recurrent aggregation of scalloped hammerheads (*Sphyrna lewini*) within this marine park (López et al., 2022).
		Social and Economic Values Commercial fisheries target a number of species within the area and this marine park also supports a mussel farming industry. Tourism is a popular activity within this marine park and includes water sports such as scuba diving, snorkelling, sailing, kayaking, kite surfing, and windsurfing. Recreational fishing is popular in this area and is likely to increase. The diversity of this marine park biota makes this marine park important for scientific research and education among tertiary institutions, schools and outdoors organisations (DEC, 2007c).
		Cultural Values This marine park is of cultural significance to the Gnaarla Karla Booja people who are the traditional owners and have frequented this marine park for thousands of years. The Gnaarla Karla Booja people have continued to use this Marine Park for fishing and hunting. Shoalwater and Garden Island areas are significant parts of the story of creation and there are a number of sites adjacent to and within this marine park that are registered as culturally significant (DEC, 2007c).

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Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
Ngari Capes Marine Park	Sanctuary, Special Purpose and Recreation Zones	**Description** The Ngari Capes Marine Park is located off the south-west coast of Western Australia, ~250 km south of Perth, covering ~1238 km^2 (DEC, 2013).
		Ecological Values The Ngari Capes Marine Park consists of a complex arrangement of sandy bays, high energy limestone and granite reefs bordered by headlands and cliffs and two weathered capes. Coral communities consist of both tropical and temperate species. Cetaceans and pinnipeds are resident in and/or transient through this Marine Park as well as a diverse range of seabirds and shorebirds (DEC, 2013).
		Social and Economic Values A diverse range of commercial fisheries and aquaculture occur within and around this marine park targeting species such as abalone, salmon, sharks, demersal finish, baitfish, and western rock lobster. This marine park offers a wide range of attractions for marine based tourism which include shore-based and boat-based whale watching tours and dive and snorkel tours. Recreational activities that occur within this marine park include diving, fishing, snorkelling and wildlife watching (DEC, 2013).
		Cultural Values The Pibelmen and Wardani people occupy the lands adjacent to this marine park and utilise the coastline for fishing, hunting, ceremonial activities and resource gathering as they have continued to do for thousands of years. At least 45 sites of Indigenous significance have been identified within or adjacent to this marine park. Many marine species including mammang borungar (whale) and kalda (sea mullet) are culturally significant to the Indigenous people of the southwest region (DEC, 2013).
Walpole and Nornalup Inlets Marine Park	Recreation Zone	**Description** The Walpole and Nornalup Inlets Marine Park is located adjacent to the towns of Walpole and Nornalup on the south coast of Western Australia, ~120 km west of Albany, and covers ~14 km^2 (DEC, 2009a).
		Conservation Values The Walpole and Nornalup Inlets Marine Park consists of a geologically complex lagoonal estuarine system comprising three significant rivers and two connected inlets that are permanently open to the ocean. Approximately 40 marine and estuarine finfish species commonly inhabit the inlet system, as well as a variety of shark and ray species and numerous seabirds and shorebirds. The sandy beaches and shoreline vegetation of the inlet system are of high ecological and social importance to this marine park (DEC, 2009a).
		Social Values The diversity of wildlife and easily accessible terrestrial, estuarine, and coastal scenery has enhanced nature-based tourism within the area. Popular recreational activities that occur within this marine park include boating, fishing, swimming, hiking, bird watching, and wildlife watching (DEC, 2009a).

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Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
		Cultural Values Estuaries are significant hunting, fishing and gathering areas for Minang people of south-western Australia who have a strong spiritual connection to the area. Aboriginal artefact scatters and other listed areas of cultural significance have been found within and adjacent to this marine park (DEC, 2009a).

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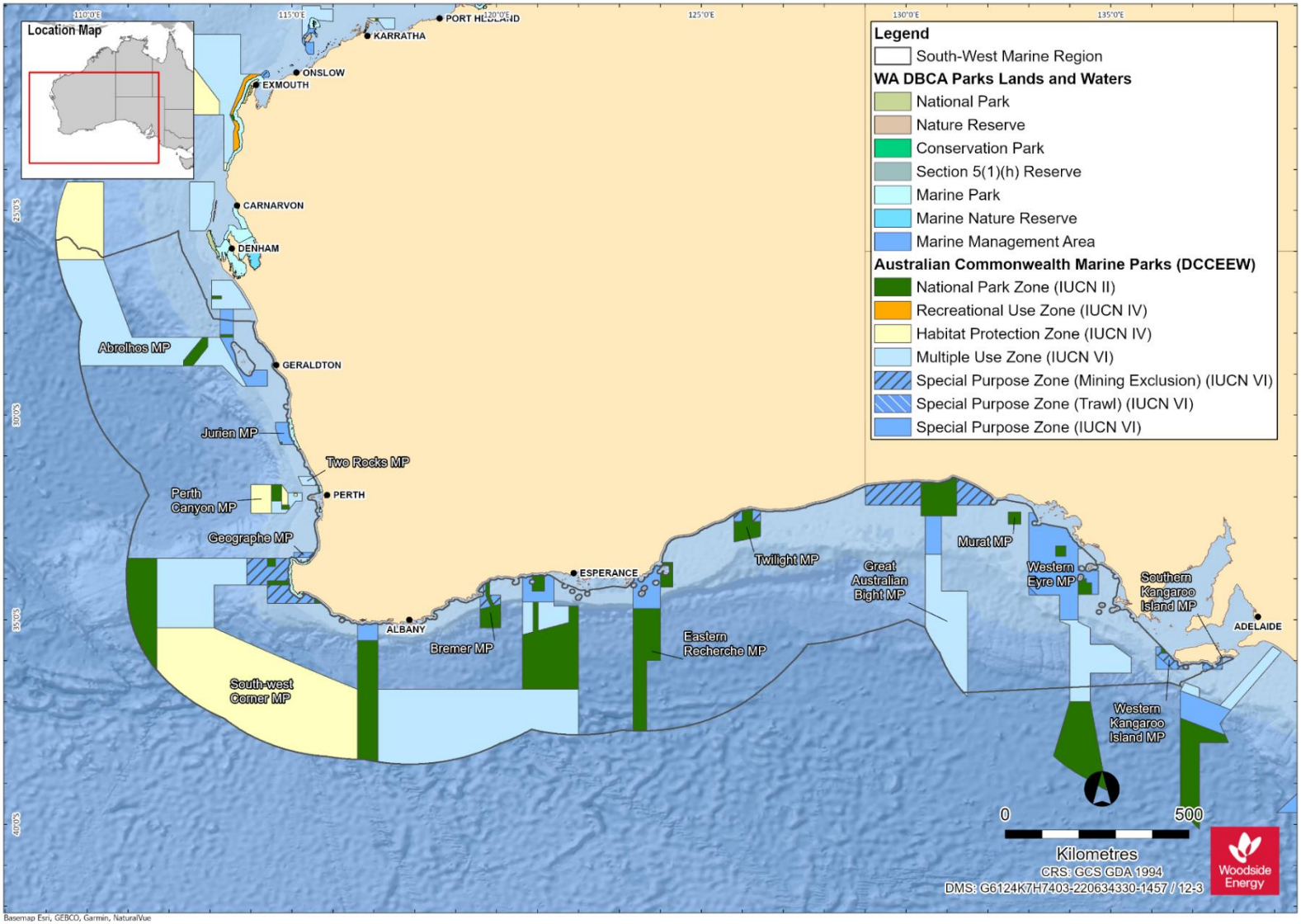


Figure 11-2: Commonwealth and State Marine Protected Areas for the SWMR (data source: GA, 2024)

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11.11 Summary of Protected Areas Within the NMR

Table 11-8: Protected Areas within the NMR

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
World Heritage Properties		
Kakadu National Park		**Description** Kakadu National Park is a living landscape with exceptional natural and cultural values. It is the largest National Park in Australia and preserves the greatest variety of ecosystems on the Australian continent including extensive areas of floodplains, mangroves, tidal mudflats, coastal areas and monsoon forests. The park was inscribed on the World Heritage list in three stages over 11 years. It is located in tropical north Australia covering a total area of 19,810 km^2 (Director of National Parks, 2016).
		Ecological Values The conservation values reflect the WHA Criterion: (i), (vi), (vii) and (ix): Natural features relate to Criterion (vii) – the remarkable contrast between the internationally recognised Ramsar-listed wetlands and the spectacular rocky escarpment and its outliers and Criterion (ix) – four major river systems of tropical Australia and floodplains that are dynamic environments, shaped by changing sea levels and big floods every wet season. These floodplains illustrate the ecological and geomorphological effects that have accompanied Holocene climate change and sea level rise. Kakadu National Park contains important and significant habitats supporting a diverse range of flora and fauna. Coastal areas of the park are dominated by mudflats which are mostly lined by mangroves which support breeding and nursery grounds for a variety of animals. The threatened flatback turtles nest on Field Island which is within the park. Kakadu National Park is a key habitat for threatened species including one species of river shark, two sawfish species and two inshore dolphin species (Director of National Parks, 2016).
		Social Values Kakadu National Park is a popular tourist destination which provides important economic value to the region through boat and fishing tours and wildlife tours. Commercial tours operate within the area which provides employment opportunities for local communities. Popular recreational activities within the park include bushwalking, camping, recreational fishing and boating, swimming, wildlife watching, and viewing culturally significant sites (Director of National Parks, 2016).
		Cultural Values The Bininj/Mungguy people are the traditional owners of Kakadu National Park and have had longstanding custodianship and spiritual connection with the Kakadu region and continue to use the park for cultural practices. Kakadu holds one of the world's greatest concentrations of rock art sites and there is thought to be up to 15,000 sites in total with some sites estimated to be over 20,000 years old (Director of National Parks, 2016).

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Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
National Heritage Places –- Natural		
Kakadu National Park		Refer to World Heritage Property description and values above.
Commonwealth Heritage Places–- Natural		
N/A		
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)		
Kakadu National Park		**Description** Australian Ramsar site number 2. The stage 1 and 2 Ramsar sites, established in 1980, 1985 and 1989, respectfully were combined into a single Ramsar site in 2010 (BMT WBM, 2010).
		Conservation Values The Kakadu National Park Ramsar site straddles the western edge of the Arnhem Land Plateau encompassing a range of landforms and extensive floodplains. It is a mosaic of contiguous wetlands comprising the catchments of two large river systems, the East and South Alligator rivers and encompasses extensive tidal mudflat areas. It is an internationally important site for migratory shorebirds as part of the EAAF (BMT WBM, 2010).
Cobourg Peninsula		**Description** Australian Ramsar site number 1 established in 1974. This Ramsar site includes freshwater and extensive intertidal areas but excludes subtidal areas. It is in a remote location and there has been minimal human impact on the site (BMT WBM, 2011).
		Conservation Values The wetlands encompassed in the Ramsar site are some of the better protected and near-natural wetlands in the bioregion and there is a diverse array of wetland in a confined area. The site supports important turtle nesting habitat and habitat for coastal dolphin species and is an internationally significant migratory shorebird habitat as part of the EAAF and an important location for seabird breeding colonies (BMT WBM, 2011).

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Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
		Wetlands of National Importance (DAWE, 2019)
Southern Gulf Aggregation		**Description** The site is a complex continuous wetland aggregation in the Gulf of Carpentaria, covering an area of ~5460 km^2 located 58 km east of Burketown, Queensland (DCCEEW, 2019b).
		Conservation Values The Southern Gulf Aggregation is the largest continuous estuarine wetland aggregation of its type in northern Australia. It is one of the three most important areas for shorebirds in Australia. The area meets criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 for inclusion on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DCCEEW, 2019b).
		Social Values The area is an important site for recreational barramundi fishing and is a popular site for ecotourism (DCCEEW, 2019b).
		Territory Marine Parks and Reserves
Cobourg Marine Park	II, IV, VI	**Description** Cobourg Marine Park covers an area of 2290 km^2 and is located in the waters surrounding the Cobourg Peninsula ~220 km north-east of Darwin. This marine park is part of the larger Garig Gunak Barlu National Park. Garig Gunak Barlu National Park includes both this marine park and the Cobourg Sanctuary (Northern Territory Government, 2011)
		Conservation Values Cobourg Marine Park is located in the Cobourg and Van Diemen Gulf marine bioregions with the northern portion of the marine park covered by the Cobourg marine bioregion and the southern portion covered by the Van Diemen Gulf marine bioregion. This marine park is characterised by a number of deeply incised bays and estuaries on its northern shores. These bays are ancient river valleys that were drowned during periods of sea level rise and provide a varied environment and habitat that is quite distinct from the open water areas of the marine park. The areas of the marine park that have been studied and where extensive collections have been made indicates that the Marine Park supports rich and diverse marine life including live coral reefs, seagrass, diverse reef and pelagic fish populations, saltwater crocodiles, and six species of threatened marine turtles and dugong (Northern Territory Government, 2011).
		Social and Economic Values A variety of commercial fisheries, aquaculture and pearling occur within this marine park. The marine park has visitors who stay within the Cobourg sanctuary, sailors who moor in the area and guests who stay at onsite accommodation. Water sports such as fishing, boating, sailing, scuba diving, recreational fishing, sightseeing and wildlife viewing are popular activities undertaken in the marine park (Northern Territory Government, 2011).

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Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category* or Relevant Park Zone	Description and Values
		Cultural Values The Cobourg people have a longstanding connection to the lands and seas of Cobourg Marine Park. The marine park is a culturally significant place for the Cobourg people to practice customary activities including ceremonies and fishing and hunting of marine resources (Northern Territory Government, 2011).

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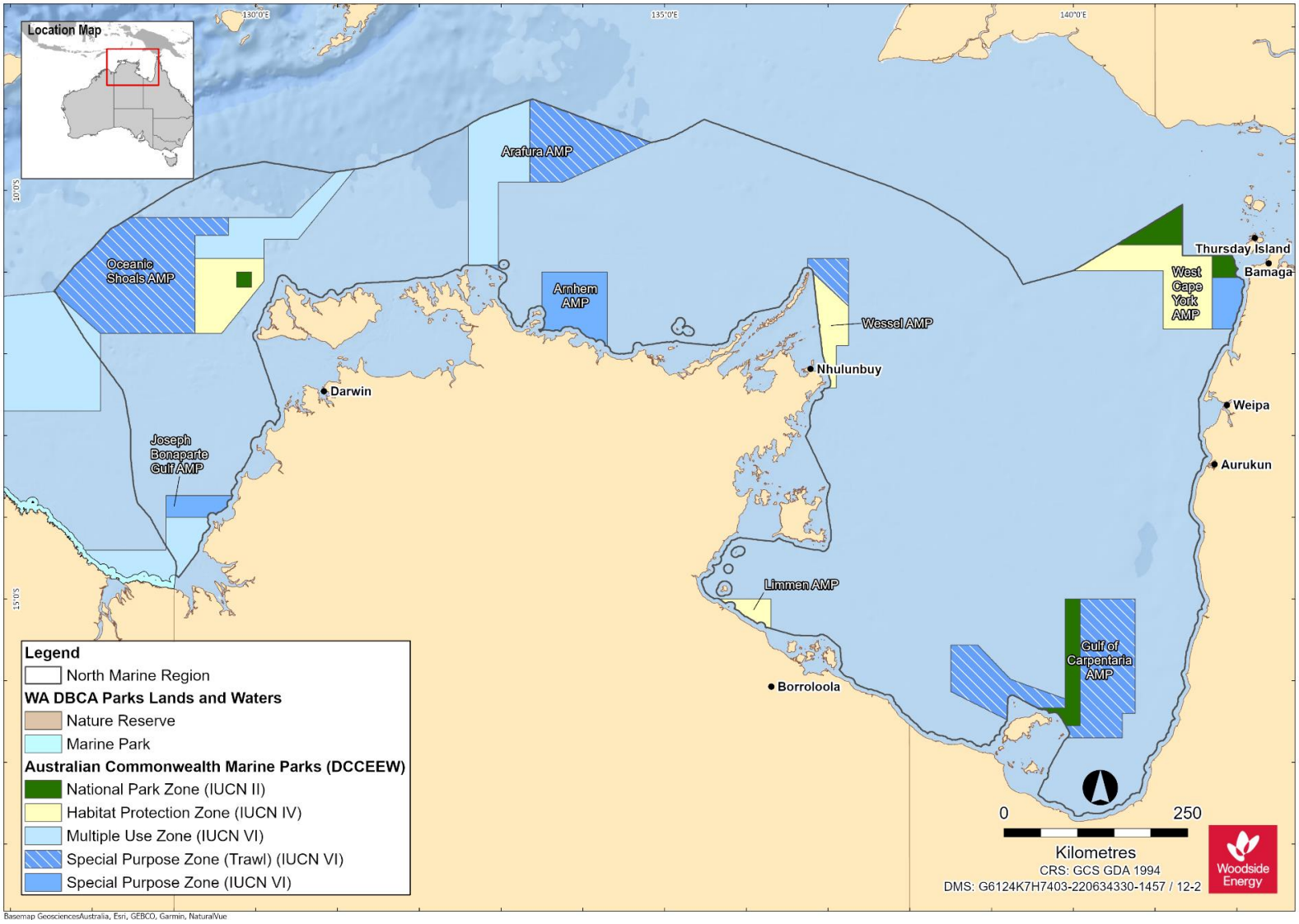


Figure 11-3: Commonwealth and State Marine Protected Areas within the NMR (data source: GA, 2024)

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12. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section summarises the information relating to the socio-economic and cultural environment of the regions offshore of Western Australia, with a focus on the NWMR and to a lesser extent the SWMR and NWR.

12.1 Cultural Values and Heritage

Woodside's approach to Cultural Values and Heritage management reflects our publicly available First Nations Communities Policy (Woodside, 2022). This policy is underpinned by core principles that ensure our management of cultural heritage is thorough, transparent and supported by consultation and continued engagement with First Nations communities. Our approach to the identification, management and protection of cultural heritage is consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), engaging with First Nations communities in ways that reflect the principles of seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Where heritage is concerned Woodside seeks to avoid impact, or if avoidance is not possible, to minimise and mitigate impact through consultation with relevant First Nations communities. We seek to ensure Traditional Owners and Custodians are central to heritage management so that cultural values are understood and remain protected.

Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-government peak body for cultural heritage professionals formed as a national committee for ICOMOS (international). Australia ICOMOS' mission is to lead cultural heritage conservation in Australia by issuing standards and practice notes. Woodside understands heritage value to mean the cultural significance of a place to an individual or group in line with the Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS, 2013) (Burra Charter), and associated practice notes. A cultural feature is therefore comparable to the Burra Charter term "fabric" and refers to a place's elements, fixtures, contents and objects which have cultural values. Although these features are necessarily physical, the place they inhabit or comprise may have tangible or intangible dimensions (Australia ICOMOS. 2013).

12.1.1 Native Title

Woodside uses established systems, such as native title, to identify First Nations groups that may have functions, interests or activities that may be affected. While acknowledging that cultural features and heritage values may exist outside of the native title framework, native title claims, determinations and ILUAs are defined under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). Woodside considers this to be the broadest extent over which First Nations groups have claimed native title rights and interests.

Native title claims are applications made to the Federal Court under the Native Title Act for a determination or decision about native title in a particular area. A claim is made by a native title claim group which asserts it holds native title rights and interests in an area of land and/or water, according to its traditional laws and customs. By making a claim, the native title claim group seeks a decision that native title exists so that its native title rights and interests are recognised by the common law of Australia. This is called a native title determination. A determination is a decision by a recognised body, such as the Federal Court or High Court of Australia, that native title either does or does not exist in relation to a particular area (Native Title Tribunal).

A requirement to establishing a positive determination of native title in court is proving that there is an organised society that occupied the land and/or waters at the time of British annexation. The requirement of an 'organised society' is set out by Justice Toohey in the historic judgment of Mabo v Queensland (No 2)) [1992] HCA 23; (1992) 175 CLR 1 ('Mabo'). Justice Toohey had the following to say (at 187):

it is inconceivable that indigenous inhabitants in occupation of land did not have a system by which land was utilized in a way determined by that society. There must, of course, be a society sufficiently

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organized to create and sustain rights and duties…

Therefore, Woodside understands that native title rights and interests are held communally by an organised society, that native title claims are understood to represent the area over which First Nations groups are claiming these rights and interests, and that native title determinations provide clarity on where native title rights and interests are found to either exist or not exist. Where native title rights or interests are determined to exist, they will be held by a Registered Native Title Body Corporate (section 57, Native Title Act 1993) in trust or as agent for native title holders.

Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) are voluntary agreements between native title parties and other people or bodies about the use and management of land and/or waters and are registered by the Native Title Registrar in the Register of ILUAs. An ILUA can be made over areas where:

- native title has been determined to exist in at least part of the area, or
- a native title claim has been made, or
- where no native title claim has been made.

While registered, ILUAs operate as a contract between the parties, including relevant native title holders (Native Title Tribunal).

The Native Title Act provides for a Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body (Native Title Representative Body) to be recognised by the Commonwealth Minister for an area. Native Title Representative Bodies have specialist functions set out in the Native Title Act within the area for which they are the Native Title Representative Body. However, the functions of a Native Title Representative Body are such that they do not hold details on the cultural features or heritage values of an area and therefore do not inform Woodside's understanding of heritage values or cultural features.

12.1.2 Coastal First Nations Groups

First Nations groups are keenly aware of the extent of their rights, interests and responsibilities for Country, and these are generally discrete, defined areas, including areas of sea (Smyth, 2007). To identify cultural features and heritage values which may exist outside of native title claim, determination and ILUA areas, Woodside considers native title claims, determinations and ILUAs coastally adjacent to areas of operation to be an instructive means of identifying potentially relevant First Nations groups to be consulted.

Woodside understands from engagement with stakeholders that extending a native title group's responsibility to areas which those groups have elected to not include in their claims or ILUAs can have significant cultural consequences for groups and individuals. This may also, over time, build expectations in the broader community that a group is responsible for maintaining environmental values in areas for which they do not hold traditional knowledge.

Woodside acknowledges that a First Nations group's relative proximity to any Operational Areas is not necessarily a meaningful indicator of the connection to the area and providing advice over such areas can be culturally dangerous. As a result, caution must be used when conducting broader engagement.

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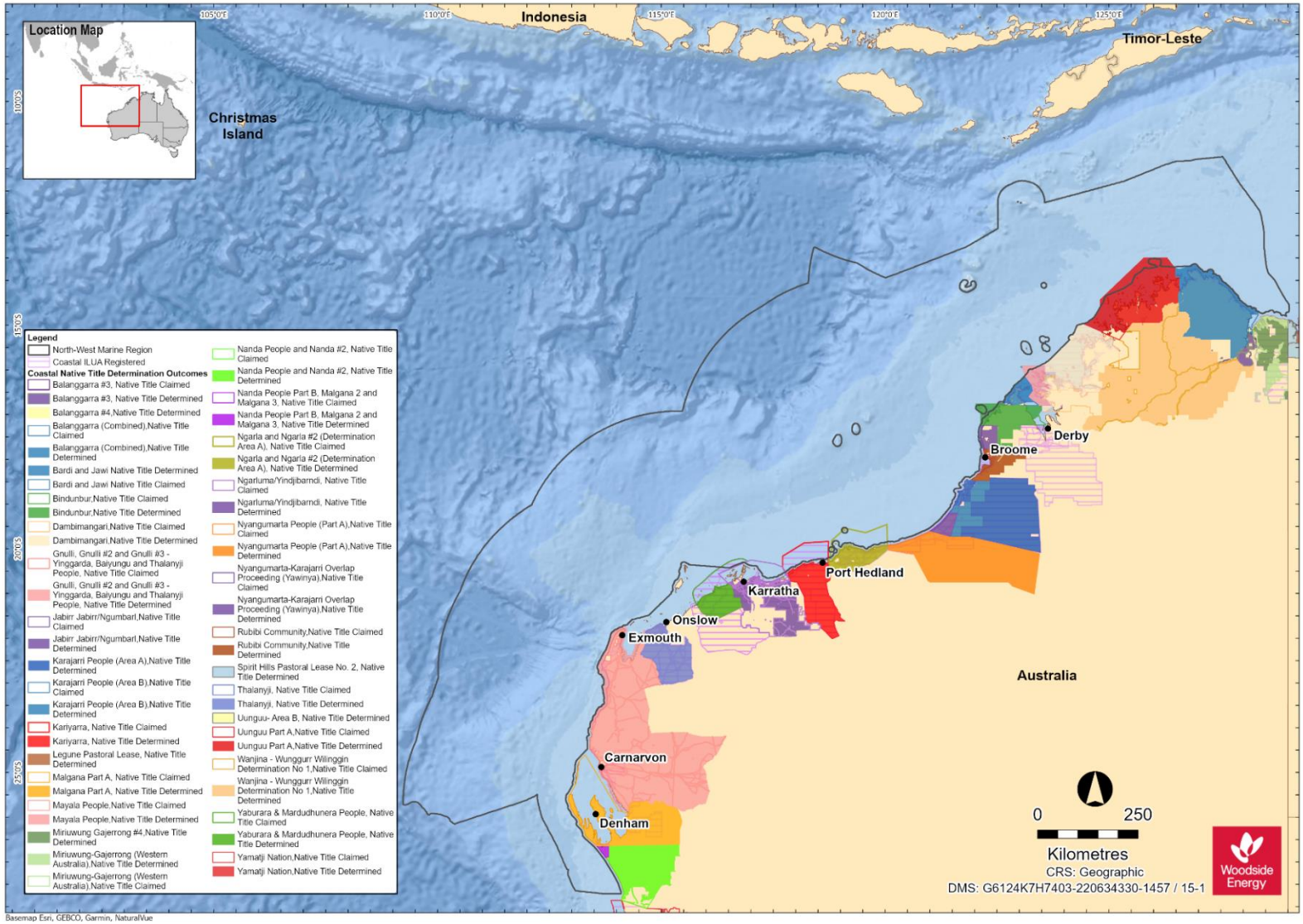


Figure 12-1: Coastal Native Title Claims / Determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) in the NWMR (data source: DPLH, 2024)

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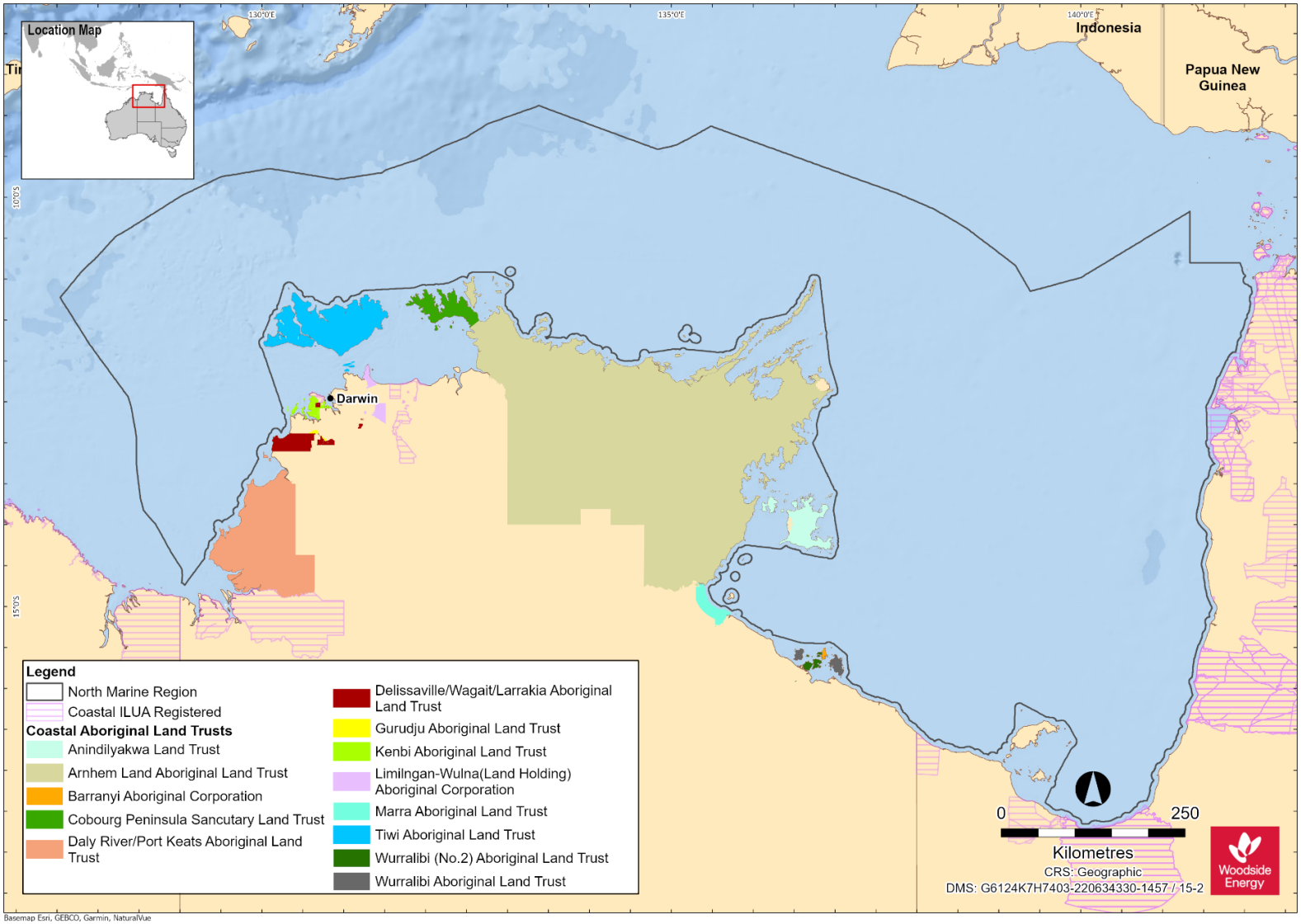


Figure 12-2: Coastal Native Title Claims / Determinations and ILUAs in the NMR (data source: DPLH, 2024)

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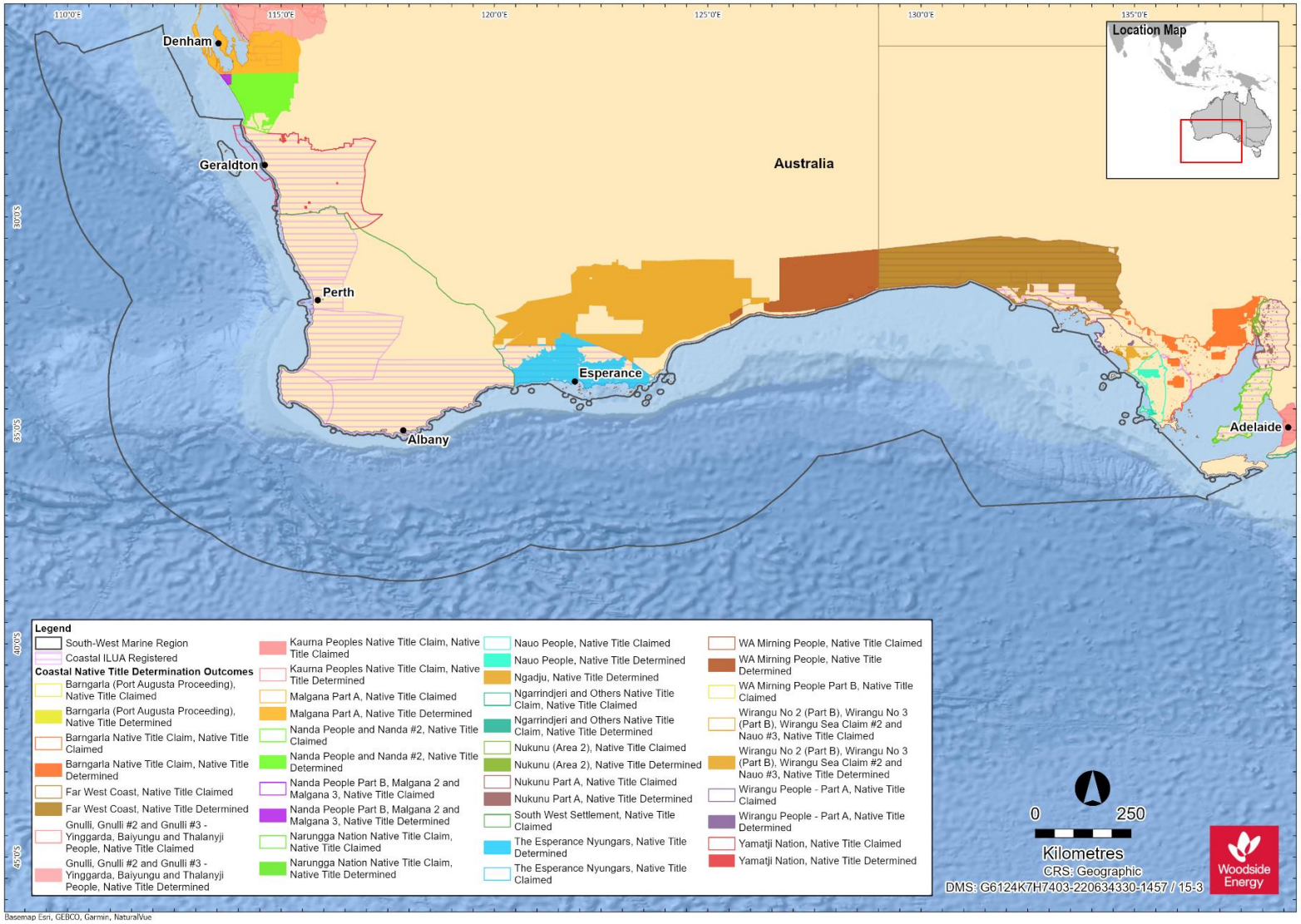


Figure 12-3: Coastal Native Title Claims / Determinations and ILUAs in the SWMR (data source: DPLH, 2024)

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12.1.3 Sea Country

"Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing" (DNP, 2018a, 2018b).

Woodside recognises the potential for marine ecosystems to include cultural features as well as environmental values. This is one aspect of the broader concept of "Sea Country", which can be defined as the area of sea over which a First Nations group has interests, cultural value, connection and use. It has been noted that "the saltwater peoples of the north-west are associated with discrete clan estates or tribal areas, often referred to in contemporary Aboriginal English as 'Saltwater Country' or 'Sea Country'.

'Country' refers to more than just a geographical area: it is shorthand for all the values, places, resources, stories and cultural obligations associated with that geographical area." (Smyth, 2007).

It necessarily follows that an impact to marine ecosystems has the potential to impact cultural features where the impact is detectable within Sea Country—the seascape which Traditional Custodians view, interact with or hold knowledge of. The link between environmental protection and cultural heritage protection is illustrated in the Australian Government's Indigenous Protected Areas Program. The Indigenous Protected Areas program provides for "areas of land and sea managed by Indigenous groups as protected areas for biodiversity conservation…IPAs deliver environmental benefits…Managing IPAs also helps Indigenous communities protect the cultural values of their country for future generations…" (DCCEEW, 2024c).

McNiven (2004) suggests that "For those mainland groups whose exploitation of the sea was limited to littoral resources, it is likely that seascapes extended no more than c. 20–30km out to sea, out to the horizon and the limit of human visibility. However, in some coastal places, clouds that can be seen well over 100km out to sea are imbued with spiritual significance. For those groups with elaborate canoe technology, seascapes extend well over the horizon." While there is some evidence of traditional watercraft in Australia's North West, the recorded evidence is limited to travel across inland rivers (e.g. Barber and Jackson, 2011) or travel between coastal islands (Paterson et al., 2019).

Cultural features of coastal areas may include marine species that may travel many thousands of kilometres through areas with similar cultural values to multiple Indigenous language groups. Some species may travel as far as 5000 km from Antarctica to the Kimberley region of Western Australia (Double et al., 2010, 2012), passing First Nations language groups along the entire west coast of Australia.

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Table 12-1: Commonly identified Sea Country species and habitats

Value	Details
Marine mammals	Whales, and in particular humpback whales and dugongs, are commonly identified through consultation with First Nations people as culturally important species, with totemic importance. Common interests include maintaining their populations, biodiversity, and migration patterns.
Marine reptiles	Turtles and sea snakes are commonly identified through consultation with First Nations people as culturally important species and a favoured resource. First Nations people that identify marine reptiles as species of totemic importance or integral to songlines may place high cultural value on their protection. Cultural knowledge of turtles at a population level (turtle migration, behaviour and the related marine environment) may all be important in ensuring the continuation of cultural functions and activities that remain valuable to First Nations people (Fijn, 2021:47; Delisle et al., 2018).
Fish and cephalopods	Fish and squid are commonly identified through consultation with First Nations people as a culturally important species, with fish generally being identified as a resource. First Nations may identify cultural values associated with fish species as important to maintaining both tangible (physical cultural sites) and intangible (cultural knowledge) cultural heritage. Tangible cultural heritage associated with fish can include important cultural sites such as midden sites, fish traps and thalu sites. There are increase ceremonies/rituals for species of squid and octopus to enhance or maintain populations. Thalu are places where these increase ceremonies are performed.
Seabirds	Seabirds, and in particular shags, are commonly identified through literature as a culturally significant species (Malgana Land and Sea Management et al., 2021), as well as a resource (seabird eggs; Smyth, 2007).
Benthic habitats	First Nations groups identify benthic habitats as valuable for both their ecological and aesthetic values. Corals attract fish and seagrass providing shelters for fauna, as well as an important resource for dugongs.
Shoreline habitats	First Nations groups identify shoreline habitats as valuable for their ecological values, including mangroves for providing shelter to marine invertebrates, which are identified resources, and potential nursery for turtles. Literature also notes that mangroves are also valued for the flora and fauna they are associated with and support (Commonwealth of Australia, 2002) and Smyth (2007) reports that mangrove seeds are used as a resource by Ngarda-Ngarli.

12.1.4 Marine Parks

Woodside acknowledges that Commonwealth and State Marine Park Management Plans have sought to recognise cultural values and responsibilities of First Nations groups. Australian Marine Parks (AMP) describe this framework in the following way: ‘when making decisions about what can occur in marine parks and what action we will take to protect AMPs, we take values into account’. AMP summarises these values as natural values, cultural values, heritage values and socio-economic values (Refer to Section 11.5).

12.1.5 Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs)

Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) are areas of land and sea managed by Indigenous groups as protected areas for biodiversity conservation through voluntary agreements with the Australian Government. IPAs are an essential component of Australia’s National Reserve System, which is the network of formally recognised parks, reserves and protected areas across Australia. There are currently 85 dedicated IPAs over 74 million hectares. These account for more than 50 per cent of the National Reserve System (NIAA, 2023). As of August 2024, an additional 36 Traditional Owner consultation projects to develop management plans for proposed IPAs are underway (DCCEEW, 2024c). Ten Sea Country IPA consultation projects were announced in 2022. One of these, Tukujana pa Karajarri Kura Jurrar, is in the NWMR and extends from the existing Karajarri IPA into the sea off the south-west Kimberley coast (DCCEEW, 2024c). The Indigenous Protected Areas program is administered by the National Indigenous Australians Agency in partnership with DCCEEW. Dedicated and proposed IPAs are shown in Figure 12-4.

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The following IPAs are within the NWMR:

12.1.5.1 Nyangumarta Warrarn IPA

The Nyangumarta Warrarn IPA is comprised of four areas totalling approximately 28,675 km², including parts of the Great Sandy Desert, Walyarta Conservation Reserve, Kujungurru Warrarn Conservation Reserve Area and the Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park Intertidal Area. The traditional owners of the designated IPA self-identify as and are identified by other Pilbara First Nations people as Nyangumarta people. Nyangumarta people are the native title holders of the land and waters.

Ecological values in the IPA include a complex wetland system associated with Mandora Marsh, known to Nyangumarta people as Nyamaring. Walyarta (or Salt Creek). The Mandora Marsh area holds the most inland distribution of mangroves in Australia and the mound springs associated with Mandora Marsh area, such as Yalayala (Eil Eil), are recognised as important bird nesting sites (NWAC and YMAC, 2015).

12.1.5.2 Karajarri IPA

Karajarri Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) was dedicated in 2014, to manage, protect and enhance Karajarri country. The IPA covers nearly 25,000 km² of land in the southern Kimberley, including 130 km of coastline stretching from Gordon Bay to Cape Missiessy. It comprises extensive coastlines, tidal creeks and wetlands as well as arid country that stretches into the Great Sandy Desert (NIAA, n.d.).

Karajarri people want to ensure areas of cultural and natural significance are looked after correctly according to their own protocols, and they view their environmental responsibilities as Palanapayana Tukjana Ngurra meaning “everybody looking after country properly” (KTLA, 2014a).

The IPA includes two different zoning categories to help manage country: IUCN Category 2 (National Park) and Category 6 (Protected area with sustainable use of resources). The category 2 zoning allows for the area to become part of an integrated system of protected areas with Eighty-mile beach to the south and Roebuck Bay to the north of the IPA (KTLA, 2014a).

To assist in the planning and development of the IPA, the Karajarri Traditional Lands Association (KTLA) developed a Healthy Country Plan, which provides direction for addressing threats and for working on priorities for land and cultural site management (KTLA, 2014b).

The Tukujana pa Karajarri Kura Jurrar IPA has been announced under the Sea Country IPA Program, extending from the existing Karajarri IPA into the sea off the south-west Kimberley coast (DCCEEW, 2023b). The area includes a network of coastal habitats, such as intertidal and subtidal reefs, mangrove systems, lagoons and tidal creeks, and connects the Ramsar sites of Roebuck Bay and Eighty-mile Beach (DCCEEW, 2023b).

12.1.5.3 Yawuru IPA

The Yawuru IPA was dedicated by Yawuru people in 2017, covering 2109 km² of Yawuru coastal and inland country (YRNTBC, 2014). The Yawuru people are the Native Title holders of their land and sea–-their ancestors have lived along the foreshores of Roebuck Bay, across the Pindan Plains and inland along the fringes of the Great Sandy Desert for thousands of years (NIAA, n.d.-a).

The Yawuru IPA is managed under the Walyjalajala nagulagabu birrangun buru Plan of Management for 2017-2026 (YRNTBC, 2014). The plan includes eight targets for management, being:

- Yawuru cultural knowledge and practice
- Yawuru significant areas
- Yawuru rights and responsibilities
- Niyamarri – sand dunes

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- Bilarra – wetlands
- Birra – bush and pindan country
- Nagulagun – saltwater country (deep water and intertidal)
- seasonal resources and biodiversity.

Cultural values include Yawuru named sites, tracks and areas, historical sites associated with pearling and pastoral industries, archaeological sites and traditional bush/sea resources. Ecological values include reefs and seagrass beds that provide habitat for dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) and EPBC Act-listed threatened sea turtle species including hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and flatback turtle (*Nataden depressus*). Roebuck Bay is a Ramsar site and has a known population of snubfin dolphins (*Orcaella heinsohni*) (Figure 7-6). Other ecological values include pearl shell beds for pearl oysters and habitat for a range of EPBC Act listed threatened species (YRNTBC, 2014).

12.1.5.4 Bardi Jawi IPA

Bardi Jawi IPA is located 160 km north of Broome and covers 1269.9 km² of land and sea country (NIAA, n.d.-b). The main communities on Bardi country are Djarindjin, Lombadina and Ardyaloon (One Arm Point). Bardi people live on the mainland of the Dampier Peninsula and islands immediately offshore from Ardyaloon. Jawi people call the islands further east, including Iwany (Sunday Island), their traditional country. Today people live in outstations spread along the mainland Peninsula coastline (KLC/BJNAC RNTBC, 2013).

During the IPA consultation process, The Bardi Jawi rangers guided meetings with individual family groups to identify what they considered important to look after. An IPA steering committee was formed, who contributed cultural knowledge to the Bardi Jawi Indigenous Protected Area Management Plan (2013–2023). They were assisted by The Nature Conservancy in Conservation Action Planning (CAP). This plan highlights targets to be protected on country:

- marnany (fringing reefs)
- aarli (fish)
- odorr (dugong) and goorlil (turtle)
- significant sites, language, law and culture
- traditional oola (water) places
- indigenous plant resources (KLC/ BJNAC RNTBC, 2013).

Jardagarr (coastal country) is classed under IUCN Category 4, and Niimidiman (inland country) is classed under Category 6. Niimidiman harbours many plant and animal species of high cultural value. For example, Irrgil trees are used for making boomerangs and Marrga, Joolgirr and Bilimangard trees are used for making shields. Some Niimidiman areas feature traditional Oola (water) places and stories attached to these places are culturally important. Ecological values of the Jardagarr (coastal) country includes many species of native garrabal (birds), including eastern curlews and fork-tailed swifts (KLC/ BJNAC RNTBC, 2013).

12.1.5.5 Dambimangari IPA

Dambimangari IPA is located between Broome and Darwin, stretching east to the Prince Regent area. It covers 6,422.94 km² of landscape, including open grasslands, eucalyptus woodlands, intertidal flats and rocky reefs and shoals (NIAA, n.d.-c). Dambimangari is the traditional home of the Worrarra people. Dambimangari peoples' identity is interwoven with the sea and its reefs and islands. Reefs are important hunting grounds for jaya (saltwater fish) and warliny (dugong).

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The targets for protection are identified in the Dambimangari Healthy Country Plan 2012–2022 as:

- cultural sites
- reefs, beaches and islands
- saltwater fish
- turtle and dugong
- whales and dolphins
- rivers, waterholes, waterfalls and wetlands (freshwater systems)
- culturally important native animals
- bush fruits and medicine plants
- right-way fire (DAC, 2012).

Jurluwarra (saltwater-turtle) and warliny (dugong) are culturally important to Dambimangari people as a food source. Cultural sites include rock art sites, stone arrangements, burial sites and important camping beaches that were used for resting when travelling through saltwater country (DAC, 2012).

12.1.5.6 Uunguu IPA

Stage one of the Uunguu IPA was declared on May 23, 2011, coinciding with the Native Title Determination and release of the Healthy Country Plan. The IPA covers 7,598.06 km². It has been home to the Wunambal Gaambera people for many thousands of years and is part of the Wanjina Wunggurr culture. Wunambal Gaambera people call their country Uunguu – 'our living home'. Two of the reserves extend to the low water mark at Bougainville Peninsula, Vansittart Bay, Anjo Peninsula, Napier Broome Bay and islands in Rothsay Water (WGAC, 2017). A Saltwater IPA Plan of Management was created in 2017 as a sub-plan for the Wunambal Gaambera Healthy Country Plan (WGAC, 2017)[21].

Ten targets identified in the Wunambal Gaambera Healthy Country Plan are:

- Wanjina Wunggurr Law – our culture,
- right way fire,
- aamba (kangaroos and wallabies) and other meat foods,
- Wulo (rainforest),
- Yawal (waterholes),
- bush plants,
- rock art,
- cultural places on islands,
- fish and other seafoods,
- mangguru (marine turtles) and balguja (dugong) (WGAC, 2010).

The Uunguu Rangers look after land and sea country through pest control, visitor management, cultural heritage conservation, monitoring flora and fauna and fire management (NIAA, n.d.-c).

[21] Marine areas were proposed to be added to the Uunguu IPA as an International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Category VI (Managed Resource) Protected Area, early in 2018.

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12.1.5.7 Balanggarra IPA

The Balanggarra IPA was dedicated on August 7, 2013. The IPA spans over one million hectares of land and sea country in the Kimberley region and has been home to the Balanggarra people for thousands of years. The five big rivers of the north Kimberley intersect on Balanggarra country. These rivers include the King River, Forest River, Pentecost River, Durack River and Ord River. The region also borders the Cambridge Gulf and Timor Sea. Three species of vulnerable sawfish are found in the waters of this region (Kimberley Land Council, n.d).

Nine targets identified in the Balanggarra Healthy Country Plan 2012–2022 are:

- Balanggarra law and culture
- our gra or country (land, sea, rivers, islands)
- cultural sites (rock art sites, burial sites, heritage places)
- native animals
- accessible bush tucker / medicine plants
- right way fire
- freshwater (places and freshwater fish)
- saltwater fish and seafood
- migratory saltwater species (turtle, dugong, whales, dolphins).

The Balanggarra Rangers manage 1000 km of river and sea frontage on their country to manage and protect and enhance the unique biodiversity values of their country (Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation, 2011).

12.1.5.8 Wilinggin IPA

The Wilinggin IPA spans over 2.4 million hectares of remote country in the central north Kimberley region and was declared in 2013. It included basalt ranges and sandstone cliffs which rise 250 m high. The area has wooded grasslands, pockets of rainforest, extensive mangrove systems, tidal mudflats, rivers, creeks and billabongs. The Ngarinyin people are the traditional owners of this area and have lived on Wilinggin country for thousands of years (NIAA, n.d-d). Wilinggin Country is mostly landlocked, apart from two small saltwater areas which include Walcott Inlet and Prince Frederick Harbour.

Seven targets identified in the Wilinggin Healthy Country Plan 2023–2032 are:

- becoming strong on country
- food and medicine plants
- bushfire
- law and culture sites
- law and culture
- freshwater places
- wildlife and bush meats.

The Wunggurr Rangers are caretakers of the unique natural and cultural values of Wilinggin country (Wilinggin Aboriginal Corporation, 2022).

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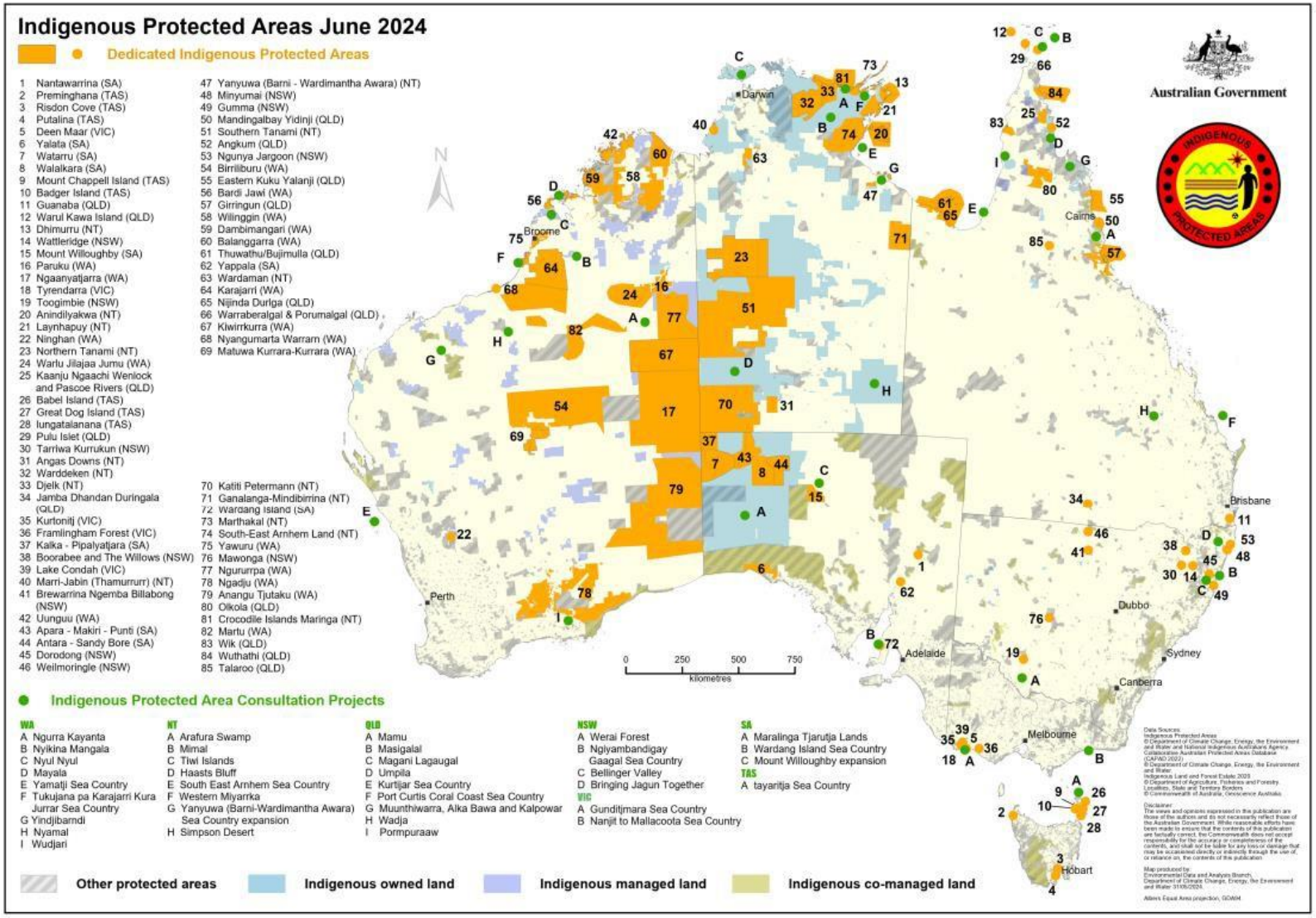


Figure 12-4: IPAs in Australia (data source: DCCEEW and NIAA, 2024)

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12.1.6 First Nations Cultural Heritage

Woodside understands that communal cultural connection exists between Traditional Custodians and land and waters. It is understood from the onshore archaeological record that First Nations people have occupied the Australian continent for at least 65,000 years (Clarkson et al., 2017) and in many places maintain a strong continuing connection that is said to extend back in Indigenous cosmology to the beginning of time.

Archaeological sites identified onshore with the potential to exist in intertidal or submerged locations include petroglyphs, fish traps and artefact scatters or burials contained within sand dunes. As archaeological sites, these features have archaeological value which relates to the preservation of their fabric (i.e. the tangible features) and their context (i.e. their location and relationship to other archaeological and natural features). Archaeological sites may also have intangible dimensions (ICOMOS, 2013) cultural value that exist in addition to their archaeological or scientific value.

Intangible values are a living expression of cultural heritage that is prevalent across generations. These values can be traditional, and they can also be new and living at the same time. An understanding of the intangible cultural heritage of different First Nations communities helps with intercultural dialogue and encourages mutual respect (UNESCO, 2011). Intangible cultural heritage is safeguarded through practicing and passing on knowledge or expressions by the people to whom it belongs to (NNTC, n.d). Figure 12-5 provides context to common intangible themes that exist in First Nations communities.

Table 12-2: Intangible heritage values associated with Sea Country

Value	Details
Songlines	Oral songlines are often described by First Nations people as the law of the land and make up part of the Dreaming (Neale and Kelly, 2020:30). Songlines are viewed in Western academia as a framework for relating people to land and consist of a series of invisible, interconnected routes across the landscape that mark significant sites for First Nations people (Higgins, 2021:723). Songlines demonstrate First Nations peoples' strong connections to land by revealing sacred knowledge that is place-specific (Roberts, 2023:5). The land's physical features are instrumental in maintaining songlines because this is how ancestral spirits journeyed through, and interacted with, the physical landscape leaving sacred knowledge behind. The interconnection between the physical and spiritual is where songlines become intrinsically tied to significant places across Country. As a result, geographical landforms are recorded within songlines and become sacred places. Such landforms can include inter alia: rocks, mountains, rivers, caves and hills (Higgins, 2021:724). Songlines can become lost, fragmented or broken when there is a loss of Country or forced removal from Country (Neale and Kelly, 2020:30). Physical sites that have been identified as comprising a component of a songline are important to protect to prevent the fragmenting or breaking apart of songlines and loss of sacred cultural knowledge. In Australia, songlines can stretch thousands of kilometres, making up a complex and organic network of stories containing cultural knowledge of First Nations communities across the land (Neale and Kelly, 2020:35). Songlines can also extend out to Sea Country and contain cultural knowledge that is tied to geographic features, atmospheric phenomena and marine plants and animals. Often songlines containing references to a seascape or Sea Country make mention of mythical events occurring around marine life, fishing areas, submerged rocks or coral. Songlines that embody seascapes can reflect how a group may relate to, or value, Sea Country—for example, connections to nearby islands that they once inhabited in their songlines (Smyth and Isherwood, 2016:307). Songlines can also be used as proof of long-standing connection to land and support a legal entitlement to land rights (Higgins, 2021:74). Examples where songlines contain strong references to Sea Country are more common in Pacific Islander and Torres Strait Islander communities, who often refer to seascapes and skylines in their songlines in order to communicate sacred knowledge that assists in safe navigation of the ocean (Neale and Kelly, 2020:83-84).

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Value	Details
Creation/dreaming sites, sacred sites and ancestral beings	The only published sources located by Woodside with detailed descriptions of the location of ancestral beings or creation/dreaming/sacred sites place these on land, or within inland water sources such as rivers or pools. However, some ancestral beings are noted to live within or originate from the sea generally, and some creation stories talk to the creation of features from or in the sea. Additionally, every place on shore or at sea must be assumed to have been created on some level in First Nations cosmology.
Cultural obligations to care for Country	Caring for Country collectively refers to the cultural obligations of individuals and groups, as well as rituals and ceremonies required for the physical and spiritual health of the environment. In the literature reviewed by Woodside, caring for Country was noted to include, but is not limited to, maintenance of the physical environment and ecosystem. It may also have cultural, spiritual and ritual dimensions such as caring for ancestral beings or ensuring cultural safety. Thalu are places where what are known as “increase ceremonies” are performed to enhance or maintain populations of plants, animals or phenomena. All mentions of active ceremonial sites were confined to onshore locations, though the values may extend offshore where e.g., a thalu relates to marine species populations.
Knowledge of Country/customary law and transfer of knowledge	Knowledge of and familiarity with the features of Sea Country is itself a value. The inherent potential for restricted or secret knowledge makes this difficult to assess even through consultation with Traditional Custodians. However, aspects such as limitations on access to sites or disruption/relocation of First Nations communities may have implications for the preservation of First Nations knowledge. Further, connection to Country may be damaged where people are displaced or disrupted (e.g. during colonisation) or where there is a loss of technical skills or environmental knowledge (McDonald and Phillips, 2021). Transfer of knowledge includes continuing traditional practices to pass on practical skills. This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing a group’s intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2003).
Connection to Country	Describes the multi-faceted relationship between First Nations people and the landscape, which is envisioned as having personhood and spirit. It is also an aspect of personal identity for many First Nations people. In the case of Sea Country this can mean identifying as a Saltwater person, where “essence of being a 'Saltwater' person is ontological… it is about how people relate spiritually to the sea and engage with spiritual forces that created it, the marine flora and fauna and people” (McDonald and Phillips, 2021).
Access to Country, including Sea Country	Access is necessary for the continuation of other values including caring for Country, carrying out cultural practices and the transfer of traditional knowledge. Being on Country can be an important way of expressing or maintaining connection to Country (Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet, n.d.). Access is also a value in its own right, as a continuation of traditional Sea Country access and use.
Kinship systems and totemic species	Individuals may have kinship to specific species (Smyth, 2008; Juluwarlu, 2004) and/or a responsibility to care for species (Muller, 2008). Kinship arises from totemic associations within First Nations “skin group” systems. It is forbidden for an individual to kill or eat a species who is from the same “skin group” (Juluwarlu, 2004). They may also have certain obligations linked to the discussion of caring for Country above. It is assumed that marine species may have kinship/totemic relationships to Traditional Custodians, but it is understood that these relationships do not prohibit people outside of that “skin group” from hunting or eating that same species (Juluwarlu, 2004).
Resource collection	A number of marine species are identified through consultation and literature as important resources, particularly as food sources (see Section 12.1.4). In addition to their immediate value as sustenance, the gathering and preparation of these resources is informed by cultural knowledge, and an inability to use these resources may result in a loss of ability to transfer that knowledge to future generations.

On 15 November 2023, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) was restored as the legislation that manages Aboriginal heritage in Western Australia (DPLH, 2024). Under section 17 of that Act it is an offence to excavate, destroy, damage, conceal or alter any Aboriginal site without authorisation. Where there is a risk of injury or desecration to a significant Aboriginal area, even where permitted under the AHA, any Aboriginal person may apply to the federal Environment Minister for a declaration under sections 9 or 10 of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)* for the protection and preservation of that area.

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12.1.6.1 Submerged Cultural Heritage

It is understood that the sea level has risen significantly during the 65,000 years of Indigenous occupation, and areas that were once inhabited are now submerged on the continental shelf (Veth et al., 2019; UWA, 2021). At its lowest level during Indigenous occupation, the sea level was between 125 m (O'Leary et al., 2020; Veth et al., 2019; Williams et al., 2018) and 130 m below current levels (Benjamin et al., 2020; Benjamin et al., 2023; UWA, 2021).

Archaeological material preserved on the Ancient Landscape has the potential to provide further information about the earliest periods of human occupation (Veth et al., 2019; UWA, 2021).

Recent archaeological discoveries demonstrate that the now submerged landscape was occupied and inhabited, and can retain archaeological material from this time (Benjamin et al., 2020; Benjamin et al., 2023; see Ward et al., 2022 for an opposing view).

Certain landscapes have been identified as archaeologically prospective on the submerged Ancient Landscape, including:

- submerged water sources (rivers, waterholes, tidal channels and seeps) which have an increased likelihood of use or habitation as past generations used the associated resources (UWA, 2021)
- submerged calcarenite ridges younger than human occupation of the continent which may have formed over and protected artefacts in-situ (Veth, 2019)
- prominent landscape features (e.g. hills, particularly of igneous rock formations) that may have been foci for cultural activity (UWA, 2021)
- karst depressions and other "catch points" where artefacts may accumulate following disturbances caused by inundation (UWA, 2021; Nutley, 2022; Nutley, 2023a)
- Madeleine Shoals has been specifically identified by Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC) as an archaeologically prospective feature due to its igneous rock formations which have the potential to contain petroglyphs.

The sites considered most likely to survive inundation, based on the review of existing literature, were logically the more robust forms including:

- midden and artefacts within cemented dunes, relict water holes, and beach rock deposits
- quarry outcrops, extraction pits, and associated reduction debris in fine-grained volcanic outcrops
- curvilinear stone structures and standing stones sitting on volcanic pavements and jammed into volcanic rock piles
- lag deposits of artefacts and possibly midden on hardpan in suitable landscape contexts with good preservation conditions (e.g. shallow declination shorelines in sheltered passages of the inner archipelago or on the leeward side of hard-rock/fringing reef cause-ways adjacent to the outer islands)
- small overhangs and shelters with preserved deposits, facing away from the dominant wave and wind action (Veth et al., 2019).

In recognition of this, Woodside considers the Ancient Landscape between the mainland and the ancient coastline KEF as an area where potential First Nations archaeological material may exist on the seabed, as this covers the full extent of this possible occupation. Known places including archaeological sites may be protected subject to declarations under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*, *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* or EPBC Act. However, these Acts only extend protection to First Nations heritage places specified by declaration or otherwise included on a statutory list. Woodside understands that there is currently no First

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Nations archaeology known to exist anywhere within Commonwealth waters and no areas subject to declarations or prescriptions under these Acts.

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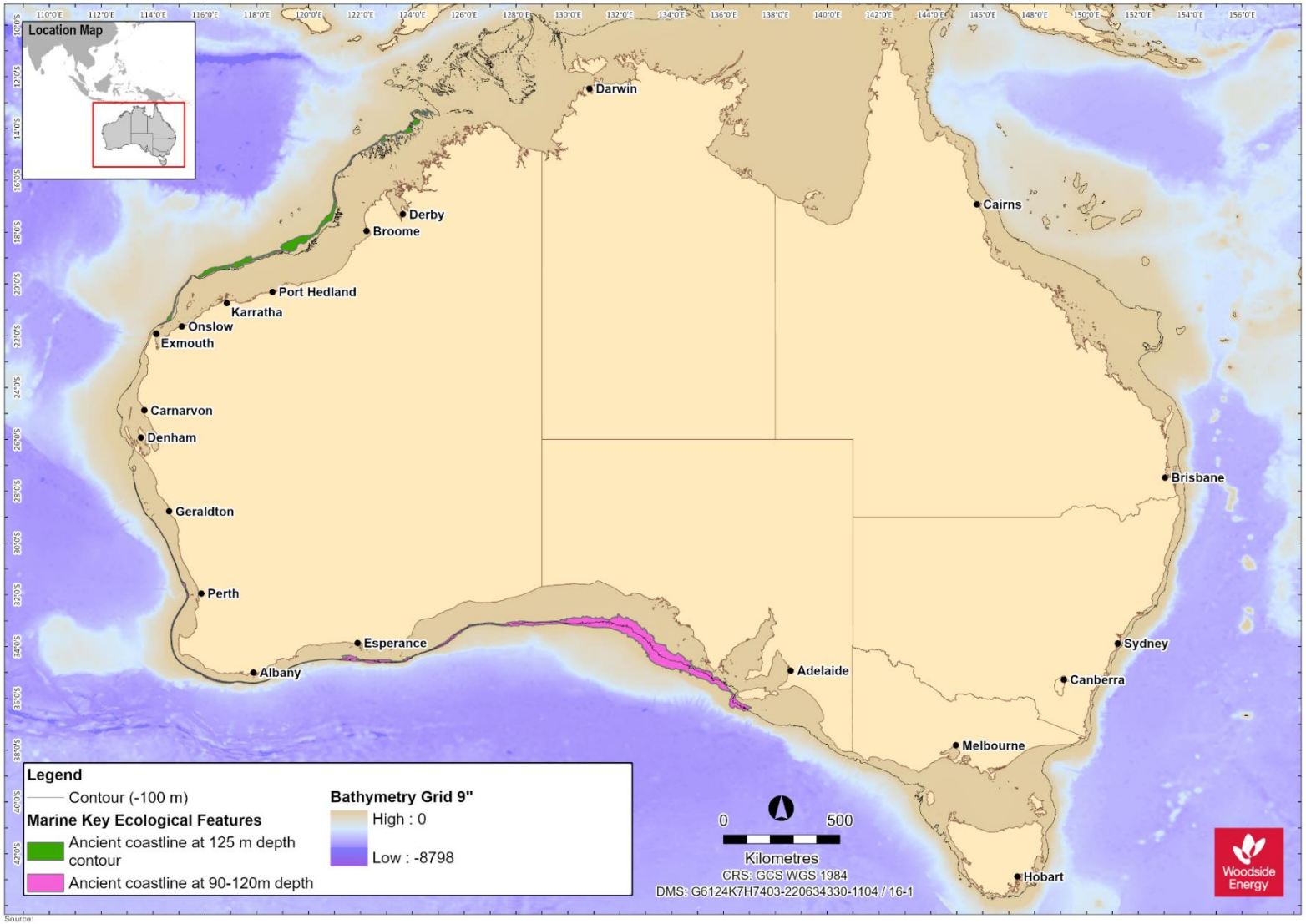


Figure 12-5: Indicative bathymetry of the ancient submerged landscape (data source: GA, 2024; DCCEEW, 2024d

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12.1.6.2 First Nations Sites of Significance

Murujuga (the Burrup Peninsula) has a very high density of significant Indigenous heritage sites and places with tangible and intangible heritage values. The area has one of the largest, densest, and most diverse collections of rock art in the world. It is estimated that the peninsula and surrounding islands contain over a million petroglyphs (rock engravings) covering a broad range of styles and subjects. The landscape also contains quarries, middens, fish traps, rock shelters, ceremonial sites, artefact scatters, grinding patches and stone arrangements that evidence tens of thousands of years of human occupation. These places are linked to First Nations cosmology, Dreaming stories and songs through the stories, knowledge and customs that are still held by Traditional Custodians.

In 2007 the Dampier Archipelago (including the Burrup Peninsula) was included on the National Heritage List due to outstanding heritage values relating to Australia's cultural history contained in the large number, density, diversity, distribution and fine execution of rock art. Within the National Heritage Place, the Murujuga National Park covers 4913 ha and is co-managed by the Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. The Murujuga Cultural Landscape was also added to Australia's Tentative World Heritage List in 2020, with full World Heritage Listing anticipated in 2024.

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage maintains a register of registered sites and heritage places. There are over 1600 registered sites on Murujuga and the Dampier Archipelago with around 1100 other heritage places. This register is not comprehensive and will be complemented by heritage surveys where necessary. Protection of National and World Heritage values is also legislated through various provisions of the EPBC Act. Murujuga National Park is managed under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA).

12.1.7 Historic Sites of Significance

Places of historic cultural significance are protected under Commonwealth, State and local regimes. Places inscribed on the National or World Heritage list are protected through various provisions of the EPBC Act. Historic places may also be protected under the *Heritage Act 2018* (WA); under section 129 of this Act the prohibited alteration, demolition, damage, despoilment or removal of objects from a registered place may result in a fine of A$1 million. Protection of heritage by local government typically emanates from local planning schemes produced under Part 5 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA).

Historical sites of significance and heritage value are found along adjacent foreshores of the SWMR, NWMR and NWR.

12.1.8 Historic Underwater Heritage

The remains of vessels and aircraft in Commonwealth waters, along with any associated article, are automatically protected under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cth) after 75 years. This is applicable whether the existence or location of the article is known or unknown, as per section 16 of the Act. Other articles of underwater cultural heritage may be declared for protection as outlined in section 17 of the Act. Remains and relics of any ship lost, wrecked or abandoned in Western Australian waters before 1900 are protected by the *Maritime Archaeology Act 1973* (WA).

There are no known National Heritage listed shipwrecks in the NWMR and NMR (Table 12-3 and Table 12-4). The only known National heritage listed shipwrecks are within the SWMR and include:

- the *HMAS Sydney II*
- the *HSK Kormoran*
- the *Batavia*.

Information on National Heritage listed shipwrecks in the SWMR can be found in Table 12-5.

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Known historical shipwreck sites in Western Australian waters are listed in the WA Maritime Museum Shipwreck Database. Known historical shipwreck sites in Commonwealth waters are listed in Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database. These databases only cover known historical sites. Known shipwrecks listed in these databases for the NWMR, NMR and SWMR are shown in Figure 12-6, Figure 12-7 and Figure 12-8 respectively.

12.1.9 World, National and Commonwealth Listed Heritage Places

The EPBC Act protects the heritage values of National Heritage Listed and World Heritage Listed places. Any action that will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the heritage values of these places are offences under Part 3, Division 1 of the EPBC Act unless the action is permitted under one of the mechanisms of the EPBC Act. These mechanisms include a number of exceptions set out in Part 4, approvals granted under Part 9 and ministerial decisions under Division 2 Part 7.

Australia's National Heritage Sites are those of outstanding natural, historic and/or Indigenous significance to Australia. Indigenous Protected Areas and National Heritage places classed as natural are discussed in Section 11.3. Historic and/or Indigenous National Heritage Listed Places of the NWMR and SWMR include:

- Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula)
- Dirk Hartog Landing Site/Cape Inscription
- *HMAS Sydney II*, *HSK Kormoran* Shipwreck Sites
- *Batavia* Shipwreck Site and Survivor Camps Area 1629 – Houtman Abrolhos
- Cheetup Rock Shelter.

Commonwealth Heritage Places are a collection of sites recognised for their Indigenous, historical and/or natural values, which are owned or controlled by the Australian Government. A number of these sites are owned or controlled by the Department of Defence, as well as Government agencies relating to maritime safety, customs and communication. Commonwealth Heritage places classed as natural are discussed in Section 11.3. Listed Heritage Places in the NWMR are all natural with two related to defence activities which include:

- Yampi Defence Area (Table 11-6)
- Learmonth Air Weapons Range Facility (Table 11-6).

World Heritage Properties are those sites that hold universal value which transcends any value that may be held by any one nation. These sites and their qualities are detailed in the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention), to which Australia is a founding member. The Protected Matters Search Report (Appendix A) lists two natural World Heritage Properties in the NWMR (refer Section 11.2). There are no cultural heritage listings located within the NWMR.

Summary tables of heritage places for NWMR, SWMR and NMR are presented in Table 12-3, Table 12-4, and Table 12-5.

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Table 12-3: Heritage Places (Indigenous and historic) within the NWMR

Heritage Places	Woodside Activity Area			Class	Description	Conservation Values
	Browse	NWS/S	NW Cape			
National Heritage Properties						
Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula)	-	✓	-	Indigenous	The Dampier Archipelago (including the Burrup Peninsula) contains one of the densest concentrations of rock engravings in Australia with some sites containing thousands or tens of thousands of images.	The rock engravings comprise images of avian, marine and terrestrial fauna, schematised human figures, figures with mixed human and animal characteristics and geometric designs. At a national level it has an exceptionally diverse and dynamic range of schematised human figures some of which are arranged in complex scenes. The fine execution and dynamic nature of the engravings, particularly some of the composite panels, exhibit a degree of creativity that is unusual in Australian rock engravings.
Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 – Cape Inscription Area	-	-	✓	Historic	Cape Inscription is the site of the oldest known landings of Europeans on the WA coastline.	The Cape Inscription area displays uncommon aspects of Australia's cultural history because of the cumulative effect its association with these explorers and surveyors had on growing knowledge of the great southern continent in Europe. The association of the site with these early navigators stimulated the development of the European view of the great southern continent at a time when they began to look at the world with a modern scientific outlook.
Commonwealth Heritage Properties						
None						

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Table 12-4: Heritage Places (Indigenous and historic) within the NMR

Heritage Places	Class	Description	Conservation Values
National Heritage Properties			
None			
Commonwealth Heritage Properties			
None			

Table 12-5: Heritage Places (Indigenous and historic) within the SWMR

Heritage Places	Class	Description	Conservation Values
National Heritage Properties			
Cheetup Rock Shelter	Indigenous	Cheetup, meaning “place of the birds”, is the name of a spacious rock shelter located in Cape Le Grand National Park, about 55 km east of Esperance in WA. First Nations people associated with the place identify themselves as Nyungar/Noongar, Ngadju (shortened from Ngadjunmaia) or Mirning.	Cheetup rock shelter provides outstanding evidence for the antiquity of processing and use of cycad seeds by First Nations people. The seeds of the cycad are extremely toxic and can cause speedy death if eaten fresh without proper preparation to remove the toxins. The presence of *Macrozamia riedlei* seeds in a pit lined with Xanthorrhoea (grass tree) leaf bases indicates that First Nations people in the Esperance region had the knowledge to remove the toxins of this important source of carbohydrate and protein at least 13,200 years ago.
Batavia Shipwreck Site and Survivor Camps Area 1629 – Houtman Abrolhos	Historic	The Batavia and its associated sites hold an important place in the discovery and delineation of the WA coastline. The wreck of the Batavia, and other Dutch ships like her, convinced the VOC (Dutch East India Company) of the necessity of more accurate charts of the coastline and resulted in the commissioning of Vlamingh’s 1696 voyage.	Because of its relatively undisturbed nature the archaeological investigation of the wreck itself has revealed a range of objects of considerable value as well as to artefact specialists and historians.

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Heritage Places	Class	Description	Conservation Values
HMAS Sydney II and HSK Kormoran Shipwreck Sites	Historic	The naval battle fought between the Australian warship HMAS Sydney II and the German commerce raider HSK Kormoran off the WA coast during World War II was a defining event in Australia's cultural history. HMAS Sydney II was Australia's most famous warship of the time and this battle has forever linked the stories of these warships to each other. The loss of HMAS Sydney II along with its entire crew of 645 following the battle with HSK Kormoran, remains as Australia's worst naval disaster.	The shipwreck sites of HMAS Sydney II and HSK Kormoran have outstanding heritage value to the nation because of their importance in a defining event in Australia's cultural history and for their part in development of the process of the defence of Australia.
Commonwealth Heritage Properties			
Cliff Point Historic Sites	Historic	Cliff Head is a limestone bluff on the east coast of Garden Island. Evidence of occupation has been reported from the beach just north of the head, the immediate hinterland, the ridge above and on the south face of the ridge.	The Cliff Point Historic Site, individually significant within the area of Garden Island, is important as the first site inhabited by Governor Stirling's party in 1829 when founding the colony of WA, and as WA's first official non-convict settlement. The site was occupied in the first instance by Captain Charles Fremantle before the arrival of Captain Stirling. The party occupied the site for two months before a move was made to the Swan River settlement on the mainland.
HMAS Sydney II and HSK Kormoran Shipwreck Sites	Historic	As above.	As above.
J Gun Battery	Historic	J Battery comprised two 155 mm long range guns, the other similar battery being at Cape Peron on the mainland at the entrance to Cockburn Sound. Located in the dune systems at the north-western corner of Garden Island, elements of the J Battery complex are now covered in part by sand.	J Gun Battery (1942) is individually significant within the area of Garden Island (Register No. 019544) and is historically important as the first gun battery constructed on Garden Island and as one of two long range gun batteries which played a strategic role in the coastal defences of Cockburn Sound and Fremantle following the entry of Japan into the Second World War (1939–45).

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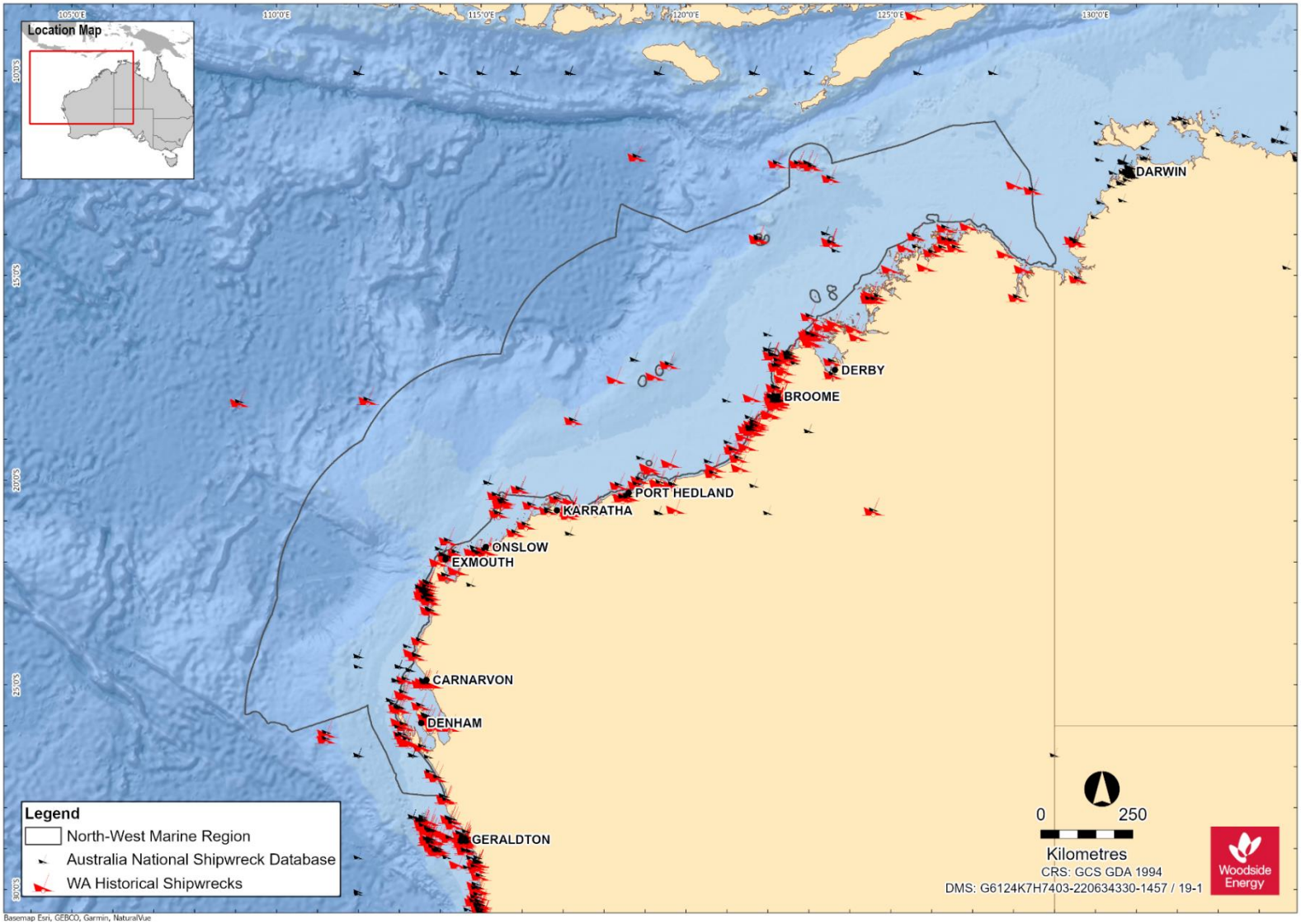


Figure 12-6: Shipwrecks in the NWMR (data source: WAM, 2018 and AODN, 2008)

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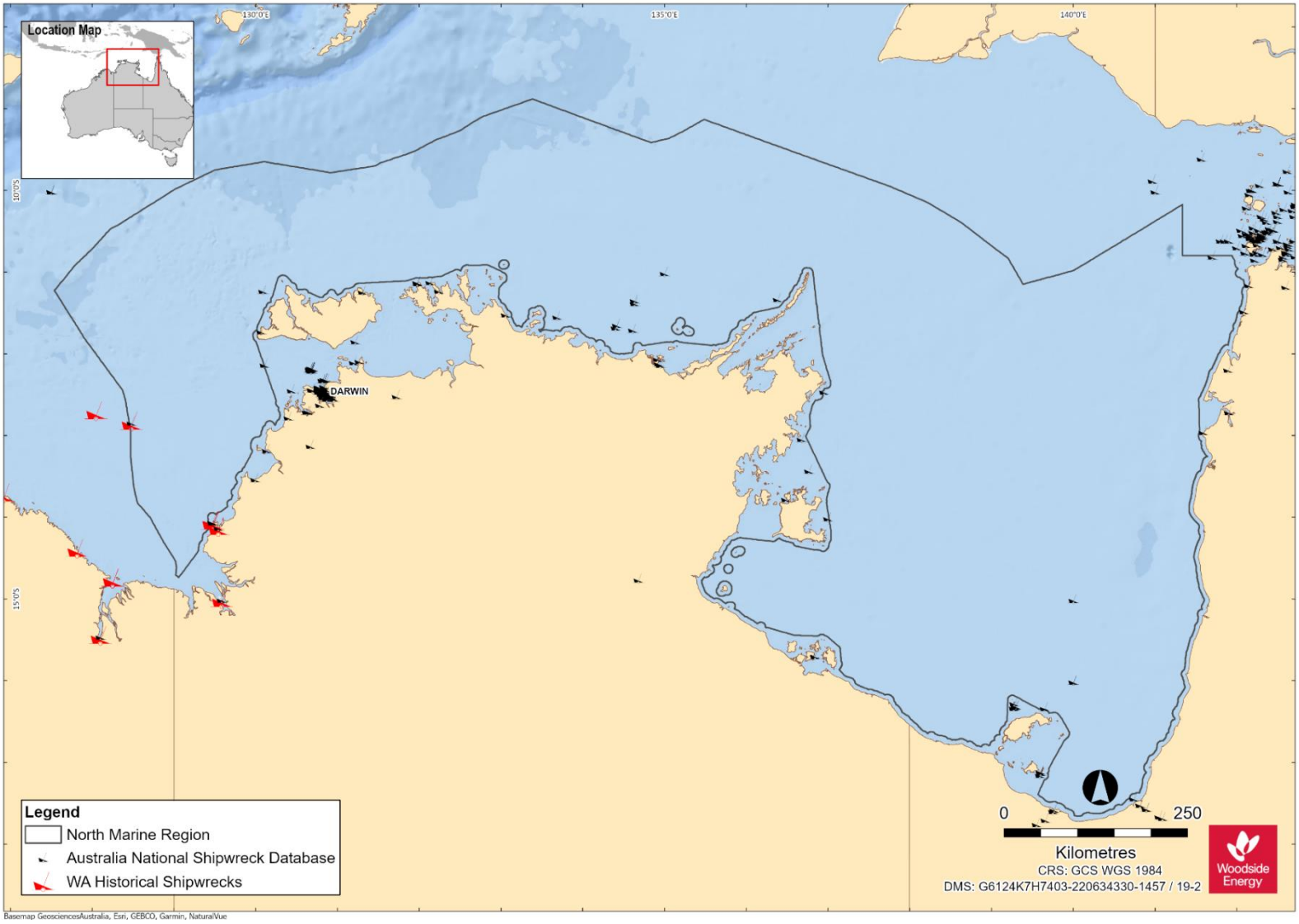


Figure 12-7: Shipwrecks in the NMR (data source: WAM, 2018 and AODN, 2008)

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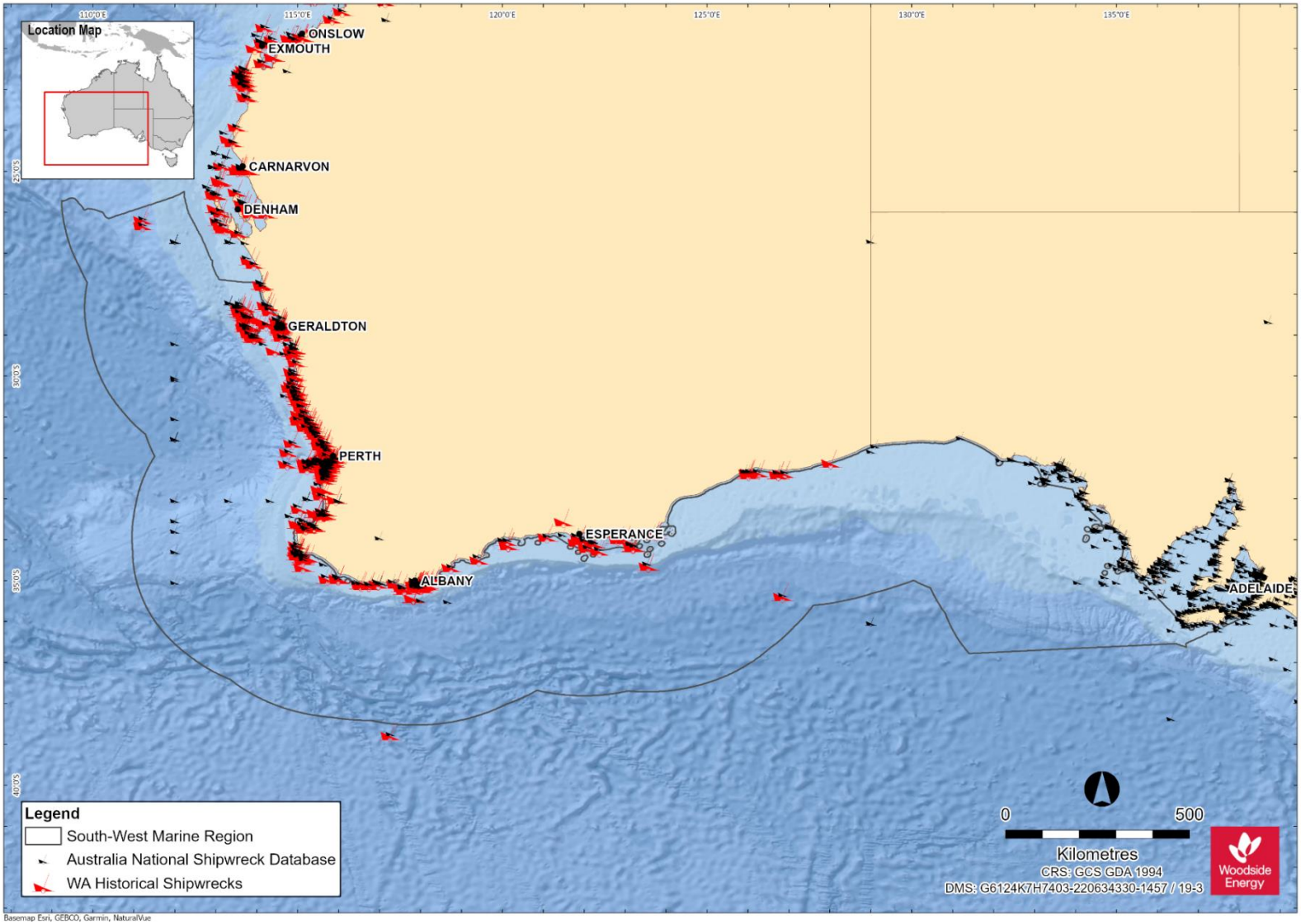


Figure 12-8: Shipwrecks in the SWMR (data source: WAM, 2018 and AODN, 2008)

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12.2 Socio-Economic Values

Socio-economic values include commercial and traditional fishing, tourism and recreation, shipping, oil and gas activities and defense activities.

12.2.1 Commercial Fisheries – Commonwealth and State

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) manages fisheries on behalf of the Commonwealth Government and is bound by objectives under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* (Cth).

WA State commercial fisheries are managed by the WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (WA DPIRD) under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* (WA), *Fisheries Resources Management Regulations 1995* (WA), relevant gazetted notices and licence conditions, and applicable Fishery Management Plans.

Commonwealth and State managed fisheries that are licensed to operate within the NWMR are summarised in Table 12-6.

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Table 12-6: Commonwealth and State managed fisheries

Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/S	NWC				
Commonwealth Managed Fisheries							
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	✓	✓	✓	**Management area:**	The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery covers the entire EEZ around Australia, out to 200 NM from the coast. They do not fish in the Woodside activity area.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*)		Longline, purse seine fishing, and minor line (troll and poling).	Southern bluefin tuna is a pelagic species which can be found to depths of 500 m (AFMA, 2021a).
				Fishing effort	Most of the Australian fishing effort is by purse-seine vessels in the Great Australian Bight and waters off South Australia during summer months, and by longline off the New South Wales coastline during winter months (Patterson and Dylewski, 2023a). The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery is shared amongst countries. Australia currently has a 35% share of the total global allowable catch. Whilst wild capture fishing in Australia to sell directly to market can occur anywhere throughout the fisheries range, currently most of that quota is value-added through ranching (on-growing the wild captured fish for an extra five to six months). Ranching requires significant infrastructure, a resident labour force, plus proximity to a fishery able to supply a large quantity of natural feed/sardines (40,000+ tonnes). North-west WA is critically important regardless of how the quota is fished because of the proximity to the single spawning ground of this global roaming species. Young fish (one to four years of age) move from the spawning ground in the north-east Indian Ocean into the Australian EEZ and southwards along the Western Australian coast (Patterson and Dylewski, 2023). The stock is classified as not overfished (Patterson and Dylewski, 2023a). A total of 5972 t bluefin tuna catch was recorded for the 2021–22 fishing season, an increase from 5646 t in the 2020–21 period (Patterson and Dylewski, 2023a). Of the total catch, 4957 t were collected using purse seine and 1015 from pelagic longline.		
				Active licences/ vessels	Eight purse seine vessels and 22 longline vessels, an increase from seven purse seine vessels and 20 longline vessels in the 2020–21 period (Patterson and Dylewski, 2023a).		

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery	✓	✓	✓	**Management area:**	The combined western and eastern skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) fisheries encompass the entire Australian EEZ. The Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery extends westward from the SA/ Victorian border across the Great Australian Bight and around the west coast of WA to the Cape York Peninsula.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Western skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)		Fishers use purse seine gear (about 98% of catch) and sometimes pole and line when fishing for skipjack tuna.	Western skipjack tuna is a pelagic species that can be found to depths of 260 m (AFMA, 2021b).
				Fishing effort:	The Skipjack Tuna Fishery has not been actively fished since the 2008–09 fishing season (Patterson and Delewski, 2023b). The management arrangements for this fishery will be reviewed if active boats re-enter the fishery.		
				Active licences/ vessels:	No active vessels operating since 2009 (Patterson and Delewski, 2023b).		
Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery	✓	✓	✓	**Management area:**	The Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery extends to the Australian EEZ boundary in the Indian Ocean.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Key species caught in the fishery are bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), yellowfin tuna (*T. albacares*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). Striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) is a minor component of the catch. Catch of albacore (*T. alalunga*), a non-quota species, can approach levels similar to yellowfin tuna catch in some years (Blake et al., 2022a).		Fishers mainly use pelagic longline fishing gear to catch the targeted species. Minor line (including handline, troll, rod and reel) can also be used, and purse seine.	Species have a broad depth distribution, with tuna occurring at 150–300 m, striped marlin at 150 m and swordfish at up to 600 m (BRS, 2007).
				Fishing effort:	The fishery operates in Australia's EEZ and high seas of the Indian Ocean. Fishing effort in recent years has been concentrated off south-west WA, with occasional activity off SA (Patterson et al., 2023). A total of 145 t catch was landed in the 2021–22 seasons, a decrease from 252 t in the 2020–21 period (Patterson et al., 2023). The striped marlin, bigeye tuna, and yellowfin tuna are classified as subject to overfishing (Patterson et al., 2023).		

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<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Fishery</th><th colspan="3">Woodside Activity Area</th><th colspan="4" rowspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><th>Browse</th><th>NWS/IS</th><th>NWC</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">Two pelagic longline and 3 minor line vessels were active during the 2021-22 season (Patterson et al., 2023).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery</td><td rowspan="5"></td><td rowspan="5"></td><td rowspan="5">✓</td><td>Management area</td><td colspan="3">The Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery is in deep water off WA, from the line approximating the 200 m isobath to the edge of the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ). (Blake et al., 2021).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Species targeted</td><td>Fishing methods</td><td>Fishing depth</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">More than 50 species, historically dominated by six commercial finfish species or species groups:
orange roughy (Hoplostethus atlanticus)
oreos (Oreosomatidae)
boarfish (Pentacerotidae)
eteline snapper (Lutjanidae: Etelinae)
apsiline snapper (Lutjanidae: Apsilinae)
sea bream (Lethrinidae).</td><td>Demersal trawl.</td><td>Water deeper than 200 m (Blake et.al., 2021).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">The number of vessels active in the fishery and total hours trawled have fluctuated from year to year. Notably, total hours trawled were relatively high for a brief period during the early 2000s when fishers targeted ruby snapper and deep-water bugs (Patterson et al., 2020).
Total trawl hours have been variable but relatively low since 2005–06. In 2021–22, 76 trawl-hours were recorded in the fishery, down from a recent peak of 1108 in 2017–18 (Keller et al., 2023).
The total catch was 12 t in the 2021–22 season, up from 5 t in the 2020–21 season and no deepwater bugs were caught between 2020 and 2022 (Keller et al., 2023). Ruby snapper made up 40% of the catch in 2021–22 and 31% in 2020–21 (Keller et al., 2023).
Ruby snapper and deepwater bugs stock are considered not subject to overfishing but the biomass status of deepwater bugs are classified as uncertain (Keller et al., 2023).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">Since 2004–05, one to three vessels have been active in the fishery, with two active vessels in 2021–22 (Keller et al., 2023).</td></tr>
</table>

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<table>
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<tr><th>Browse</th><th>NWS/IS</th><th>NWC</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">North-west Slope Trawl Fishery</td><td rowspan="5">✓</td><td rowspan="5">✓</td><td rowspan="5"></td><td>Management area:</td><td colspan="3">The North-west Slope Trawl Fishery extends from 114 °E to 125 °E, from the 200 m isobath to the outer limit of the AFZ (200 NM from the coastline, which is the boundary of the Australian EEZ).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Species targeted</td><td>Fishing methods</td><td>Fishing depth</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Australian scampi (Metanephrops australiensis) and smaller quantities of velvet and Boschma’s scampi (M. velutinus and M. boschmai). A quantity of prawns is harvested each season, and squids are becoming an increasingly significant component of the catch.
Mixed snappers (Lutjanidae) and redspot emperor (Lethrinus lentjan) have historically been an important component of the catch Blake et al., 2021).</td><td>Fishing for scampi occurs over soft, muddy sediments or sandy habitats, using demersal trawl gear on the continental slope (Patterson et al., 2017).</td><td>Typically depths of 350 to 600 m (Patterson et al., 2017).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">The North-west Slope Trawl Fishery commenced in 1985 and the number of active vessels peaked at 21 in the 1986–87 season, decreasing to between 1 and 6 vessels per year since 2005-06 (Keller and Curtotti, 2023).
A total catch of 85.8 t was recorded in 2021–22, a decrease from 87.05 t in 2020–21 (Keller and Curtotti, 2023). Of the total catch, the Australian scampi species comprised of approximately 33% (29 t), down from 50% (44 t) in 2020–21.
The stock assessment of scampi in the fishery are classified as not subject to overfishing (Keller and Curtotti, 2023).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">Three vessels were active in the 2021-22 season, decline from 4 in the 2021-22 season, and trawl-hours decreased from 4,420 in 2020-21 to 3,950 in 2021-22 (Keller and Curtotti, 2023).</td></tr>
</table>

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<tr><td rowspan="5">Pilbara Fish Trawl (Interim) Managed Fishery</td><td rowspan="5"></td><td rowspan="5">✓</td><td rowspan="5"></td><td>Management area:</td><td colspan="3">The Pilbara Trawl (Interim) Managed Fishery is a high intensity fishery divided into two zones and an area governed by Schedule 5 (prohibited to trawling). In addition to the Prohibited Trawl Fishing area, no fish trawl units are allocated for use in Zone 1 or Areas 3 and 6 of Zone 2 (which comprises six management areas) (Newman et al., 2021a).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Species targeted</td><td>Fishing methods</td><td>Fishing depth</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The fishery targets more than 50 scalefish species.
The main demersal scalefish species landed by the fisheries in the Pilbara region are bluespotted emperor, red emperor and rankin cod (Newman et al., 2021a). The key species caught by the Pilbara Trawl (Interim) Managed Fishery include crimson snapper, bluespotted emperor trevally and threadfin bream (DPIRD, 2020).</td><td>Demersal trawl. The fishery operates with standard stern trawling gear (single net with extension sweeps) (Newman et al., 2021a).</td><td>The fishery operates in waters between 50 and 200 m water depth (Allen et al., 2014; Newman et al., 2015).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">Based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD, catch trends were seen to be increasing over the past reporting years, until the past two seasons.
The Pilbara Trawl (Interim) Managed Fishery catch was 1784 t in 2022,1928 t in 2021, 2087 t in 2020, 2142 t in 2019, 1996 t in 2018, 1780 t in 2017, 1529 t in 2016, 1172 t in 2015 and 1105 t in 2014 (Wakefield et al., 2023a). The fishery landed 72% of total commercial catches of the demersal scale fish in the Pilbara in 2022. Increasing catch rates and fishing mortality spawning biomass estimates indicate that imposed effort reductions since 2008 have resulted in increased fish abundance and stock rebuilding in the fishery (Wakefield et al., 2023a).
In 2021, the total catch of the indicator species red emperor in the Pilbara Demersal Scalefish Fisheries (includes trawl, trap and line sectors) was 192 t, which is within the acceptable catch range (Wakefield et al., 2023).
The biological stocks for the Pilbara Demersal Scalefish Fisheries are classified as sustainable-adequate (Wakefield et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">Four active vessels in the trawl sector in 2022 (Wakefield et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
</table>

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<tr><td rowspan="5">Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery</td><td rowspan="5"></td><td rowspan="5">✓</td><td rowspan="5">✓</td><td>Management area:</td><td colspan="3">The Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery covers the area from Exmouth northwards and eastwards to the 120° line of longitude, and offshore as far as the 200 m isobath. Like the trawl fishery, the trap fishery is also managed using input controls in the form of individual transferable effort allocations monitored with a satellite-based vessel management system. The fishery includes six licences allocated to three vessels, operating principally from Onslow.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Species targeted</td><td>Fishing methods</td><td>Fishing depths</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The catch is made up of around 45 to 50 different fish species.
The fishery generally targets long-lived, high-value demersal scalefish such as red emperor and Rankin cod but also lands significant catches of shorter-lived species such as blue spotted emperor (DPIRD, 2020).</td><td>Demersal fish traps.</td><td>Approximately 30 m isobath to 200 m isobath (DPIRD. n.d.).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery caught 597 t in 2022, 662 t in 2021, 584 t in 2020, 680 t in 2019, 563 t in 2018, 573 t in 2017, 495 t in 2016, 510 t in 2015 and 268 t in 2014 (Wakefield et al., 2023a).
The total catch of 597 t in 2022 made up 24% of the total catch by the Pilbara Demersal Scale Fishery and exceeded the acceptable catch range for the total catch (Wakefield et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">Three active vessels in the trap sector in 2022 (Wakefield et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
</table>

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
Pilbara Line Managed Fishery		✓	✓	**Management area:**	The Pilbara Line Managed Fishery boat licences are permitted to operate anywhere within 'Pilbara water', bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of 21° 56'S latitude and the high-water mark on the western side of the North-west Cape on the mainland of WA; west along the parallel to the intersection of 21° 56'S latitude and the boundary of the AFZ and north to longitude 120°E.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing method**	**Fishing depths**
				The Pilbara Line Managed Fishery catch is made up around 45–50 different fish species. The fishery targets similar demersal species to the Pilbara Trap and Trawl fisheries, as well as some deeper offshore species such as ruby snapper and eightbar grouper (DPIRD, 2020).		Demersal long line.	Information not available.
				Fishing effort:	Based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD, catch trends are as follows: The Pilbara Line Managed Fishery caught 104 t in 2022, 124 t in 2021, 167 t in 2020, 148 t in 2019, 93 t in 2018, 143 t in 2017, 126 t in 2016, 97 t in 2015 and 40 t in 2014 (Wakefield et al., 2023a). The total catch of 104 t in 2022 made up 4% of the total catch by the Pilbara Demersal Scalefish Fishery and was within the acceptable catch range (Wakefield et al., 2023a).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	Four active vessels in 2022 (Wakefield et al., 2023a).		
Mackerel Managed Fishery	✓	✓	✓	**Management area:**	The commercial fishery extends from the West Coast Bioregion to the WA/NT border. There are three managed fishing areas: Area 1: Kimberley (121º E to the WA/NT border); Area 2: Pilbara (114º E to 121º E) and Area 3: Gascoyne (27º S to 114º E) and West Coast (Cape Leeuwin to 27º S) (Lewis et al., 2020).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*), grey mackerel (*S. semifasciatus*), other species from the genus *Scomberomorus*.		Trolling, baits or lures cast, jigging (Lewis et al., 2020).	Information not available.

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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">Most of the catch is taken from waters off the Kimberley and Pilbara coasts (Lewis et al., 2020), reflecting the tropical distribution of mackerel species (Molony et al., 2015). Most fishing activity occurs around the coastal reefs of the Dampier Archipelago and Port Hedland area, with the seasonal appearance of mackerel in shallower coastal waters most likely associated with feeding and gonad development before spawning (Mackie et al., 2003).
Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: 212 t in 2022, 310 t in 2021, 290 t in 2020, 291 t in 2019, 214 t in 2018 (the lowest on record (Lewis et al., 2020), 283 t in 2017, 276 t in 2016, 302 t in 2015 and 322 t in 2014 (Lewis and Rynvis, 2023).
The landed catch in 2021 was 238 t for Spanish mackerel and 10 t for grey mackerel (Lewis and Watt, 2023). The commercial landings for other large pelagic species, such as the amberjack and cobia were 19.7 t and 18.2 t, and other species contributed to the remaining <10 t of the total catch (Lewis and Watt, 2023).
All species stocks are sustainable-adequate (Lewis and Rynvis, 2023).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">There were 16 vessels in 2022, primarily from May to November (Lewis and Rynvis, 2023).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>Management area:</td><td colspan="3">The Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery can operate throughout WA State waters. The fishery is typically more active in waters south of Broome and higher levels of effort around the Capes region, Perth, Geraldton, Exmouth, Dampier, and Broome (Newman et al., 2021b). There has been recent effort in the waters from Broome northwards to the NT border (Newman et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">Species targeted</td><td>Fishing methods</td><td>Fishing depth</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">Finfish, hard coral, soft coral, tridacnid clams, syngnathids (seahorses and pipefish), other invertebrates (including molluscs, crustaceans, echinoderms), algae, seagrasses and ‘live rock’.
The resource potentially includes over 1500 species of marine aquarium fishes (Newman et al., 2021b).</td><td>The fishery is diver-based, which typically restricts effort to safe diving depths (less than 30 m).</td><td>Information not available.</td></tr>
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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
				Fishing effort:	Total catch for the Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery in 2022 was 98,694 fishes and invertebrates, 17.83 t of coral, live rock, and living sand, and 39 L of marine plants and live feed. (Newman et al., 2023a). In 2021, the total catch for the Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery was 92,227 fishes (including syngnathids, invertebrates and sponges), 27.97 t of coral, live rock and living sand, and 42 L of marine plants and live feed (Newman et al., 2023). In 2020 was 89,925 fishes, 32.12 t of coral, live rock and living sand and <20 L of marine plants and live feed (Newman et al., 2021b). Dominant fish species caught in 2022 include spotted blenny (*Istiblennius meleagris*), scribbled angelfish (*Chaetodontoplus duboulayi*), black-axil chromis (*Chromis atripectoralis*), stripey (*Microcanthus strigatus*), Vachell's glassfish (*Ambassis vachellii*), margined coralfish (*Chelmon marginalis*), black-axil chromis (*Chromis atripectoralis*), and blue and yellow wrasse (*Anampses lennardi*) (Newman et al., 2023a). The breeding stocks of landed species are classified as sustainable-adequate (Newman et al., 2023a)		
				Active licences/ vessels:	13 licences were active in 2022 across the Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery and the Hermit Crab Fishery (Newman et al., 2023a).		
Western Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery (formerly Beche-de-mer Fishery)	✓	✓	✓	**Management area:**	Fishing occurs mostly in the northern half of WA from Exmouth Gulf to the NT border and is managed under Ministerial Exemptions. Shark Bay was fished for the first time in 2020 (Hart et al., 2023a) and again in 2021 (Newman et al., 2022).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Two main species: sandfish (*Holothuria scabra*) and redfish (*Actinopyga echinites*).		Diving and wading. Collected by hand.	The targeted species typically inhabit nearshore in shallow depths.
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The Western Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery caught 56.5 t in 2022, 41.3 t in 2021 3.6 t in 2020, 6.9 t in 2019, 62 t in 2018 (Gaughan and Santoro, 2020), 135 t in 2017, 93 t in 2016 and 38 t in 2015. In 2022, 45.2 t of the total catch consisted of sandfish (*Holothuria scabra*), 10.8 t deepwater redfish (*Actinopyga echinites*), and 0.5 t of black teatfish (*Holothuria whitmaei*) (Newman et al., 2023d). Sandfish were collected from the Kimberley only, which was last fished in 2017 (Hart et al., 2023). Deepwater redfish and black teatfish were harvested from Shark Bay (under an exception licence granted to native title holders), which was the second time this stock had been fished (Hart et al., 2023). The stock status of sandfish, in the Kimberly, and red fish species landed are considered to be sustainable- adequate, while the sandfish in the Pilbara are not sustainable – inadequate. (Hart et al., 2023f).		

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
				Active licences/ vessels:	Two operating vessels operating in 2022 (Hart et al., 2023f).		
Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery		✓		**Management area:**	The Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery encompasses a portion of the continental shelf off the Pilbara.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Western king prawns (*Penaeus esculentus*), brown tiger prawns (*Penaeus esculentus*), blue endeavour prawns (*Metapenaeus endeavouri.*		Low opening, otter prawn trawl systems.	Fishery and or fishing activity overlaps the Beadon Creek dredging scope (Sporer et al., 2015).
				Fishing effort:	The total landings for the Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery in 2022 are not available due to data confidentiality (Wilkin, et al. 2023b). In 2021 were less than the target catch range of 60 t (Kangas et al.,2023a). 37 days of fishing took place in 2021, compared to 13 days in 2020 (Kangas et al., 2023a). The breeding stocks of banana, brown tiger, and western king prawns are considered sustainable-adequate (Kangas et al., 2023a).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	One vessel active in 2021 (Kangas et al., 2023a).		
Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery	✓	✓	✓	**Management area:**	The Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery is located in shallow coastal waters, designated by four zones extending from Exmouth to Kununurra and the seaward boundary demarcated by the 200 NM EEZ. The fishery is currently managed under the *Pearling Act 1990* (Hart et al., 2023b).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Silver lipped pearl oysters (*Pinctada maxima*).		Drift diving.	Fishing effort is mostly focused in shallow coastal waters (10–15 m depth), with a maximum depth of 35 m (Lulofs et al., 2002).
				Fishing effort:	In 2021, catch was taken from Zones 2 and 3 only with no fishing in Zone 1, which has not been fished from 2017 to 2021 (Hart et al., 2023b). In 2022, the number of wild-caught pearl oysters was 756,531 (Hart et al., 2023d). Total dive hours increased in 2022 from 8175 hours in 2021 to 10,906 hours due to a 28% increase in harvest. (Hart et al., 2023d). Zones one to three are all considered to be sustainable – adequate (Hart et al., 2023b).		

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
				Active licences/ vessels:	Six active vessels in 2022 (Hart et al., 2023b).		
Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery		✓	✓	**Management area:**	The Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery covers inshore waters from Onslow to Port Hedland (between longitudes 115° 5’ 60” E and 120° E), with most activity around Nickol Bay (Johnston et al., 2020b). Areas of the fishery north and east of Exmouth and nearshore are currently closed as per Schedule 2 of the Draft Management Plan for the Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery (DPIRD, 2018b).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Blue swimmer crab (*Portunus armatus)* (Johnston et al*.,* 2021).		Hourglass traps (Johnston et al., 2021).	Up to 50m deep (Johnston et.al., 2020a).
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: Catch for the Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery was 11.2 t in 2022, 9.7 t in 2021, 0.6 t in 2020 and 19.3 t in 2019 (Johnston et al., 2023a). The total catch in 2021 was a substantial increase from the 2.1 t caught in 2020, which was the lowest landed catch in 20 years (Johnston et al., 2023a). In 2022 the blue swimmer crab catch accounted for 2% of the State commercial catch, all taken by the fishery (Johnston et al., 2023a). The blue swimmer crab stock status is considered sustainable – adequate (Johnston et al., 2023a).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	No information available currently.		
South West Coast Salmon Managed Fishery	✓	✓	✓	**Management area:**	The South-west Coast Salmon Managed Fishery operates on various beaches south of the metropolitan area and includes all WA waters north of Cape Beaufort except Geographe Bay.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Western Australian salmon (*Arripis truttaceus*).		Beach seine nets.	Information not available.
				Fishing effort:	No fishing occurs north of the Perth metropolitan area, despite the managed fishery boundary extending to Cape Beaufort (WA/Northern Territory border), as advised by WAFIC. The commercial catch for the entire West Coast Nearshore and Estuarine Finfish resource was 302.5 t in 2022. The total catch of Western Australian salmon was 82.9 t in 2022, a decrease from 88.5 t in 2021. The Western Australian Salmon stock status is considered sustainable – adequate. (Duffy et al., 2023c).		

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
				Active licences/vessels:	The number of active vessels or licences in 2021 is unknown, however there were approximately 12 commercial fishers employed in 2018 (Duffy et al., 2023)		
Specimen Shell Managed Fishery	✓	✓	✓	**Management area:**	The Specimen Shell Managed Fishery encompasses the entire WA coastline, but effort is concentrated in areas adjacent to the population centres such as Broome, Exmouth, Shark Bay, Geraldton, Perth, Mandurah, the Capes area and Albany (Hart et al., 2023c). There are several closed areas where the fishery is not permitted to operate. These include various marine parks and aquatic reserves, such as Ningaloo Marine Park. The Perth metropolitan area is also important because of its populations of two rare cowrie species (Hart et al., 2023c).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				The Specimen Shell Managed Fishery targets the collection of specimen shells for display, collection, cataloguing and sale. About 200 species of specimen shell are collected each year. There is some focus of effort on mollusc families that are most popular with shell collectors, such as cowries, cones, murexes and volutes (Hart et al., 2023c).		Collection is predominantly by hand when diving to wading in shallow, coastal waters, though in deeper water collection may be conducted by remotely operated vehicles (limited to one per licence).	For collection by hand, (diver-based) this typically restricts effort to safe diving depths (less than 30 m). ROV collection could enable depths up to 300 m (Hart et al., 2023c).
				Fishing effort:	A total of 5074 specimen shells were collected in 2022, distributed over 200 species (Hart et al., 2023f). A total of 5443 specimen shells were collect distributed over 200 species in 2021 (Hart et al., 2023b). Total number of specimen shells collected in 2020 was 4258 shells, across 206 species (Hart et al., 2021c). Stocks of landed species in the Specimen Shell Managed Fishery are classified as sustainable – adequate (Hart et al., 2023f).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	An exemption for the trial of remotely operated underwater vehicles (limited to one per licence) was in place during 2021 (Hart et al., 2023c). There was a total of 30 licences in the fishery, of which 16 licences were fished in 2022 (Hart et al., 2023f). Effort in 2022 was 388 days (Hart et al., 2023f).		

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
West Australian Abalone Fishery	✓	✓	✓	**Management area:**	The Western Australian Abalone Managed Fishery includes all coastal waters from the WA and SA border to the WA and NT border. The fishery is concentrated on the south coast and the west coast. It is divided into eight management areas. The fishery for Greenlip and Brownlip abalone operates in areas 1–4 and the Roe's abalone fishery operates in areas 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 (DoF, 2011).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Greenlip abalone (*Haliotis laevigata*), brownlip abalone (*Haliotis conicopora*), Roe's abalone (*Haliotis roei*).		Divers.	Distribution to 5 m depth for Roe's abalone and 40 m depth for greenlip/brownlip abalone (DOF, 2011).
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The total catch for greenlip and brownlip abalone in 2022 was 40.1 t whole weight (26.6 t greenlip and 13.5 t brownlip), (Strain et al., 2023d), an increase from 2021 which was 39 t whole weight (greenlip 25.9 t and brownlip 13.1 t) (Strain et al., 2023a). The total catch in 2021 was the lowest catch recorded for greenlip/brownlip in 53 years (Strain et al., 2023d). The Roe's abalone resource catch for 2022 was 28.9 t, a 2.6% decrease from the previous season (Strain et al., 2023c). In 2021 was 29.7 t whole weight, an increase from 18.2 t whole weight in 2020 (Strain et al., 2023a). The stock status of greenlip abalone is considered inadequate and brownlip abalone is adequate (Strain et al., 2023a). The stock status of the Roe's abalone is considered adequate (Strain et al., 2023c).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	There were 16 registered vessels in 2022 for the Greenlip and Brownlip Abalone Fishery (Strain et al., 2023d) and 21 for Roe's, however only a small proportion were active (Strain et al., 2023c).		
Western Australia Joint Authority Northern Shark Fishery	✓			**Management area:**	The Western Australia Joint Authority Northern Shark Fishery extends from longitude 12'° 45'E to the Northern Territory border.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Blacktip shark (*Carcharhinus tilstoni*), spot-tail shark (*Carcharhinus sorrah*).		Gillnets and longlines.	Information not available.
				Fishing effort:	Since 2005, 60% of the waters have been closed to finishing and limited on the number of fishing days. No catch has been reported since 2008/2009 (Braccini and Watt, 2023).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	Information not available.		

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery	✓	✓	✓	**Management area:**	The West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery extends north from Cape Leeuwin to the WA/NT border in water depths greater than 150 m within the AFZ.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				The fishery targets deepwater crustaceans: • crystal (snow) crab (*Chaceon albus*) • giant (king) crab (*Pseudocarcinus gigas*) • champagne (spiny) crabs (*Hypothalassia acerba*). Catches are dominated by crystal crabs of which 99% of their total allowable catch was landed in 2020 (How and Baudains, 2021).		Baited pots, or traps, are operated in long-lines which have between 80 and 180 pots attached to a main line marked by a float at each end.	Deeper than 150 m (and mostly at depths of between 500–800 m). Most of the commercial crystal crab catch is taken in depths of 500–800 m (WAFIC[22]).
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The total landings were 133.5 t in 2022, 155.5 t in 2021, 156.1 t in 2020, 155.7 t in 2019 and 168 t in 2018. The total landings of crustaceans in 2022 was dominated by crystal crabs (123.2 t). A further 10 t of champagne crabs and 0.1 t of giant crab were also landed in 2022 (How et al., 2023c). The stock status for crystal crab is considered adequate. However, it is likely that the stock biomass is near or below its threshold level, but above its limit level (How and Wiberg, 2023a).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	There were seven licence holders with five vessels active in 2022 (How et al., 2023c).		
Abrolhos Islands and Mid-West Trawl Fishery			✓	**Management area:**	The Abrolhos Islands and Mid-West Trawl Fishery operates around the Abrolhos Islands within the SWMR.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Saucer scallops (*Ylistrum balloti*, formerly *Amusium balloti*).		Otter trawl.	Saucer scallops occur in inshore waters around 40 m depth at the Abrolhos Islands (Kangas et.al., 2021a).

[22] https://www.wafic.org.au/fishery/west-coast-deep-sea-crustacean-fishery/

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The Abrolhos Islands and Mid-West Trawl Fishery did not fish in 2022 due to the stock being environmentally limited. (Wilkin et al., 2023a) The fishery landed 123.1 t meat weight (615.1 t whole weight) in 2021, 238.6 t meat		
				Active licences/ vessels:	The number of vessels is unreported. There were 10 licences in 2021 (Kangas et al., 2023b).		
Broome Prawn Managed Fishery	✓			**Management area:**	The Broome Prawn Managed Fishery operates off Broome and forms part of the North Coast Prawn Fishery.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Western king prawn (*Penaeus latisulcatus*), brown tiger prawns (*Penaeus esculentus*), blue endeavour prawns (*Metapenaeus endeavouri*).		Low opening, otter prawn trawl systems	Trawling is generally in waters between 30 and 60 m deep, however can occur down to 100 m (DOEH, 2004).
				Fishing effort:	The DPIRD state of State of the Fisheries annual reports indicate that no fishing efforts occurred in 2022 and extremely low fishing effort occurred in 2021, 2020 and 2019 (Wilkin et al., 2023b). The stock status of western king prawns is considered sustainable – adequate (Kangas et al., 2023a).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	No boats undertook trial fishing activities in 2022 (Wilkin et al., 2023b).		
Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery			✓	**Management area:**	The Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery operates within the sheltered waters of Exmouth Gulf. The fishery occupies a total area of 4000 km², with only half of this area being trawled (Fletcher and Santoro, 2015).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Western king prawn (*Penaeus latisulcatus*), brown tiger prawn (*Penaeus esculentus*), blue endeavour prawn (*Metapenaeus endeavouri*), banana prawn (*Penaeus merguinensis*).		The fishery uses low opening, otter prawn trawl systems (Kangas et.al., 2021c).	Information not available.

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<tr><th rowspan="2">Fishery</th><th colspan="3">Woodside Activity Area</th><th colspan="4" rowspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><th>Browse</th><th>NWS/IS</th><th>NWC</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery landed 898 t in 2022, 777 t in 2021, 673 t in 2020, 821 t in 2019, 880 t in 2018, 713 t in 2017 and 822 t in 2016 (Wilkin et al., 2023c).
The total catch comprised of 411 t of brown tiger prawns, 218 t of western king prawns, and 269 t of blue endeavour prawns (Wilkin et al., 2023c).
Stock status of landed species is considered sustainable – adequate (Kangas et al., 2023c).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">The number of participation vessels is six. Approximately 126 people, including skippers and other crew were employed in 2022 (Wilkin et al., 2023c).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery</td><td rowspan="4"></td><td rowspan="4"></td><td rowspan="4">✓</td><td>Management area:</td><td colspan="3">The Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery is located between the southern Ningaloo Coast to south of Shark Bay with a closure area at Point Maud to Tantabiddi (WAFIC[23]).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Species targeted</td><td>Fishing methods</td><td>Fishing depth</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Pink snapper (Chrysophrys auratus), goldband snapper (Pristipomoides multidens).
Other demersal species caught include:
• tropical snappers
• emperors
• cods
• mulloway trevallies.</td><td>Mechanised handlines.</td><td>The target species inhabit waters deeper than 20 m (Jackson et.al., 2021a).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery reported a total commercial catch of 166 t in 2022, 164 t in 2020–21, 207 t in 2019–20, 173 t in 2018–19 and 210 t in 2017–18.
The total of commercial catches comprised 42 t of pink snapper, 83 t goldband snapper, and 41 t of other mixed species (Jackson et al., 2023c).
The stock status for pink snapper is considered recovering, with goldband snapper considered sustainable – adequate (Jackson et al., 2023c).</td></tr>
</table>

[23] https://www.wafic.org.au/fishery/gascoyne-demersal-scalefish-fishery/

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
				Active licences/ vessels:	Ten vessels fished during 2022, six of which fished for more than 10 days during peak pink snapper season (Jackson et al., 2023c).		
Kimberley Crab Managed Fishery (formerly Kimberley Developing Mud Crab Fishery)	✓			**Management area:**	Kimberley Crab Managed Fishery is one of two small trap-based crab fisheries that exist in the North Coast Bioregion between Cambridge Gulf and Broome (Gaughan and Santoro, 2018). In November 2018, the fishery transitioned from developing to fully managed (Johnston et al., 2020b).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Brown mud crab (*Scylla olivacea*), green mud crab (*Scylla serrata*).		Trap. Exemption holders use crab traps and drop nets in waters adjacent to native title lands (Johnston et al., 2023).	Information not available.
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The total crab landed was 13.6 t in 2022, 9.7 t in 2021, 1.5 t in 2020, 3.2 t in 2018 and 7.4 t in 2019. In 2022, Kimberley Crab Managed Fishery landed a total catch of 2.4 t of brown mud crab represented the entire reported commercial mud crab catch (Johnston et al., 2023a). Mud crab species in the managed fishery is considered sustainable – adequate (Johnston et al., 2023a).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	There is an allocation of 1200 units (equivalent to 600 traps) to licence holders (Johnston et al., 2023). An equivalent allocation of 600 traps for commercial purposes was provided to Traditional Owner groups through the granting of non-transferable Instruments of Exemption under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*. Two people were employed in 2022 between August and October (Johnston et al., 2023a).		
Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery		✓		**Management area:**	The Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery operates in nearshore and offshore waters of the Pilbara region along the NWS. Trawling has been reported to occur at several locations along the Pilbara coast to the east of the Burrup Peninsula, including within the waters of Nickol Bay (Fletcher and Santoro, 2015).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Banana prawn (*Penaeus merguiensis*), western king prawn (*Penaeus latisulcatus*), brown tiger prawn (*Penaeus esculentus*), blue endeavour prawn (*Metapenaeus endeavouri*).		Low opening, otter prawn trawl systems.	Information not available.

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<tr><th>Browse</th><th>NWS/S</th><th>NWC</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery landed 51 t in 2022, 123.4 t in 2021, 202.4 t in 2020, 254 t in 2019 and 81 t in 2018 (Wilkin et al., 2023b).
Of the total landings in 2022, landings were dominated by 42 t banana prawns and 7 t brown tiger, and 2 t blue endeavour (Wilkin et al., 2023b).
Fishing effort was 62 boat days, a decrease from 175 days in 2021 (Wilkin et al., 2023b).
The banana prawn stock status within the Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery is considered sustainable-adequate (Wilkin et al., 2023b).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">There were three participating vessels in 2022 (Wilkin et al., 2023b).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery</td><td rowspan="5">✓</td><td rowspan="5"></td><td rowspan="5"></td><td>Management area:</td><td colspan="3">The Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery is divided into two fishing areas: an inshore sector (Area 1) and an offshore sector (Area 2) (Newman et al., 2018). Area 1 permits line fishing only, between the high-water mark and the 30 m isobath. Area 2 permits handline, dropline and fish trap fishing methods and is further divided into zones. Zone A is an inshore area, Zone B comprises the area with most historical fishing activity, and Zone C is an offshore deep slope area representing waters deeper than 200 m (Fletcher et al., 2017).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Species targeted</td><td>Fishing methods</td><td>Fishing depth</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Goldband snapper (Pristipomoides multidens), blue-spotted emperor (Lethrinus punctulantus), red emperor (Lutjanus sebae), rankin cod (Epinephelus multinotatus).</td><td>Handline, dropline and fish trap.</td><td>Information not available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery landed 1458 t in 2022, 1544 t in 2021, 1419 t in 2020, 1507 t in 2019, and 1297 t in 2018.
In 2022, the majority of the catch was landed from Zone B, with 1235 t in 2022. The 2022 catch of jobfish group (Pristipomoides spp.) was 552 t, 91% of which was goldband snapper (Wakefield et al., 2023a).
The stock status of landed species in the managed fishery is classified as sustainable – adequate (Wakefield et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">Eight active vessels in 2022 (Wakefield et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
</table>

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
Octopus Interim Managed Fishery	-	-	-	**Management area:**	The Octopus Interim Managed Fishery operates from Kalbarri Cliffs in the north to Esperance in the south.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Octopus djinda, which is closely related to *Octopus tetricus*.		Primary method is baited octopus trap (combination of active trapping via trigger mechanisms, and passive trapping – shelter traps) (Hart et al., 2023d).	In inshore waters to a depth of 70 m (DPIRD, 2018a).
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: Commercial catch for the Octopus Interim Managed Fishery was 744 t in 2022, 487 t in 2021, 254 t in 2020, 453 t in 2019, 314 t in 2018, 257 t in 2017 and 252 t in 2016 (Hart et al., 2023g). In 2022, the total catch of octopus was 744 t live weight, which was 53% higher than 2021 with a total catch of 487 t (Hart et al., 2023g). Octopus stock status in 2022 is considered sustainable-adequate (Hart et al., 2023g).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	27 active vessels in 2022 (Hart et al., 2023g).		
Shark Bay Beach Seine and Mesh Net Managed Fishery	-	-	-	**Management area:**	The Shark Bay Beach Seine and Mesh Net Managed Fishery operates from Denham.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Whiting (yellowfin *Sillago schomburgkii*), sea mullet (*Mugil cephalus*), tailor (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), western yellowfin bream (*Acanthopagrus australis*).		Beach seine and mesh net.	Information not available.
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: Total catch was 131 t in 2022,135 t in 2021, 171 t in 2020, 175 t in 2019 and 176 t in 2018. Of the total catch in 2022, 78 t consisted of whiting, 25 t of sea mullet, 16 t of western yellowfin bream, 6 t of tailor, and 1.5 t of pink snapper (Jackson et al., 2023b). The stock status of targeted species is sustainable - adequate (Jackson et al., 2023b).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	Five vessels were active in 2022 (Jackson et al., 2023b).		

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
Shark Bay Crab Managed Fishery	-	-	-	**Management area:**	The Shark Bay Crab Managed Fishery operates within the NWMR. It is based primarily in Carnarvon but operates throughout the waters of Shark Bay.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Blue swimmer crab (*Portunus armatus*)		Trap and trawl.	Information not available.
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The fishery landed 401 t in 2022, 549 t in 2020–21, 638 t in 2019–20, 529 t in 2018–19 and 518 t in 2017–18. The fishery closed for a period of 18 months in 2012 and 2013 to promote stock recovery, following a series of adverse environmental conditions between 2010 and 2011 (Chandrapavan et al., 2023). Limited commercial fishing resumed under a national quota management system between 2013 and 2017 (Chandrapavan et al., 2023). The current stock status is sustainable-adequate (Chandrapavan et al., 2023).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	In the trawl sector in 2022 there were 10 licenced vessels based in Carnarvon with an additional eight vessels traveling to Carnarvon. There were three trap vessels (Chandrapavan et al., 2023a).		
Shark Bay Prawn and Scallop Managed Fishery	-	-	-	**Management area:**	The Shark Bay Prawn Managed Fishery is the highest producing WA fishery for prawns. The Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery is usually Western Australia's most valuable scallop fishery (Kangas et al., 2021b).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Western king prawn (*Penaeus latisulcatus*), brown tiger prawn (*Penaeus esculentus*), endeavour prawns (*Metapenaeus endeavouri*), coral prawns (*Metapenaeopsis sp.*), saucer scallop (*Amusium balloti*).		Low-opening otter trawls.	Information not available.

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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="2">Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The Shark Bay Prawn Managed Fishery landed 831 t in 2022, 1,303 t in 2021, 1268 t in 2020, 1214 t in 2019, 1091 t in 2018 and 1608 t in 2017.
Of the total landings, 503 t comprised of western king prawn, 326 t of brown tiger prawn, and 2 t of blue endeavour prawn (Wilkin et al., 2023d).
The Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery has been managed under a quota management framework since the fishery reopened in 2015 (Kangas et al., 2021b). Scallop landings for Shark Bay were 35 t (177 t meat weight) in 2022, 123.6 t meat weight (618.2 t whole weight) in 2021, 177.1 t meat weight (885.5 t whole weight) in 2020 and 339 t meat weight (1,694 t whole weight) in 2019.
All stocks for target species are considered sustainable-adequate (Wilkin et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="2">In the trawl sector in 2022 there were 10 licenced vessels based in Carnarvon with an additional eight vessels traveling to Carnarvon (Wilkin et al., 2023d).
In the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery there are boats licensed to take scallops (11 Class A licences) and boats that also fish for prawns (18 Class B licenses). There were eight vessels (Wilkin et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">South Coast Crustacean Managed Fishery</td><td rowspan="4">-</td><td rowspan="4">-</td><td rowspan="4">-</td><td>Management area:</td><td colspan="2">The South Coast Crustacean Managed Fishery comprises four fisheries: the Windy Harbour/Augusta Rock Lobster Managed Fishery, the Esperance Rock Lobster Managed Fishery, the Southern Rock Lobster Pot Regulation Fishery and the South Coast Deep-Sea Crab Fishery.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Species targeted</td><td>Fishing methods</td><td>Fishing depth</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Southern rock lobster (Jasus edwardsii), western rock lobster (Panulirus cygnus), giant crab (Pseudocarcinus gigas), crystal crab (Chaceon albus), champagne crab (Hypothalassia acerba).</td><td>Pots.</td><td>Information not available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="2">Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The South Coast Crustacean Managed Fishery reported a total catch of 23.8 t in 2022, 27.4 t in 2020–21, 52.5 t in 2019–20, 67.5 t in 2018–19 and 101.2 t in 2017–18 season.
In 2022, the total crustacean landings comprised of champagne crabs (3.6 t), southern rock lobster (6.4 t), giant crabs (5.7 t), western rock lobster (5 t), and crystal crabs (3.1 t) (How et al, 2023d).
The stock status is sustainable – adequate (How and Wiberg, 2023b).</td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">The South Coast Crustacean Managed Fishery is based on mobile vessels that employ a skipper and one to three crew. In 2022, there were nine participating vessels (How et al, 2023d).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">South Coast Purse Seine Managed Fishery</td><td rowspan="4">-</td><td rowspan="4">-</td><td rowspan="4">-</td><td>Management area:</td><td colspan="3">The South Coast Purse Seine Managed Fishery is active in coastal waters between Cape Leeuwin and the South Australia border. Landings are primarily off Albany, Bremer Bay and Esperance (Norriss and Blazeski, 2020). The managed fishery has five management zones: centred on King George Sound (Zone 1), Albany (Zone 2), Bremer Bay (Zone 3), Esperance (Zone 4) and a developmental zone near Cape Leeuwin (Zone 5) where catches have been negligible (Norriss and Blazeski et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Species targeted</td><td>Fishing methods</td><td>Fishing depth</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Small pelagic finfish.
Australian sardine (pilchards, Sardinops sagax), yellowtail scad (Trachurus novaezelandiae), Australian anchovy (Engraulis australis), scaly mackerel (Sardinella lemuru), maray (Etrumeus jacksoniensis).
Entitled to take sandy sprat (Hyperlophus vittatus) and blue sprat (Spratelloides robustus), however not reported caught since 1993/94.</td><td>Purse seine nets from vessels.</td><td>Information not available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The South Coast Purse Seine Managed Fishery landed 1636 t in 2022, 1255 t in 2020–21, 1498 t in 2019–20, 1064 t in 2018–19 and 2168 t in the 2017–18 season.
The total catch in 2022, consisted of >99% of Australian sardines (Norriss and Blazeski et al., 2023c). Fishing effort in 2022 was 576 boat days (Norriss and Blazeski et al., 2023c).
The stock status for the Australian sardine is considered sustainable – adequate (Norriss and Blazeski et al., 2023c).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">Seven active vessels in 2022 (Norriss and Blazeski et al., 2023c).</td></tr>
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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
South-west Trawl Managed Fishery	-	-	-	**Management area:**	The South-west Trawl Managed Fishery is a multi-species fishery and includes two of WA's smaller scallop fishing grounds at Fremantle and north of Geographe Bay (Fairclough and Walters, 2018).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Scallops (*Ylistrum balloti,* formerly *Amusium balloti*) and associated by-products. In years of low scallop catches, licencees may use trawl gear to target fin-fish species.		Trawl.	Information not available.
				Fishing effort:	Catch levels are unavailable for recent years. The fishery was not active in 2015 or 2016 (Fairclough and Walters, 2018). Effort in the fishery is highly variable and typically fluctuates in response to recruitment variability in saucer scallops and prawns. In 2021 <1% of the allowable area was trawled in the South-west Trawl Managed Fishery (Kangas et al., 2023b). The stock status of scallops is considered sustainable-adequate (Wilkin et al., 2023a).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	One vessel fished in 2022 (Wilkin et al., 2023a).		
The South Coast Salmon Managed Fishery	-	-	-	**Management area:**	The South Coast Salmon Managed Fishery is one of two fisheries operating in the South Coast Bioregion that target nearshore and estuarine finfish.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Western Australian salmon (*Arripis truttaceus*), southern school whiting (*Sillago bassensis*), Australian herring (*Arripis georgianus*), King George whiting (*Sillaginodes punctatus*), sea mullet (*Mugil cephalus*), estuary cobbler (*Cnidoglanis macrocephalus*), black bream (*Acanthopagrus butcheri*).		Beach seines, haul nets and gill nets.	Information not available.

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: Total catch for the South Coast Estuarine and Nearshore Scalefish and Invertebrates Resource was 267.6 t for 2022, 275.1 t in 2021 and 334 t in 2020. Of this, the South Coast Salmon Managed Fishery landed 48.5 t of Western Australian salmon in 2021, 76 t in 2020 and 56.5 t in 2019. The stock status of target species is sustainable-adequate (Duffy et al., 2023b).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	Catch was recorded against eight licences in 2022 (Duffy et al., 2023d).		
West Coast Beach (Beach Bait Fish Net) Managed Fishery	-	-	-	**Management area:**	Primarily active in the Bunbury areas in the SWMR, operates between 26º and 33º S.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Whitebait.		Beach-based haul nets.	Information not available.
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The total catch of whitebait in 2022 was 23.3 t, an increase from 21.3 t in 2021 (Duffy et al., 2023c). The fishery continues to be environmentally limited with stocks recovering from the 2010/11 marine heat wave (Duffy et al., 2023a). The stock status is inadequate – environmentally limited (Duffy et al., 2023c).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	The number of active vessels in 2021 is unknown, however five licensees reported landings of whitebait in 2011 (Smith et al., 2011)		
West Coast Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline (Interim) Managed Fishery	-	-	-	**Management area:**	The West Coast Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline (Interim) Managed Fishery is part of the Temperate Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline Fishery, which operates between 26° and 33° S, and the Joint Authority Southern Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline Managed Fishery, which operates from 33° S to the WA/SA border (Braccini and Blay, 2020).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Gummy shark (*Mustelus antarcticus*), dusky shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*), whiskery shark (*Furgaleus macki*). Sandbar shark (*C. plumbeus*) Scalefish are a byproduct.		Gillnet and longline.	Information not available.

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<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Fishery</th><th colspan="3">Woodside Activity Area</th><th colspan="4" rowspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><th>Browse</th><th>NWS/IS</th><th>NWC</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">Catches of elasmobranchs and fishing effort for the Temperate Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline Fishery peaked during the late 1980s and early 1990s and have stabilised at lower levels in recent years (Braccini and Watt, 2021).
Previous years values from State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: Estimated annual value to the fishery was $0.23 million for 2021–22, $0.17 million for 2020–21, $0.11 million for 2019–20, $0.2 million for 2018–19 and $0.3 million for 2017–18.
Stock status for the gummy and whiskery shark is considered sustainable – adequate, with the dusky and sandbar shark status sustainable – recovering (Braccini and Rynvis, 2023).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">Vessel and license data is not available. There were approximately 10 to 11 skippers and crew employed during 2020–22 period (Braccini and Rynvis, 2023).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">West Coast Demersal Scalefish Interim Managed Fishery</td><td rowspan="5">-</td><td rowspan="5">-</td><td rowspan="5">-</td><td>Management area:</td><td colspan="3">The West Coast Demersal Scalefish Interim Managed Fishery is the main commercial fishery that targets demersal species in the West Coast Bioregion. It encompasses the waters from just south of Shark Bay down to just east of Augusta and extends seaward to the 200 NM boundary. The fishery is divided into four inshore management areas and one offshore management area.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Species targeted</td><td>Fishing methods</td><td>Fishing depth</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The resource comprises over 100 species, including:
baldchin groper (Choerodon rubescens)
dhufish (Glaucosoma hebraicum)
pink snapper (Pagrus auratus).</td><td>Lines.</td><td>Information not available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fishing effort:</td><td colspan="3">Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The West Coast Demersal Scalefish Interim Managed Fishery retained 240 t in 2022, 259 t in 2021, 227 t in 2020, 254 t in 2019 and 230 t in 2018.
Management commenced to recover stocks for the West Coast Demersal Scalefish Resource in 2008. Landings since 2008 have been below the stock recovery benchmark of 450 t (Fisher et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active licences/ vessels:</td><td colspan="3">30 licenced vessels operated in 2022 (Fisher et al., 2023a).</td></tr>
</table>

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description			
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC				
West Coast Purse Seine Managed Fishery	-	-	-	**Management area:**	Most of the catch in the West Coast Purse Seine Managed fishery are taken from between Cape Leeuwin and Geraldton. This region is separated into three zones (Northern Development Zone, Perth Metropolitan, and Southern Development zone (Norriss and Blazeski, 2023b).		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Small pelagic finfish such as: • scaly mackerel (*Sardinella lemuru*) • pilchards (*Sardinops sagax*) • Australian anchovy (*Engraulis australis*) • yellowtail scad (*Trachurus novaezelandiae*) • maray (*Etrumeus teres*)		Purse seine.	Information not available.
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The total combined catch taken by the West Coast Purse Seine Managed Fishery and developmental licencees was 259 t in 2022, 504 t in 2021, 493 t in 2020, 527 t in 2019 and 340 t in 2018. In 2022, the total catch consisted of 66% scaley mackerel and 31% Australian sardine (Norriss and Blazeski, 2023d). Both the scaley mackerel and Australian sardine have a stock status classified as sustainable – adequate (Norriss and Blazeski, 2023d).		
				Active licences/ vessels:	Five active vessels in 2022 (Norriss and Blazeski, 2023d).		
West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery			✓	**Management area:**	The West Coast Rock Lobster Fishery operates from Shark Bay south to Cape Leeuwin. The fishery is managed using zones, seasons and total allowable catch. The recreational fishery targets the western rock lobsters using baited pots and by diving between North-west Cape and Augusta.		
				Species targeted		**Fishing methods**	**Fishing depth**
				Western rock lobster (*Panulirus cygnus).*		Baited pots.	Information not available.

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Fishery	Woodside Activity Area			Description	
	Browse	NWS/IS	NWC		
				Fishing effort:	Previous years catch based on State of the Fisheries annual reports provided by DPIRD: The total catch for the West Coast Rock Lobster Fishery was 6342 t in 2022 (De Lestang and Walsh, 2023). Due to COVID-19 related logistics and marketing issues, the 2020–21 season was extended from 12 to 18 months. Since the current extended season is still in progress, data has been reported on a 12-month period (15 Jan 2021 to 14 Jan 2022) (How and Wiberg, 2023a). Landings for the 12-month (2021–22) season was 6334 t and the 18-month 2020–21 season was 9132 t. Commercial landings over the traditional 12-month season (15 Jan 2020 to 14 Jan 2021) were 5696 t. The fishery landed 6397 t in 2019 and 6400 t in 2018 and 2017. The stock status for the western rock lobster is classified as sustainable – adequate (How and Wiberg, 2023a).
				Active licences/ vessels:	218 vessels were active in the 2022 season (De Lestang and Walsh, 2023).

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12.2.2 Fish Habitat Protection Areas

Fish Habitat Protection Areas (FHPAs) are areas of special protection and management in Western Australian waters. They are established in areas identified as having a particular value for the protection of fish and their habitats, education and/or aquaculture and which is considered to require a higher level of protection than other parts of the marine environment (DPIRD, 2013). They are set under section 115 of the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* (WA) for:

- the conservation and protection of fish, fish breeding areas, fish fossils or the aquatic eco-system
- the culture and propagation of fish and experimental purposes related to that culture and propagation, or
- the management of fish and activities relating to the appreciation or observation of fish.

Under the Act, fish can include a range of organisms including finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, corals, seagrass and algae at all stages of their life cycles. FHPAs and a marine reserve declared under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) cannot exist in the same area (DPIRD, 2013).

Management of an FHPA is designed and carried out to achieve the purposes outlined in a Plan of Management. FHPAs may restrict non-fishing related activities, such as the use of anchors, if they are considered to be inconsistent with the purpose of the FHPA; for example, if there is a risk to damage of fragile marine formations such as coral reefs. Protection may also involve the management of human activities such as dredging, draining of wetlands, and fishing or diving near sensitive marine habitats (DPIRD, 2013). Western Australia has six FHPAs (four within the NWMR and two within the SWMR):

- Abrolhos Islands
- Kalbarri Blue Holes
- Miaboolya Beach
- Point Quobba
- Cottesloe Reef
- Lancelin Island Lagoon.

12.2.2.1 FHPAs Within the NWMR

Abrolhos Islands

The Houtman Abrolhos Islands (Abrolhos) is an archipelago of up to 210 small islands and associated reefs located approximately 65–90 km offshore from Geraldton, Western Australia (WA) (Evans et al., 2022). The Abrolhos FHPA includes all waters from the high-water mark of the Abrolhos Islands out to three nautical miles; an area of about 2500 km² (Evans et al., 2022).

The islands and waters of the Abrolhos are of significance for both land-based (e.g. seabird breeding, migratory shorebirds, carpet pythons, tammar wallabies, and significant flora and vegetation) and marine-based values (e.g. diverse and unique range of fish and marine aquatic species, significant commercial and recreational fisheries, aquaculture and marine tourism) (Evans et al., 2022). The reefs of the Abrolhos are extremely diverse, with approximately 184 species of coral, 295 species of marine algae and 389 species of fish (Evans et al., 2022).

The Abrolhos Includes specific regulations such as:

- temporal (seasonal) closures (e.g. closed season for baldchin groper, *Choerodon rubescens*, between 1 November and 31 January)

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- spatial closures (e.g. Reef Observation Areas ~64.3km^2 or 2.6% of Abrolhos FHPA)
- recreational fishing specific bag and possession limits (Evans et al., 2022).

The marine state territorial waters of the Abrolhos continue to be managed by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

Kalbarri Blue Holes

The Blues Holes form part of an inshore coastal limestone reef system to the west of the town of Kalbarri. The northern boundary of the FHPA is located immediately west of the northern end of the Blue Holes car park and extends south from this point for approximately 420 m. The width of the FHPA varies from around 130 m wide at the southern end, to approximately 140 m wide at the northern end (DoF, 2007).

The Kalbarri Blue Holes FHPA includes part of a near-shore limestone reef system, which stretches intermittently from Red Bluff in the South to the Murchison River Mouth in the North (DoF, 2007). To First Nations people, access to the reef system – near to the river mouth – is likely to have made it a significant site for hunting fish and gathering seafood. The river mouth beside Kalbarri, is called 'Wudumalu' or 'Wutumalu' by the local Nhanda language group (DoF, 2014a).

The reef provides a base for a range of recreational activities including swimming, scuba diving and snorkelling. There is an abundance of finfish, shellfish, crustaceans, corals, seagrasses and sponges living there. There are up to 70 species of finfish, 10 types of sponge, and 11 species of coral found in the reef system (DoF, 2014a).

Regulations for protection of Kalbarri Blue Holes include:

- All marine life is protected, and no fishing activities are permitted.
- The use of all motorised vessels (boats and jet skis) is prohibited within the FHPA's waters (DoF, 2014a).

Miaboolya Beach

Miaboolya Beach is an area of the Gascoyne River delta near Carnarvon. The FHPA covers the nearshore waters and extends north to South Bejaling and south to the northern side of the Gascoyne River mouth. In addition, it includes the adjoining mangrove system, associated seasonal creeks and salt marshes (DoF, 2003).

The Miaboolya system has regional importance as a fish nursery and general fish habitat. Native fauna includes juvenile finfish species such as tailor (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), mulloway (*Argyrosomus spp.*) and sand whiting (*Sillago ciliata*), and various crab species including mud crabs, blue swimmer and green mud crabs (family *Portunidae*). The fish and crab stocks use this environment for breeding, growth and development. Resident and migratory populations of birds, marine turtles and dolphins also exist within the area and contribute to its environmental value (DoF, 2003).

The Miaboolya area is of important cultural and historical value to the Gnulli native title group. The area is a place for traditional food collection and gathering for social occasions (DoF, 2003).

Recreational fishing is permitted however there are restrictions in place by the Department of Fisheries (DoF, 2014b).

Point Quobba

The Point Quobba FHPA adjoins the well-known 'Blowholes' tourist attraction at Quobba Station, 75 km north-west of Carnarvon WA, at the northernmost point of Shark Bay (DoF, 2004).

The marine life and habitats of the area are of considerable scientific and recreational interest and are highly valued in the local community. However, the area is at risk from a high level of use and conflict between users, due to the area's proximity to popular tourism sites, the boat ramp, camping and settlement areas (DoF, 2004).

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The marine habitat at Point Quobba is in a transition zone between tropical and temperate climatic zones and is therefore highly diverse. It contains a mix of endemic temperate south-west Australian species and tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific species. The FHPA provides relatively sheltered breeding and feeding habitat for more than 100 species (DoF, 2015)

Point Quobba lies within the traditional area of the Baiyungu people, who are members of the Gnulli Group. The Baiyungu people use the area regularly, sometimes to collect trochus for consumption at Point Quobba and Black Rock (DoF, 2004).

There is a designated 'restricted area' within the FHPA to protect vulnerable habitats and fish species from human activity. Within this area commercial and recreational fishing and jet-skiing are prohibited. Restrictions on fishing in the rest of the FHPA are defined by the Department of Fisheries (DoF, 2015).

12.2.2.2 FHPAs Within the SWMR

Cottesloe Reef

The Cottesloe reef system stretches intermittently for approximately 4.4 km from a point 300 m south of the artificial surfing reef at the Cable Station to North Street, Cottesloe. It is located on a limestone shelf, which is known locally as the Cottesloe Fringing Bank. This shelf extends approximately 1.5 km offshore from the beach. Limestone pinnacles, elevated platforms, and water-eroded limestone outcrops form most of the surface reef structure. In places, sea-grass patches and kelp beds occur within 100 m of the shoreline (DoF, 2001a).

The reef is readily accessible to the public and intensively used by locals and other Perth metropolitan residents and is therefore vulnerable to human impacts. The reef system and its waters are highly popular for recreational activities including surfing, windsurfing, swimming, paddle skiing, line fishing, spear fishing, snorkelling and scuba diving.

The Cottesloe Reef system contains a unique and diverse range of marine habitats. These include sand, sand with seagrass, limestone reef with large kelp and macroalgae, sponge beds and garden bottoms. In deeper water, corals, sea cucumbers and sponge gardens thrive and the slope of the reef platform at Mudurup Rocks provides habitat for animals such as feather stars and small molluscs, which are protected from heat and drying during low summer tides. An abundance of finfish can be found in and around the reef system, including herring, tailor, skipjack (silver trevally), whiting, morwong and tarwhine (silver bream). The reef is also a breeding ground for squid, Port Jackson sharks and other elasmobranchs including stingrays (DoF, 2001a; DoF 2010).

Regulations for protection of Cottesloe Reef include:

- Spearfishing is prohibited throughout the FHPA.
- Commercial fishing is prohibited throughout the FHPA.
- Recreational fishing (except net fishing) for fish such as tailor, herring, whiting, skipjack and garfish is permitted in the FHPA, subject to recreational fishing rules for the West Coast region.
- Anchoring of any craft in the FHPA is prohibited.
- Five yellow moorings have been provided within the FHPA for use by boats up to 12 m. These moorings are removed during winter (April–November) to prevent damage from winter storms (DoF, 2010).

Lancelin Island Lagoon

Lancelin Island is an emergent limestone feature of the coastal marine environment of the mid-west coast of Western Australia. The island is located approximately 110 km north of Perth and 800 m offshore from the Lancelin town site (DoF, 2001b).

The Lancelin Island Lagoon is a small area of reef habitat on the western side of Lancelin Island and

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a popular snorkelling and diving destination. Water depth ranges from less than 0.3 m on the intertidal reefs to less than 3 m on the sand or seagrass-covered bottom. The area has a diverse array of benthic marine habitat. During a marine survey of the area, over 200 flora and fauna species were positively identified, with more remaining unidentified due to the diversity of species (DoF, 2001a).

The management strategy for the Lancelin Island Lagoon includes the following regulations:

- Prohibit all recreational and commercial fishing, aquaculture and collecting in the FHPA.
- Prohibit boat anchorage within the FHPA.
- Investigate the means to prohibit mining and exploration within the FHPA and in adjacent areas where the environmental values of the FHPA may be compromised (DoF, 2001a).

12.2.3 Aquaculture

Aquaculture operations in the northwest are typically restricted to inland and shallow coastal waters.

12.2.3.1 West Coast Bioregion

Aquaculture activities in the West Coast bioregion, defined by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (as the government body responsible management of primary industries in WA) are focused on blue mussels and edible oysters (mainly in Cockburn Sound) and marine algae for production of beta-carotene, used as a food additive and as a nutritional supplement. Offshore marine finfish production is also being developed, initially focusing on yellowtail kingfish near Geraldton.

There is also an emerging black pearl industry (from the *Pinctada margaritifera* oyster) in the Abrolhos Islands. As well as expansion in the production of Akoya pearls (small white pearls from *Pinctada fucata martensi*), *Pinctada albina* (small, yellow pearls) and *Pteria penguin*, which are often used to produce half (mabe) pearls in pink and bluish shades.

Aquaculture licences for producing coral and live rock (pieces of old coral reefs colonised by marine life, such as beneficial bacteria, for aquariums) at the Abrolhos Islands have also been issued and other applications are being assessed (DPIRD, 2023).

12.2.3.2 Gascoyne Coast Bioregion

In the Gascoyne Coast bioregion, aquaculture activities are focused on the blacklip oyster (*Pinctada margaritifera*) and Akoya pearl oyster (*Pinctada imbricata*) (Gaughan and Santoro, 2020). Several hatcheries supply P. margaritifera juveniles to the region's developing black pearl farms.

Other aquaculture developments in the Gascoyne Coast bioregion include emerging producers of coral and live rock species for aquariums (DPIRD, 2023).

12.2.3.3 North Coast Bioregion

Aquaculture activities in the North Coast bioregion is dominated by the production of pearls (from the *Pinctada margaritifera* oyster). 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 around the Dampier Peninsula (DPIRD, 2023). Primary spawning of the pearl oyster occurs from mid-October to December. A smaller secondary spawning occurs in February and March (Gaughan and Santoro, 2020).

Finfish aquaculture in the Kimberley region is dominated by Barramundi located in the Kimberley Aquaculture Development Zone which lies approximately 200 km north-east of Broome. Rock oyster trials are nearing completion near Karratha in the Pilbara region, however there is no commercial production of the species in this region at this stage (DPIRD, 2023).

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There is one indigenous project at One Arm Point that operates a marine hatchery that focuses on a variety of ornamental and edible marine species (DPIRD, 2023).

12.2.3.4 South Coast Bioregion

Aquaculture activities in the South Coast bioregion is dominated by the production of edible oysters (Akoya and rock oysters) and mussels within King George Sound in Albany. Other forms of private aquaculture in the region include sea cage farming of abalone, which are restricted to the South Coast near Augusta (Flinders Bay) and Esperance (Wylie Bay) (DPIRD, 2023).

12.3 Fisheries – Traditional

Traditional or customary fisheries are typically restricted to shallow coastal waters and/or areas with structures such as reef. The Western Australia Recreational Fishing Guide (2024) states that First Nations people do not need a recreational fishing licence in any waters if it is in accordance with continuing tradition and for individual or familial consumption, not for a commercial purpose.

Dugong, fish and marine turtles that move between coastal and Commonwealth waters are important components of the First Nations people's culture and diet. First Nations people continue to actively manage their sea country in coastal waters of WA in order to protect and manage the marine environment, its resources and cultural values.

Indonesian fishers can fish within designated areas under the Australia-Indonesia Memorandum of Understanding regarding the Operations of Indonesian Traditional Fishermen in Areas of the Australian Fishing Zone and Continental Shelf – 1974 (MoU 74). Traditional fishing is allowed within the MoU Box (Figure 12-9), which encompasses: Ashmore Reef (Pulau Pasir), Cartier Island (Pulau Baru), Seringapatam Reef (Afringan), Scott Reef (Pulau Dato) and Browse Island (Berselan). Restrictions have since been introduced around Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island following their designation as Nature Reserves under the Commonwealth's *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975* in 1983 and 2000, respectively.

The MoU allows Indonesian fishers to fish in designated areas using traditional methods only. These methods include reef gleaning, free-diving, hand lining and other non-mechanised methods. Scott Reef is currently the principal reef in the MoU 74 Box and is utilised seasonally by Indonesian fishers to harvest trepang, trochus shells and other reef species. The peak season is July to October due to more favourable wind conditions, and to allow fishers to sun dry their catch on their boat decks (ERM, 2009). Browse Island is also frequently visited by shark fishers who mostly fish along the eastern margin of the MoU 74 Box.

The Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Relating to Cooperation in Fisheries (*1992 Fisheries Cooperation Agreement*) provides the framework for fisheries and marine cooperation between Australia and Indonesia. Cooperation under the Agreement today takes place under the auspices of the Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Research reports on reef top species in the MoU Box indicate that stocks in the area are severely depleted. In 2009 the Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries agreed to a Roadmap for MoU Box Cooperative Management (DAWE, 2020a).

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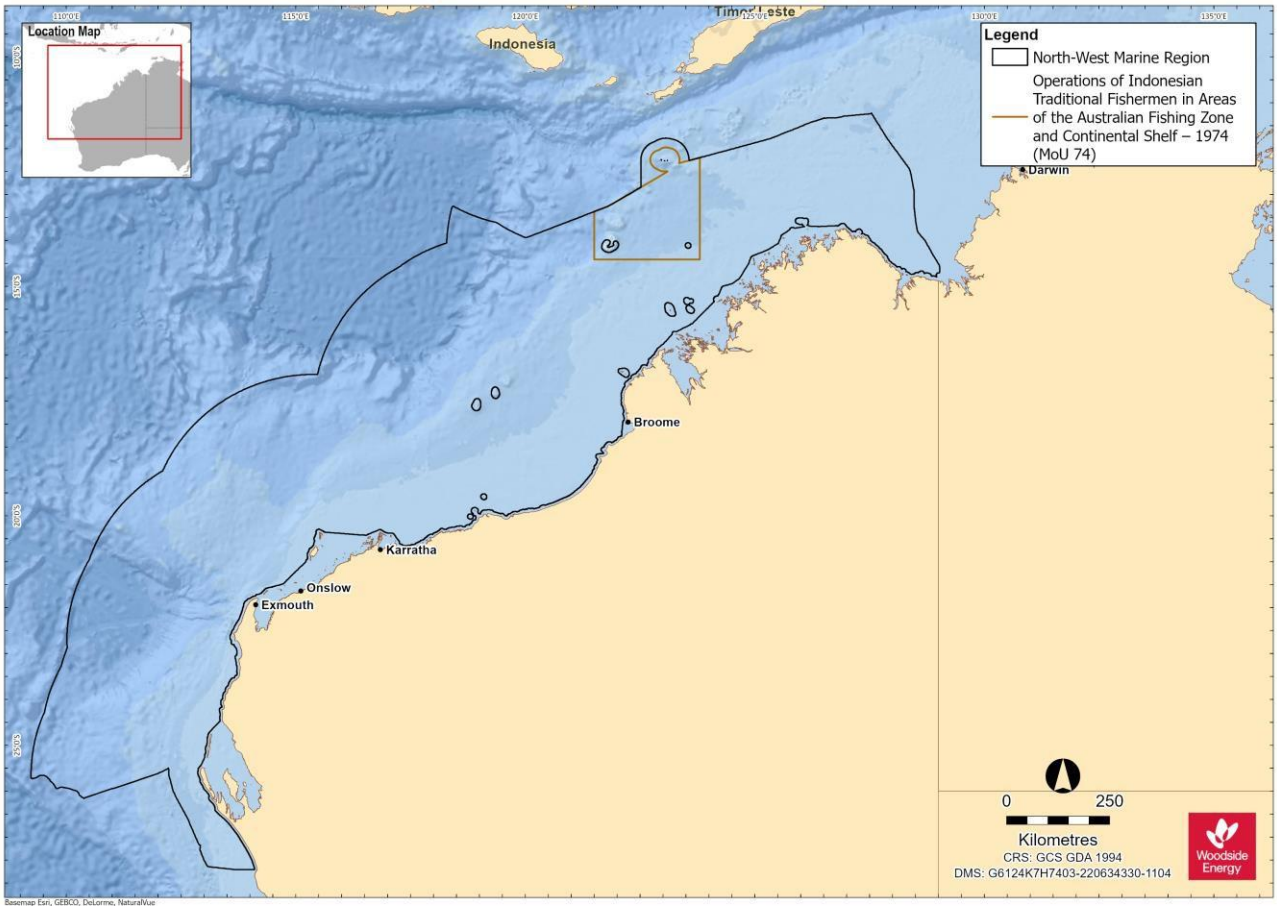


Figure 12-9: MOU 74 Box: operations of Indonesian traditional fishermen in areas of the Australian Fishing Zone and Continental Shelf – 1974

12.4 Tourism and Recreation

Western Australia's tourism sector is important to industry and the economy. In 2022–23, tourism accounted for 6.8% of WA's total jobs and generated a gross total value added of $11.9 billion (Tourism Western Australia, 2024a).

The Kimberley, Pilbara and Gascoyne regions are popular visitor destinations for Australian and international tourists. Tourism is concentrated in the vicinity of population centres. including Broome, Dampier, Exmouth, Coral Bay and Shark Bay. Recreational and tourism activities include charter fishing, recreational fishing, diving, snorkelling, marine fauna watching, and yachting (Tourism Western Australia, 2024b).

Australia's Coral Coast and North West had a 27% and 22% growth respectively, in intrastate spend compared to 2019. The state's highest intrastate spend on record occurred with WA residents spending $9.3 billion on trips within the state (Tourism Western Australia, 2024b).

12.4.1 Gascoyne Region

Tourism has the fourth largest economic output of all the major industries of the Gascoyne region (GDC, 2023). It contributes significantly to the local economy in terms of both income and employment. In 2022, the region had over 271,100 overnight visitors and tourism had an average economic output of $182 million between 2021 and 2022 (GDC, 2023).

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the tourism industry of the Gascoyne region in previous years, particularly by reducing availability of the overseas workforce. However, the phasing out of restrictions has increased interstate and international travel, and visitor numbers have remained high

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with inter-state tourism numbers increasing in 2021 in comparison to 2020 (GDC, 2022). The main attraction of the coastline for tourists is the quality of marine life. The region supports extensive scuba diving, snorkelling and fishing and specialised eco-tourism activities include whale shark and manta ray observation at Ningaloo, and dolphin and dugong viewing in Shark Bay (Newman et al., 2023b). In 2018–19, the Ningaloo region (Ningaloo Reef and the surrounding coastal region Exmouth Gulf, communities of Exmouth and Coral Bay, and adjacent proposed southern coastal reserves and pastoral leases) contributed an estimated $110 million in value added to the WA economy (DCBA, 2020). Ningaloo's economic contribution to WA is attributed to four key types of economic activity, tourism expenditure by international, interstate and WA visitors to the Ningaloo region, commercial fishing in the Exmouth Gulf, recreation activity involving the Reef by residents of the Ningaloo region and management and research relating to the Reef (DCBA, 2020). More than 90% of this value added is attributed to the domestic and international tourists who visit Ningaloo each year (DCBA, 2020). Dark sky tourism flourished in 2023 with an influx of visitors coming together in Exmouth to witness a rare hybrid solar eclipse (GDC, 2023). The natural phenomena brought thousands of visitors both interstate and international to the region in April 2023.

The first Cultural Tourism experience was launched in 2022 on the Ningaloo Coast. Departing from Coral Bay, the Cultural Tour provides visitors the opportunity to experience a unique perspective on the coastline's rich cultural heritage and unique environment. The main marine nature-based tourist activities are concentrated around and within the Ningaloo WHA (GDC, 2022). The Aboriginal AstroTourism Project was launched where First Nations people were consulted on night sky constellations and trained in dark sky tourism. Through this program star gazing experiences were successfully delivered to approximately 665 visitors over 10 nights during the Ningaloo Eclipse (GDC, 2023).

12.4.2 Pilbara Region

Recreation and tourism activities within the Pilbara are of high social value. Tourism is a key economic driver for the Pilbara with more than 1 million visitors to the region every year. Tourism visitation continued to grow in 2022, with the number of visitors to Karajini National Park in 2022 having doubled in comparison to 2020 (PDC, 2022). Multi-year tourism infrastructure development funding has been provided for the Niminjarra Highway to provide easier access to the Karlamilyi National Park and enhance cultural tourism opportunities and to the Whim Creek Hotel to re-establish a tourism destination between Karratha and Hedland (PDC, 2023).

Recreational fishing within the Pilbara region tends to be concentrated in State waters adjacent to population centres. Recreational fishing is known to occur around the Dampier Archipelago with boats launched from boat ramps around Dampier and Karratha. Once at sea, charter vessels may also frequent the waters surrounding the Montebello Islands (Williamson et al., 2006).

12.4.3 Kimberley Region

Tourism is one of the main industries in the Kimberley region, alongside resources, construction, agriculture and retail (KDC, 2022).

Recreation and tourism activities in the Kimberley region occur predominantly in WA State waters (extending offshore 3 NM from the mainland), adjacent to coastal population centres (e.g. Broome), with a peak in activity during the winter months (dry season). These activities include recreational fishing, diving, snorkelling, wildlife watching and boating (Newman et al., 2023b).

Primary dive locations in the Kimberley region include the Rowley Shoals, including Mermaid Reef AMP, Scott Reef, Seringapatam Reef, Ashmore Reef AMP and Cartier Island (Newman et al., 2023b).

12.5 Shipping

Commercial shipping traffic is high within the NWMR with vessel activities including commercial

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fisheries, tourism such as cruises, international shipping and oil and gas operations. There are 12 ports adjacent to the NWMR, including the major ports of Dampier, Port Hedland and Broome, which are operated by their respective port authorities. These ports handle large tonnages of iron ore and petroleum exports in addition to salt, manganese, feldspar chromite and copper (DEWHA, 2008).

Heavy vessel traffic exists within the Pilbara Port Authority management area which recorded 9594 vessel movements in the Port of Dampier, 6,786 vessel movements in the Port of Port Hedland, and 807 vessel movements in the Port of Ashburton in the 2022/23 reporting period (PPA, 2023). Twenty-six designated anchorages for bulk carriers, petroleum and gas tankers, drilling rigs, offshore platforms, and pipelay vessels are located offshore of Rosemary Island.

In 2012, AMSA established a network of shipping fairways off the northwest coast of Australia. The shipping fairways, while not mandatory, aim to reduce the risk of collision between transiting vessels and offshore infrastructure. The fairways are intended to direct large vessels such as bulk carriers and LNG ships trading to the major ports into pre-defined routes to keep them clear of existing and planned offshore infrastructure (AMSA, 2013).

12.6 Petroleum Basins

The NWMR supports a number of industries including petroleum exploration and production.

Within the NWMR there are seven sedimentary petroleum basins: Northern and Southern Carnarvon basins, Perth, Browse, Roebuck, Offshore Canning and Bonaparte basins (GA, 2023). Of these, the Northern Carnarvon, Browse and Bonaparte basins hold large quantities of gas and comprise most of Australia's reserves of natural gas (DEWHA, 2008), which is reflected by the level of development in the area. In addition to existing facilities, there are proposed developments in the region. This includes proposals to develop gas and condensate from a number of fields within the NWMR.

In addition to the oil and gas industry, other land-based industries depend upon the marine environment in the nearshore area. These include ports, salt mines such as Karratha and Onslow, LNG onshore processing facilities such as Burrup Hub, Thevenard Island, Barrow Island, Varanus Island, and small-scale desalination plants at Barrow Island, Burrup, Cape Preston and Onslow.

12.7 Defence

Key Australian Department of Defence (DoD) operational areas and facilities areas of the NWMR for training and operational activities, include:

- An operating logistics base has been established in Dampier to support vessels patrolling the waters around offshore oil and gas facilities. A dedicated navy administrative support facility is also being constructed at the nearby township of Karratha (DEWHA, 2008).
- The Taylor Barracks are the headquarters of the Pilbara regiment, one of three Regional Force Surveillance Units conducting surveillance and reconnaissance of remote areas of northern Australia. This base is located in Karratha (DoD, n.d.).
- The Royal Australian Air Force currently maintains two 'bare bases' in remote areas of WA that are used for military exercises. One of these is the Royal Australian Air Force Base in Learmonth. The Royal Australian Air Force maintains the Commonwealth Heritage listed Learmonth Air Weapons Range Facility, which is located between Ningaloo Station and the Cape Range National Park. The air training area associated with the Learmonth base extends over the offshore region.
- The Royal Australian Air Force Base Curtin is located on the north coast of WA, south-east of Derby and 170 km east of Broome. It provides support for land, air and sea operations aimed to support Australia's northern approaches.

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- The Naval Communications Station Harold E. Holt is located ~6 km north of Exmouth. The main role of the station is to communicate at very low frequencies (19.8 kHz) with Australian and United States submarines and ships in the eastern Indian Ocean and the western Pacific Ocean (DEWHA, 2008).
- Areas may be subject to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) as a result of military activities. These are offshore sites where ammunition and explosives have been dumped, or which have been used as live bombing or firing ranges. Defence maintains a record of sites confirmed as, or reasonably suspected of being affected by UXO. There are several suspected UXO sites in the NWMR (Australian Government Defence, n.d.).

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APPENDIX A. PROTECTED MATTER SEARCH REPORTS FOR NWMR, SWMR AND NMR

The PMST tool conducts searches on a grid-based function. Accordingly, the PMST results can indicate features or species that do not actually intersect or have a presence in the area. To validate search results, comprehensive literature and scientific expertise is used. As such, only species considered relevant to the scope of this document have been described.

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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: 06-Jun-2024 Summary

Details

Matters of NES

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act Extra Information

Caveat Acknowledgements



Figure 1: NWMR PMST subarea 1

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:	2
National Heritage Places:	5
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	2
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	9
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	1
Listed Threatened Species:	105
Listed Migratory Species:	97

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:	65
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	5
Listed Marine Species:	174
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	34
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	29
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	5

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	78
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	8
EPBC Act Referrals:	317
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	13
Biologically Important Areas:	92
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

World Heritage Properties [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status
Shark Bay, Western Australia	WA	Declared property
The Ningaloo Coast	WA	Declared property

National Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status
Historic		
Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 - Cape Inscription Area	WA	Listed place
Indigenous		
Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula)	WA	Listed place
Natural		
Shark Bay, Western Australia	WA	Listed place
The Ningaloo Coast	WA	Listed place
The West Kimberley	WA	Listed place

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity
Eighty-mile beach	Within Ramsar site
Roebuck bay	Within 10km of Ramsar site

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) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)

Feature Name
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, 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.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Monsoon vine thickets on the coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula	Endangered	Community likely to occur within 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
BIRD		
Anous tenuirostris melanops Australian Lesser Noddy [26000]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Diomedea amsterdamensis Amsterdam Albatross [64405]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Erythrura gouldiae Gouldian Finch [413]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Falcunculus frontatus whitei Crested Shrike-tit (northern), Northern Shrike-tit [26013]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Geophaps smithii blaauwi Partridge Pigeon (western) [66501]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Limosa lapponica menzbieri Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit [86432]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Malurus leucopterus edouardi White-winged Fairy-wren (Barrow Island), Barrow Island Black-and-white Fairy-wren [26194]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Malurus leucopterus leucopterus White-winged Fairy-wren (Dirk Hartog Island), Dirk Hartog Black-and-White Fairy-wren [26004]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda westralis Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli Masked Owl (northern) [26048]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area

Zanda latirostris listed as Calyptorhynchus latirostris
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo [87737] Endangered Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

FISH

Milyeringa veritas
Cape Range Cave Gudgeon, Blind Gudgeon [66676] Vulnerable Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Ophisternon candidum
Blind Cave Eel [66678] Vulnerable Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Thunnus maccoyii
Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402] Conservation Dependent Breeding known to occur within area

MAMMAL

Balaenoptera borealis
Sei Whale [34] Vulnerable Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Balaenoptera musculus
Blue Whale [36] Endangered Migration route known to occur within area

Balaenoptera physalus
Fin Whale [37] Vulnerable Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Bettongia lesueur Barrow and Boodie Islands subspecies
Boodie, Burrowing Bettong (Barrow and Boodie Islands) [88021] Vulnerable Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Bettongia lesueur lesueur
Burrowing Bettong (Shark Bay), Boodie [66659] Vulnerable Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi
Woylie [66844] Endangered Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isoodon auratus auratus Golden Bandicoot (mainland) [66665]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isoodon auratus barrowensis Golden Bandicoot (Barrow Island) [66666]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lagorchestes conspicillatus conspicillatus Spectacled Hare-wallaby (Barrow Island) [66661]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lagorchestes hirsutus bernieri Rufous Hare-wallaby (Bernier Island) [66662]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lagorchestes hirsutus Central Australian subspecies Mala, Rufous Hare-Wallaby (Central Australia) [88019]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area
Lagorchestes hirsutus dorreae Rufous Hare-wallaby (Dorre Island) [66663]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lagostrophus fasciatus fasciatus Banded Hare-wallaby, Merrnine, Marnine, Munning [66664]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Leporillus conditor Wopilkara, Greater Stick-nest Rat [137]	Vulnerable	Translocated population known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macrotis lagotis Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Neophoca cinerea Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion [22]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Osphranter robustus isabellinus Barrow Island Wallaroo, Barrow Island Euro [89262]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Perameles bougainville Shark Bay Bandicoot [278]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Petrogale concinna monastria Nabarlek (Kimberley) [87607]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Petrogale lateralis lateralis Black-flanked Rock-wallaby, Mororong, Black-footed Rock Wallaby [66647]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Phascogale tapoatafa kimberleyensis Kimberley brush-tailed phascogale, Brush-tailed Phascogale (Kimberley) [88453]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pseudomys fieldi Shark Bay Mouse, Djoongari, Alice Springs Mouse [113]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rhinonicteris aurantia (Pilbara form) Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat [82790]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat, Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat [66889]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis Northern Brushtail Possum [83091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Xeromys myoides Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
PLANT		
Caladenia barbarella Small Dragon Orchid, Common Dragon Orchid [68686]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caladenia hoffmanii Hoffman's Spider-orchid [56719]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus beardiana Beard's Mallee [18933]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Minuria tridens Minnie Daisy [13753]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
REPTILE		
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Ctenotus zastictus Hamelin Ctenotus [25570]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur
Egernia stokesii badia Western Spiny-tailed Skink, Baudin Island Spiny-tailed Skink [64483]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Lerista nevinae Nevin's Slider [85296]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Liasis olivaceus barroni Pilbara Olive Python [66699]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Tiliqua scincoides intermedia Northern Blue-tongued Skink [89838]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Varanus mertensi Mertens' Water Monitor, Mertens's Water Monitor [1568]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Varanus mitchelli Mitchell's Water Monitor [1569]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
SHARK		
Carcharias taurus (west coast population) Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) [68752]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Centrophorus uyato Little Gulper Shark [68446]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Glyphis garricki Northern River Shark, New Guinea River Shark [82454]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding 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 known to occur within area
SPIDER		
Idiosoma nigrum Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider, Black Rugose Trapdoor Spider [66798]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds	Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
	Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Diomedea amsterdamensis Amsterdam Albatross [64405]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Breeding known to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Breeding known to occur within area
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sula dactylatra Masked Booby [1021]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera bonaerensis Antarctic Minke Whale, Dark-shoulder Minke Whale [67812]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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 physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding 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 known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Breeding known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to occur within area
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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 clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Sousa sahulensis as Sousa chinensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]		Breeding known to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cecropis daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Motacilla cinerea		
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Motacilla flava		
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Acrocephalus orientalis		
Oriental Reed-Warbler [59570]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Arenaria interpres		
Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris alba		
Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus		
Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris melanotos		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris pugnax as Philomachus pugnax		
Ruff [91256]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris ruficollis		
Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris subminuta Long-toed Stint [861]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Roosting known to occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Roosting known to occur within area
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Roosting known to occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting known to occur within area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Thalasseus bergii Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper [829]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa totanus Common Redshank, Redshank [835]		Roosting known to occur within area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area

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
Defence	
Defence - EXMOUTH VLF TRANSMITTER STATION [50122]	WA
Defence - EXMOUTH VLF TRANSMITTER STATION [50123]	WA
Defence - LEARMONTH - RAAF BASE [50106]	WA
Defence - LEARMONTH - RAAF BASE [50109]	WA
Defence - LEARMONTH - RAAF BASE [50108]	WA
Defence - LEARMONTH - RAAF BASE [50101]	WA
Defence - LEARMONTH - RAAF BASE [50107]	WA
Defence - LEARMONTH - RAAF BASE [50097]	WA
Defence - LEARMONTH - RAAF BASE [50103]	WA
Defence - LEARMONTH - RAAF BASE [50100]	WA
Defence - LEARMONTH RADAR SITE - VLAMING HEAD EXMOUTH [50001]	WA
Defence - YAMPI SOUND TRAINING AREA [50145]	WA
Unknown	
Commonwealth Land - [51698]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51699]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51707]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51704]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51696]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51705]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51709]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51700]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51706]	WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Commonwealth Land - [52116]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51695]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51671]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52104]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51672]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51670]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51055]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51054]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51702]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51053]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51708]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51703]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52198]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51716]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52236]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52099]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52097]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51719]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52100]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52195]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52109]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52098]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51710]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51714]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51715]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52106]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52107]	WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Commonwealth Land - [51947]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52108]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52105]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52103]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52102]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52101]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51404]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51403]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51668]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51666]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51667]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51718]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51720]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51717]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51712]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51713]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51711]	WA

Commonwealth Heritage Places		[Resource Information]
Name	State	Status
Natural		
Learmonth Air Weapons Range Facility	WA	Listed place
Mermaid Reef - Rowley Shoals	WA	Listed place
Ningaloo Marine Area - Commonwealth Waters	WA	Listed place
Scott Reef and Surrounds - Commonwealth Area	EXT	Listed place
Yampi Defence Area	WA	Listed place

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Acrocephalus orientalis Oriental Reed-Warbler [59570]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to 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	Breeding known to occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Ardenna pacifica as Puffinus pacificus Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris pugnax as Philomachus pugnax Ruff [91256]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris subminuta Long-toed Stint [861]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Cecropis daurica as Hirundo daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Charadrius ruficapillus Red-capped Plover [881]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae as Larus novaehollandiae Silver Gull [82326]		Breeding known to occur within area
Diomedea amsterdamensis Amsterdam Albatross [64405]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Breeding known to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Breeding known to occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Hydroprogne caspia as Sterna caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Larus pacificus Pacific Gull [811]		Breeding known to occur within area
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting known to occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus as Sterna anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Onychoprion fuscatus as Sterna fuscata Sooty Tern [90682]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Endangered		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Golden Bosunbird [26021]		
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Pterodroma macroptera Great-winged Petrel [1035]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Puffinus assimilis Little Shearwater [59363]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet [871]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Stercorarius antarcticus as Catharacta skua Brown Skua [85039]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Breeding known to occur within area

Sternula nereis as Sterna nereis
Fairy Tern [82949] Breeding known to occur within area

Stiltia isabella
Australian Pratincole [818] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Sula dactylatra
Masked Booby [1021] Breeding known to occur within area

Sula leucogaster
Brown Booby [1022] Breeding known to occur within area

Sula sula
Red-footed Booby [1023] Breeding known to occur within area

Thalassarche carteri
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464] Vulnerable Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalassarche cauta
Shy Albatross [89224] Endangered Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalassarche impavida
Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459] Vulnerable Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalassarche melanophris
Black-browed Albatross [66472] Vulnerable Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalassarche steadi
White-capped Albatross [64462] Vulnerable Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalasseus bengalensis as Sterna bengalensis
Lesser Crested Tern [66546] Breeding known to occur within area

Thalasseus bergii as Sterna bergii
Greater Crested Tern [83000] Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Tringa brevipes as Heteroscelus brevipes		
Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa glareola		
Wood Sandpiper [829]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa nebularia		
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa stagnatilis		
Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa totanus		
Common Redshank, Redshank [835]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Xenus cinereus		
Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Fish Acentronura australe		
Southern Pygmy Pipehorse [66185]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Acentronura larsonae		
Helen's Pygmy Pipehorse [66186]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Bhanotia fasciolata		
Corrugated Pipefish, Barbed Pipefish [66188]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Bulbonaricus brauni		
Braun's Pughead Pipefish, Pug-headed Pipefish [66189]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Campichthys galei		
Gale's Pipefish [66191]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
Choeroichthys latispinosus Muiron Island Pipefish [66196]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Doryrhamphus janssi Cleaner Pipefish, Janss' Pipefish [66212]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus multiannulatus Many-banded Pipefish [66717]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus negrosensis Flagtail Pipefish, Masthead Island Pipefish [66213]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Festucalex scalaris Ladder Pipefish [66216]		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
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 nitidus Glittering Pipefish [66224]		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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		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
Hippocampus subelongatus West Australian Seahorse [66722]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus trimaculatus Three-spot Seahorse, Low-crowned Seahorse, Flat-faced Seahorse [66720]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lissocampus fatiloquus Prophet's Pipefish [66250]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Micrognathus micronotopterus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys meraculus Western Crested Pipefish [66259]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Nannocampus subosseus Bonyhead Pipefish, Bony-headed Pipefish [66264]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phoxocampus belcheri Black Rock Pipefish [66719]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phycodurus eques Leafy Seadragon [66267]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pugnaso curtirostris Pugnose Pipefish, Pug-nosed Pipefish [66269]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		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
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus margaritifer Mother-of-pearl Pipefish [66283]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammal Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Breeding known to occur within area
Neophoca cinerea Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion [22]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptile Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered within area	Species or species habitat known to occur
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 within area	Species or species habitat known to occur

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Aipysurus fuscus Dusky Sea Snake [1119]		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
Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Aipysurus pooleorum Shark Bay Sea Snake [66061]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Sea Snake, Mjoberg's Sea Snake [1121]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus johnstoni Freshwater Crocodile, Johnston's Crocodile, Johnstone's Crocodile [1773]		Species or species habitat may 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 within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur
Emydocephalus annulatus Eastern Turtle-headed Sea Snake [1125]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Ephalophis greyae as Ephalophis greyi Mangrove Sea Snake [93738]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding 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 [25925]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis czeblukovi Fine-spined Sea Snake [59233]		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
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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 zweiffei 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	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Natator depressus		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		
Balaenoptera acutorostrata		
Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera bonaerensis		
Antarctic Minke Whale, Dark-shoulder Minke Whale [67812]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera borealis		
Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera edeni		
Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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
Globicephala melas Long-finned Pilot Whale [59282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Indopacetus pacificus Longman's Beaked Whale [72]		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]	Breeding known to occur within area	
Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense- beaked Whale [74]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon ginkgodens Gingko-toothed Beaked Whale, Gingko-toothed Whale, Gingko Beaked Whale [59564]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon grayi Gray's Beaked Whale, Scamperdown Whale [75]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Breeding known to 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	
Sousa sahulensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Breeding known to occur within area	
Stenella attenuata Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
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
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to 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
Abrolhos	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Carnarvon Canyon	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Dampier	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Gascoyne	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Gascoyne	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Kimberley	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)

Park Name	Zone & IUCN Categories
Kimberley	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Abrolhos	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Abrolhos	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Argo-Rowley Terrace	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Argo-Rowley Terrace	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Dampier	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Eighty Mile Beach	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Gascoyne	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Kimberley	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Montebello	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Roebuck	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Shark Bay	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Abrolhos	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Argo-Rowley Terrace	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Dampier	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Gascoyne	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Kimberley	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Mermaid Reef	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Ningaloo	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Ningaloo	Recreational Use Zone (IUCN IV)
Ningaloo	Recreational Use Zone (IUCN IV)
Abrolhos	Special Purpose Zone (IUCN VI)
Argo-Rowley Terrace	Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (IUCN VI)

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Aug - Sep		

Scientific Name		Behaviour	Presence
Natator depressus			
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting		Known to occur
Dec - Jan			
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting		Known to occur
May - Jul			
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Olive Ridley Turtle [1767]	Nesting		Known to occur
Nov-Feb			
Caretta caretta			
Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Nesting		Known to occur
Nov - May			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting		Known to occur

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Adele Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Airlie Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Bardi Jawi	Indigenous Protected Area	WA
Barrow Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Barrow Island	Marine Management Area	WA
Barrow Island	Marine Park	WA
Bedout Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Bernier And Dorre Islands	Nature Reserve	WA
Bessieres Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Boodie, Double Middle Islands	Nature Reserve	WA
Bundegi Coastal Park	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Cape Range (South)	National Park	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Coulomb Point	Nature Reserve	WA
Dambimangari	Indigenous Protected Area	WA
Dirk Hartog Island	National Park	WA
Eighty Mile Beach	Marine Park	WA
Faure Island	Private Nature Reserve	WA
Francois Peron	National Park	WA
Freycinet, Double Islands etc	Nature Reserve	WA
Gnandaroo Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Great Sandy Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Hamelin Pool	Marine Nature Reserve	WA
Jarrkunpungu	Nature Reserve	WA
Jurabi Coastal Park	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Karajarri	Indigenous Protected Area	WA
Koks Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Lacepede Islands	Nature Reserve	WA
Lalang-garram / Camden Sound	Marine Park	WA
Lalang-garram / Horizontal Falls	Marine Park	WA
Little Rocky Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Locker Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Lowendal Islands	Nature Reserve	WA
Miaboolya Beach	Fish Habitat Protection Area	WA
Montebello Islands	Conservation Park	WA
Montebello Islands	Marine Park	WA
Montebello Islands	Conservation Park	WA
Muiron Islands	Nature Reserve	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Muiron Islands	Marine Management Area	WA
Nanga Station	NRS Addition - Gazettal in Progress	WA
Ningaloo	Marine Park	WA
North Kimberley	Marine Park	WA
North Lalang-garram	Marine Park	WA
North Sandy Island	Nature Reserve	WA
North Turtle Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Nyangumarta Warrarn	Indigenous Protected Area	WA
Nyingguulu (Ningaloo) Coastal Reserve	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Rocky Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Round Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Rowley Shoals	Marine Park	WA
Scott Reef	Nature Reserve	WA
Sedimentary Deposits Reserve	5(1)(g) Reserve	WA
Serrurier Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Shark Bay	Marine Park	WA
Swan Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Tanner Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Tent Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Thevenard Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA28968	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA36909	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA36913	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA36915	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA37168	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Unnamed WA373385(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA373835(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA403225(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA408285(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA408775(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA410805(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA446655(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA446675(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA446695(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA446725(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA446735(1)(h)	Reserve	WA
Victor Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Whalebone Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Yawuru	Indigenous Protected Area	WA
Yawuru Nagulagun / Roebuck Bay	Marine Park	WA
Y Island	Nature Reserve	WA

Nationally Important Wetlands

[Resource Information]

Wetland Name	State
Cape Range Subterranean Waterways	WA
Eighty Mile Beach System	WA
Exmouth Gulf East	WA
Hamelin Pool	WA
Leslie (Port Hedland) Saltfields System	WA
Mermaid Reef	EXT
Shark Bay East	WA
Yampi Sound Training Area	WA

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Browse to North West Shelf Development, Indian Ocean, WA	2018/8319		Approval
Cockatoo Island Multi-User Supply Base, WA	2017/7986		Assessment
Gorgon Gas Development	2003/1294		Post-Approval
Koolan Island Operations	2022/09392		Assessment
Marine Route Survey for Subsea Fibre Optic Data Cable System - Australia West	2024/09826		Referral Decision
Midwest Offshore Wind Farm	2022/09264		Assessment
Ningaloo Lighthouse Development, 17km north west Exmouth, Western Australia	2020/8693		Post-Approval
North West Shelf Project Extension, Carnarvon Basin, WA	2018/8335		Approval
Ocean Barramundi Expansion Project	2022/09272		Assessment
Optimised Mardie Solar Salt Project	2022/9169		Approval
Project Highclere Cable Lay and Operation	2022/09203		Completed
Ridley Magnetite Project	2023/09477		Referral Decision
Action clearly unacceptable			
Asian Renewable Energy Hub Revised Proposal, WA	2021/8891	Action ClearlyUnacceptable	Completed
Highlands 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6680	Action ClearlyUnacceptable	Completed
Controlled action			
'Van Gogh' Petroleum Field Development	2007/3213	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
2-D seismic survey Scott Reef	2000/125	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Anketell Point Iron Ore Processing & Export Port	2009/5120	Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Balmoral South Iron Ore Mine	2008/4236	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Binowee Iron Ore Project	2001/366	Controlled Action	Proposed Decision
Browse FLNG Development, Commonwealth Waters	2013/7079	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Cape Lambert Port B Development	2008/4032	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Conduct an exploration drilling campaign	2010/5718	Controlled Action	Completed
Construct and operate LNG & domestic gas plant including onshore and offshore facilities - Wheatston	2008/4469	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Construction and operation of a Solar Salt Project, SW Onslow, WA	2016/7793 Approach	Controlled Action	Assessment
Develop Ichthys gas-condensate field permit area W	2006/2767	Controlled Action	Completed
Develop Jansz-Io deepwater gas field in Permit Areas WA-18-R, WA-25-R and WA-26-	2005/2184	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Angel gas and condensate field, North West Shelf	2004/1805	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of an iron ore mine and associated infrastructure	2010/5630 Approach	Controlled Action	Assessment
Development of Browse Basin Gas Fields (Upstream)	2008/4111	Controlled Action	Completed
Development of Coniston/Novara fields within the Exmouth Sub-basin	2011/5995	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Stybarrow petroleum field incl drilling and facility installation	2004/1469	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Echo-Yodel Production Wells	2000/11	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Enfield full field development	2001/257	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Equus Gas Fields Development Project, Carnarvon Basin	2012/6301	Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Eramurra Industrial Salt Project Approach	2021/9027	Controlled Action	Assessment
Eramurra Industrial Salt Project, near Karratha, WA	2019/8448	Controlled Action	Completed
Gorgon Gas Development 4th Train Proposal	2011/5942	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Gorgon Gas Revised Development	2008/4178	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Greater Enfield (Vincent) Development	2005/2110	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Greater Gorgon Development - Optical Fibre Cable, Mainland to Barrow Island	2005/2141	Controlled Action	Completed
Ichthys Gas Field, Offshore and onshore processing facilities and subsea pipeline	2008/4208	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Iron ore mine	2006/2522	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Light Crude Oil Production	2001/365	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Mardie Project, 80 km south west of Karratha, WA	2018/8236	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Mauds Landing Marina	2000/98	Controlled Action	Completed
Nava-1 Cable System	2001/510	Controlled Action	Completed
Pluto Gas Project	2005/2258	Controlled Action	Completed
Pluto Gas Project Including Site B	2006/2968	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Pluton Irvine Island Iron Ore Project	2011/6064	Controlled Action	Proposed Decision
Port Hedland Outer Harbour Development and associated marine and terrestrial in	2008/4159	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Port Hedland Spoilbank Marina, WA	2019/8520	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Proposed West Pilbara Iron Ore Project	2009/4706	Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Pyrenees Oil Fields Development	2005/2034	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Shark Bay Resources Dredging	2020/8717	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Shark Bay Salt Facilities upgrade for direct ocean disposal of bitterns discharge	2011/5984	Controlled Action	Completed
Simpson Development	2000/59	Controlled Action	Completed
Simpson Oil Field Development	2001/227	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
The Scarborough Project - FLNG & assoc subsea infrastructure, Carnarvon Basin	2013/6811	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Torosa South Initial Appraisal Drilling	2007/3500	Controlled Action	Completed
Vincent Appraisal Well	2000/22	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Yannarie Solar Salt Project	2004/1679	Controlled Action	Completed
Yardie Creek Road Realignment Project	2021/8967	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach
Not controlled action			
'Goodwyn A' Low Pressure Train Project	2003/914	Not Controlled Action	Completed
'Van Gogh' Oil Appraisal Drilling Program, Exploration Permit Area WA-155-P(1)	2006/3148	Not Controlled Action	Completed
3D marine seismic survey in WA 314P and WA 315P	2004/1927	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Adele Trend TQ3D Seismic Survey	2001/252	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Airlie Island soil and groundwater investigations, Exmouth Gulf, offshore Pilbara coast	2014/7250	Not Controlled Action	Completed
APX-West Fibre-optic telecommunications cable system, WA to Singapore	2013/7102	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Aquaculture - Barramundi grow out, Yampi Sound	2005/2476	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
archaeological surveys & excavation at historic sites, Cape Inscription	2006/3027 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Baniyas-1 Exploration Well, EP-424, near Onslow	2007/3282 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Barrow Island 2D Seismic survey Action	2006/2667	Not Controlled	Completed
Bollinger 2D Seismic Survey 200km North of North West Cape WA	2004/1868 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Bultaco-2, Laverda-2, Laverda-3 and Montesa-2 Appraisal Wells	2000/103 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Cape Lambert Port A Marine Structures Refurbishment Project	2018/8370 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Carnarvon 3D Marine Seismic Survey Controlled Action	2004/1890	Not	Completed
Cazadores 2D seismic survey Action	2004/1720	Not Controlled	Completed
Construction and operation of an unmanned sea platform and connecting pipeline to Varanus Island for	2004/1703 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Construction of a Commodities Berth, Wharf and Associated Infrastructure	2008/4129 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Controlled Source Electromagnetic Survey	2007/3262 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Development of Halyard Field off the west coast of WA	2010/5611 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Development of iron ore facilities Action	2013/7013	Not Controlled	Completed
Development of Mutineer and Exeter petroleum fields for oil production, Permit	2003/1033 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Drilling between Kalbarri and Cliff Head	2005/2185 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Drilling of an exploration well Gats-1 in Permit Area WA-261-P	2004/1701 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Drilling of exploration wells, Permit areas WA-301-P to WA-305-P	2002/769 Action	Not Controlled	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Eagle-1 Exploration Drilling, North West Shelf, WA	2019/8578 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Echo A Development WA-23-L, WA-24-L	2005/2042 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Expansion of Monkey Mia Resort	2003/1146 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Expansion of the Sino Iron Ore Mine and export facilities, Cape Preston, WA	2017/7862 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Expansion Proposal, Mineralogy Cape Preston Iron Ore Project, Cape Preston, WA	2009/5010 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Exploration drilling well WA-155-P(1)	2003/971 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Exploration of appraisal wells	2006/3065 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Exploration Well (Taunton-2)	2002/731 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Exploration Well in Permit Area WA-155-P(1)	2002/759 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Exploratory drilling in permit area WA-225-P	2001/490 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Extension of Simpson Oil Platforms & Wells	2002/685 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Extention to the existing Blind Strait Black Lip Pearl Oyster Farm	2004/1342 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Gulf Fishing Lodge	2010/5499	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Hadda 1,Flying Foam 1,Magnat 1 exploration drill	2004/1697 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
HCA05X Macedon Experimental Survey	2004/1926 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Hess Exploration Drilling Programme	2007/3566	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Huascaran-1 exploration well (WA-292-P)	2001/539 Action	Not Controlled	Completed

Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522 Action	Not Controlled	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
INDIGO West Submarine Telecommunications Cable, WA	2017/8126 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Infill Production Well (Griffin-9)	2001/417	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Jansz-2 and 3 Appraisal Wells	2002/754	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Klammer 2D Seismic Survey	2002/868	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Koolan Island Mine - Reconstruction of seawall and capital dewatering of mine pit,130km northwest of	2016/7848 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Maia-Gaea Exploration wells	2000/17	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Manaslu - 1 and Huascaran - 1 Offshore Exploration Wells	2001/235 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Marine Seismic Survey in WA-239-P	2000/24	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Mermaid Marine Australia Desalination Project	2011/5916 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Montesa-1 and Bultaco-1 Exploration Wells	2000/102 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Murujuga archaeological excavation, collection and sampling, Dampier Archipelago, WA	2014/7160 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
North Rankin B gas compression facility	2005/2500 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Pipeline System Modifications Project	2000/3	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Port Hedland Channel Risk and Optimisation Project, WA	2017/7915 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Project Highclere Geophysical Survey	2021/9023	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Rail and Port Facilities	2001/474	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Searipple gas and condensate field development	2000/89 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Spool Base Facility	2001/263	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Subsea Gas Pipeline From Stybarrow Field to Griffin Venture Gas Export Pipeline	2005/2033 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
sub-sea tieback of Perseus field wells	2004/1326	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Telfer Gold Mine Project - Mine and Borefield Extensions and Upgrade of Storage	2002/787 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Telstra North Rankin Spur Fibre Optic Cable	2016/7836 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Thevenard Island Retirement Project	2015/7423	Not Controlled Action	Completed
To construct and operate an offshore submarine fibre optic cable, WA	2014/7373 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
WA-295-P Kerr-McGee Exploration Wells	2001/152 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Walkway Lighting Upgrade	2009/4965	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Wanda Offshore Research Project, 80 km north-east of Exmouth, WA	2018/8293 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Western Flank Gas Development	2005/2464	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Wheatstone 3D seismic survey, 70km north of Barrow Island	2004/1761 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
'Kate' 3D marine seismic survey, exploration permits WA-320-P and WA-345-P, 60km	2005/2037 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
'Tourmaline' 2D marine seismic survey, permit areas WA-323-P, WA-330-P and WA-32	2005/2282 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
"Leanne" offshore 3D seismic exploration, WA-356-P	2005/1938 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
2D and 3D seismic surveys	2005/2151	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
2D marine seismic survey	2012/6296	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D seismic survey	2008/4493	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Survey	2005/2146	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
2D Seismic Survey Permit Area WA-352-P	2008/4628	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D seismic survey within permit WA-291	2007/3265	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2 geotechnical surveys - preliminary and final	2006/2886	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D marine seismic survey	2008/4281	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey (WA-482-P, WA-363-P), WA	2013/6761	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey in Permit Areas WA-15-R, WA-18-R, WA-205-P, WA-253-P, WA-267-P and WA-268-P	2003/1271	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA 457-P & WA 458-P, North West Shelf, offshore WA	2013/6862	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D marine seismic Survey - Maxima 3D MSS	2006/2945	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
3D marine seismic survey over petroleum title WA-268-P	2007/3458	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Surveys - Contos CT-13 & Supertubes CT-13, offshore WA	2013/6901	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D seismic survey	2006/2715	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey, Browse Basin, WA	2009/5048	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey, near Scott Reef, Browse Basin	2005/2126	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey, WA	2008/4428	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey in the Carnarvon Bsin on the North West Shelf	2002/778	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D sesmic survey	2006/2781	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Acacia East Pit Cutback Mining Project,northern Kimberley, WA	2013/6752	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Acheron Non-Exclusive 2D Seismic Survey	2009/4968	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Acheron Non-Exclusive 2D Seismic Survey	2008/4565	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Agrippina 3D Seismic Marine Survey Action (Particular Manner)	2009/5212	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Apache Northwest Shelf Van Gogh Field Appraisal Drilling Program	2007/3495 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Aperio 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA	2012/6648 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Artemis-1 Drilling Program (WA-360-P)	2010/5432 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Aurora MC3D Marine Seismic Survey Action (Particular Manner)	2010/5510	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Australia to Singapore Fibre Optic Submarine Cable System	2011/6127 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Babylon 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Commonwealth Waters, nr Exmouth WA	2013/7081 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Balnaves Condensate Field Development	2011/6188 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Bonaventure 3D seismic survey Action (Particular Manner)	2006/2514	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Braveheart 2D Infill Marine Seismic Survey 100km offshore	2008/4442 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Braveheart 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2005/2322 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Cable Seismic Exploration Permit areas WA-323-P and WA-330-P	2008/4227 Action (Particular	Not Controlled	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Manner)			
Cape Preston East - Iron Ore Export Facilities, Pilbara, WA	2013/6844	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Caswell MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6594	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cerberus exploration drilling campaign, Carnarvon Basin, WA	2016/7645	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CGGVERITAS 2010 2D Seismic Survey	2010/5714	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Charon 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2007/3477	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Conduct an exploration drilling campaign	2011/5964	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Consturction & operation of the Varanus Island kitchen & mess cyclone refuge building, compression p	2013/6952	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Coverack Marine Seismic Survey	2001/399	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Cue Seismic Survey within WA-359-P, WA-361-P and WA-360-P	2007/3647	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CVG 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6654	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
DAVROS MC 3D marine seismic survey northwaet of Dampier, WA	2013/7092	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Decommissioning of the Legendre facilities	2010/5681	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Deep Water Drilling Program	2010/5532	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Demeter 3D Seismic Survey, off Dampier, WA	2002/900	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Draeck 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA-205-P	2006/3067	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Dredging of marine sediment to enable construction of eight berths and a turnin	2010/5678	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Drilling 35-40 offshore exploration wells in deep water	2008/4461	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Earthworks for kitchen/mess, cyclone refuge building & Compression Plant, Varanus Island	2013/6900	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Eendracht Multi-Client 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4749	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Effect of marine seismic sounds to demersal fish and pearl oysters, north-west WA	2018/8169	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Endurance 3D Marine Seismic Data Acquisition Survey	2007/3667	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Enfield M3 & Vincent 4D Marine Seismic Surveys	2008/3981	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Manner)			
Enfield M3 4D, Vincent 4D & 4D Line Test Marine Seismic Surveys	2008/4122	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Enfield M4 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4558	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Enfield oilfield 3D Seismic Survey	2006/3132	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Exmouth West 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4132	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Exploration drilling of Zeus-1 well	2008/4351	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Exploration Drilling Program - Permit areas - WA-314-P, WA-315-P, WA-398-P.	2008/4064	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Fletcher-Finucane Development, WA26-L and WA191-P	2011/6123	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Foxhound 3D Non-Exclusive Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4703	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Gazelle 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-399-P and WA-42-L	2010/5570	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Geco Eagle 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/3958	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
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

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Gigas 2D Pilot Ocean Bottom Cable Marine Seismic Survey	2007/3839	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Glencoe 3D Marine Seismic Survey WA-390-P	2007/3684	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Greater Western Flank Phase 1 gas Development	2011/5980	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Grimalkin 3D Seismic Survey	2008/4523	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Guacamole 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4381	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Harmony 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6699	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Harpy 1 exploration well	2001/183	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Honeycombs MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6368	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Huzzas MC3D Marine Seismic Survey (HZ-13) Carnarvon Basin, offshore WA	2013/7003	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Huzzas phase 2 marine seismic survey, Exmouth Plateau, Northern Carnarvon Basin, WA	2013/7093	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Ichthys 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5550	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Manner)			
John Ross & Rosella Off Bottom Cable Seismic Exploration Program	2008/3966	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Judo Marine 3D Seismic Survey within and adjacent to WA-412-P	2008/4630	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Judo Marine 3D Seismic Survey within and adjacent to WA-412-P	2009/4801	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Julimar Brunello Gas Development Project	2011/5936	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Kingtree & Ironstone-1 Exploration Wells	2011/5935	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Klimt 2D Marine Seismic Survey Action (Particular Manner)	2007/3856	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Koolama 2D Seismic Survey Dampier Basin	2010/5420	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Kraken, Lusca & Asperus 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2013/6730	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Laverda 3D Marine Seismic Survey and Vincent M1 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5415	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Laying a submarine optical fibre telecommunications cable, Perth to Singapore and Jakarta	2014/7332	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Leopard 2D marine seismic survey Action (Particular Manner)	2005/2290	Not Controlled	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Lion 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2007/3777	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Macedon Gas Field Development	2008/4605	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Marine Geotechnical Drilling Program	2008/4012	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Marine reconnaissance survey	2008/4466	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Mariner Non-Exclusive 2D Seismic Survey	2011/6172	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Millstream 20GL Pipeline, Bungaroo, Borefield Integration	2012/6379	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Moosehead 2D seismic survey within permit WA-192-P	2005/2167	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Munmorah 2D seismic survey within permits WA-308/9-P	2003/970	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Nelson Point Dredging	2009/4920	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Ocean Bottom Cable Seismic Program, WA-264-P	2007/3844	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Ocean Bottom Cable Seismic Survey	2005/2017	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Offshore Canning Multi Client 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5393	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Manner)			
Offshore Drilling Campaign	2011/5830	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Offshore Exploration Drilling Campaign	2011/6222	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
	Action (Particular Manner)		
Offshore Fibre Optic Cable Network Construction & Operation, Port Hedland WA to Darwin NT	2014/7223	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
	Action (Particular Manner)		
Offshore Gas Exploration Drilling Campaign	2012/6384	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
	Action (Particular Manner)		
Orcus 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-450-P	2010/5723	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
	Action (Particular Manner)		
Osprey and Dionysus Marine Seismic Survey	2011/6215	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
	Action (Particular Manner)		
Outer Canning exploration drilling program off NW coast of WA	2012/6618	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
	Action (Particular Manner)		
Palta-1 exploration well in Petroleum Permit Area WA-384-P	2011/5871	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
	Action (Particular Manner)		
Phoenix 3D Seismic Survey, Bedout Sub-Basin	2010/5360	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
	Action (Particular Manner)		
Pilot Appraisal Well - Torosa South 1	2008/3991	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Pomodoro 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-426-P and WA-427-P	2010/5472	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
	Action (Particular Manner)		

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Port Headland Outer Harbour Pre-construction Pilling program	2012/6341	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Port of Port Hedland channel marker replacement project, WA	2017/8010	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Port Walcott upgrade, dredging & spoil disposal, & channel realignment	2006/2806	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Pyrenees 4D Marine Seismic Monitor Survey, HCA12A	2012/6579	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Pyrenees-Macedon 3D marine seismic survey	2005/2325	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Quiberon 2D Seismic Survey, permit area WA-385P, offshore of Carnarvon	2009/5077	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Reindeer gas reservior development, Devil Creek, Carnarvon Basin - WA	2007/3917	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Repsol 3d & 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6658	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Rose 3D Seismic Program	2008/4239	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Rosebud 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-30-R and TR/5	2012/6493	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Rydal-1 Petroleum Exploration Well, WA	2012/6522	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Salsa 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5629	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular			

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Manner)			
Sampling of Stromatolites, additional sites, Mamelin Pool,WA	2013/7071	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Sampling of Stromatolites and Sediments	2012/6307	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Santos Winchester three dimensional seismic survey - WA-323-P & WA-330-P	2011/6107	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Scarborough Development nearshore component, NWS, WA	2018/8362	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Schild MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6373	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Schild Phase 11 MC3D Marine Seismic Survey, Browse Basin	2013/6894	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Scott Reef Seismic Research	2006/2647	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Skorpion Marine Seismic Survey WA	2001/416	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Sovereign 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2011/5861	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Stag 4D & Reindeer MAZ Marine Seismic Surveys, WA	2013/7080	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Stag Off-bottom Cable Seismic Survey	2007/3696	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Stybarrow 4D Marine Seismic Survey Action (Particular Manner)	2011/5810	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Stybarrow Baseline 4D marine seismic survey	2008/4530 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Tantabiddi Boat Ramp Sand Bypassing	2015/7411 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Tidepole Maz 3D Seismic Survey Campaign	2007/3706 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Torosa-5 Apraisal Well, WA-30-R Action (Particular Manner)	2008/4430	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Tortilla 2D Seismic Survey, WA Action (Particular Manner)	2011/6110	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Tridacna 3D Ocean Bottom Cable Marine Seismic Survey	2011/5959 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Triton 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA-2-R and WA-3-R	2006/2609 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Undertake a 3D marine seismic survey	2010/5695 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Undertake a three dimensional marine seismic survey	2010/5679 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Undertake a three dimensional marine seismic survey	2010/5715 Action (Particular Manner)	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
upgrade of 3 community recreation sites	2005/2349 Action (Particular	Not Controlled	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Not controlled action (particular manner)
Useless Loop Port Maintenance Works and Infrastructure Upgrade	2009/4791	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
Vampire 2D Non Exclusive Seismic Survey, WA	2010/5543	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
Veritas Voyager 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/5151	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
Vincent M1 and Enfield M5 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5720	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
Warramunga Non-Inclusive 3D Seismic Survey	2008/4553	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
West Anchor 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4507	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
West Panaeus 3D seismic survey	2006/3141	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
Wheatstone Iago Appraisal Well Drilling	2007/3941	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
Wheatstone Iago Appraisal Well Drilling	2008/4134	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Woodside Southern Browse 3D Seismic Survey, WA	2007/3534	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Zeemeermin MC3D seismic survey, Browse Basin, Offshore WA	2009/5023	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Referral decision			
3D Marine Seismic Survey in the offshore northwest Carnarvon Basin	2011/6175	Referral Decision	Completed
3D Seismic Survey	2008/4219	Referral Decision	Completed
Aurora extension MC3D Marine Seismic Survey	2011/5887	Referral Decision	Completed
Bianchi 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Carnavon Basin, WA	2013/7078	Referral Decision	Completed
BRSN08 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4582	Referral Decision	Completed
CVG 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6270	Referral Decision	Completed
Enfield 4D Marine Seismic Surveys, Production Permit WA-28-L	2005/2370	Referral Decision	Completed
Experimental Study of Behavioural and Physiological Impact on Fish of Seismic Ex	2006/2625	Referral Decision	Completed
Mardie Salt Project, Pilbara region, WA	2018/8183	Referral Decision	Completed
Outer Harbour Development and associated marine and terrestial infrastructure	2008/4148	Referral Decision	Completed
Pilot Appraisal Well - Torosa South-1	2008/3985	Referral Decision	Completed
Rose 3D Seismic acquisition survey	2008/4220	Referral Decision	Completed
Seismic Data Acquisition, Browse Basin	2010/5475	Referral Decision	Completed
Stybarrow Baseline 4D Marine Seismic Survey (Permit Areas WA-255-P, WA-32-L, WA-	2008/4165	Referral Decision	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Referral decision			
Tidal Power Generation Turbine	2009/5235	Referral Decision	Completed
Two Dimensional Transition Zone Seismic Survey - TP/7 (R1)	2010/5507	Referral Decision	Completed
Varanus Island Compression Project	2012/6698	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
Ancient coastline at 90-120m depth	South-west
Canyons linking the Argo Abyssal Plain with the Scott Plateau	North-west
Canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula	North-west
Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef	North-west
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	North-west
Exmouth Plateau	North-west
Glomar Shoals	North-west
Mermaid Reef and Commonwealth waters surrounding Rowley Shoals	North-west
Seringapatam Reef and Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef Complex	North-west
Wallaby Saddle	North-west
Western demersal slope and associated fish communities	South-west
Western rock lobster	South-west

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Dolphins		
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Breeding	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Calving	Known to occur
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Foraging (high density prey)	Known to occur
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Foraging likely	Known to occur
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Resting	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Breeding	Likely to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Calving	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Calving	Likely to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Foraging (high density prey)	Known to occur
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Breeding	Known to occur
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Calving	Known to occur
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Foraging	Known to occur
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Foraging likely	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Migration likely	Known to occur
Dugong Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Breeding	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Calving	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Foraging	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Foraging (high density seagrass beds)	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Migration	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Migration likely	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Nursing	Known to occur
Marine Turtles Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Foraging	Known to occur
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Internesting	Known to occur
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Nesting	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Aggregation	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Basking	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting	Likely to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Mating	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Migration corridor	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Foraging	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Internesting	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Mating	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Migration corridor	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Aggregation	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Foraging	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Mating	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Migration corridor	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur
River shark Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish [68447]	Foraging	Known to occur
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish [68447]	Juvenile	Known to occur
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish [68447]	Nursing	Known to occur
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish [68447]	Pupping	Known to occur
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish [60756]	Foraging	Known to occur

Scientific Name		Behaviour	Presence
[Pristis pristis](#) Freshwater Sawfish [60756]		Nursing	Likely to occur
[Pristis pristis](#) Freshwater Sawfish [60756]		Nursing	Known to occur
[Pristis pristis](#) Freshwater Sawfish [60756]		Pupping	Likely to occur
[Pristis zijsron](#) Green Sawfish [68442]		Foraging	Known to occur
[Pristis zijsron](#) Green Sawfish [68442]		Nursing	Known to occur
[Pristis zijsron](#) Green Sawfish [68442]		Pupping	Known to occur
Seabirds	[Ardenna pacifica](#) Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]	Breeding	Known to occur
[Ardenna pacifica](#) Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
[Fregata ariel](#) Lesser Frigatebird [1012]		Breeding	Known to occur
[Fregata minor](#) Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Breeding	Known to occur
[Hydroprogne caspia](#) Caspian Tern [808]		Foraging (provisioning young)	Known to occur
[Onychoprion anaethetus](#) Bridled Tern [82845]		Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
[Onychoprion fuscata](#) Sooty Tern [82847]		Foraging	Known to occur
[Pelagodroma marina](#) White-faced Storm petrel [1016]		Foraging (in high	Known to occur

Scientific Name		Behaviour	Presence
numbers)			
[Phaethon lepturus](#)			
White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Breeding	Known to occur
[Puffinus assimilis tunneyi](#)			
Little Shearwater [59363]		Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
[Sterna dougallii](#)			
Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding	Known to occur
[Sterna dougallii](#)			
Roseate Tern [817]		Resting	Known to occur
[Sternula albifrons sinensis](#)			
Little Tern [82850]		Breeding	Known to occur
[Sternula albifrons sinensis](#)			
Little Tern [82850]		Resting	Known to occur
[Sternula nereis](#)			
Fairy Tern [82949]		Breeding	Known to occur
[Sula leucogaster](#)			
Brown Booby [1022]		Breeding	Known to occur
[Sula sula](#)			
Red-footed Booby [1023]		Breeding	Known to occur
[Thalasseus bengalensis](#)			
Lesser Crested Tern [66546]		Breeding	Known to occur
Sharks	[Rhincodon typus](#)		
Whale Shark [66680]		Foraging	Known to occur
[Rhincodon typus](#)			
Whale Shark [66680]		Foraging (high density prey)	Known to occur
Whales	[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#)		
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Distribution	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#) Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Foraging	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#) Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Migration	Known to occur
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38]	Calving	Known to occur
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38]	Migration	Known to occur
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38] (north)	Migration	Known to occur
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38] (north and south)	Migration	Known to occur
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38]	Nursing	Known to occur
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38]	Resting	Known to occur

Caveat

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.

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 are 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

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

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

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

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.

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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: 06-Jun-2024 Summary

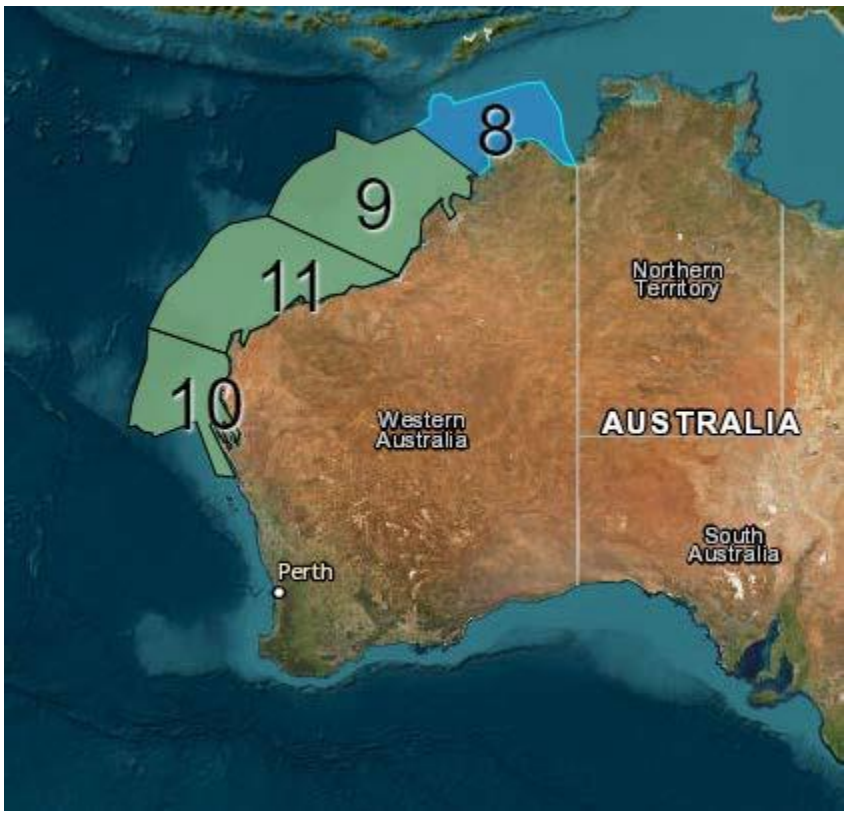
Details

Matters of NES

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act Extra Information

Caveat Acknowledgements

NWMR PMST sub area 2 (North area)



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	2
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	8
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	53
Listed Migratory Species:	64

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:	1
Listed Marine Species:	107
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	27
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	7
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	3

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	14
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1
EPBC Act Referrals:	118
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	7
Biologically Important Areas:	57
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

National Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status
Natural		
The West Kimberley	WA	Listed place

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity
Ashmore reef national nature reserve	Within Ramsar site
Ord river floodplain	Within 10km of Ramsar site

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) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) 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	Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Erythrura gouldiae Gouldian Finch [413]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Falcunculus frontatus whitei Crested Shrike-tit (northern), Northern Shrike-tit [26013]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Geophaps smithii blaauwi Partridge Pigeon (western) [66501]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Limosa lapponica menzbieri Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit [86432]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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 westralis Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli Masked Owl (northern) [26048]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
FISH		
Thunnus maccoyii Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402]	Conservation Dependent	Breeding known to occur within area
MAMMAL		
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Conilurus penicillatus Brush-tailed Rabbit-rat, Brush-tailed Tree-rat, Pakooma [132]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Isoodon auratus auratus Golden Bandicoot (mainland) [66665]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mesembriomys gouldii gouldii Black-footed Tree-rat (Kimberley and mainland Northern Territory), Djintamoonga, Manbul [87618]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petrogale concinna monastria Nabarlek (Kimberley) [87607]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Phascogale tapoatafa kimberleyensis Kimberley brush-tailed phascogale, Brush-tailed Phascogale (Kimberley) [88453]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat, Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat [66889]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis Northern Brushtail Possum [83091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Xeromys myoides Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

REPTILE

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Acanthophis hawkei Plains Death Adder [83821]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	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	Breeding known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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	Breeding known to occur within area
Tiliqua scincoides intermedia Northern Blue-tongued Skink [89838]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Varanus mertensi Mertens' Water Monitor, Mertens's Water Monitor [1568]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Varanus mitchelli Mitchell's Water Monitor [1569]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely 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 known to occur within area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to 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 known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds	Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]	Breeding known to occur within area
	Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known 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]		Breeding known to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Breeding known to occur within area
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sula dactylatra Masked Booby [1021]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]		Breeding known to occur within area

Migratory Marine Species

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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 physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		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	Breeding 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	Breeding likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Dugong dugon](#) Dugong [28]		Breeding known to occur within area
[Eretmochelys imbricata](#) Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
[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]		Breeding known to occur within area
[Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi](#) Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known 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	Breeding known to occur within area
[Orcaella heinsohni](#) Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]		Breeding 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to 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
Sousa sahulensis as Sousa chinensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]		Breeding known to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Migratory Terrestrial Species	Cecropis daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
	Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
	Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
	Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
	Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Migratory Wetlands Species

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Acrocephalus orientalis Oriental Reed-Warbler [59570]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Numenius madagascariensis](#) Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Pandion haliaetus](#) Osprey [952]	Breeding known to occur within area	
[Thalasseus bergii](#) Greater Crested Tern [83000]	Breeding known to occur within area	
[Tringa nebularia](#) Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within 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
Unknown	
Commonwealth Land - [52278]	ACI
Commonwealth Land - [52276]	ACI
Commonwealth Land - [52277]	ACI

Commonwealth Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Status
Natural		
[Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve](#)	EXT	Listed place

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
[Acrocephalus orientalis](#) Oriental Reed-Warbler [59570]	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Anous minutus		
Black Noddy [824]		Breeding known to occur within area
Anous stolidus		
Common Noddy [825]		Breeding known to occur within area
Anous tenuirostris melanops		
Australian Lesser Noddy [26000]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata		
Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Ardenna pacifica as Puffinus pacificus		
Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris canutus		
Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Cecropis daurica as Hirundo daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae as Larus novaehollandiae Silver Gull [82326]		Breeding known to occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Breeding known to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Breeding known to occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hydroprogne caspia as Sterna caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus as Sterna anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Breeding known to 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 Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Breeding known to occur within area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sula dactylatra Masked Booby [1021]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalasseus bengalensis as Sterna bengalensis Lesser Crested Tern [66546]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalasseus bergii as Sterna bergii Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Fish		
Bhanotia fasciolata Corrugated Pipefish, Barbed Pipefish [66188]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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 angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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]	Breeding known to occur within area	
Reptile Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered within area	Species or species habitat known to occur
Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Sea Snake, Dubois' Seasnake, Reef Shallows Sea Snake [1116]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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]		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
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	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus johnstoni Freshwater Crocodile, Johnston's Crocodile, Johnstone's Crocodile [1773]		Species or species habitat may 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	Breeding 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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hydrelaps darwiniensis Port Darwin Sea Snake, Black-ringed Mangrove Sea Snake [1100]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis atriceps Black-headed Sea Snake [1101]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis coggeri Cogger's 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
Hydrophis inornatus Plain Sea Snake [1107]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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 zweiffei 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	Breeding known to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		
Balaenoptera borealis		
Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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 physalus		
Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Delphinus delphis		
Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
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

Lagenodelphis hosei
Fraser's Dolphin, Sarawak Dolphin [41] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Megaptera novaeangliae
Humpback Whale [38] Breeding known to occur within area

Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense- beaked Whale [74] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Orcaella heinsohni
Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322] Breeding known to 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

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Pseudorca crassidens False Killer Whale [48]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sousa sahulensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Breeding known 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	
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat likely to 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
Joseph Bonaparte Gulf	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Kimberley	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)

Park Name	Zone & IUCN Categories
Oceanic Shoals	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)

Ashmore Reef Recreational Use Zone (IUCN IV)

Ashmore Reef Sanctuary Zone (IUCN Ia)

Cartier Island Sanctuary Zone (IUCN Ia)

Oceanic Shoals Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (IUCN VI)

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Aug - Sep		

Natator depressus
Flatback Turtle [59257] Nesting Known to occur

Dec - Jan Chelonia mydas
Green Turtle [1765] Nesting Known to occur

May - Jul Lepidochelys olivacea
Olive Ridley Turtle [1767]Nesting Known to occur

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Balanggarra	Indigenous Protected Area	WA
Browse Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Dambimangari	Indigenous Protected Area	WA
Lalang-garram / Camden Sound	Marine Park	WA
Lesueur Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Low Rocks	Nature Reserve	WA
Niiwalarra Islands	National Park	WA
North Kimberley	Marine Park	WA
Nort Lalang-garram	Marine Park	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Pelican Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Prince Regent	National Park	WA
Unnamed WA41775	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA44677	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Uunguu	Indigenous Protected Area	WA

Nationally Important Wetlands [Resource Information]

Wetland Name	State
Ashmore Reef	EXT

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Marine Route Survey for Subsea Fibre Optic Data Cable System - Australia West	2024/09826		Referral Decision
Project Crux Cable Lay and Operation	2022/09441		Completed
Project Fitzroy Expansion Offshore Cable Lay	2023/09674		Referral Decision

Controlled action	2-D seismic survey Scott Reef	2000/125	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Audacious Oil Field Standalone Development	2001/407	Controlled Action	Completed	
Bonaparte Liquified Natural Gas Project	2011/6141	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	
Conduct an exploration drilling campaign	2010/5718	Controlled Action	Completed	
Decommissioning of Challis Oilfield	2003/942	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	
Develop Ichthys gas-condensate field permit area W	2006/2767	Controlled Action	Completed	
Development of Blacktip Gas Field	2003/1180	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	
Development of Browse Basin Gas Fields (Upstream)	2008/4111	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			
2D seismic survey, exploration permit NT/P67	2004/1587	Not Controlled Action	Completed
2D Seismic Survey in Permit Areas WA-318-P & WA-319-P, near Cape Londonderry	2004/1687	Not Controlled Action	Completed
3D marine seismic survey in WA 314P and WA 315P	2004/1927	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Adele Trend TQ3D Seismic Survey	2001/252	Not Controlled Action	Completed
AEC International Hydrocarbon Well Puffin 6	2000/36	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Audacious-3 oil drilling well	2003/1042	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Backpacker-1 Offshore Hydrocarbon Exploration Well	2001/300	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
Drilling of exploration well Audacious-1 in AC/P17	2000/5	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Drilling of exploration wells, Permit areas WA-301-P to WA-305-P	2002/769	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Drilling of Marina-1 Exploration Well	2007/3586	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 Seismic Survey in WA-239-P	2000/24	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
Nexus Drilling Program NT-P66	2007/3745	Not Controlled Action	Completed
P30 Hydrocarbon Exploration Well	2001/293	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Project Highclere Geophysical Survey	2021/9023	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Puffin Oil wells 7, 8 & 9 development	2005/2336	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
Strumbo-1 Gas Exploration Well Permit Area WA-288-P	2002/884	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Thresher-1 Well	2000/84	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
2 (3D) Marine Seismic Surveys	2009/4994	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Completed (Particular
2D and 3D Seismic Survey	2011/6197	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Manner)			
2D and 3D Seismic Survey WA-405-P	2009/5104	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D and 3D Seismic Survey WA-405-P	2008/4133	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 marine seismic survey within permit area WA-318-P	2007/3879	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D or 3D Marine Seismic Survey in Petroleum Permit Area AC/P35	2009/4864	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Marine Survey	2001/363	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
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
2D Seismic Survey in WA Permit Area TP/22 and Commonwealth Permit Area WA-280-P	2005/2100	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4437	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
3D Marine Seismic Survey, Permit AC/P 23	2005/2364	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey, Browse Basin, WA	2009/5048	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey, near Scott Reef, Browse Basin	2005/2126	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey, petroleum exploration permit AC/P33	2006/2918	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D seismic survey of AC/P4, AC/P17 and AC/P24	2006/2857	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey WA-406-P Bonaparte Basin	2007/3904	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
AC/P37 3D Seismic Survey Ashmore Cartier	2007/3774	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Auralandia 3D marine seismic survey Action (Particular Manner)	2011/5961	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Aurora MC3D Marine Seismic Survey Action (Particular Manner)	2010/5510	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Bassett 3D Marine Seismic Survey Action (Particular Manner)	2010/5538	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Bonaparte 2D & 3D marine seismic survey	2011/5962	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Bonaparte Seismic and Bathymetric Survey	2012/6295	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Manner)			
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	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
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
Conduct an exploration drilling campaign	2011/5964	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Drilling of Audacious-5 appraisal well	2008/4327	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
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	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Exploration Drilling Campaign	2011/6047	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			

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
Exploration Drilling in Permit Areas WA-402-P & WA-403-P	2010/5297	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Exploration Drilling Program - Permit areas - WA-314-P, WA-315-P, WA-398-P.	2008/4064	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Fishburn2D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6659	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Floyd 3D and Chisel 3D Seismic Surveys	2011/6220	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
Kraken, Lusca & Asperus 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2013/6730	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Malita West 3D Seismic Survey WA-402-P and WA-403-P	2007/3936	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Marine Environmental Survey 2012	2012/6310	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Not controlled action (particular manner)
Nova 3D Seismic Survey	2013/6825	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
NT/P80 2010 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5487	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 Exploration Drilling Campaign	2011/6222	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	
Offshore Gas Exploration Drilling Campaign	2012/6384	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
Petrel MC2D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5368	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
Sandalford 3D Seismic Survey	2012/6261	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	
Santos Petrel-7 Offshore Appraisal Drilling Programme (Bonaparte Basin)	2011/5934	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	

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment 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
Sonar and Acoustic Trials (Particular Manner)	2001/345	Not Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Songa Venus Drilling and Testing Operations	2009/5122	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Thoar 3D Marine Seismic Survey Action (Particular Manner)	2010/5668	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Tiffany 3D Seismic Survey Action (Particular Manner)	2010/5339	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
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 Action (Particular Manner)	2008/4634	Not Controlled	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 Action (Particular Manner)	2011/6148	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Referral decision			
2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4623	Referral Decision	Completed
BRSN08 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4582	Referral Decision	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Referral decision			
Nova 3D Seismic Survey, WA 442-NT/P81, Joseph Bonaparte Gulf	2013/6820	Referral Decision	Completed
Puffin South-West Development of Oil Reserves	2007/3834	Referral Decision	Completed
Seismic Data Acquisition, Browse Basin	2010/5475	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
Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters	North-west
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf	North-west
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	North-west
Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin	North
Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin	North-west
Seringapatam Reef and Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef Complex	North-west

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Dolphins		
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Breeding	Known to occur
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Calving	Known to occur
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Foraging	Known to occur
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Foraging (high density prey)	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Resting	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Breeding	Likely to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Calving	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Calving	Likely to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Foraging (high density prey)	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Foraging (high density prey)	Likely to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Significant habitat	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Significant habitat - unknown behaviour	Likely to occur
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Calving	Known to occur
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Foraging	Known to occur
Dugong Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Breeding	Known to occur

Scientific Name		Behaviour	Presence
Dugong dugon			
Dugong [28]	Calving	Known to occur	
Dugong dugon			
Dugong [28]	Foraging	Known to occur	
Dugong dugon			
Dugong [28]	Foraging (high density seagrass beds)		Known to occur
Dugong dugon			
Dugong [28]	Nursing	Known to occur	
Marine Turtles	Caretta caretta		
Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Foraging	Known to occur	
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Likely to occur	
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Known to occur	
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting buffer		Known to occur
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting buffer		Likely to occur
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Mating	Likely to occur	
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Known to occur	
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Likely to occur	
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Foraging	Likely to occur	
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Internesting buffer		Likely to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting	Likely to occur
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle [1767]	Foraging	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Foraging	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur
Seabirds Ardenna pacifica Wedge-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
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sternula albifrons sinensis Little Tern [82850]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sternula albifrons sinensis Little Tern [82850]	Resting	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sula sula Red-footed Booby [1023]	Breeding	Known to occur
Thalasseus bengalensis Lesser Crested Tern [66546]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sharks Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Foraging	Known to occur
Whales Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Distribution	Known to occur
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Foraging	Known to occur
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Migration	Known to occur
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Calving	Known to occur
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Migration	Known to occur
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Nursing	Known to occur
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Resting	Known to occur

Caveat

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.

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 are 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

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

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

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

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.

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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: 11-Jul-2024 Summary

Details

Matters of NES

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act Extra Information

Caveat Acknowledgements

Figure 1: NMR PMST area



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:	3
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	82
Listed Migratory Species:	82

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:	6
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	145
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	25
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	21
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	5

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	25
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	7
EPBC Act Referrals:	80
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	10
Biologically Important Areas:	26
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) 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		
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Erythrura gouldiae Gouldian Finch [413]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Falcunculus frontatus whitei Crested Shrike-tit (northern), Northern Shrike-tit [26013]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Geophaps smithii smithii Partridge Pigeon (eastern) [64441]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Melanodryas cucullata melvillensis Tiwi Islands Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands) [67092]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known 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
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Probosciger aterrimus macgillivrayi Palm Cockatoo (Australian) [67033]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli Masked Owl (northern) [26048]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis Tiwi Masked Owl, Tiwi Islands Masked Owl [26049]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
FISH		
Thunnus maccoyii Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMAL		
Antechinus bellus Fawn Antechinus [344]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Conilurus penicillatus Brush-tailed Rabbit-rat, Brush-tailed Tree-rat, Pakooma [132]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hipposideros semoni Semon's Leaf-nosed Bat, Greater Wart-nosed Horseshoe-bat [180]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Isoodon auratus auratus Golden Bandicoot (mainland) [66665]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mesembriomys gouldii gouldii Black-footed Tree-rat (Kimberley and mainland Northern Territory), Djintamoonga, Manbul [87618]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mesembriomys gouldii melvillensis Black-footed Tree-rat (Melville Island) [87619]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mesembriomys gouldii rattoides Black-footed Tree-rat (north Queensland), Shaggy Rabbit-rat [87620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Notomys aquilo Northern Hopping-mouse, Woorrentinta [123]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petrogale concinna canescens Nabarlek (Top End) [87606]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phascogale pirata Northern Brush-tailed Phascogale [82954]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rhinolophus robertsi Large-eared Horseshoe Bat, Greater Large-eared Horseshoe Bat [87639]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat, Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat [66889]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sminthopsis butleri Butler's Dunnart [302]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis Northern Brushtail Possum [83091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Xeromys myoides Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
PLANT		
Bruguiera x hainesii Haines's Orange Mangrove [91351]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Burmannia championii listed as Burmannia sp. Bathurst Island (R.Fensham 1021) [93461] Endangered (listed as Burmannia sp. Bathurst Island		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calophyllum bicolor [11371]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Dendrobium bigibbum](#)		
Cooktown Orchid [10306]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Dendrobium carronii listed as Cepobaculum carronii](#)		
an orchid [10822]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Dendrobium johannis](#)		
Chocolate Tea Tree Orchid [13585]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Elaeocarpus miegei](#)		
[65147]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Tarennoidea wallichii](#)		
[65173]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Typhonium jonesii](#)		
a herb [62412]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Typhonium mirabile](#)		
a herb [79227]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Vappodes phalaenopsis](#)		
Cooktown Orchid [78894]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Xylopia monosperma](#)		
a shrub [82030]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
REPTILE		
[Acanthophis hawkei](#)		
Plains Death Adder [83821]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Aipysurus apraefrontalis](#)		
Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Cryptoblepharus gurrmul Arafura Snake-eyed Skink [83106]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Egernia rugosa Yakka Skink [1420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Elseya lavarackorum Gulf Snapping Turtle [67197]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Tiliqua scincoides intermedia Northern Blue-tongued Skink [89838]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Varanus mertensi Mertens' Water Monitor, Mertens's Water Monitor [1568]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Varanus mitchelli Mitchell's Water Monitor [1569]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

SHARK

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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 known to occur within area
Glyphis glyphis Speartooth Shark [82453]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to 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	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Breeding known to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Breeding known to occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sterna sumatrana Black-naped Tern [800]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]		Breeding known to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species	Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]	Species or species habitat known to 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 may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely 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
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	Breeding 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	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Isurus oxyrinchus Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Isurus paucus](#) Longfin Mako [82947]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Lepidochelys olivacea](#) Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Breeding 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	Breeding known to occur within area
[Orcaella heinsohni](#) Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]		Species or species habitat 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 clavata](#) Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Pristis pristis](#) Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to 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	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Sousa sahulensis as Sousa chinensis
Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942] Breeding known to occur within area

Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)
Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900] Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Migratory Terrestrial Species Cecropis daurica
Red-rumped Swallow [80610] Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Cuculus optatus
Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Hirundapus caudacutus
White-throated Needletail [682] Vulnerable Species or species habitat may occur within area

Hirundo rustica
Barn Swallow [662] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Monarcha melanopsis
Black-faced Monarch [609] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Motacilla cinerea
Grey Wagtail [642] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Motacilla flava
Yellow Wagtail [644] Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Myiagra cyanoleuca
Satin Flycatcher [612] Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Rhipidura rufifrons		
Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus		
Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species	Acrocephalus orientalis	
Oriental Reed-Warbler [59570]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Arenaria interpres		
Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris alba		
Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus		
Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris melanotos		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ruficollis		
Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris		
Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Roosting may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Roosting may occur within area
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Roosting known to occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Thalasseus bergii Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting known to occur within area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within 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
Attorney-General - Australian Government Solicitor	
Commonwealth Land - Australian Government Solicitor [70332]	NT
Defence Defence - MT GOODWIN RADAR SITE [70063]	NT
Defence - QUAIL ISLAND BOMBING RANGE [70003]	NT

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Defence - RIMBIJA ISLAND RAAF RADIO BEACON [70074]	NT

Unknown

Commonwealth Land - [71140]	NT
Commonwealth Land - [70995]	NT

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Acrocephalus orientalis		
Oriental Reed-Warbler [59570]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Anous stolidus		
Common Noddy [825]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata		
Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Arenaria interpres		
Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Cecropis daurica as Hirundo daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Charadrius ruficapillus Red-capped Plover [881]		Roosting known to occur within area

overfly marine area

Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]	Roosting may occur within area overfly marine area	
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Breeding known to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Breeding known to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]	Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area	
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]	Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area	
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]	Roosting may occur within area overfly marine area	
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	
Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly

marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting known to occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus as Sterna anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet [871]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Sterna sumatrana Black-naped Tern [800]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Breeding known to occur within area
Stiltia isabella Australian Pratincole [818]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]		Breeding known to occur within area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Thalasseus bengalensis as Sterna bengalensis Lesser Crested Tern [66546]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalasseus bergii as Sterna bergii Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area
Tringa brevipes as Heteroscelus brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Fish Acentronura tentaculata Shortpouch Pygmy Pipehorse [66187]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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
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 haematopterus Reef-top Pipefish [66201]	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 ocellatus Orange-spotted Pipefish, Ocellated Pipefish [66203]		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	

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Cosmocampus maxweberi Maxweber's Pipefish [66209]	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
Festucalex cinctus Girdled Pipefish [66214]	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	
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 macrorhynchus Whiskered Pipefish, Ornate Pipefish [66222]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus spinirostris Spiny-snout Pipefish [66225]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Haliichthys taeniophorus Ribboned Pipehorse, Ribboned Seadragon [66226]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys cyanospilos Blue-speckled Pipefish, Blue-spotted Pipefish [66228]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys heptagonus Madura Pipefish, Reticulated Freshwater Pipefish [66229]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys parvicarinatus Short-keel Pipefish, Short-keeled Pipefish [66230]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys spicifer Belly-barred Pipefish, Banded Freshwater Pipefish [66232]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hippocampus trimaculatus Three-spot Seahorse, Low-crowned Seahorse, Flat-faced Seahorse [66720]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus zebra Zebra Seahorse [66241]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Micrognathus brevirostris thorntail Pipefish, Thorn-tailed Pipefish [66254]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Micrognathus micronotopterus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Microphis brachyurus Short-tail Pipefish, Short-tailed River Pipefish [66257]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dugong dugon		
Dugong [28]	Species or species habitat known 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 duboisii		
Dubois' Sea Snake, Dubois' Seasnake, Reef Shallows Sea Snake [1116]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus laevis		
Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus johnstoni		
Freshwater Crocodile, Johnston's Crocodile, Johnstone's Crocodile [1773]		Species or species habitat may 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	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Emydocephalus annulatus Eastern Turtle-headed Sea Snake [1125]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding 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 atriceps Black-headed Sea Snake [1101]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Hydrophis caerulescens Dwarf Sea Snake [1103]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Hydrophis coggeri Cogger's Sea Snake [25925]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Hydrophis czeblukovi Fine-spined Sea Snake [59233]	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	
Hydrophis inornatus Plain Sea Snake [1107]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hydrophis major as Disteira major Olive-headed Sea Snake [93512]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis melanosoma Black-banded Robust Sea Snake [1109]		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 pacificus Pacific Sea Snake, Large-headed Sea Snake [1112]		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 vorisi Estuarine Sea Snake [25927]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis zweiffei as Enhydrina schistosa Australian Beaked Sea Snake [93514]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Laticauda colubrina Yellow-lipped Sea Krait [1092]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Laticauda laticaudata a sea krait [1093]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Microcephalophis gracilis as Hydrophis gracilis Graceful Small-headed Sea Snake, Slender Sea Snake [87375]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Parahydrophis mertoni Arafura Smooth Sea Snake, Northern Mangrove Sea Snake [1090]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans [Resource Information]

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		
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 may occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	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

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
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
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]		Species or species habitat known to 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
Sousa sahulensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]		Breeding known to occur within area
Stenella attenuata Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
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
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to 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
Limmen	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Oceanic Shoals	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Wessel	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
West Cape York	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Arafura	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Joseph Bonaparte Gulf	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Oceanic Shoals	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)

Park Name	Zone & IUCN Categories
Oceanic Shoals	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Gulf of Carpentaria	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Oceanic Shoals	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
West Cape York	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
West Cape York	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Arafura	Special Purpose Zone (IUCN VI)
Arnhem	Special Purpose Zone (IUCN VI)
Joseph Bonaparte Gulf	Special Purpose Zone (IUCN VI)
West Cape York	Special Purpose Zone (IUCN VI)
Arafura	Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (IUCN VI)
Gulf of Carpentaria	Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (IUCN VI)
Gulf of Carpentaria	Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (IUCN VI)
Oceanic Shoals	Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (IUCN VI)
Wessel	Special Purpose Zone (Trawl) (IUCN VI)

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Aug - Sep		
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur
Dec - Jan Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Known to occur
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle [1768]	Nesting	Known to occur
May - Jul		

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
[Lepidochelys olivacea](#) Olive Ridley Turtle [1767]	Nesting	Known to occur
Nov - May [Eretmochelys imbricata](#) Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting	Known to occur

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Anindilyakwa	Indigenous Protected Area	NT
Anindilyakwa	Indigenous Protected Area	NT
Barranyi (North Island)	National Park	NT
Crocodile Islands Maringa	Indigenous Protected Area	NT
Crocodile Islands Maringa	Indigenous Protected Area	NT
Dhimurru	Indigenous Protected Area	NT
Djelk	Indigenous Protected Area	NT
Djelk - Stage 2	Indigenous Protected Area	NT
Eight Mile Creek	Fish Habitat Area (A)	QLD
Finucane Island	National Park	QLD
Garig Gunak Barlu	Marine Park	NT
Keep River	Proposed National Parks Act park or park addition	NT
Limmen	National Park	NT
Limmen Bight	Marine Park	NT
Marthakal	Indigenous Protected Area	NT
Morning Inlet - Bynoe River	Fish Habitat Area (A)	QLD

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Nassau River	Fish Habitat Area (A)	QLD
Nijinda Durlga	Indigenous Protected Area	QLD
Pine River Bay	Fish Habitat Area (A)	QLD
Pungalina - Seven Emu	Private Nature Reserve	NT
Rutland Plains	Nature Refuge	QLD
South-East Arnhem Land	Indigenous Protected Area	NT
Thuwathu/Bujimulla	Indigenous Protected Area	QLD
Thuwathu/Bujimulla	Indigenous Protected Area	QLD
Yanyuwa (Barni - Wardimantha Awara)	Indigenous Protected Area	NT

Nationally Important Wetlands [Resource Information]

Wetland Name	State
Cobourg Peninsula System	NT
Finniss Floodplain and Fog Bay Systems	NT
Jardine River Wetlands Aggregation	QLD
Limmen Bight (Port Roper) Tidal Wetlands System	NT
Northeast Karumba Plain Aggregation	QLD
Southeast Karumba Plain Aggregation	QLD
Southern Gulf Aggregation	QLD

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Arnhem Space Centre Operations (Down Range Recovery)	2023/09657	Assessment	
Aurukun Bauxite Project	2020/8624	Assessment	
Darwin Pipeline Duplication (DPD) Project	2022/09372	Post-Approval	
Darwin Pipeline Duplication DPD Project	2022/9166	Completed	

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Marine Route Survey for Subsea Fibre Optic Data Cable System - Australia West	2024/09826	Completed	
Tiwi H2 Project	2022/09347	Assessment	
Controlled action			
Andranangoo Creek & Lethbridge Bay mineral sand mining	2005/2155	Controlled Action	Completed
Bauxite Hill Mining and Barging Project	2015/7538	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Bauxite Hills Mine and Port Project	2012/6246	Controlled Action	Completed
Blacktip Project - Wharf Construction	2007/3293	Controlled Action	Completed
Bonaparte Liquified Natural Gas Project	2011/6141	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Darwin to Moomba Gas Pipeline	2001/213	Controlled Action	Completed
Development of Blacktip Gas Field	2003/1180	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Hardwood Plantation	2001/229	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Ichthys Gas Field, Offshore and onshore processing facilities and subsea pipeline	2008/4208	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Pisolite Hills bauxite mine and associated infrast	2008/4046	Controlled Action	Completed
PNG-Qld Gas Pipeline - Gove Lateral	2006/2615	Controlled Action	Completed
Roper Bar Iron Ore Mine and Transport Infrastructure	2011/6079	Controlled Action	Completed
Shipping Channel Enhancement	2010/5431	Controlled Action	Completed
Snake Bay Barramundi Sea Cage Farm	2005/2150	Controlled Action	Completed
South of the Embley Bauxite Mine Extension, including Construction of Port and Infrastructure	2008/4435	Controlled Action	Completed
South of the Embley Bauxite Mining Project	2010/5642	Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Tassie Shoal Gas Reforming and Methanol Production Plants - NT/P48	2000/108	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Tassie Shoal LNG Project	2003/1067	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Trans-territory Gas Pipeline	2003/1186	Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action			
2D seismic survey, exploration permit NT/P67	2004/1587	Not Controlled Action	Completed
2D Seismic Survey in Permit Areas WA-318-P & WA-319-P, near Cape Londonderry	2004/1687	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Barossa-1 (NT/P69), Caldita-2 (NT/P61) exploration wells	2006/2793	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Caldita-1 Hydrocarbon Exploration Well, NT/P61	2004/1854	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Construction and operation of Radar Infrastructure	2004/1406	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Cox Peninsular Remediation Project, NT	2015/7587	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Dredging of Weipa South Channel	2003/1311	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Eastern Leases 2010 Exploration Drilling Program	2010/5455	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Geo-scientific survey	2005/2004	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Marine Survey for the Australia-ASEAN Power Link AAPL	2020/8714	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Nexus Drilling Program NT-P66	2007/3745	Not Controlled Action	Completed
NT/P68 2007 Two Well Drilling Program	2007/3569	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
2D and 3D Seismic Survey	2011/6197	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
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 survey	2009/5076	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Survey, Permit Area Q23P	2009/4925	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Survey in WA Permit Area TP/22 and Commonwealth Permit Area WA-280-P	2005/2100	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Survey - Petroleum Exploration Area NT/P68, Eastern Bonaparte Basin	2006/2922	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4681	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey	2006/2729	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey (NT/P68)	2006/2980	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey (NT/P68)	2008/4121	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Bonaparte 2D & 3D marine seismic survey	2011/5962	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Bonaparte 3D & 2D Seismic Survey, in NT/P82, Timor Sea	2012/6398	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Manner)			
Bonaparte Basin Barossa Appraisal Drilling Campaign, NT	2012/6481	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Bonaparte Basin Seabed Mapping Survey	2009/4951	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Bonaparte Seismic and Bathymetric Survey	2012/6295	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Caldita 3D Marine Seismic Survey - NT/P61, NT/P69, and acreage release area NT06-5	2006/3142	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Dredging the outer shipping channels of Darwin Harbour	2013/6988	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Eni Bathurst 3D Seismic Survey	2011/6118	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Exploration Drilling in Permit Areas WA-402-P & WA-403-P	2010/5297	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Joseph Bonaparte Gulf Seabed mapping survey	2010/5517	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Kingtree & Ironstone-1 Exploration Wells	2011/5935	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Malita West 3D Seismic Survey WA-402-P and WA-403-P	2007/3936	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Marine Environmental Survey 2012	2012/6310	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Nova 3D Seismic Survey	2013/6825	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
NT/P74 & NT/P75 - 2D marine seismic survey	2008/4316	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
NT/P77 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4683	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
NT/P80 2010 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5487	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
Panda NT/P76 3D Seismic Acquisition Survey Program	2009/4992	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Petrel MC2D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5368	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Removal of Potential Unexploded Ordnance within NAXA	2012/6503	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Santos Petrel-7 Offshore Appraisal Drilling Programme (Bonaparte Basin)	2011/5934	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Sonar and Acoustic Trials	2001/345	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Sunshine Infill 2D and Mimosa 2D Marine Seismic Surveys	2009/4699	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Two dimensional (2d) seismic survey in Gulf of Carpentaria	2013/6991	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference		Referral Outcome		Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)					
			Manner)		
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463		Not Action Manner)	Controlled (Particular	Post-Approval

Referral decision				
2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4623		Referral Decision	Completed
3D Seismic Survey (NT/P68)	2006/2949		Referral Decision	Completed
Capital Dredging Weipa South	2003/1302	Channel	Referral Decision	Completed
Groote Eylandt Offshore Marine Surveys	2010/5643		Referral Decision	Completed
Nova 3D Seismic Survey, WA 442-NT/P81, Joseph Bonaparte Gulf	2013/6820		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
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf	North-west
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Van Diemen Rise	North
Gulf of Carpentaria basin	North
Gulf of Carpentaria coastal zone	North
Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin	North-west
Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin	North
Plateaux and saddle north-west of the Wellesley Islands	North
Shelf break and slope of the Arafura Shelf	North
Submerged coral reefs of the Gulf of Carpentaria	North
Tributary Canyons of the Arafura Depression	North

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Dolphins		
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Breeding	Likely to occur
Marine Turtles	Caretta caretta	
Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Foraging	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting	Likely to occur
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle [1768]	Internesting	Likely to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Internesting	Likely to occur
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle [1767]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle [1767]	Foraging	Known to occur
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle [1767]	Internesting	Likely to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Foraging	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting	Likely to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Seabirds		

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]	Breeding	Known to occur
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird [1012]	Breeding	Known to occur
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird [1012]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]	Breeding	Known to occur
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]	Breeding (high numbers)	Known to occur
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]	Breeding (high numbers)	Known to occur
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby [1022]	Breeding	Known to occur
Thalasseus bengalensis Lesser Crested Tern [66546]	Breeding	Known to occur
Thalasseus bergii Crested Tern [83000]	Breeding	Known to occur
Thalasseus bergii Crested Tern [83000]	Breeding (high numbers)	Known to occur

Caveat

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.

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 are 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

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

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

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

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.

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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-Jun-2024 Summary

Details

Matters of NES

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act Extra Information

Caveat Acknowledgements

Figure 1: SWMR PMST sub area 1 (labelled '2')



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:	1
National Heritage Places:	3
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	6
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	3
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	9
Listed Threatened Species:	141
Listed Migratory Species:	84

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:	240
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	4
Listed Marine Species:	123
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	39
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	29
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:	63
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	5
EPBC Act Referrals:	131
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	11
Biologically Important Areas:	33
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

World Heritage Properties [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status
Australian Convict Sites (Fremantle Prison)	WA	Declared property

National Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status
Historic		
Fremantle Prison (former)	WA	Listed place
Indigenous		
Cheetup Rock Shelter	WA	Listed place
Natural		
Fitzgerald River National Park	WA	Listed place

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity
Becher point wetlands	Within Ramsar site
Forrestdale and thomsons lakes	Within 10km of Ramsar site
Lake gore	Within Ramsar site
Lake warden system	Within 10km of Ramsar site
Peel-yalgorup system	Within Ramsar site
Vasse-wonnerup system	Within Ramsar site

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) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, 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.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Aquatic Root Mat Community 3 in Caves of the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge	Endangered	Community known to occur within area
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Empodisma peatlands of southwestern Australia	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Honeymyrtle shrubland on limestone ridges of the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Sedgelands in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain	Endangered	Community known to occur within area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area
Thrombolite (microbial) community of coastal freshwater lakes of the Swan Coastal Plain (Lake Richmond)	Endangered	Community known to occur within area
Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within 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
BIRD		
Anous tenuirostris melanops Australian Lesser Noddy [26000]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Atrichornis clamosus Noisy Scrub-bird, Tjimiluk [654]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak [67034]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea Cape Barren Goose (south-western), Recherche Cape Barren Goose [25978]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dasyornis longirostris Western Bristlebird [515]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Diomedea amsterdamensis Amsterdam Albatross [64405]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea dabbenena Tristan Albatross [66471]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit [86432]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pezoporus flaviventris Western Ground Parrot, Kyloring [84650]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda westralis Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis Western Heath Whipbird [64449]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Zanda baudinii listed as Calyptorhynchus baudinii Baudin's Cockatoo, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo [87736]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Zanda latirostris listed as Calyptorhynchus latirostris		
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo [87737]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
CRUSTACEAN		
Engaewa pseudoreducta		
Margaret River Burrowing Crayfish [82674]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Engaewa reducta		
Dunsborough Burrowing Crayfish [82675]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
FISH		
Galaxias truttaceus (Western Australian population)		
Western Trout Minnow [89857]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Galaxiella nigrostriata		
Blackstriped Dwarf Galaxias, Black-stripe Minnow [88677]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hoplostethus atlanticus		
Orange Roughy, Deep-sea Perch, Red Roughy [68455]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Nannatherina balstoni		
Balston's Pygmy Perch [66698]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Thunnus maccoyii		
Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
INSECT		
Hesperocolletes douglasi		
Douglas' Broad-headed Bee, Rottnest Bee [66734]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trioza barrettae		
Banksia brownii plant louse [87805]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
MAMMAL		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi Woylie [66844]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myrmecobius fasciatus Numbat [294]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Neophoca cinerea Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion [22]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Parantechinus apicalis Dibbler [313]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Petrogale lateralis hacketti Recherche Rock-wallaby [66849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Petrogale lateralis lateralis Black-flanked Rock-wallaby, Mororong, Black-footed Rock Wallaby [66647]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area
Phascogale calura Red-tailed Phascogale, Red-tailed Wambenger, Kenngoor [316]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Potorous gilbertii Gilbert's Potoroo, Ngilkat [66642]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pseudocheirus occidentalis Western Ringtail Possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit [25911]	Critically Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Pseudomys shortridgei Heath Mouse, Dayang, Heath Rat [77]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Setonix brachyurus Quokka [229]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
OTHER		
Westralunio carteri Carter's Freshwater Mussel, Freshwater Mussel [86266]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
PLANT		
Adenanthos dobagii Fitzgerald Woollybush [21253]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Adenanthos ellipticus Oval-leaf Adenanthos [4570]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Andersonia gracilis Slender Andersonia [14470]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Andersonia pinaster Two Peoples Bay Andersonia [67444]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Anigozanthos bicolor subsp. minor Little Kangaroo Paw, Two-coloured Kangaroo Paw, Small Two-colour Kangaroo Paw [21241]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Banksia brownii Brown's Banksia, Feather-leaved Banksia [8277]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Banksia nivea subsp. uliginosa Swamp Honeypot [82766]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Banksia squarrosa subsp. argillacea Whicher Range Dryandra [82769]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Banksia verticillata Granite Banksia, Albany Banksia, River Banksia [8333]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Boronia clavata Bremer Boronia [5538]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Brachyscias verecundus Ironstone Brachyscias [81321]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caladenia busselliana Bussell's Spider-orchid [24369]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia caesarea subsp. maritima Cape Spider-orchid [64856]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caladenia excelsa Giant Spider-orchid [56717]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia granitora [65292]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Caladenia harringtoniae Harrington's Spider-orchid, Pink Spider-orchid [56786]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caladenia huegelii King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid [7309]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caladenia lodgeana Lodge's Spider-orchid [68664]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia procera Carbunup King Spider Orchid [68679]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caladenia viridescens Dunsborough Spider-orchid [56776]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calectasia cyanea Blue Tinsel Lily [7669]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chamelaucium lullfitzii listed as Chamelaucium sp. Gingin (N.G.Marchant 6) Gingin Wax [92777]	Endangered (listed as Chamelaucium sp. Gingin	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chamelaucium sp. S coastal plain (R.D.Royce 4872) Royce's Waxflower [87814]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chordifex abortivus Manypeaks Rush [64868]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Commersonia apella Many-flowered Commersonia [86877]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Coopernookia georgei Mauve Coopernookia [21218]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Daviesia obovata Paddle-leaf Daviesia [17311]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diuris drummondii Tall Donkey Orchid [4365]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diuris micrantha Dwarf Bee-orchid [55082]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Diuris purdiei Purdie's Donkey-orchid [12950]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Drakaea elastica Glossy-leafed Hammer Orchid, Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Warty Hammer Orchid [16753]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Drakaea micrantha Dwarf Hammer-orchid [56755]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus argutifolia Yanchep Mallee, Wabling Hill Mallee [24263]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eucalyptus insularis Twin Peak Island Mallee [3057]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus x phylacis Meelup Mallee [87817]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Gastrolobium papilio Butterfly-leaved Gastrolobium [78415]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grevillea elongata Ironstone Grevillea [64578]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Grevillea infundibularis Fan-leaf Grevillea [5772]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isopogon uncinatus Albany Cone Bush, Hook-leaf Isopogon [20871]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Kennedia glabrata Northcliffe Kennedia [16452]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lambertia echinata subsp. echinata Prickly Honeysuckle [56729]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lambertia echinata subsp. occidentalis Western Prickly Honeysuckle [64528]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Morelotia australiensis listed as Tetraria australiensis Southern Tetraria [92784]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petrophile latericola Laterite Petrophile [64532]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaius australis Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reedia spathacea Reedia [2995]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ricinocarpos trichophorus Barrens Wedding Bush [19931]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sphenotoma drummondii Mountain Paper-heath [21160]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Stylidium galioides		
Yellow Mountain Triggerplant [4666]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Synaphea sp. Fairbridge Farm (D.Papenfus 696)		
Selena's Synaphea [82881]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Verticordia crebra		
[55678]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Verticordia densiflora var. pedunculata		
Long-stalked Featherflower [55689]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Verticordia plumosa var. ananeotes		
Tufted Plumed Featherflower [23871]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Verticordia plumosa var. vassensis		
Vasse Featherflower [55804]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Wurmbea calcicola		
Naturaliste Nancy [64691]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
REPTILE		
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
Dermochelys coriacea		
Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

SHARK

Carcharias taurus (west coast population) Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) [68752]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Centrophorus uyato Little Gulper Shark [68446]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Galeorhinus galeus School Shark, Eastern School Shark, Snapper Shark, Tope, Soupfin Shark [68453]	Conservation Dependent	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
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Breeding known to occur within area
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]		Breeding known to occur within area
Diomedea amsterdamensis Amsterdam Albatross [64405]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea dabbenena Tristan Albatross [66471]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Onychoprion anaethetus
Bridled Tern [82845] Breeding known to occur within area

Phaethon rubricauda
Red-tailed Tropicbird [994] Breeding known to occur within area

Phoebetria fusca
Sooty Albatross [1075] Vulnerable Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Sterna dougallii
Roseate Tern [817] Breeding known to occur within area

Sternula albifrons
Little Tern [82849] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalassarche carteri
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464] Vulnerable Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Thalassarche cauta
Shy Albatross [89224] Endangered Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Thalassarche chrysostoma
Grey-headed Albatross [66491] Endangered Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalassarche impavida
Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459] Vulnerable Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalassarche melanophris
Black-browed Albatross [66472] Vulnerable Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Marine Species Balaenoptera bonaerensis Antarctic Minke Whale, Dark-shoulder Minke Whale [67812]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Isurus oxyrinchus Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat known 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Physeter macrocephalus](#) Sperm Whale [59]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to 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
[Rhincodon typus](#) Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species [Motacilla cinerea](#) Grey Wagtail [642]	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	
Migratory Wetlands Species [Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Arenaria interpres](#) Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
[Calidris alba](#) Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area
[Calidris canutus](#) Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris pugnax as Philomachus pugnax Ruff [91256]		Roosting known to occur within area

Calidris ruficollis
Red-necked Stint [860] Roosting known to occur within area

Calidris subminuta
Long-toed Stint [861] Roosting known to occur within area

Calidris tenuirostris
Great Knot [862] Vulnerable Roosting known to occur within area

Charadrius bicinctus
Double-banded Plover [895] Roosting known to occur within area

Charadrius leschenaultii
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877] Vulnerable Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Charadrius mongolus
Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879] Endangered Roosting known to occur within area

Gallinago megala
Swinhoe's Snipe [864] Roosting likely to occur within area

Gallinago stenura
Pin-tailed Snipe [841] Roosting likely to occur within area

Glareola maldivarum
Oriental Pratincole [840] Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Limicola falcinellus
Broad-billed Sandpiper [842] Roosting known to occur within area

Limosa lapponica
Bar-tailed Godwit [844] Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Limosa limosa
Black-tailed Godwit [845] Endangered Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Numenius minutus
Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848] Roosting likely to occur within area

Numenius phaeopus
Whimbrel [849]Roosting known to occur within area

Pandion haliaetus
Osprey [952] Breeding known to occur within area

Phalaropus lobatus
Red-necked Phalarope [838] Roosting known to occur within area

Pluvialis fulva
Pacific Golden Plover [25545] Roosting known to occur within area

Pluvialis squatarola
Grey Plover [865] Vulnerable Roosting known to occur within area

Thalasseus bergii
Greater Crested Tern [83000] Breeding known to occur within area

Tringa brevipes
Grey-tailed Tattler [851] Roosting known to occur within area

Tringa glareola
Wood Sandpiper [829] Roosting known to occur within area

Tringa nebularia
Common Greenshank, Greenshank Endangered Species or species habitat known to occur within area [832]

Tringa stagnatilis
Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank Roosting known to occur within area [833]

Tringa totanus
Common Redshank, Redshank [835] Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Xenus cinereus		
Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within 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
Defence	

Defence - ARTILLERY BARRACKS - FREMANTLE [50155] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50183] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50184] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50186] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50185] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50181] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50187] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50182] WA

Defence - HMAS STIRLING-ROCKINGHAM ;HMAS STIRLING - GARDEN WA ISLAND [50117]

Defence - HMAS STIRLING-ROCKINGHAM ;HMAS STIRLING - GARDEN WA ISLAND [50133]

Defence - HMAS STIRLING-ROCKINGHAM ;HMAS STIRLING - GARDEN WA ISLAND [50134]

Defence - HMAS STIRLING-ROCKINGHAM ;HMAS STIRLING - GARDEN WA ISLAND [50132]

Defence - HMAS STIRLING-ROCKINGHAM ;HMAS STIRLING - GARDEN WA ISLAND [50131]

Defence - ROCKINGHAM - NAVY CPSO [50135] WA

Defence - SWANBOURNE RIFLE RANGE [50188]WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Defence - SWANBOURNE RIFLE RANGE [50191]	WA
Unknown Commonwealth Land - [50504]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50503]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50507]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50506]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50495]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50505]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50425]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50473]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50424]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50493]	WA
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Commonwealth Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Status
Historic		
Artillery Barracks	WA	Listed place
Cliff Point Historic Site	WA	Listed place
J Gun Battery	WA	Listed place
Natural		
Garden Island	WA	Listed place

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to 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	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Breeding known to occur within area
Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardenna pacifica as Puffinus pacificus Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Ardenna tenuirostris as Puffinus tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]		Breeding known to occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text

Calidris melanotos
Pectoral Sandpiper [858] Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area

Calidris pugnax as Philomachus pugnax
Ruff [91256] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Calidris ruficollis
Red-necked Stint [860] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Calidris subminuta
Long-toed Stint [861] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Calidris tenuirostris
Great Knot [862] Vulnerable Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea Cape Barren Goose (south-western), Recherche Cape Barren Goose [25978] Vulnerable Breeding known to occur within area overfly marine area

Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans
Black-eared Cuckoo [83425] Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area

Charadrius bicinctus
Double-banded Plover [895] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Charadrius leschenaultii
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877] Vulnerable Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Charadrius mongolus
Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879] Endangered Roosting known to occur within area

Charadrius ruficapillus
Red-capped Plover [881] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae as Larus novaehollandiae Silver Gull [82326]	Breeding known to occur within area	
Diomedea amsterdamensis Amsterdam Albatross [64405]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea dabbenena Tristan Albatross [66471]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eudyptula minor Little Penguin [1085]		Breeding known to occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Hydroprogne caspia as Sterna caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Larus dominicanus Kelp Gull [809]		Breeding known to occur within area
Larus pacificus Pacific Gull [811]		Breeding known to occur within area
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting known to occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus as Sterna anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Onychoprion fuscatus as Sterna fuscata Sooty Tern [90682]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pelagodroma marina White-faced Storm-Petrel [1016]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phalacrocorax fuscescens Black-faced Cormorant [59660]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Phalaropus lobatus Red-necked Phalarope [838]		Roosting known to occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Pterodroma macroptera Great-winged Petrel [1035]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Puffinus assimilis Little Shearwater [59363]		Breeding known to occur within area
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet [871]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Stercorarius antarcticus as Catharacta skua Brown Skua [85039]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Sternula nereis as Sterna nereis Fairy Tern [82949]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalasseus bergii as Sterna bergii Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa brevipes as Heteroscelus brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper [829]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa totanus Common Redshank, Redshank [835]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Fish Acentronura australe Southern Pygmy Pipehorse [66185]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Campichthys galei Gale's Pipefish [66191]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys suillus Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus brocki Brock's Pipefish [66219]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Heraldia nocturna Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish [66227]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hippocampus subelongatus West Australian Seahorse [66722]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Histiogamphelus cristatus Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's Crested Pipefish, Ring-back Pipefish [66243]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leptoichthys fistularius Brushtail Pipefish [66248]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Lissocampus caudalis Australian Smooth Pipefish, Smooth Pipefish [66249]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lissocampus fatiloquus Prophet's Pipefish [66250]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Lissocampus runa Javelin Pipefish [66251]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Mitotichthys meraculus Western Crested Pipefish [66259]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Nannocampus subosseus Bonyhead Pipefish, Bony-headed Pipefish [66264]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Notiocampus ruber Red Pipefish [66265]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Phycodurus eques Leafy Seadragon [66267]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pugnaso curtirostris Pugnose Pipefish, Pug-nosed Pipefish [66269]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus lettiensis Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		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
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus margaritifer Mother-of-pearl Pipefish [66283]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus phillipi Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus poecilolaemus Longsnout Pipefish, Australian Long- snout Pipefish, Long-snouted Pipefish [66285]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammal Arctocephalus forsteri Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Neophoca cinerea Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion [22]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Reptile Aipysurus pooleorum Shark Bay Sea Snake [66061]		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
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Hydrophis kingii as Disteira kingii Spectacled Sea Snake [93511]		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
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 Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera bonaerensis Antarctic Minke Whale, Dark-shoulder Minke Whale [67812]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Berardius arnuxii Arnoux's Beaked Whale [70]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to 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
Globicephala melas Long-finned Pilot Whale [59282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Hyperoodon planifrons
Southern Bottlenose Whale [71] 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

Lagenorhynchus obscurus
Dusky Dolphin [43] Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Lissodelphis peronii
Southern Right Whale Dolphin [44] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Megaptera novaeangliae
Humpback Whale [38] Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Mesoplodon bowdoini
Andrew's Beaked Whale [73] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense- beaked Whale [74]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon ginkgodens Gingko-toothed Beaked Whale, Gingko-toothed Whale, Gingko Beaked Whale [59564]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon grayi Gray's Beaked Whale, Scamperdown Whale [75]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mesoplodon hectori Hector's Beaked Whale [76]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon layardii Strap-toothed Beaked Whale, Strap-toothed Whale, Layard's Beaked Whale [25556]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon mirus True's Beaked Whale [54]		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]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to 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
Tasmacetus shepherdi Shepherd's Beaked Whale, Tasman Beaked Whale [55]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to 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
Geographe	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Perth Canyon	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Perth Canyon	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
South-west Corner	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Geographe	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Perth Canyon	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Perth Canyon	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
South-west Corner	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
South-west Corner	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
South-west Corner	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
South-west Corner	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Bremer	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Geographe	National Park Zone (IUCN II)

Park Name	Zone & IUCN Categories
Perth Canyon	National Park Zone (IUCN II)

Perth Canyon National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner Special Purpose Zone (IUCN VI)

South-west Corner Special Purpose Zone (IUCN VI)

Bremer Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (IUCN VI)

Bremer Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (IUCN VI)

Geographe Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (IUCN VI)

South-west Corner Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (IUCN VI)

South-west Corner Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (IUCN VI)

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Arpenteur	Nature Reserve	WA
Bald Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Bold Park	Botanic Gardens	WA
Broadwater	Nature Reserve	WA
Cape Le Grand	National Park	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Carnac Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Cottesloe Reef	Fish Habitat Protection Area	WA
D'Entrecasteaux	National Park	WA
Doubtful Islands	Nature Reserve	WA
Eclipse Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Fitzgerald River	National Park	WA
Flinders Bay	Nature Reserve	WA
Hamelin Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Investigator Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Jerdacuttup Lakes	Nature Reserve	WA
Leeuwin-Naturaliste	National Park	WA
Locke	Nature Reserve	WA
Marmion	Marine Park	WA
Mount Manypeaks	Nature Reserve	WA
Ngari Capes	Marine Park	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0085A)	Conservation Covenant	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0085B)	Conservation Covenant	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0173)	Conservation Covenant	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0178)	Conservation Covenant	WA
Penguin Island	Conservation Park	WA
Port Kennedy Scientific Park	Nature Reserve	WA
Quagering	Nature Reserve	WA
Quarram	Nature Reserve	WA
Recherche Archipelago	Nature Reserve	WA
Rottnest Island	State Reserve	WA
Shoalwater Bay Islands	Nature Reserve	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Shoalwater Islands	Marine Park	WA
St Alouarn Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Stokes	National Park	WA
Sugar Loaf Rock	Nature Reserve	WA
Swan River	Management Area	WA
Torndirrup	National Park	WA
Two Peoples Bay	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA25836	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA26620	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA26885	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA27888	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA32478	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA41568	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA41597	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA42379	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA42469	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA42879	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA43903	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA44004	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA44676	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA44685	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA44709	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA48837	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA48955	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA48968	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA49220	Conservation Park	WA
Unnamed WA49385	Nature Reserve	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Unnamed WA50017	Nature Reserve	WA
Walpole-Nornalup	National Park	WA
Waychinicup	National Park	WA
West Cape Howe	National Park	WA
Yalgorup	National Park	WA

Regional Forest Agreements [Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.

RFA Name	State
South West WA RFA	Western Australia

Nationally Important Wetlands [Resource Information]

Wetland Name	State
Becher Point Wetlands	WA
Doggerup Creek System	WA
Rottnest Island Lakes	WA
Swan-Canning Estuary	WA
Vasse-Wonnerup Wetland System	WA

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Fremantle District Police Complex Project	2022/09345	Completed	
H2Perth hydrogen and ammonia project	2023/09559	Completed	
Installation of additional potable water tank	2023/09518	Assessment	
Marine Route Survey for Subsea Fibre Optic Data Cable System - Australia West	2024/09826	Referral Decision	
WA Offshore Windfarm	2021/8961	Completed	
Controlled action			
Aerial Application of Lavicide to Vasse-Wonnerup Wetlands	2010/5593	Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Airborne sonar trials	2001/540	Controlled Action	Completed
Albany Port Authority dredging project	2006/2540	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
All weather access track road between Windy Harbour and Nelson Location 7965	2011/6121	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Busselton Foreshore Redevelopment from West Street to Ford Road	2013/6830	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Cape View Resort at Lot 190 Little Colin Street	2006/3070	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Construction of a Deepwater, General Container Port	2009/5178	Controlled Action	Proposed Decision
Construction of New Perth Bunbury Highway project	2005/2193	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Dawson Beach Estate Stage 2	2005/2153	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development Guide Plan for 46 ha Residential Subdivision	2008/4102	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Busselton Health Campus	2011/6011	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Kwinana Quay port facility	2008/4387	Controlled Action	Completed
Develop Trails and a Wetlands Demonstration Site and Centre	2008/4439	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Eastern Link Project, Busselton WA	2018/8155	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Industry Zone	2010/5337	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Lennox Weir Removal, 12kms west Busselton	2021/8915	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach
Lower Vasse River Sediment Removal	2021/9051	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Mangles Bay Marina Based Tourist Precinct	2010/5659	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Neighbourhood Shopping Centre and Mixed Business Centre, Ocean Road, Dawesville	2006/3155	Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Old Broadwater Farm Estate Subdivision - Stage 3	2009/5231	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Peel's Retreat Estate - Residential development	2006/3063	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Peppermint Park Residential Subdivision - Stage 5	2008/4028	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Point Grey Marina Project	2010/5515	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Point Grey Residential Development - Terrestrial Component	2011/5825	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Ravensthorpe Nickel Project	2001/172	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Residential Development, Lot 3 & 4 Dorsett Street	2006/2774	Controlled Action	Completed
Residential development Lot 3, 500 Bussell Highway, WA	2013/7098	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Residential development Lots 8 & 9 King Street	2006/2787	Controlled Action	Completed
retirement units & aged care facility development	2007/3533	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Shark Hazard Mitigation Drum Line Program, WA	2014/7174	Controlled Action	Completed
Shenton Park Subdivision	2004/1479	Controlled Action	Completed
Smiths Beach Project, Yallingup - Coastal Tourism Village	2021/9141	Controlled Action	Referral Publication
Southern Bluefin Tuna Farm	2005/2165	Controlled Action	Completed
Subdivision Lot 1 Dawesville Rd	2005/2394	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Three Turning Pockets West of Busselton Townsite	2002/846	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Tourism Villa Facility Development	2008/4025	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
tourist and residential development	2007/3483	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Upgrade of Ford Road	2005/2113	Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Urban development, multiple lots	2019/8494	Controlled Action	Assessment
Northerly Street, Vasse, WA			Approach
Vasse Diversion Drain Upgrade	2017/7932	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Warders Hotel, Block 1 Warders Cottages, Fremantle, WA	2018/8144	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Not controlled action			
'Looping 10' gas transmission pipeline from Kwinana to Hopelands	2005/2212 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
25 Lot Residential Subdivision	2009/4830 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Aerial application of mosquito larvicides to Vasse Wonnerup Wetlands, WA	2016/7780 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
APX-West Fibre-optic telecommunications cable system, WA to Singapore	2013/7102 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Bushfire Mitigation Works - City of Mandurah	2020/8674 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Busselton to Flinders Bay Rails to Trails Project, WA	2013/6835 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Cape Naturaliste Road Shared Pathway, Dunsborough, WA	2018/8282 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Causeway Bridge Duplication, Busselton, WA	2018/8309 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Caves Road widening project between Dunsborough and Yallingup(20.3 -24.6 SLK), WA	2015/7475 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Clear Lot 503, 54 Ocean Road Dawesville, WA	2014/7375 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Construction and operation of an 8 turbine wind farm at Rous Head Harbour, Frema	2003/933 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Construction of Secret Harbour High School	2004/1489 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
CTBT - Cape Leeuwin Hydroacoustic Station Proposal	2000/27 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Disposal of residential properties, Fremantle, WA	2019/8593 Action	Not Controlled	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Eastport canal estate development stage 5	2007/3737 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Establishment of a National Lifestyle Village	2011/6081 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Expansion of berthing facilities at Kwinana Bulk Terminal	2006/2509 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Expansion of existing Ammonium Nitrate Production Facility	2005/1941 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Expedition 369-Australian Cretaceous Climate and Tectonics, Australian EEZ waters	2017/7891 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Florida Estate Residential Subdivision Development Stage 13	2011/6045 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Florida North residential development, Lot 9008, Ocean Road, Dawesville, WA	2015/7462 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Fremantle Ports Inner Harbour Capital Dredging Proposal	2005/2477 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Gas-fired Power Station	2005/2213	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Geo-science Investigations	2005/2069	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Kennedy Bay urban development, Port Kennedy, WA	2014/7122 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Kennedy Park Estate Residential Development	2003/1044 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Kwinana Gas-Fired Power Station	2005/2101	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Limestone quarry expansion	2005/2268	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Limestone Quarry Expansion, Lots 3618 and 1794, Finn Road	2005/2332 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Lot 101 Mandurah Road, Madora Bay, WA	2012/6466 Action	Not Controlled	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Oman Australia Cable Installation, WA	2021/8922 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Oman Australia Cable - Marine Route Survey	2020/8731 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Palm Beach Caravan Park Redevelopment, Rockingham, WA	2013/6853 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Redevelopment of Lots 3 & 4, Kent Street	2007/3243 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Residential & Light Industrial Development, Vasse WA	2013/6932 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Residential development, Lot 42, Farmhouse Court, Bovell, WA	2014/7195 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Re-zoning of Land for Future Residential Development Purposes	2009/4908 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Rottnest Lodge Redevelopment	2019/8565 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Seismic Survey, Bremer Basin, Mentelle Basin and Zeewyck Sub-basin	2004/1700 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Sepia Depression Ocean Outlet Landline Duplication	2012/6248 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Vasse Hotel and Supermarket Redevelopment	2001/288 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Warders' Cottages Block 2 'W2'	2022/9148 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Warders' Cottages W2 minor works, Fremantle, WA	2018/8185 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Wind Farm development	2005/2105	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
2D seismic survey	2007/3273	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D seismic survey	2008/4493	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

3D Marine Seismic Survey Within WA-382-P	2007/3799	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Aerial Mosquito Spraying Vasse-Wonnerup System	2005/1952	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Ambergate North Residential Development	2009/4802	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Arcadia Petroleum - BR12 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6476	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Australian Underwater Discovery Centre	2021/9019	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Australia to Singapore Fibre Optic Submarine Cable System	2011/6127	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Bremer Basin 2D Marine Seismic Survey, WA	2009/5013	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CETO 6 Garden Island Project, offshore WA	2016/7635	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CETO 6 Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys	2014/7408	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
City of Cockburn Sporting Facilties	2005/2139	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Construction of urea production plant and supporting infrastructure	2009/5067	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Coodanup residential development	2006/3073	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Extension of existing mains water supply pipeline	2009/4686	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Manner)			
Grand Southern Margin 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4599	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Lake Richmond Boardwalk installation, Rockingham, WA	2013/6977	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Laying a submarine optical fibre telecommunications cable, Perth to Singapore and Jakarta	2014/7332	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Marine Environmental Survey	2012/6275	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Monaghan's Roundabout Project - Intersection of Bussell Highway and Caves Road, Shire of Busselton	2007/3515	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Multipurpose development stage 1 within 340ha	2004/1913	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Novacare Lifestyle Village	2001/311	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Road upgrades and walk trail development	2009/4958	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
South Busselton Primary School	2001/290	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
South West Metropolitan Railway Project	2003/1175	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Subdivision and development of residential dwelling on part Lot 1, Bussell Highw	2006/3023	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Referral decision			
3D Marine Seismic survey	2007/3725	Referral Decision	Completed
3D Seismic Survey	2012/6245	Referral Decision	Completed
Ambergate North Residential Community (4896 lots)	2008/4617	Referral Decision	Completed
CO2 3D Seismic Survey Vlaming Sub-Basin	2012/6343	Referral Decision	Completed
Grand Southern Margin 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4573	Referral Decision	Completed
Kennedy Bay Urban Development,PortKennedy,Rockingh	2013/7022	Referral Decision	Completed
Lots 1-5 Bluerise Cove & Lots 801 & 124 Pleasant Grove Rezoning and Subdivision	2008/4295	Referral Decision	Completed
Narelle 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4575	Referral Decision	Completed
Residential Subdivision Lot 801 Pleasant Grove Circle, Falcon, WA	2012/6507	Referral Decision	Referral Publication
Riverbank and Country Road Estates Lot 43 Bussell Highway	2005/2367	Referral Decision	Completed
Sonar Trials and Acoustic Trials	2001/538	Referral Decision	Completed
Water quality improvement trial, Lower Vasse River, Busselton, WA	2013/6975	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
Albany Canyons group and adjacent shelf break	South-west
Ancient coastline at 90-120m depth	South-west
Cape Mentelle upwelling	South-west

Name	Region
Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Recherche Archipelago	South-west
Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent	South-west to Geographe Bay
Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent	South-west to the west coast inshore lagoons
Diamantina Fracture Zone	South-west
Naturaliste Plateau	South-west
Perth Canyon and adjacent shelf break, and other west coast canyons	South-west
Western demersal slope and associated fish communities	South-west
Western rock lobster	South-west

Biologically Important Areas			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	
Seabirds			
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater [82404]	Aggregation	Known to occur	
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater [82404]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur	
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur	
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur	
Eudyptula minor Little Penguin [1085]	Foraging (provisioning young)	Known to occur	
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern [808]	Foraging (provisioning young)	Known to occur	
Larus pacificus Pacific Gull [811]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Former Range	

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Larus pacificus Pacific Gull [811]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
Onychoprion fuscata Sooty Tern [82847]	Foraging	Known to occur
Pelagodroma marina White-faced Storm petrel [1016]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
Phalacrocorax fuscescens Black-faced Cormorant [59660]	Foraging	Known to occur
Pterodroma macroptera macroptera Great-winged Petrel (macroptera race) [1035]	Foraging (provisioning young)	Known to occur
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
Puffinus assimilis tunneyi Little Shearwater [59363]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]	Foraging	Known to occur
Sternula nereis Fairy Tern [82949]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
Thalassarche chlororhynchos bassi Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [85249]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
Seals	Neophoca cinerea	
Australian Sea Lion [22]	Foraging (male)	Likely to occur

Scientific Name		Behaviour	Presence
[Neophoca cinerea](#)			
Australian Sea Lion [22]		Foraging (male and female)	Known to occur
[Neophoca cinerea](#)			
Australian Sea Lion [22]		Foraging (male and female)	Likely to occur
Sharks	[Carcharodon carcharias](#)		
White Shark [64470]		Foraging	Known to occur
Whales	[Balaenoptera musculus](#)		
Blue and Pygmy Blue Whale [36]		Foraging (abundant food source)	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus](#)			
Blue and Pygmy Blue Whale [36]		Foraging (high density)	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus](#)			
Blue and Pygmy Blue Whale [36]		Foraging (on migration)	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#)			
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Distribution	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#)			
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Foraging Area (annual high use area)	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#)			
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Known Foraging Area	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#)			
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Migration	Known to occur
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#)			
Humpback Whale [38]		Migration (north)	Known to occur
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#)			
Humpback Whale [38]		Migration (north and south)	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Migration (south)	Known to occur
Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale [59]	Foraging (abundant food source)	Known to occur

Caveat

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.

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 are 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

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

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

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

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.

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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-Jun-2024

Summary Details
Matters of NES
Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act Extra Information
Caveat Acknowledgements



Figure 1: SWMR sub area 2 (labelled '3' and '4)

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:	1
National Heritage Places:	3
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	6
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	3
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	9
Listed Threatened Species:	141
Listed Migratory Species:	84

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:	240
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	4
Listed Marine Species:	123
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	39
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	29
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:	63
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	5
EPBC Act Referrals:	131
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	11
Biologically Important Areas:	33
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

World Heritage Properties [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status
Australian Convict Sites (Fremantle Prison)	WA	Declared property

National Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status
Historic		
Fremantle Prison (former)	WA	Listed place
Indigenous		
Cheetup Rock Shelter	WA	Listed place
Natural		
Fitzgerald River National Park	WA	Listed place

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity
Becher point wetlands	Within Ramsar site
Forrestdale and thomsons lakes	Within 10km of Ramsar site
Lake gore	Within Ramsar site
Lake warden system	Within 10km of Ramsar site
Peel-yalgorup system	Within Ramsar site
Vasse-wonnerup system	Within Ramsar site

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) Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, 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.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Aquatic Root Mat Community 3 in Caves of the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge	Endangered	Community known to occur within area
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Empodisma peatlands of southwestern Australia	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Honeymyrtle shrubland on limestone ridges of the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Sedgelands in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain	Endangered	Community known to occur within area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area
Thrombolite (microbial) community of coastal freshwater lakes of the Swan Coastal Plain (Lake Richmond)	Endangered	Community known to occur within area
Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within 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
BIRD		
Anous tenuirostris melanops Australian Lesser Noddy [26000]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Atrichornis clamosus Noisy Scrub-bird, Tjimiluk [654]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak [67034]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea Cape Barren Goose (south-western), Recherche Cape Barren Goose [25978]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dasyornis longirostris Western Bristlebird [515]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Diomedea amsterdamensis Amsterdam Albatross [64405]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea dabbenena Tristan Albatross [66471]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit [86432]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pezoporus flaviventris Western Ground Parrot, Kyloring [84650]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda westralis Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis Western Heath Whipbird [64449]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Rostratula australis](#) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Sternula nereis nereis](#) Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
[Thalassarche carteri](#) Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Thalassarche cauta](#) Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
[Thalassarche chrysostoma](#) Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Thalassarche impavida](#) Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Thalassarche melanophris](#) Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
[Thalassarche steadi](#) White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Tringa nebularia](#) Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Xenus cinereus](#) Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
[Zanda baudinii listed as Calyptorhynchus baudinii](#) Baudin's Cockatoo, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo [87736]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Zanda latirostris listed as Calyptorhynchus latirostris		
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo [87737]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
CRUSTACEAN		
Engaewa pseudoreducta		
Margaret River Burrowing Crayfish [82674]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Engaewa reducta		
Dunsborough Burrowing Crayfish [82675]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
FISH		
Galaxias truttaceus (Western Australian population)		
Western Trout Minnow [89857]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Galaxiella nigrostriata		
Blackstriped Dwarf Galaxias, Black-stripe Minnow [88677]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hoplostethus atlanticus		
Orange Roughy, Deep-sea Perch, Red Roughy [68455]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Nannatherina balstoni		
Balston's Pygmy Perch [66698]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Thunnus maccoyii		
Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
INSECT		
Hesperocolletes douglasi		
Douglas' Broad-headed Bee, Rottnest Bee [66734]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trioza barrettae		
Banksia brownii plant louse [87805]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
MAMMAL		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi Woylie [66844]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myrmecobius fasciatus Numbat [294]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Neophoca cinerea Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion [22]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Parantechinus apicalis Dibbler [313]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Petrogale lateralis hacketti Recherche Rock-wallaby [66849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Petrogale lateralis lateralis Black-flanked Rock-wallaby, Mororong, Black-footed Rock Wallaby [66647]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area
Phascogale calura Red-tailed Phascogale, Red-tailed Wambenger, Kenngoor [316]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Potorous gilbertii Gilbert's Potoroo, Ngilkat [66642]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pseudocheirus occidentalis Western Ringtail Possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit [25911]	Critically Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Pseudomys shortridgei Heath Mouse, Dayang, Heath Rat [77]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Setonix brachyurus Quokka [229]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
OTHER		
Westralunio carteri Carter's Freshwater Mussel, Freshwater Mussel [86266]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
PLANT		
Adenanthos dobagii Fitzgerald Woollybush [21253]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Adenanthos ellipticus Oval-leaf Adenanthos [4570]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Andersonia gracilis Slender Andersonia [14470]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Andersonia pinaster Two Peoples Bay Andersonia [67444]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Anigozanthos bicolor subsp. minor Little Kangaroo Paw, Two-coloured Kangaroo Paw, Small Two-colour Kangaroo Paw [21241]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Banksia brownii Brown's Banksia, Feather-leaved Banksia [8277]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Banksia nivea subsp. uliginosa Swamp Honeypot [82766]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Banksia squarrosa subsp. argillacea Whicher Range Dryandra [82769]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Banksia verticillata Granite Banksia, Albany Banksia, River Banksia [8333]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Boronia clavata Bremer Boronia [5538]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Brachyscias verecundus Ironstone Brachyscias [81321]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caladenia busselliana Bussell's Spider-orchid [24369]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia caesarea subsp. maritima Cape Spider-orchid [64856]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caladenia excelsa Giant Spider-orchid [56717]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia granitora [65292]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Caladenia harringtoniae Harrington's Spider-orchid, Pink Spider-orchid [56786]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caladenia huegelii King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid [7309]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caladenia lodgeana Lodge's Spider-orchid [68664]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia procera Carbunup King Spider Orchid [68679]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caladenia viridescens Dunsborough Spider-orchid [56776]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calectasia cyanea Blue Tinsel Lily [7669]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chamelaucium lullfitzii listed as Chamelaucium sp. Gingin (N.G.Marchant 6) Gingin Wax [92777]	Endangered (listed as Chamelaucium sp. Gingin	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chamelaucium sp. S coastal plain (R.D.Royce 4872) Royce's Waxflower [87814]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chordifex abortivus Manypeaks Rush [64868]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Commersonia apella Many-flowered Commersonia [86877]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Coopernookia georgei Mauve Coopernookia [21218]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Daviesia obovata Paddle-leaf Daviesia [17311]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diuris drummondii Tall Donkey Orchid [4365]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diuris micrantha Dwarf Bee-orchid [55082]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Diuris purdiei Purdie's Donkey-orchid [12950]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Drakaea elastica Glossy-leafed Hammer Orchid, Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Warty Hammer Orchid [16753]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Drakaea micrantha Dwarf Hammer-orchid [56755]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus argutifolia Yanchep Mallee, Wabling Hill Mallee [24263]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eucalyptus insularis Twin Peak Island Mallee [3057]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus x phylacis Meelup Mallee [87817]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Gastrolobium papilio Butterfly-leaved Gastrolobium [78415]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grevillea elongata Ironstone Grevillea [64578]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Grevillea infundibularis Fan-leaf Grevillea [5772]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isopogon uncinatus Albany Cone Bush, Hook-leaf Isopogon [20871]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Kennedia glabrata Northcliffe Kennedia [16452]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lambertia echinata subsp. echinata Prickly Honeysuckle [56729]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lambertia echinata subsp. occidentalis Western Prickly Honeysuckle [64528]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Morelotia australiensis listed as Tetraria australiensis Southern Tetraria [92784]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petrophile latericola Laterite Petrophile [64532]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaius australis Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reedia spathacea Reedia [2995]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ricinocarpos trichophorus Barrens Wedding Bush [19931]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sphenotoma drummondii Mountain Paper-heath [21160]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Stylidium galioides		
Yellow Mountain Triggerplant [4666]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Synaphea sp. Fairbridge Farm (D.Papenfus 696)		
Selena's Synaphea [82881]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Verticordia crebra		
[55678]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Verticordia densiflora var. pedunculata		
Long-stalked Featherflower [55689]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Verticordia plumosa var. ananeotes		
Tufted Plumed Featherflower [23871]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Verticordia plumosa var. vassensis		
Vasse Featherflower [55804]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Wurmbea calcicola		
Naturaliste Nancy [64691]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
REPTILE		
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
Dermochelys coriacea		
Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

SHARK

Carcharias taurus (west coast population) Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) [68752]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Centrophorus uyato Little Gulper Shark [68446]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Galeorhinus galeus School Shark, Eastern School Shark, Snapper Shark, Tope, Soupfin Shark [68453]	Conservation Dependent	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
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Breeding known to occur within area
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]		Breeding known to occur within area
Diomedea amsterdamensis Amsterdam Albatross [64405]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea dabbenena Tristan Albatross [66471]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Onychoprion anaethetus
Bridled Tern [82845] Breeding known to occur within area

Phaethon rubricauda
Red-tailed Tropicbird [994] Breeding known to occur within area

Phoebetria fusca
Sooty Albatross [1075] Vulnerable Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Sterna dougallii
Roseate Tern [817] Breeding known to occur within area

Sternula albifrons
Little Tern [82849] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalassarche carteri
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464] Vulnerable Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Thalassarche cauta
Shy Albatross [89224] Endangered Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Thalassarche chrysostoma
Grey-headed Albatross [66491] Endangered Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalassarche impavida
Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459] Vulnerable Species or species habitat may occur within area

Thalassarche melanophris
Black-browed Albatross [66472] Vulnerable Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Marine Species Balaenoptera bonaerensis Antarctic Minke Whale, Dark-shoulder Minke Whale [67812]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Isurus oxyrinchus Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat known 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Physeter macrocephalus](#) Sperm Whale [59]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to 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
[Rhincodon typus](#) Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species [Motacilla cinerea](#) Grey Wagtail [642]	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	
Migratory Wetlands Species [Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Arenaria interpres](#) Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
[Calidris alba](#) Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area
[Calidris canutus](#) Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris pugnax as Philomachus pugnax Ruff [91256]		Roosting known to occur within area

Calidris ruficollis
Red-necked Stint [860] Roosting known to occur within area

Calidris subminuta
Long-toed Stint [861] Roosting known to occur within area

Calidris tenuirostris
Great Knot [862] Vulnerable Roosting known to occur within area

Charadrius bicinctus
Double-banded Plover [895] Roosting known to occur within area

Charadrius leschenaultii
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877] Vulnerable Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Charadrius mongolus
Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879] Endangered Roosting known to occur within area

Gallinago megala
Swinhoe's Snipe [864] Roosting likely to occur within area

Gallinago stenura
Pin-tailed Snipe [841] Roosting likely to occur within area

Glareola maldivarum
Oriental Pratincole [840] Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Limicola falcinellus
Broad-billed Sandpiper [842] Roosting known to occur within area

Limosa lapponica
Bar-tailed Godwit [844] Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Limosa limosa
Black-tailed Godwit [845] Endangered Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Numenius minutus
Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848] Roosting likely to occur within area

Numenius phaeopus
Whimbrel [849]Roosting known to occur within area

Pandion haliaetus
Osprey [952] Breeding known to occur within area

Phalaropus lobatus
Red-necked Phalarope [838] Roosting known to occur within area

Pluvialis fulva
Pacific Golden Plover [25545] Roosting known to occur within area

Pluvialis squatarola
Grey Plover [865] Vulnerable Roosting known to occur within area

Thalasseus bergii
Greater Crested Tern [83000] Breeding known to occur within area

Tringa brevipes
Grey-tailed Tattler [851] Roosting known to occur within area

Tringa glareola
Wood Sandpiper [829] Roosting known to occur within area

Tringa nebularia
Common Greenshank, Greenshank Endangered Species or species habitat known to occur within area [832]

Tringa stagnatilis
Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank Roosting known to occur within area [833]

Tringa totanus
Common Redshank, Redshank [835] Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Xenus cinereus		
Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within 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
Defence	

Defence - ARTILLERY BARRACKS - FREMANTLE [50155] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50183] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50185] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50184] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50186] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50181] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50187] WA Defence - CAMPBELL BARRACKS - SWANBOURNE [50182] WA

Defence - HMAS STIRLING-ROCKINGHAM ;HMAS STIRLING - GARDEN WA ISLAND [50117]

Defence - HMAS STIRLING-ROCKINGHAM ;HMAS STIRLING - GARDEN WA ISLAND [50134]

Defence - HMAS STIRLING-ROCKINGHAM ;HMAS STIRLING - GARDEN WA ISLAND [50133]

Defence - HMAS STIRLING-ROCKINGHAM ;HMAS STIRLING - GARDEN WA ISLAND [50131]

Defence - HMAS STIRLING-ROCKINGHAM ;HMAS STIRLING - GARDEN WA ISLAND [50132]

Defence - ROCKINGHAM - NAVY CPSO [50135] WA

Defence - SWANBOURNE RIFLE RANGE [50188]WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Defence - SWANBOURNE RIFLE RANGE [50191]	WA
Unknown Commonwealth Land - [50495]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50505]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50424]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50493]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50507]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50506]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50487]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50483]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50425]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50473]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50564]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50566]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50567]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50467]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50551]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50558]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50431]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50550]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50633]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50437]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50422]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50518]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51105]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50605]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51437]	WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Commonwealth Land - [50579]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50631]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50638]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50517]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50470]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50478]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50510]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50511]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50412]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50501]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50498]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50416]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50504]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50419]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50418]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50503]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50496]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50628]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50629]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50573]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50446]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50485]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50608]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50600]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51889]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50500]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50486]	WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Commonwealth Land - [50475]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50456]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50457]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52281]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50455]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50529]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50471]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50525]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50522]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50570]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50527]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51890]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50571]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50492]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50452]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50624]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50621]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50620]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50623]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50622]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50450]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50451]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50454]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50458]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50639]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50632]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50463]	WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Commonwealth Land - [50589]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51480]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50634]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50635]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50466]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50464]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51487]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50557]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50569]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50401]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50539]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50538]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50531]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50530]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50533]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50415]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52119]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50438]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50613]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50389]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50442]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50443]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50441]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50447]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52200]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50484]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50523]	WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Commonwealth Land - [50387]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51987]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50388]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50434]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50449]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50536]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50433]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50432]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50580]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50581]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50617]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50526]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50465]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51411]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51117]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50524]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52242]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51895]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50565]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50404]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50619]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50618]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50611]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50610]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50614]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50612]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50616]	WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Commonwealth Land - [50615]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50453]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50568]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51891]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51894]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51892]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51893]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50535]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50532]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50537]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50534]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50509]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52279]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50627]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50497]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50637]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50459]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50476]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50474]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50578]	WA
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Commonwealth Land - [50577]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50572]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50479]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50591]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50590]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50604]	WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Commonwealth Land - [50599]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50603]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50601]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50472]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50491]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50597]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50595]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50512]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50462]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50516]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50520]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50481]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50480]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50488]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50482]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50423]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50390]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50427]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50521]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50444]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50428]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50641]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50640]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52199]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50421]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50609]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50420]	WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Commonwealth Land - [50499]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50514]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50490]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50548]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50549]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50544]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50545]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50546]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51974]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50528]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51116]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51115]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50468]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51436]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50602]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51113]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50552]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51119]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50543]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50542]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50417]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50596]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50555]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50556]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50554]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50547]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50540]	WA

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Commonwealth Land - [50541]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50469]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51488]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50636]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50445]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50460]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50513]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50515]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50519]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [50461]	WA

Commonwealth Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Status
Historic		
Artillery Barracks	WA	Listed place
Cliff Point Historic Site	WA	Listed place
J Gun Battery	WA	Listed place
Natural		
Garden Island	WA	Listed place

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to 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	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Breeding known to occur within area
Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardenna pacifica as Puffinus pacificus Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Ardenna tenuirostris as Puffinus tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]		Breeding known to occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text

Calidris melanotos
Pectoral Sandpiper [858] Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area

Calidris pugnax as Philomachus pugnax
Ruff [91256] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Calidris ruficollis
Red-necked Stint [860] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Calidris subminuta
Long-toed Stint [861] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Calidris tenuirostris
Great Knot [862] Vulnerable Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea Cape Barren Goose (south-western), Recherche Cape Barren Goose [25978] Vulnerable Breeding known to occur within area overfly marine area

Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans
Black-eared Cuckoo [83425] Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area

Charadrius bicinctus
Double-banded Plover [895] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Charadrius leschenaultii
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877] Vulnerable Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Charadrius mongolus
Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879] Endangered Roosting known to occur within area

Charadrius ruficapillus
Red-capped Plover [881] Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae as Larus novaehollandiae Silver Gull [82326]	Breeding known to occur within area	
Diomedea amsterdamensis Amsterdam Albatross [64405]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea dabbenena Tristan Albatross [66471]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eudyptula minor Little Penguin [1085]		Breeding known to occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Hydroprogne caspia as Sterna caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Larus dominicanus Kelp Gull [809]		Breeding known to occur within area
Larus pacificus Pacific Gull [811]		Breeding known to occur within area
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting known to occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus as Sterna anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Onychoprion fuscatus as Sterna fuscata Sooty Tern [90682]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pelagodroma marina White-faced Storm-Petrel [1016]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phalacrocorax fuscescens Black-faced Cormorant [59660]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Phalaropus lobatus Red-necked Phalarope [838]		Roosting known to occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Pterodroma macroptera Great-winged Petrel [1035]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Puffinus assimilis Little Shearwater [59363]		Breeding known to occur within area
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet [871]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Stercorarius antarcticus as Catharacta skua Brown Skua [85039]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Sternula nereis as Sterna nereis Fairy Tern [82949]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalasseus bergii as Sterna bergii Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa brevipes as Heteroscelus brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper [829]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa totanus Common Redshank, Redshank [835]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Fish Acentronura australe Southern Pygmy Pipehorse [66185]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Campichthys galei Gale's Pipefish [66191]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys suillus Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus brocki Brock's Pipefish [66219]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Heraldia nocturna Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish [66227]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hippocampus subelongatus West Australian Seahorse [66722]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Histiogamphelus cristatus Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's Crested Pipefish, Ring-back Pipefish [66243]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leptoichthys fistularius Brushtail Pipefish [66248]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Lissocampus caudalis Australian Smooth Pipefish, Smooth Pipefish [66249]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lissocampus fatiloquus Prophet's Pipefish [66250]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Lissocampus runa Javelin Pipefish [66251]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Mitotichthys meraculus Western Crested Pipefish [66259]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Nannocampus subosseus Bonyhead Pipefish, Bony-headed Pipefish [66264]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Notiocampus ruber Red Pipefish [66265]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
Phycodurus eques Leafy Seadragon [66267]	Species or species habitat may occur within area	

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pugnaso curtirostris Pugnose Pipefish, Pug-nosed Pipefish [66269]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus lettiensis Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		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
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus margaritifer Mother-of-pearl Pipefish [66283]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus phillipi Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus poecilolaemus Longsnout Pipefish, Australian Long- snout Pipefish, Long-snouted Pipefish [66285]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammal Arctocephalus forsteri Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Neophoca cinerea Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion [22]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Reptile Aipysurus pooleorum Shark Bay Sea Snake [66061]		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
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Hydrophis kingii as Disteira kingii Spectacled Sea Snake [93511]		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
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 Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera bonaerensis Antarctic Minke Whale, Dark-shoulder Minke Whale [67812]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Berardius arnuxii Arnoux's Beaked Whale [70]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to 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
Globicephala melas Long-finned Pilot Whale [59282]		Species or species habitat may occur

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Hyperoodon planifrons
Southern Bottlenose Whale [71] 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

Lagenorhynchus obscurus
Dusky Dolphin [43] Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Lissodelphis peronii
Southern Right Whale Dolphin [44] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Megaptera novaeangliae
Humpback Whale [38] Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Mesoplodon bowdoini
Andrew's Beaked Whale [73] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense- beaked Whale [74]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon ginkgodens Gingko-toothed Beaked Whale, Gingko-toothed Whale, Gingko Beaked Whale [59564]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon grayi Gray's Beaked Whale, Scamperdown Whale [75]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mesoplodon hectori Hector's Beaked Whale [76]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon layardii Strap-toothed Beaked Whale, Strap-toothed Whale, Layard's Beaked Whale [25556]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon mirus True's Beaked Whale [54]		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]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to 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
Tasmacetus shepherdi Shepherd's Beaked Whale, Tasman Beaked Whale [55]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to 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
Geographe	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Perth Canyon	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Perth Canyon	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
South-west Corner	Habitat Protection Zone (IUCN IV)
Geographe	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Perth Canyon	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Perth Canyon	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
South-west Corner	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
South-west Corner	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
South-west Corner	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
South-west Corner	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Bremer	National Park Zone (IUCN II)
Geographe	National Park Zone (IUCN II)

Park Name	Zone & IUCN Categories
Perth Canyon	National Park Zone (IUCN II)

Perth Canyon National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner National Park Zone (IUCN II)

South-west Corner Special Purpose Zone (IUCN VI)

South-west Corner Special Purpose Zone (IUCN VI)

Bremer Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (IUCN VI)

Bremer Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (IUCN VI)

Geographe Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (IUCN VI)

South-west Corner Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (IUCN VI)

South-west Corner Special Purpose Zone (Mining Exclusion) (IUCN VI)

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Arpenteur	Nature Reserve	WA
Bald Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Bold Park	Botanic Gardens	WA
Broadwater	Nature Reserve	WA
Cape Le Grand	National Park	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Carnac Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Cottesloe Reef	Fish Habitat Protection Area	WA
D'Entrecasteaux	National Park	WA
Doubtful Islands	Nature Reserve	WA
Eclipse Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Fitzgerald River	National Park	WA
Flinders Bay	Nature Reserve	WA
Hamelin Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Investigator Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Jerdacuttup Lakes	Nature Reserve	WA
Leeuwin-Naturaliste	National Park	WA
Locke	Nature Reserve	WA
Marmion	Marine Park	WA
Mount Manypeaks	Nature Reserve	WA
Ngari Capes	Marine Park	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0085A)	Conservation Covenant	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0085B)	Conservation Covenant	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0173)	Conservation Covenant	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0178)	Conservation Covenant	WA
Penguin Island	Conservation Park	WA
Port Kennedy Scientific Park	Nature Reserve	WA
Quagering	Nature Reserve	WA
Quarram	Nature Reserve	WA
Recherche Archipelago	Nature Reserve	WA
Rottnest Island	State Reserve	WA
Shoalwater Bay Islands	Nature Reserve	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Shoalwater Islands	Marine Park	WA
St Alouarn Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Stokes	National Park	WA
Sugar Loaf Rock	Nature Reserve	WA
Swan River	Management Area	WA
Torndirrup	National Park	WA
Two Peoples Bay	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA25836	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA26620	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA26885	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA27888	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA32478	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA41568	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA41597	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA42379	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA42469	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA42879	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA43903	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA44004	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA44676	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA44685	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA44709	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA48837	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA48955	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA48968	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA49220	Conservation Park	WA
Unnamed WA49385	Nature Reserve	WA

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Unnamed WA50017	Nature Reserve	WA
Walpole-Nornalup	National Park	WA
Waychinicup	National Park	WA
West Cape Howe	National Park	WA
Yalgorup	National Park	WA

Regional Forest Agreements [Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.

RFA Name	State
South West WA RFA	Western Australia

Nationally Important Wetlands [Resource Information]

Wetland Name	State
Becher Point Wetlands	WA
Doggerup Creek System	WA
Rottnest Island Lakes	WA
Swan-Canning Estuary	WA
Vasse-Wonnerup Wetland System	WA

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Fremantle District Police Complex Project	2022/09345	Completed	
H2Perth hydrogen and ammonia project	2023/09559	Completed	
Installation of additional potable water tank	2023/09518	Assessment	
Marine Route Survey for Subsea Fibre Optic Data Cable System - Australia West	2024/09826	Referral Decision	
WA Offshore Windfarm	2021/8961	Completed	
Controlled action			
Aerial Application of Lavicide to Vasse-Wonnerup Wetlands	2010/5593	Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Airborne sonar trials	2001/540	Controlled Action	Completed
Albany Port Authority dredging project	2006/2540	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
All weather access track road between Windy Harbour and Nelson Location 7965	2011/6121	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Busselton Foreshore Redevelopment from West Street to Ford Road	2013/6830	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Cape View Resort at Lot 190 Little Colin Street	2006/3070	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Construction of a Deepwater, General Container Port	2009/5178	Controlled Action	Proposed Decision
Construction of New Perth Bunbury Highway project	2005/2193	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Dawson Beach Estate Stage 2	2005/2153	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development Guide Plan for 46 ha Residential Subdivision	2008/4102	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Busselton Health Campus	2011/6011	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Kwinana Quay port facility	2008/4387	Controlled Action	Completed
Develop Trails and a Wetlands Demonstration Site and Centre	2008/4439	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Eastern Link Project, Busselton WA	2018/8155	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Industry Zone	2010/5337	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Lennox Weir Removal, 12kms west Busselton	2021/8915	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach
Lower Vasse River Sediment Removal	2021/9051	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Mangles Bay Marina Based Tourist Precinct	2010/5659	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Neighbourhood Shopping Centre and Mixed Business Centre, Ocean Road, Dawesville	2006/3155	Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Old Broadwater Farm Estate Subdivision - Stage 3	2009/5231	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Peel's Retreat Estate - Residential development	2006/3063	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Peppermint Park Residential Subdivision - Stage 5	2008/4028	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Point Grey Marina Project	2010/5515	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Point Grey Residential Development - Terrestrial Component	2011/5825	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Ravensthorpe Nickel Project	2001/172	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Residential Development, Lot 3 & 4 Dorsett Street	2006/2774	Controlled Action	Completed
Residential development Lot 3, 500 Bussell Highway, WA	2013/7098	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Residential development Lots 8 & 9 King Street	2006/2787	Controlled Action	Completed
retirement units & aged care facility development	2007/3533	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Shark Hazard Mitigation Drum Line Program, WA	2014/7174	Controlled Action	Completed
Shenton Park Subdivision	2004/1479	Controlled Action	Completed
Smiths Beach Project, Yallingup - Coastal Tourism Village	2021/9141	Controlled Action	Referral Publication
Southern Bluefin Tuna Farm	2005/2165	Controlled Action	Completed
Subdivision Lot 1 Dawesville Rd	2005/2394	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Three Turning Pockets West of Busselton Townsite	2002/846	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Tourism Villa Facility Development	2008/4025	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
tourist and residential development	2007/3483	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Upgrade of Ford Road	2005/2113	Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Urban development, multiple lots	2019/8494	Controlled Action	Assessment
Northerly Street, Vasse, WA			Approach
Vasse Diversion Drain Upgrade	2017/7932	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Warders Hotel, Block 1 Warders Cottages, Fremantle, WA	2018/8144	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Not controlled action			
'Looping 10' gas transmission pipeline from Kwinana to Hopelands	2005/2212 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
25 Lot Residential Subdivision	2009/4830 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Aerial application of mosquito larvicides to Vasse Wonnerup Wetlands, WA	2016/7780 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
APX-West Fibre-optic telecommunications cable system, WA to Singapore	2013/7102 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Bushfire Mitigation Works - City of Mandurah	2020/8674 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Busselton to Flinders Bay Rails to Trails Project, WA	2013/6835 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Cape Naturaliste Road Shared Pathway, Dunsborough, WA	2018/8282 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Causeway Bridge Duplication, Busselton, WA	2018/8309 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Caves Road widening project between Dunsborough and Yallingup(20.3 -24.6 SLK), WA	2015/7475 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Clear Lot 503, 54 Ocean Road Dawesville, WA	2014/7375 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Construction and operation of an 8 turbine wind farm at Rous Head Harbour, Frema	2003/933 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Construction of Secret Harbour High School	2004/1489 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
CTBT - Cape Leeuwin Hydroacoustic Station Proposal	2000/27 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Disposal of residential properties, Fremantle, WA	2019/8593 Action	Not Controlled	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Eastport canal estate development stage 5	2007/3737 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Establishment of a National Lifestyle Village	2011/6081 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Expansion of berthing facilities at Kwinana Bulk Terminal	2006/2509 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Expansion of existing Ammonium Nitrate Production Facility	2005/1941 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Expedition 369-Australian Cretaceous Climate and Tectonics, Australian EEZ waters	2017/7891 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Florida Estate Residential Subdivision Development Stage 13	2011/6045 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Florida North residential development, Lot 9008, Ocean Road, Dawesville, WA	2015/7462 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Fremantle Ports Inner Harbour Capital Dredging Proposal	2005/2477 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Gas-fired Power Station	2005/2213	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Geo-science Investigations	2005/2069	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Kennedy Bay urban development, Port Kennedy, WA	2014/7122 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Kennedy Park Estate Residential Development	2003/1044 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Kwinana Gas-Fired Power Station	2005/2101	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Limestone quarry expansion	2005/2268	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Limestone Quarry Expansion, Lots 3618 and 1794, Finn Road	2005/2332 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Lot 101 Mandurah Road, Madora Bay, WA	2012/6466 Action	Not Controlled	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Oman Australia Cable Installation, WA	2021/8922 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Oman Australia Cable - Marine Route Survey	2020/8731 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Palm Beach Caravan Park Redevelopment, Rockingham, WA	2013/6853 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Redevelopment of Lots 3 & 4, Kent Street	2007/3243 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Residential & Light Industrial Development, Vasse WA	2013/6932 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Residential development, Lot 42, Farmhouse Court, Bovell, WA	2014/7195 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Re-zoning of Land for Future Residential Development Purposes	2009/4908 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Rottnest Lodge Redevelopment	2019/8565 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Seismic Survey, Bremer Basin, Mentelle Basin and Zeewyck Sub-basin	2004/1700 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Sepia Depression Ocean Outlet Landline Duplication	2012/6248 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Vasse Hotel and Supermarket Redevelopment	2001/288 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Warders' Cottages Block 2 'W2'	2022/9148 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Warders' Cottages W2 minor works, Fremantle, WA	2018/8185 Action	Not Controlled	Completed
Wind Farm development	2005/2105	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
2D seismic survey	2007/3273	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D seismic survey	2008/4493	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey Within WA-382-P	2007/3799	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Aerial Mosquito Spraying Vasse-Wonnerup System	2005/1952	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Ambergate North Residential Development	2009/4802	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Arcadia Petroleum - BR12 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6476	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Australian Underwater Discovery Centre	2021/9019	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Australia to Singapore Fibre Optic Submarine Cable System	2011/6127	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Bremer Basin 2D Marine Seismic Survey, WA	2009/5013	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CETO 6 Garden Island Project, offshore WA	2016/7635	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CETO 6 Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys	2014/7408	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
City of Cockburn Sporting Facilties	2005/2139	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Construction of urea production plant and supporting infrastructure	2009/5067	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Coodanup residential development	2006/3073	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Extension of existing mains water supply pipeline	2009/4686	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Manner)			
Grand Southern Margin 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4599	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Lake Richmond Boardwalk installation, Rockingham, WA	2013/6977	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Laying a submarine optical fibre telecommunications cable, Perth to Singapore and Jakarta	2014/7332	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Marine Environmental Survey	2012/6275	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Monaghan's Roundabout Project - Intersection of Bussell Highway and Caves Road, Shire of Busselton	2007/3515	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Multipurpose development stage 1 within 340ha	2004/1913	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Novacare Lifestyle Village	2001/311	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
Road upgrades and walk trail development	2009/4958	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
South Busselton Primary School	2001/290	Not Controlled	Post-Approval
Action (Particular Manner)			
South West Metropolitan Railway Project	2003/1175	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Subdivision and development of residential dwelling on part Lot 1, Bussell Highw	2006/3023	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Referral decision			
3D Marine Seismic survey	2007/3725	Referral Decision	Completed
3D Seismic Survey	2012/6245	Referral Decision	Completed
Ambergate North Residential Community (4896 lots)	2008/4617	Referral Decision	Completed
CO2 3D Seismic Survey Vlaming Sub-Basin	2012/6343	Referral Decision	Completed
Grand Southern Margin 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4573	Referral Decision	Completed
Kennedy Bay Urban Development,PortKennedy,Rockingh	2013/7022	Referral Decision	Completed
Lots 1-5 Bluerise Cove & Lots 801 & 124 Pleasant Grove Rezoning and Subdivision	2008/4295	Referral Decision	Completed
Narelle 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4575	Referral Decision	Completed
Residential Subdivision Lot 801 Pleasant Grove Circle, Falcon, WA	2012/6507	Referral Decision	Referral Publication
Riverbank and Country Road Estates Lot 43 Bussell Highway	2005/2367	Referral Decision	Completed
Sonar Trials and Acoustic Trials	2001/538	Referral Decision	Completed
Water quality improvement trial, Lower Vasse River, Busselton, WA	2013/6975	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
Albany Canyons group and adjacent shelf break	South-west
Ancient coastline at 90-120m depth	South-west
Cape Mentelle upwelling	South-west

Name	Region
Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Recherche Archipelago	South-west
Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to Geographe Bay	South-west
Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to the west coast inshore lagoons	South-west
Diamantina Fracture Zone	South-west
Naturaliste Plateau	South-west
Perth Canyon and adjacent shelf break, and other west coast canyons	South-west
Western demersal slope and associated fish communities	South-west
Western rock lobster	South-west

Biologically Important Areas			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	
Seabirds			
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater [82404]	Aggregation	Known to occur	
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater [82404]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur	
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur	
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur	
Eudyptula minor Little Penguin [1085]	Foraging (provisioning young)	Known to occur	
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern [808]	Foraging (provisioning young)	Known to occur	
Larus pacificus Pacific Gull [811]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Former Range	

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
[Larus pacificus](#) Pacific Gull [811]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
[Onychoprion anaethetus](#) Bridled Tern [82845]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
[Onychoprion fuscata](#) Sooty Tern [82847]	Foraging	Known to occur
[Pelagodroma marina](#) White-faced Storm petrel [1016]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
[Phalacrocorax fuscescens](#) Black-faced Cormorant [59660]	Foraging	Known to occur
[Pterodroma macroptera macroptera](#) Great-winged Petrel (macroptera race) [1035]	Foraging (provisioning young)	Known to occur
[Pterodroma mollis](#) Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
[Puffinus assimilis tunneyi](#) Little Shearwater [59363]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
[Sterna dougallii](#) Roseate Tern [817]	Foraging	Known to occur
[Sternula nereis](#) Fairy Tern [82949]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
[Thalassarche chlororhynchos bassi](#) Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [85249]	Foraging (in high numbers)	Known to occur
Seals [Neophoca cinerea](#) Australian Sea Lion [22]	Foraging (male)	Likely to occur

Scientific Name		Behaviour	Presence
[Neophoca cinerea](#)			
Australian Sea Lion [22]		Foraging (male and female)	Known to occur
[Neophoca cinerea](#)			
Australian Sea Lion [22]		Foraging (male and female)	Likely to occur
Sharks	[Carcharodon carcharias](#)		
White Shark [64470]		Foraging	Known to occur
Whales	[Balaenoptera musculus](#)		
Blue and Pygmy Blue Whale [36]		Foraging (abundant food source)	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus](#)			
Blue and Pygmy Blue Whale [36]		Foraging (high density)	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus](#)			
Blue and Pygmy Blue Whale [36]		Foraging (on migration)	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#)			
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Distribution	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#)			
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Foraging Area (annual high use area)	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#)			
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Known Foraging Area	Known to occur
[Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda](#)			
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Migration	Known to occur
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#)			
Humpback Whale [38]		Migration (north)	Known to occur
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#)			
Humpback Whale [38]		Migration (north and south)	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Megaptera novaeangliae		
Humpback Whale [38]	Migration (south)	Known to occur
Physeter macrocephalus		
Sperm Whale [59]	Foraging (abundant food source)	Known to occur

Caveat

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.

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 are 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

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

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

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

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.

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APPENDIX B. SUPPORTING FIGURES FOR SECTION 2.3 METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY

Browse

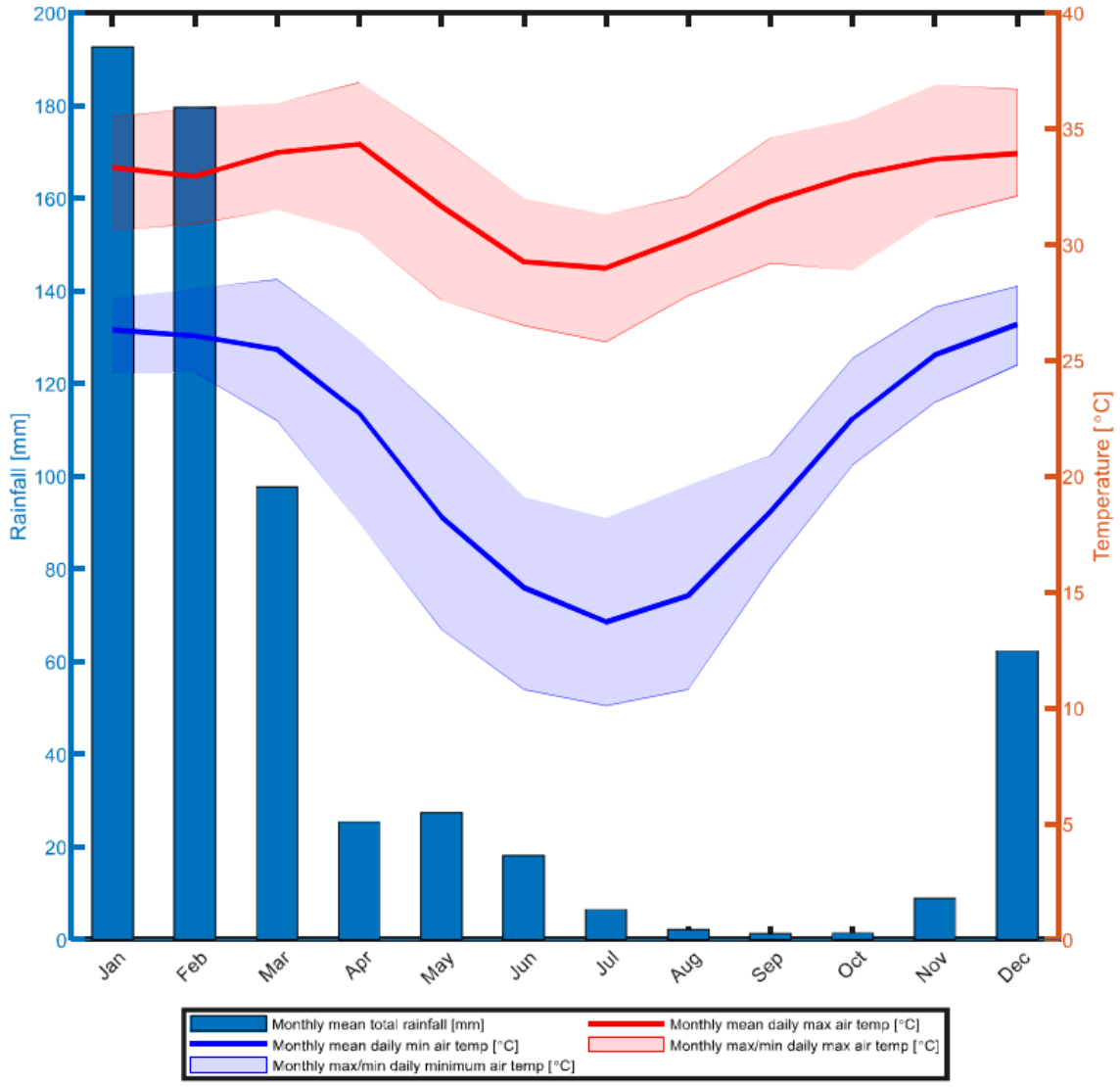


Figure 1. Monthly average total rainfall [mm] and air temperature [°C], calculated based on observations at the Broome Airport weather station from 1939-2020 (Bureau of Meteorology 2020). Bars show the monthly average total rainfall values, and thick blue and red lines denote monthly average daily minimum and maximum air temperatures, respectively. Shaded blue and red areas denote monthly recorded extremes of daily minimum and maximum air temperature, respectively.

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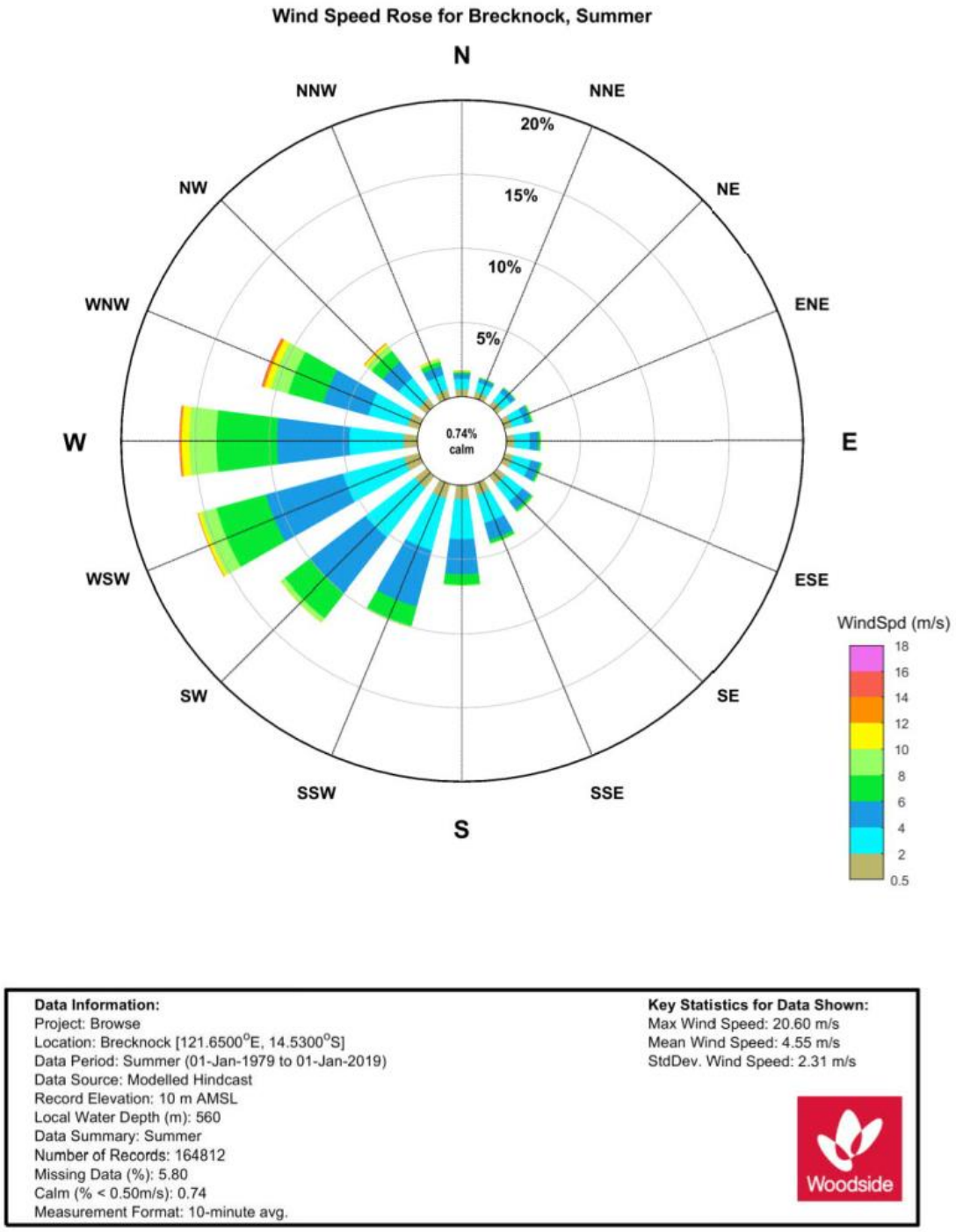


Figure 2. Summer distributions of 10-minute average wind speeds by 22.5° directional sectors at the Brecknock site (Metocean Solutions Ltd, 2019). Note tropical cyclone events were not included in this distribution. Winds at Brecknock in summer are predominantly from the WNW to SW due to the North West Monsoon (WEL, 2019).

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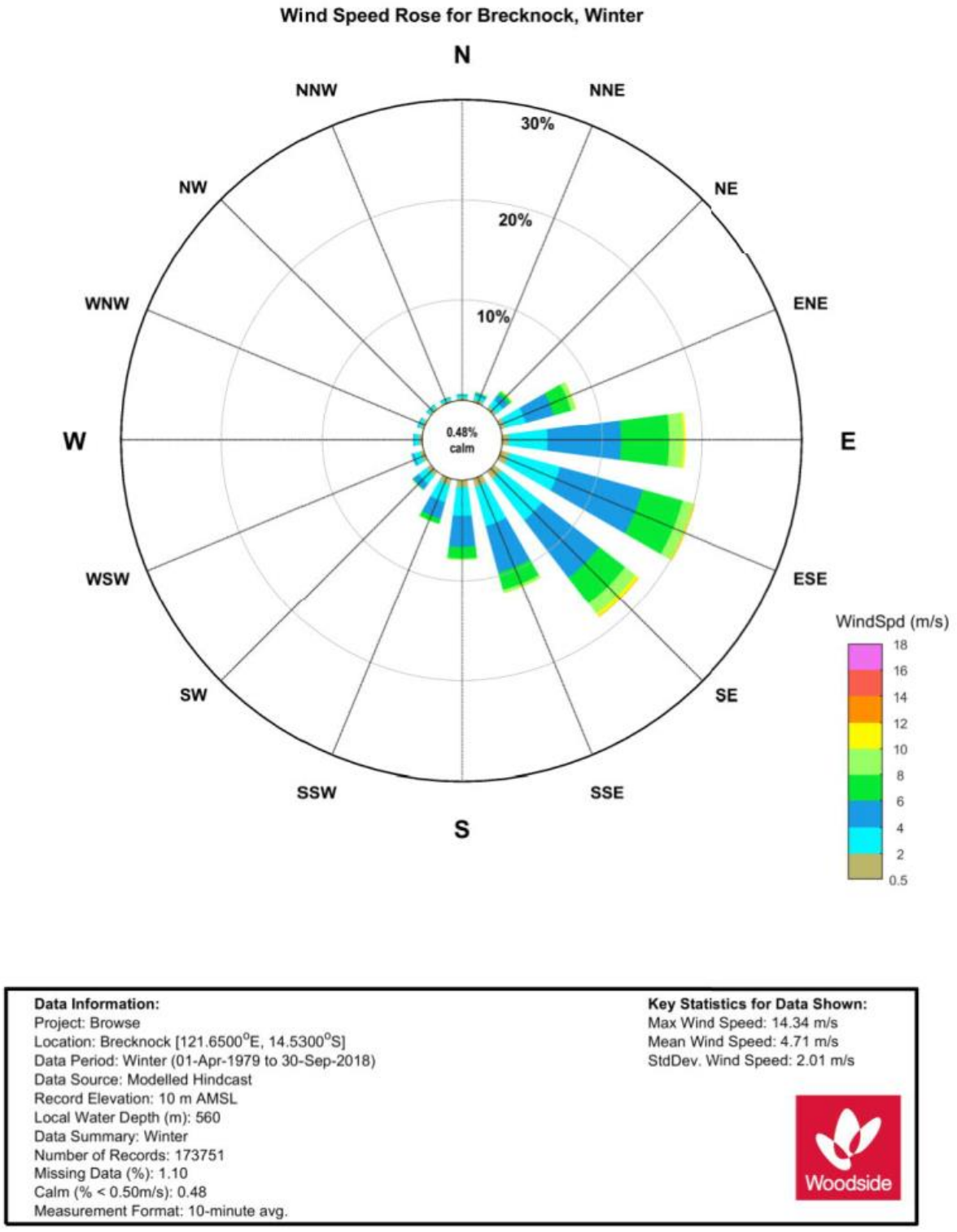


Figure 3. Winter distributions of 10-minute average wind speeds by 22.5° directional sectors at the Brecknock site (Metocean Solutions Ltd, 2019). Note tropical cyclone events were not included in this distribution. Winds at Brecknock in winter are predominantly from the E to SE due to the South East Trade Winds coming from the Australian mainland (WEL, 2019).

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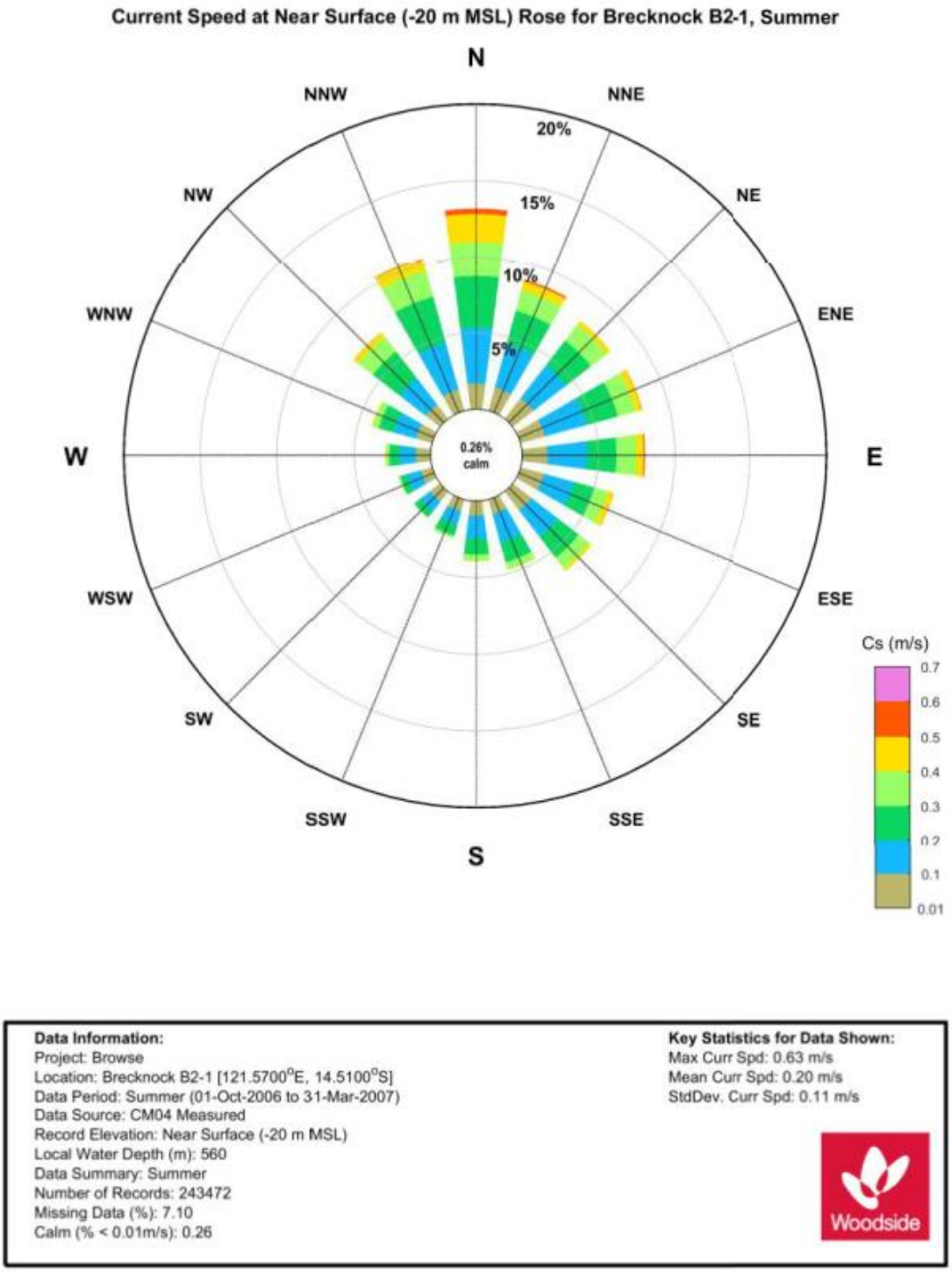


Figure 4. Summer (Nov-Apr) near surface combined frequency of 1-minute mean current speed and direction (towards) measured at Brecknock B2-1 location (cyclones removed) (RPS Metocean Ltd. 2008).

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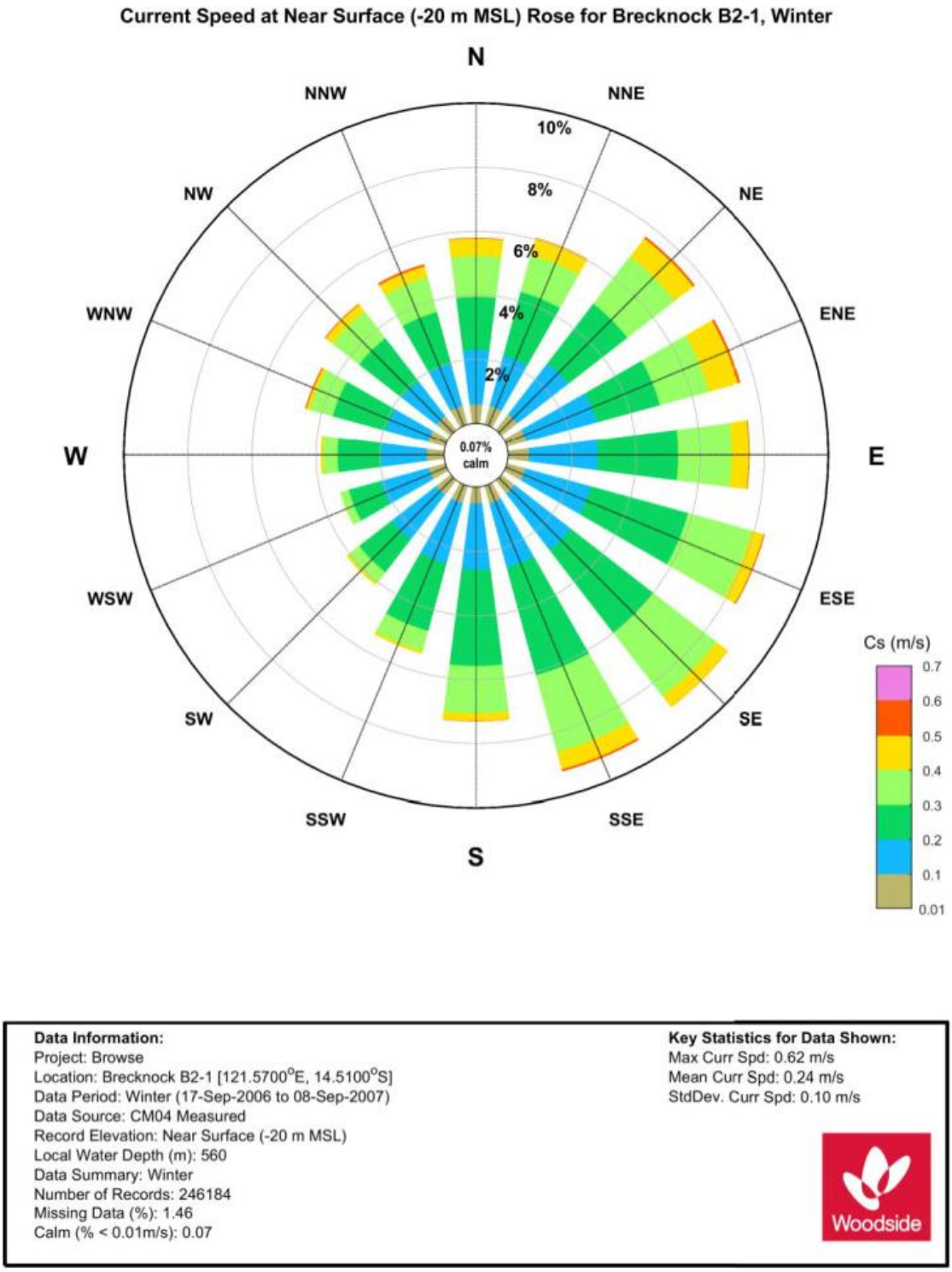


Figure 5. Winter (May-Sep) near surface combined frequency of 1-minute mean current speed and direction (towards) measured at Brecknock B2-1 location (cyclones removed) (RPS Metocean Ltd. 2008).

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North west Shelf/Scarborough

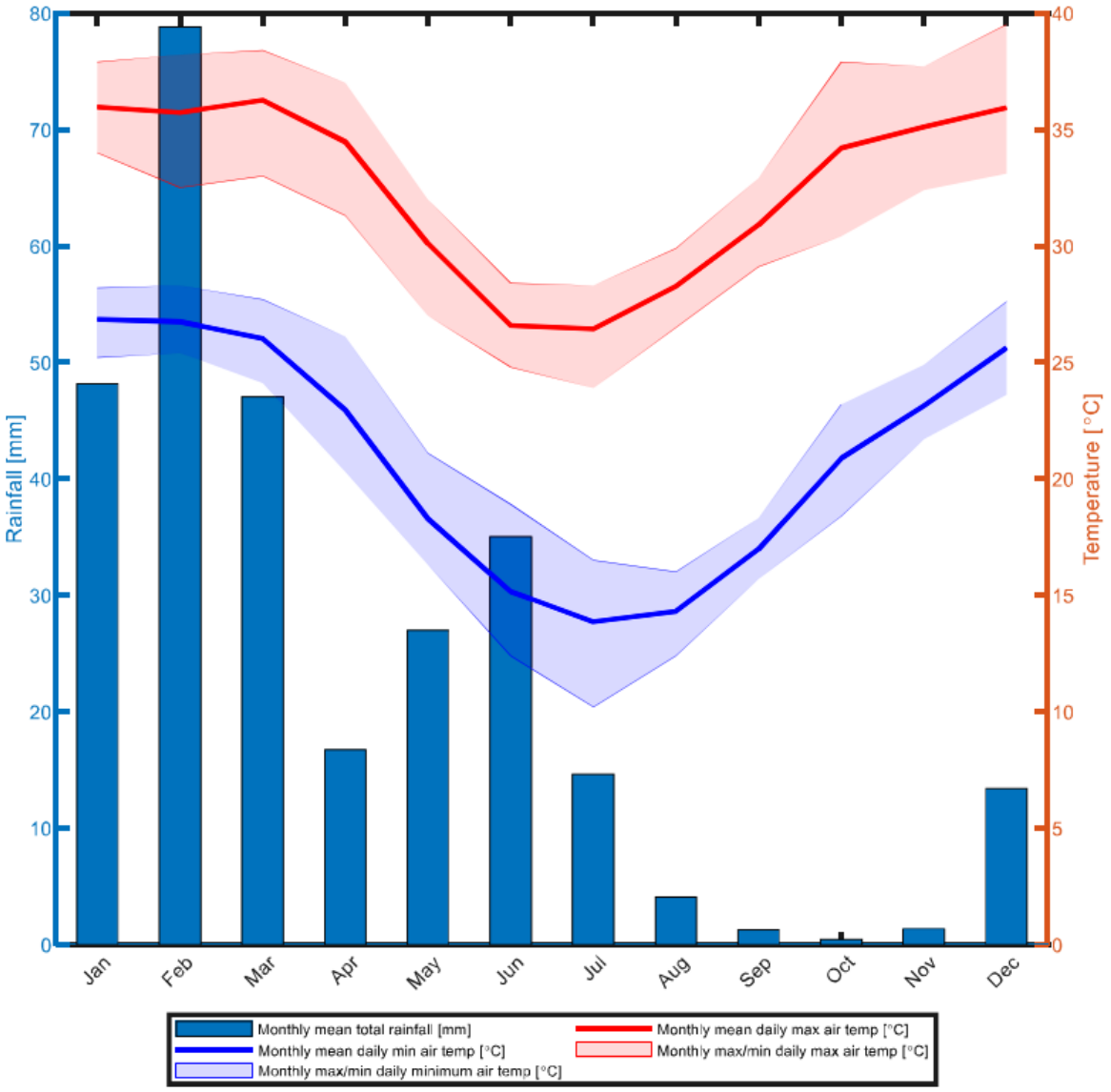


Figure 1. Monthly average total rainfall [mm] and air temperature [°C], calculated based on observations at the Karratha Aero weather station from 1972-2020 and 1993-2020 respectively (Bureau of Meteorology 2020). Bars show the monthly average total rainfall values, and thick blue and red lines denote monthly average daily minimum and maximum air temperatures, respectively. Shaded blue and red areas denote monthly recorded extremes of daily minimum and maximum air temperature, respectively.

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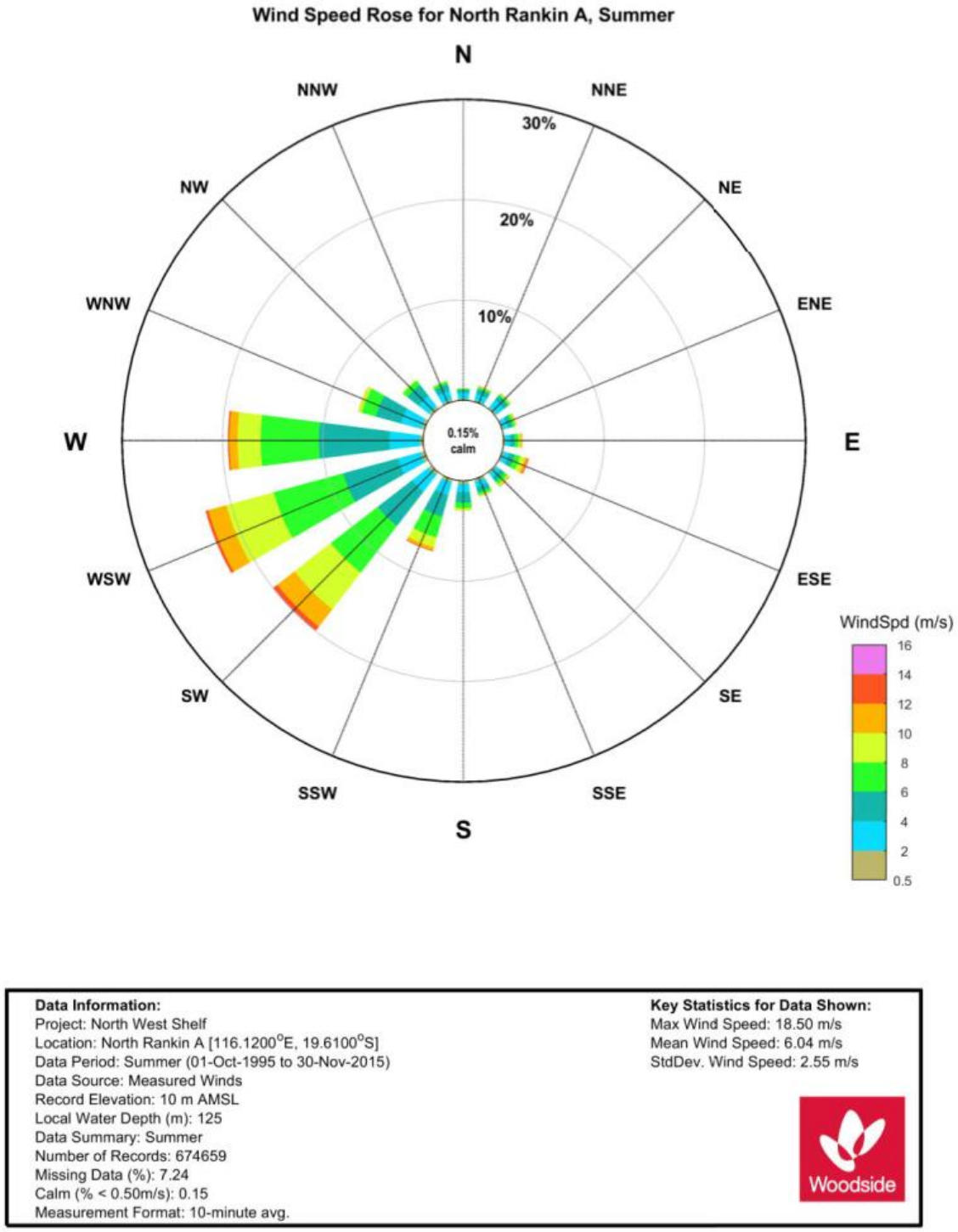


Figure 2. Summer distributions of 10-minute average wind speeds by 22.5° directional sectors at the North Rankin A site (WEL, 2015). Note tropical cyclone events were not included in this distribution. Winds at North Rankin A in summer are characterised by W to SW driven by the North West Monsoon (RPS, 2016).

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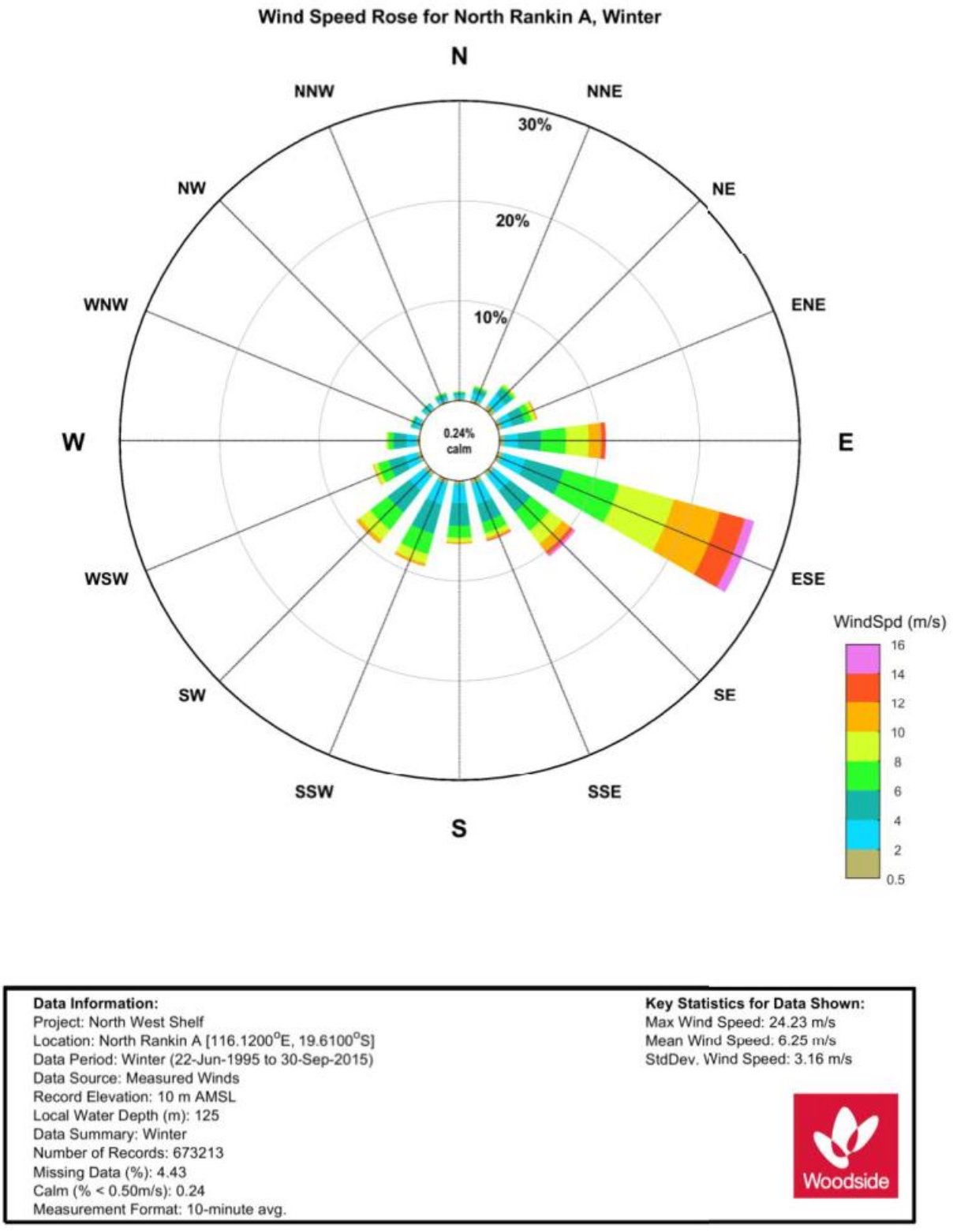


Figure 3. Winter distributions of 10-minute average wind speeds by 22.5° directional sectors at the North Rankin A site (WEL, 2015). Note tropical cyclone events were not included in this distribution. Winds at North Rankin in winter are predominantly influenced by the South East Trade Winds over Australia (RPS, 2016).

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Scarborough

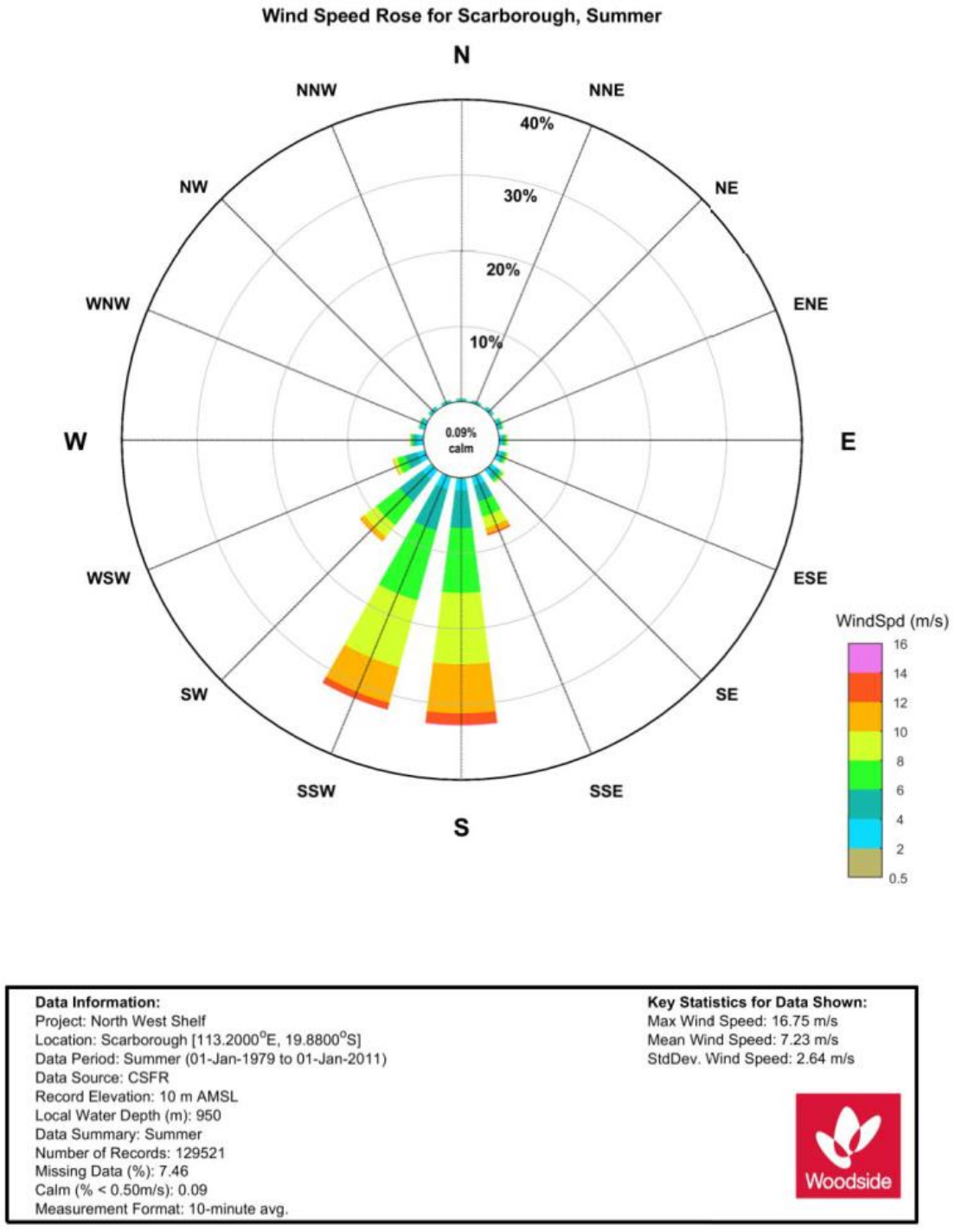


Figure 1. Summer distributions of wind speeds (10-minute at 10m ASL) by 22.5° directional sectors at the Scarborough site (WEL, 2018). Note tropical cyclone events were not included in this distribution. Winds at Scarborough in summer are predominantly from the S to SSW due to a Pilbara Heat Low forming over the northwest coast of Western Australia [R8] SW winds are also experienced at this site due to the monsoon trough.

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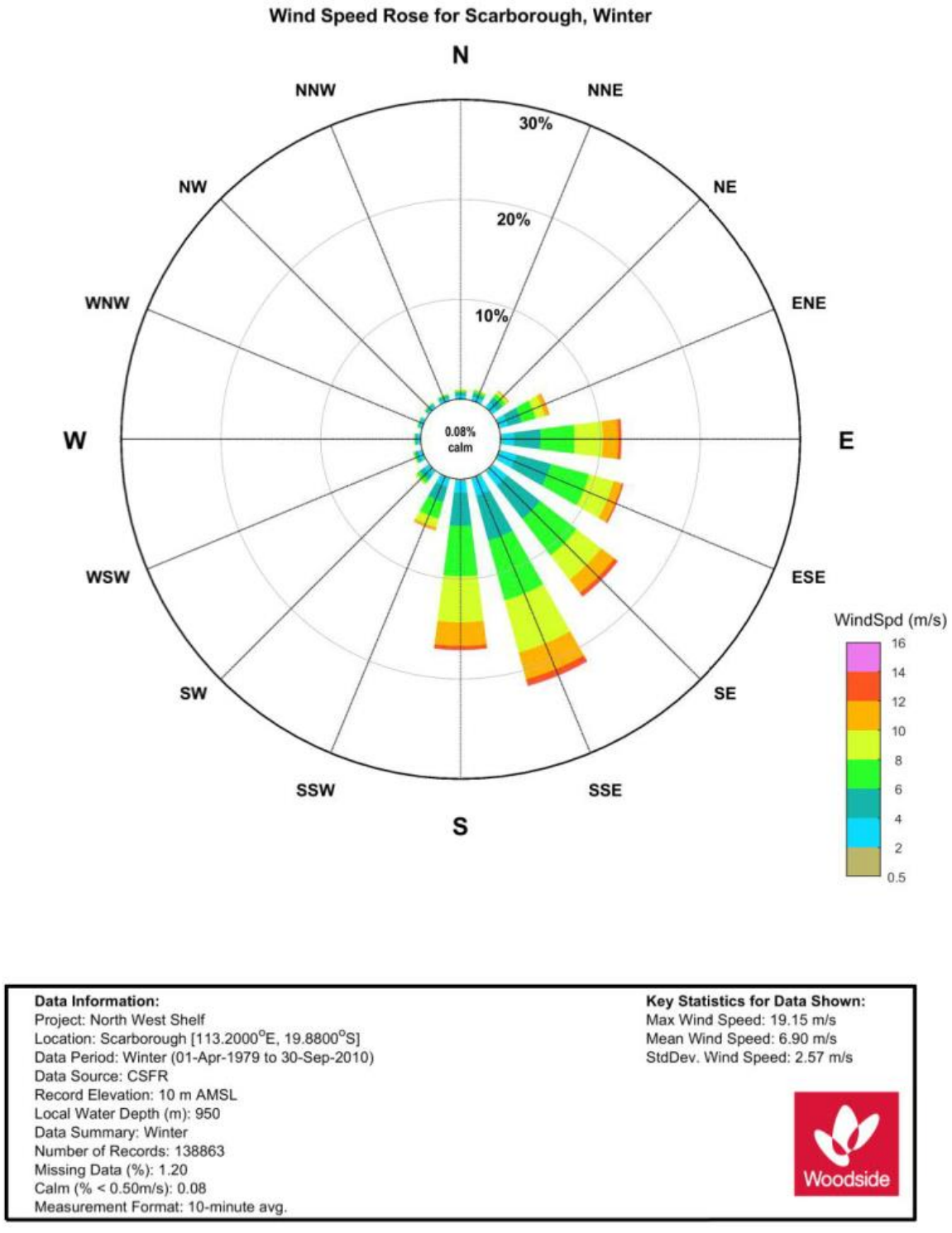


Figure 2. Winter distributions of wind speeds (10-minute at 10 m ASL) by 22.5° directional sectors at the Scarborough site (WEL, 2018). Note tropical cyclone events were not included in this distribution. Winds at Scarborough in winter are predominantly from the S to E driven by the South East Trade Winds over Australia (RPS, 2016)

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North-west Shelf

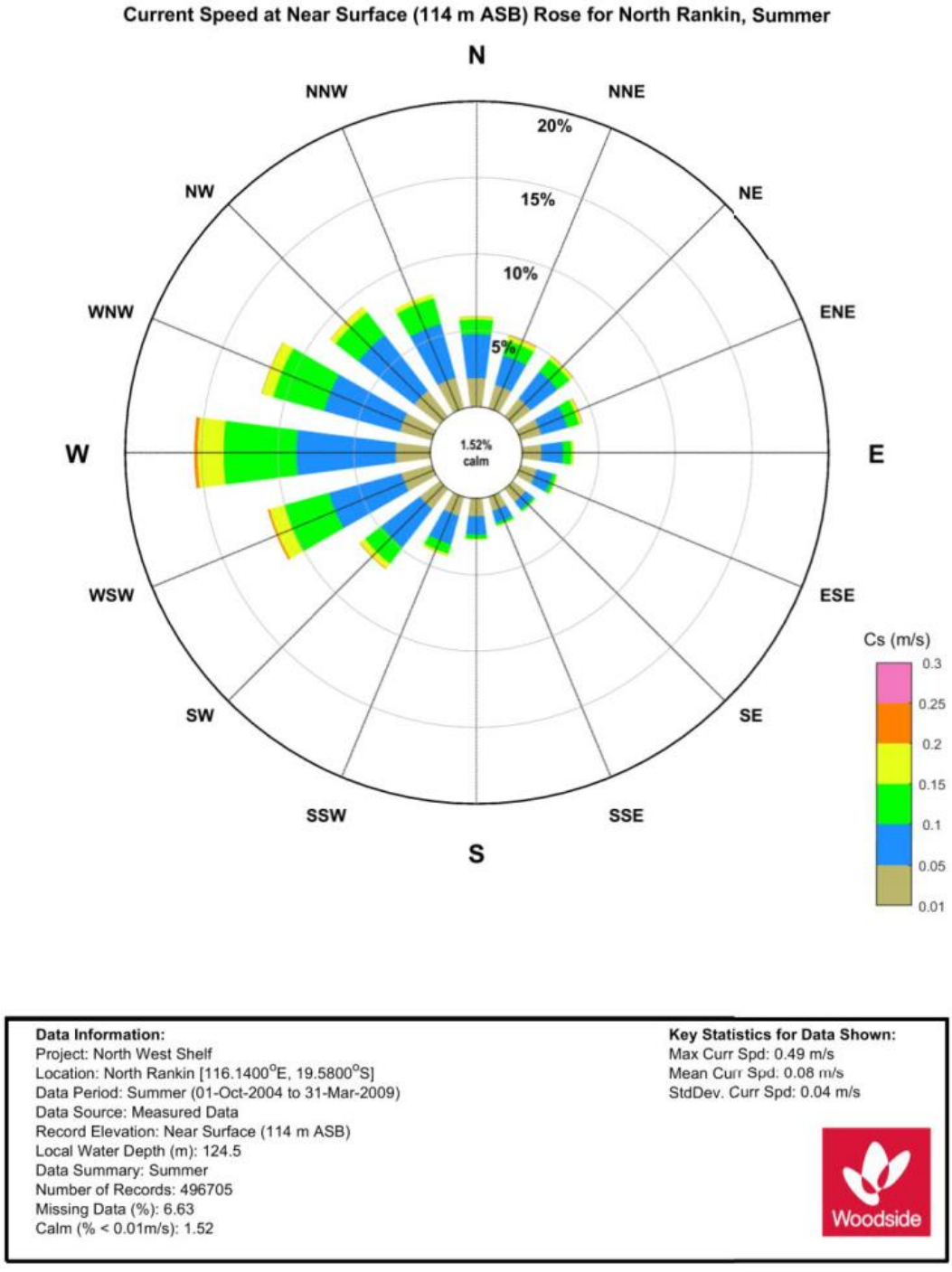


Figure 1. Summer (Nov-Apr) near surface combined frequency of 1-minute mean current speed and direction (towards) measured at the North Rankin location (cyclones removed) (WEL, 2011).

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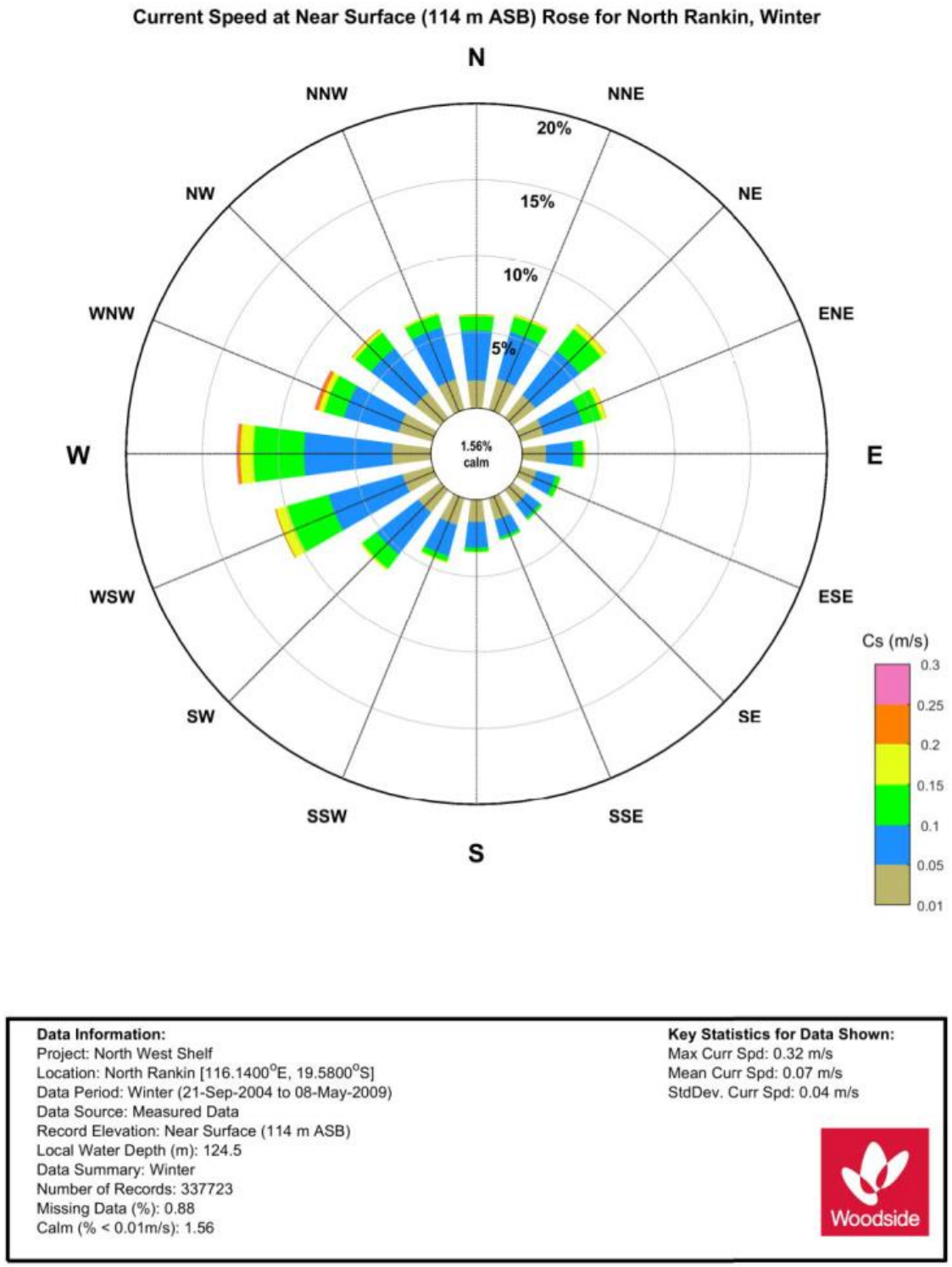


Figure 2. Winter (May-Sep) near surface combined frequency of 1-minute mean current speed and direction (towards) measured at the North Rankin location (cyclones removed) (WEL, 2011).

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Scarborough

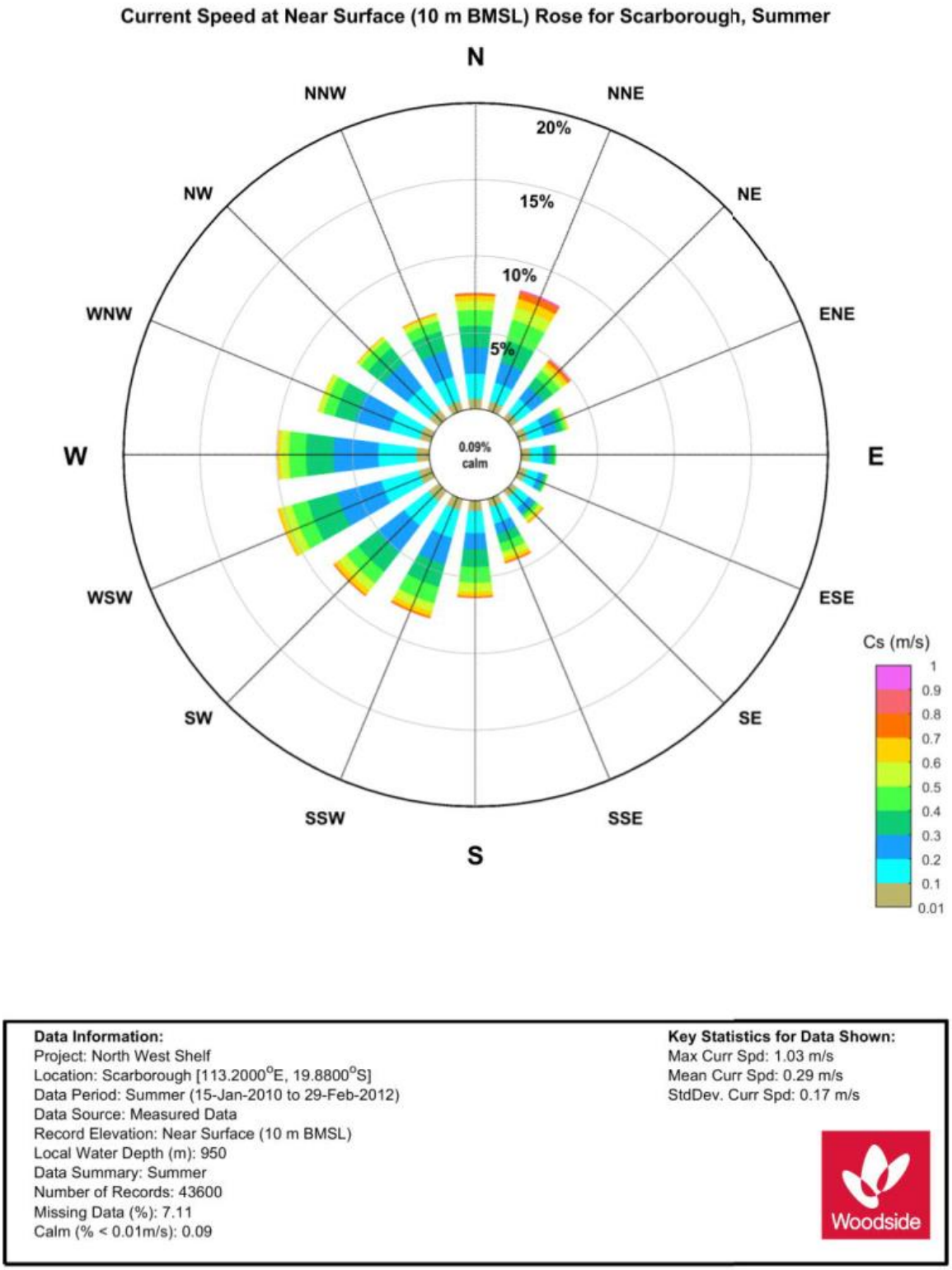


Figure 1. Summer (Nov - April) near surface combined frequency of 1-minute mean current speed and direction (towards) measured at the Scarborough location (cyclones removed) (WEL, 2018).

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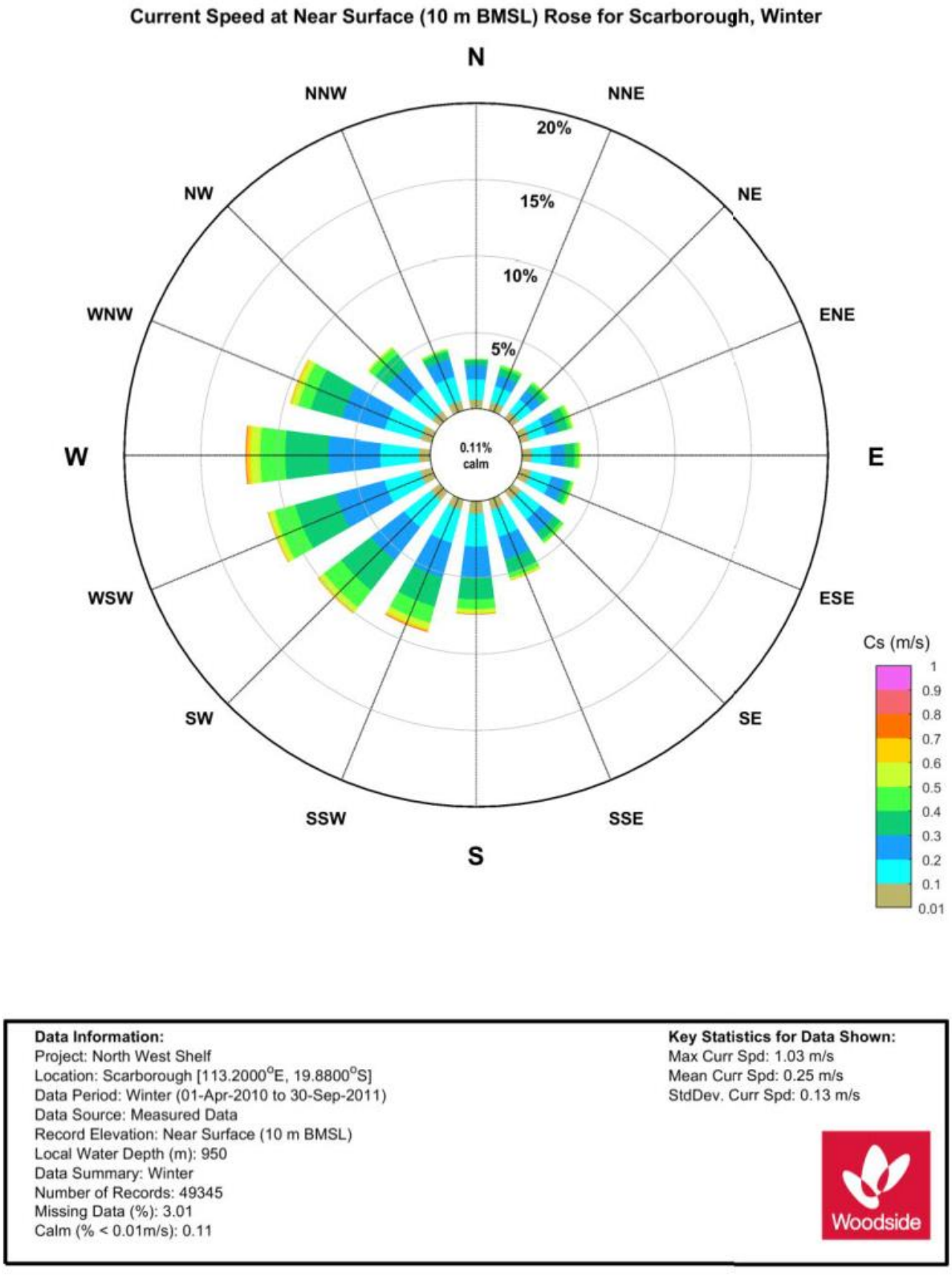


Figure 2. Winter (May-Sep) near surface combined frequency of 1-min mean current speed and direction (towards) measured at the Scarborough location (cyclones removed) (WEL, 2018).

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North-west Cape

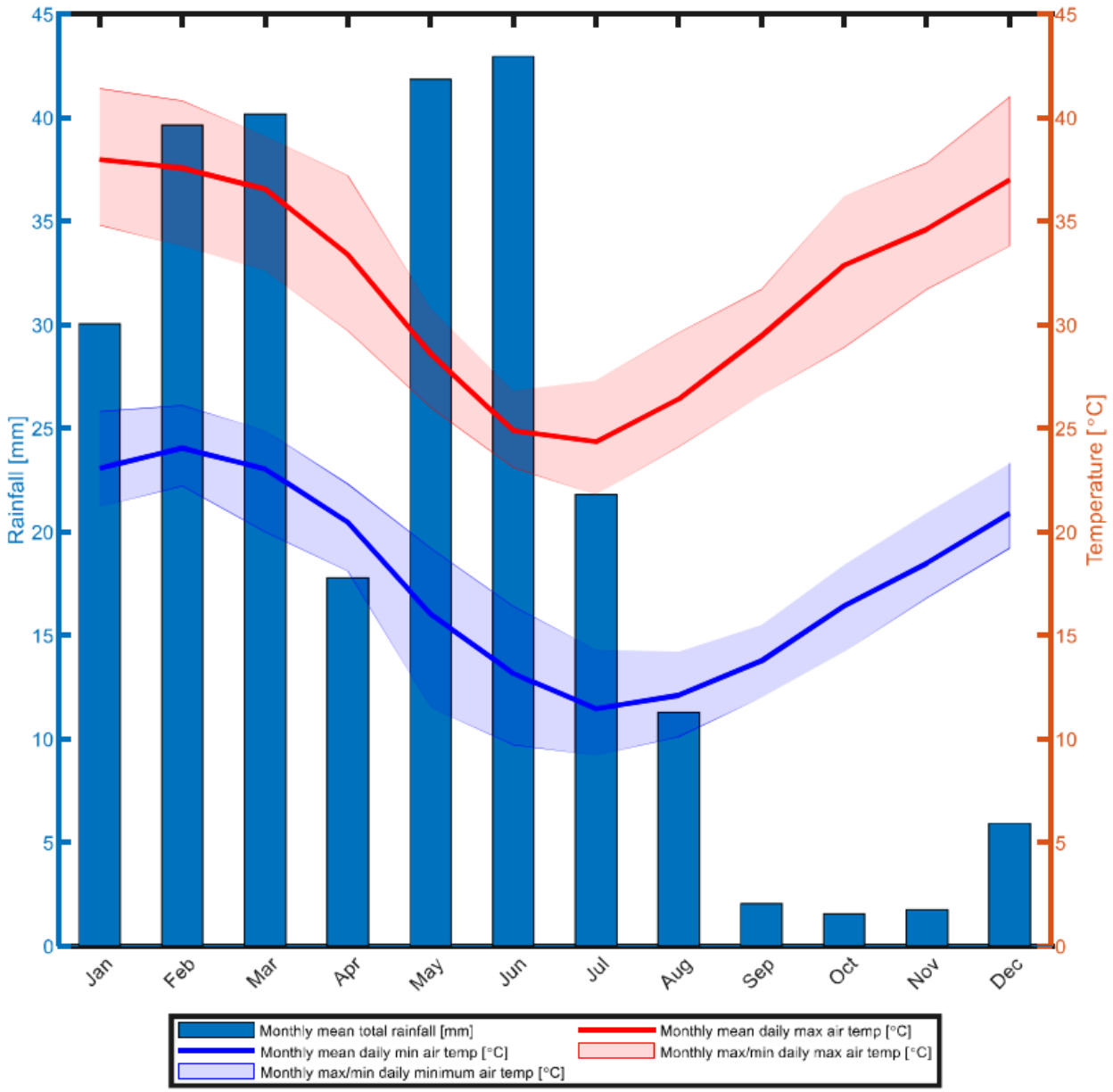


Figure 1. Monthly average total rainfall [mm] and air temperature [°C], calculated based on observations at the Learmonth Airport weather station from 1945-2020 and 1975-2020 respectively (Bureau of Meteorology 2020). Bars show the monthly average total rainfall values, and thick blue and red lines denote monthly average daily minimum and maximum air temperatures, respectively. Shaded blue and red areas denote monthly recorded extremes of daily minimum and maximum air temperature, respectively.

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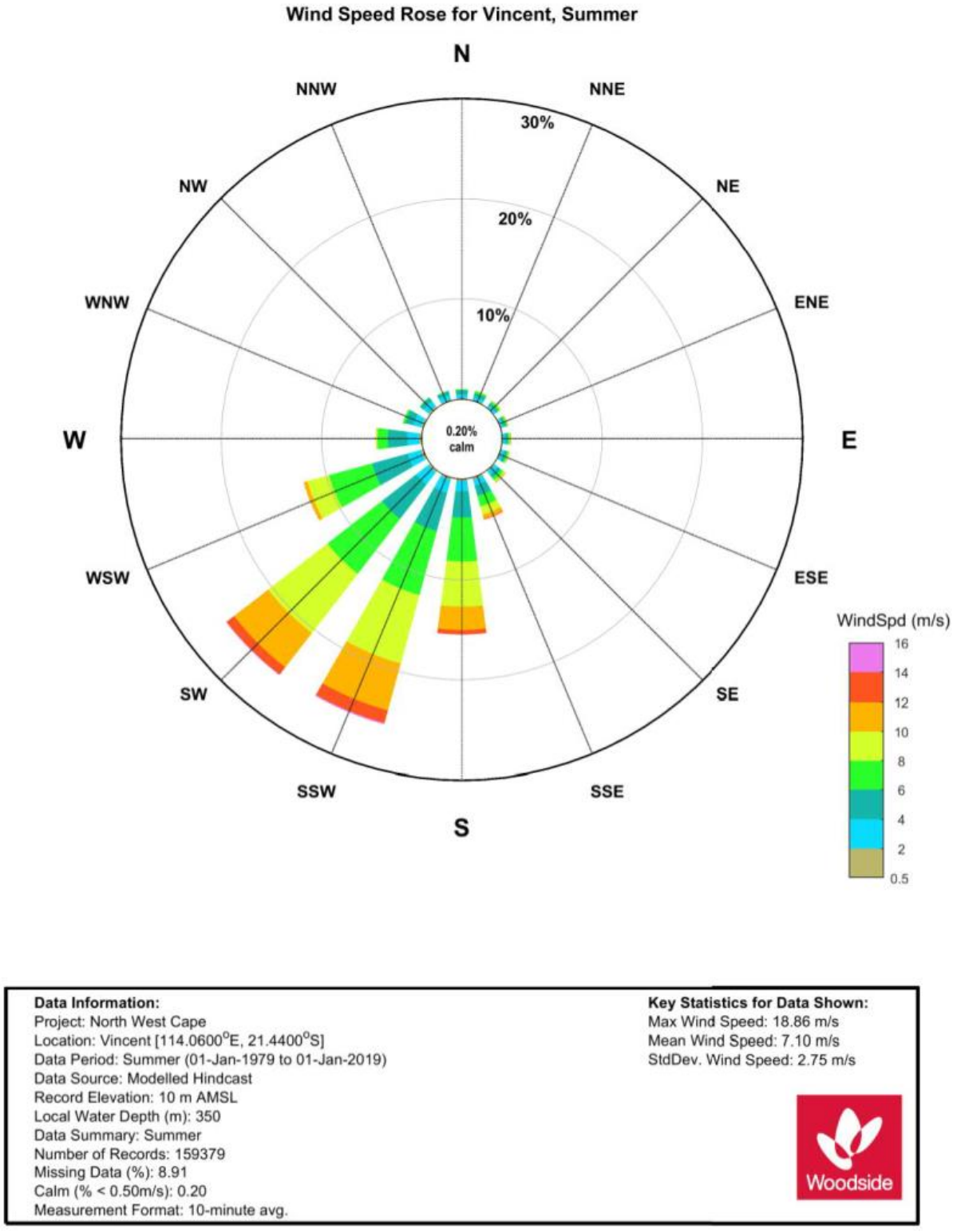


Figure 2. Summer distributions of wind speeds (10-minute at 10 m ASL) by 22.5° directional sectors at the Vincent site (Vincent Metocean). Note tropical cyclone events were not included in this distribution. Winds at Vincent in summer are predominantly from the SW to SSW in summer due to the presence of the Pilbara Heat Low (MetOcean Engineers, 2005).

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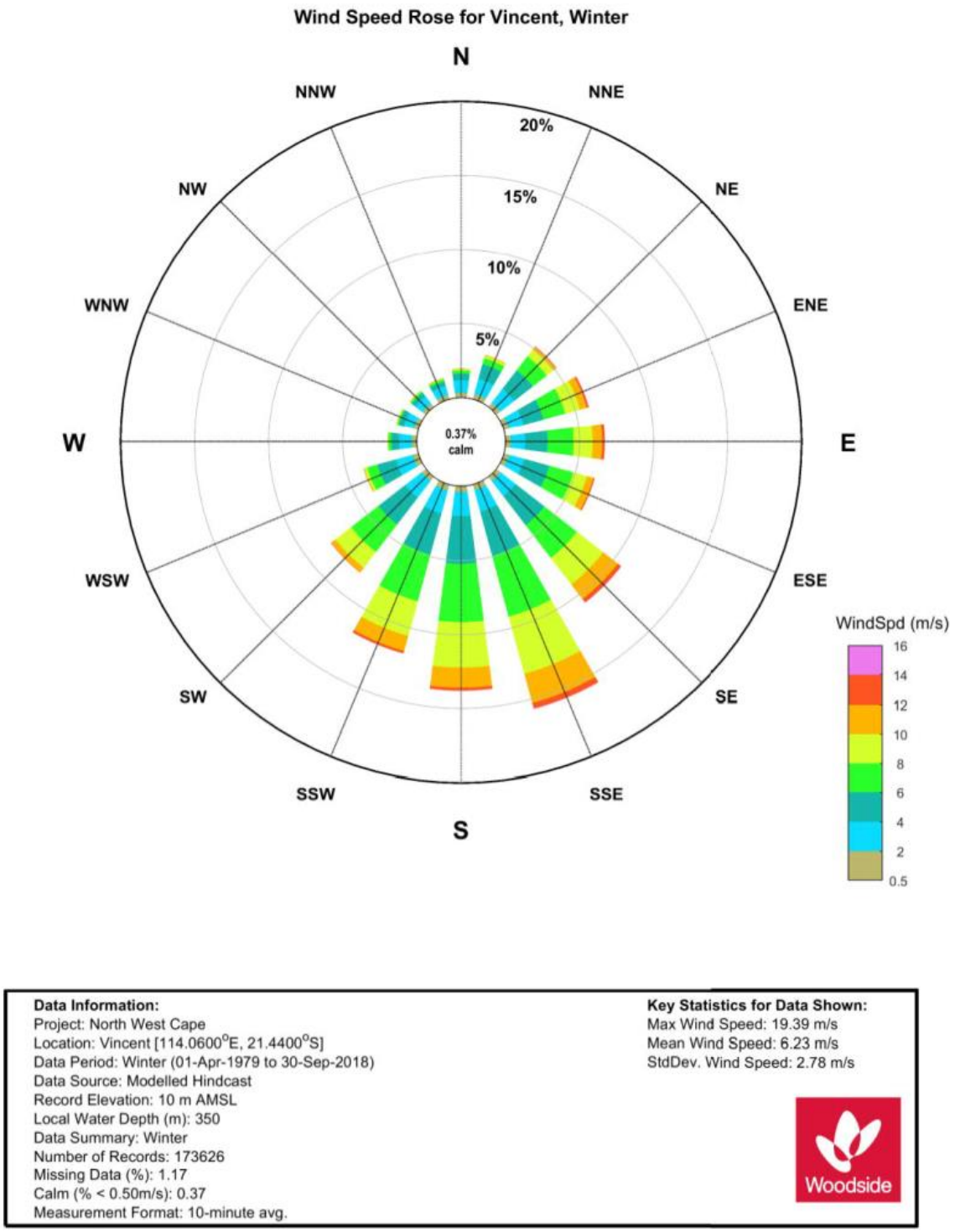


Figure 3. Winter distributions of wind speeds (10-minute at 10 m ASL) 22.5° directional sectors at the Vincent site (Vincent Metocean). Note tropical cyclone events were not included in this distribution. In winter, winds at are predominantly from the S to SE, associated with the South East Trades. Easterly gales are experienced at the Vincent location due to high pressure systems generating from the Great Australian Bight area to the site (MetOcean Engineers, 2005).

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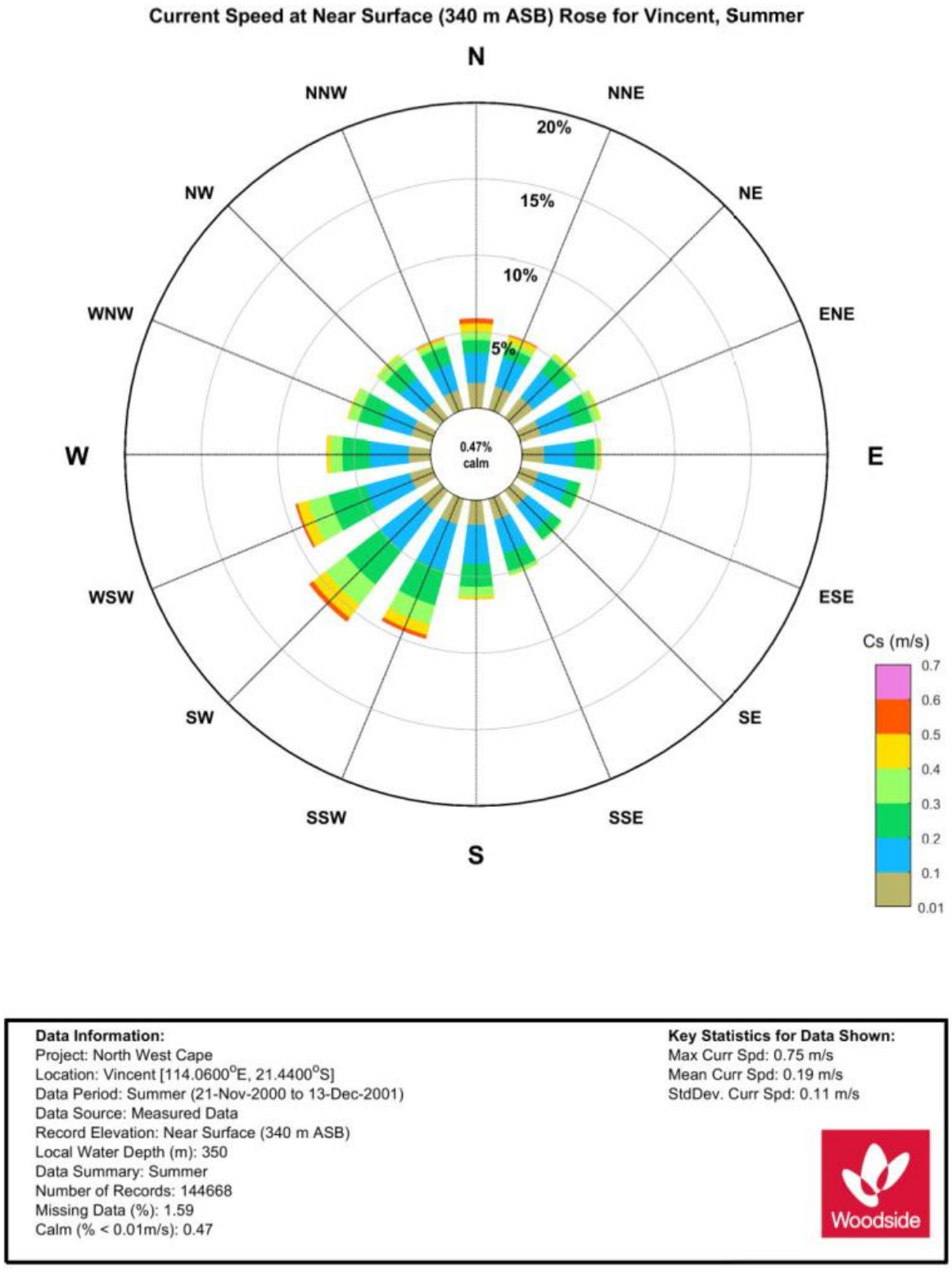


Figure 4. Summer (May - Sep) near surface combined frequency of 1-minute mean current speed and direction (towards) measured at the Vincent location (cyclones removed) (WEL, 2016).

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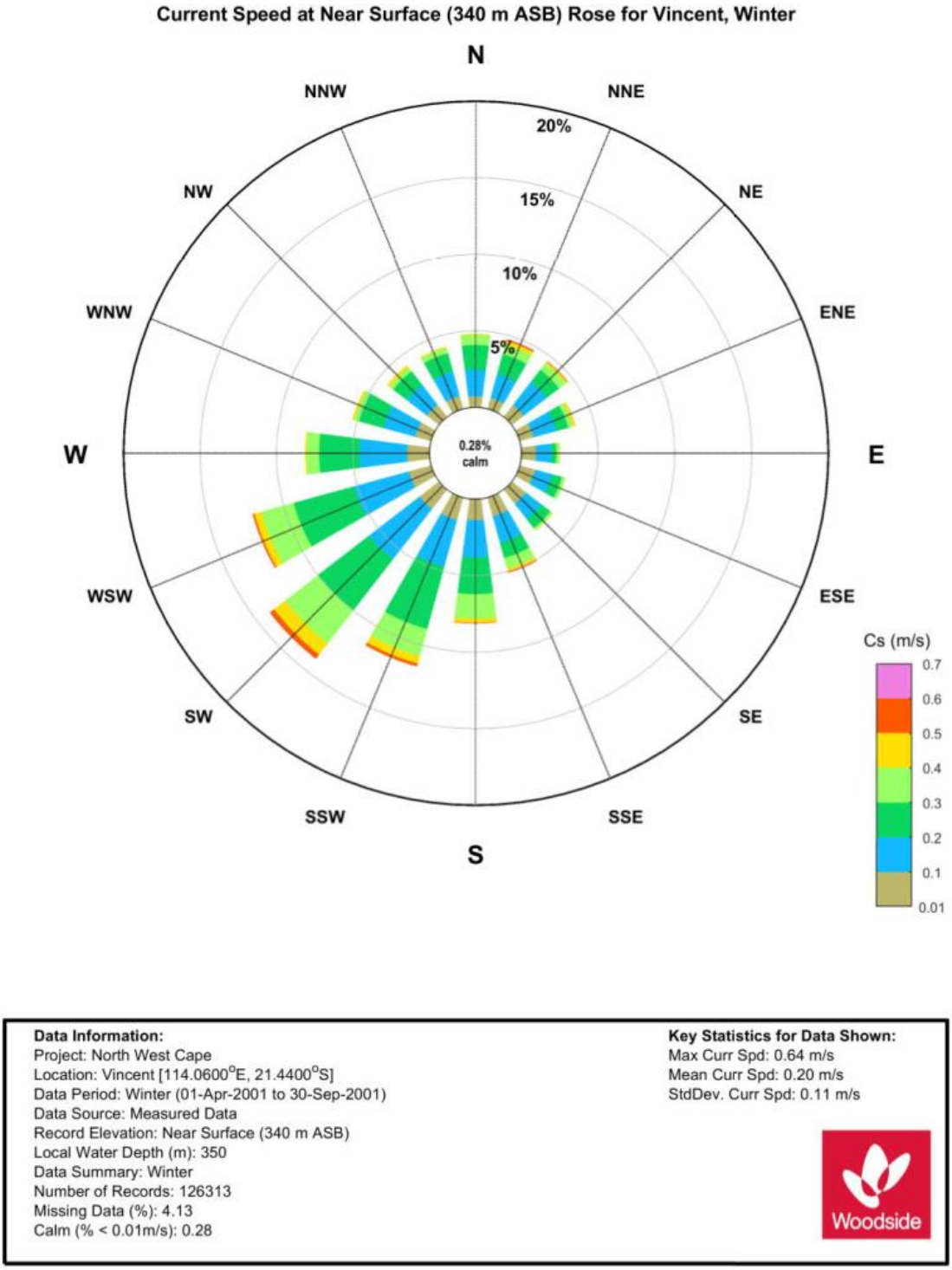


Figure 5. Winter (Nov - Apr) near surface combined frequency of 1-minute mean current speed and direction (towards) measured at the Vincent location (cyclones removed) (WEL, 2016).

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APPENDIX I OIL SPILL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE MITIGATION ASSESSMENT

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Woodside Energy

Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment for Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys

Corporate HSE

Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness

October 2025
Revision 0b

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **6**

1 INTRODUCTION **8**

1.1 Overview 8

1.2 Purpose 8

1.3 Scope 8

1.4 Oil spill response document overview 8

2 RESPONSE PLANNING PROCESS **14**

2.1 Response planning process outline 16

2.1.1 Response Planning Assumptions 17

2.2 Environment plan risk assessment (credible spill scenarios) 18

2.2.1 Hydrocarbon characteristics 21

2.3 Hydrocarbon spill modelling 21

2.3.1 Environmental impact thresholds – EMBA and hydrocarbon exposure 21

2.3.2 Response planning thresholds for surface and shoreline hydrocarbon exposure 22

2.3.3 Spill modelling results 26

3 IDENTIFY RESPONSE PROTECTION AREAS (RPAS) **27**

3.1 Identified sensitive receptor locations 28

3.2 Identify Response Protection Areas (RPAs) 28

4 NET ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT ANALYSIS (NEBA) **29**

4.1 Pre-operational / Strategic NEBA 30

4.2 Stage 1: Evaluate data 30

4.2.1 Define the scenario(s) 30

4.3 Stage 2: Predict Outcomes 30

4.4 Stage 3: Balance trade-offs 30

4.5 Stage 4: Select Best Response Options 30

4.5.1 Determining potential response options 30

5 HYDROCARBON SPILL ALARP PROCESS **34**

5.1 Monitor and evaluate 36

5.1.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters 36

5.1.2 Environmental performance based on need 37

5.2 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP 39

5.2.1 Environmental performance based on need 39

5.3 Oiled wildlife response (including hazing) 40

5.3.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters 40

5.3.2 Environmental performance based on need 43

5.4 Waste Management 44

5.4.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters 44

5.4.2 Environmental performance based on need 45

5.5 Operational and Scientific monitoring 46

5.5.1 Response need for Shoreline Clean-Up Assessment (SCAT) based on predicted consequence parameters 47

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5.5.2 Summary – operational and scientific monitoring 47
5.5.3 Environmental performance based on need 47
5.6 Incident Management System 50
5.6.1 Incident action planning 50
5.6.2 Operational NEBA process 50
5.6.3 Consultation engagement process 50
5.6.4 Environmental performance based on need 51
5.7 Measurement criteria for all response techniques 52
6 ALARP EVALUATION 55
6.1 Monitor and Evaluate – ALARP Assessment 55
6.1.1 Monitor and Evaluate – Control Measure Options Analysis 55
6.1.2 Selected Control Measures 56
6.2 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP – ALARP Assessment 57
6.2.1 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP – Control Measure Options Analysis 57
6.2.2 Selected control measures 57
6.3 Wildlife Response – ALARP Assessment 58
6.3.1 Existing Capability – Wildlife Response 58
6.3.2 Wildlife Response - Control Measure Options Analysis 58
6.3.3 Selected control measures 59
6.4 Waste Management – ALARP Assessment 60
6.4.1 Existing Capability – Waste Management 60
6.4.2 Waste Management – Control Measure Options Analysis 60
6.4.3 Selected control measures 61
6.5 Operational and Scientific Monitoring – ALARP Assessment 62
6.5.1 Existing Capability – Operational and Scientific Monitoring 62
6.5.2 Operational and Scientific Monitoring – Control Measure Options Analysis 62
6.5.3 Selected Control Measures 64
6.5.4 ALARP and Acceptability Summary 65
7 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED RESPONSE TECHNIQUES 66
7.1 Identification of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques 66
7.2 Analysis of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques 66
7.3 Evaluation of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques 67
7.4 Treatment of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques 68
8 ALARP CONCLUSION 69
9 ACCEPTABILITY CONCLUSION 70
10 REFERENCES 71
11 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS 73
11.1 Glossary 73
11.2 Abbreviations 75
ANNEX A: NET ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT ANALYSIS DETAILED OUTCOMES 78
ANNEX B: MONITOR AND EVALUATE ACTIVATION AND TERMINATION CRITERIA 81

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ANNEX C: GWA GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL OSM ACTIVITY SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT 84

C.1 Determine if the activity OSM Planning Area fits within the Combined OSM Planning Area 84

C.2 Determine activity-specific monitoring priorities 85

C.3 Mobilisation and timing of OMP and SMP implementation 94

C.4 Determine the OSM resourcing requirements and assess capability for the activity 97

ANNEX D: TACTICAL RESPONSE PLANS 102

FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Woodside hydrocarbon spill document structure 10
Figure 2-1: Response planning and selection process 15
Figure 2-2: Response planning assumption – timing, resourcing and effectiveness 17
Figure 2-3: Location of CS-01 19
Figure 2-4: Location of CS-02 20
Figure 2-5: Proportion of total area coverage (AMSA, 2014) 24
Figure 2-6: Oil thickness versus potential response options (from Allen and Dale, 1996) 25
Figure 3-1: Identify Response Protection Areas (RPAs) flowchart 27
Figure 4-1: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) flowchart 29
Figure 5-1: Example screenshot of the CEM competency dashboard 52
Figure 5-2: Example screenshot for the SCAT role 53

TABLES

Table 0-1: Summary of the key details for assessment 6
Table 1-1: Hydrocarbon spill preparedness and response – document references 11
Table 2-1: Petroleum Activities Program credible spill scenarios 18
Table 2-2: Summary of thresholds applied to the stochastic hydrocarbon spill modelling to determine the EMBA and environmental impacts 22
Table 2-3: Surface hydrocarbon thresholds for response planning 22
Table 2-4: Surface hydrocarbon viscosity thresholds 25
Table 2-5: Worst case credible scenario modelling results 26
Table 4-1: Response technique evaluation – vessel collision 32
Table 5-1: Environmental Performance – Monitor and Evaluate 37
Table 5-2: Key at-risk species potentially in open ocean waters 41
Table 5-3: WAOWRP Guide for rating wildlife impact of an oil spill (DBCA, 2022) 42
Table 5-4: Environmental Performance – Oiled Wildlife Response 43
Table 5-5: Response Planning Assumptions – Waste Management 44
Table 5-6: Environmental Performance – Waste Management 45
Table 5-7: Joint industry OSM plans relevant to Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Operations Petroleum Activities Program 46
Table 5-8: Response Planning Assumptions – SCAT 47
Table 5-9: Operational and scientific monitoring 47
Table 5-10: Environmental Performance – Incident Management System 51
Table 7-1: Analysis of risks and impacts 67

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Woodside Energy Ltd (Woodside) has developed its oil spill preparedness and response position for the *Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys*, hereafter known as the Petroleum Activities Program (PAP).

This document demonstrates that the risks and impacts from an unplanned hydrocarbon release, and the associated response operations, are controlled to As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and Acceptable levels. It achieves this by evaluating response options to address the potential environmental impacts resulting from an unplanned loss of hydrocarbon containment associated with the PAP described in the Environment Plan (EP). This document then outlines Woodside's decisions and techniques for responding to a hydrocarbon release event and the process for determining its level of hydrocarbon spill preparedness.

A summary of the key facts and references to additional detail within this document are presented below.

Table 0-1: Summary of the key details for assessment

Key details of assessment	Summary	Reference to additional detail
Worst Case Credible Scenario	**Credible Scenario-01 (CS-01):** Vessel collision at the Wilcox prospect. 20° 00' 41.06"S, 115° 30' 50.30"E. Instantaneous surface release of 182 m^3 of Marine Diesel Oil (MDO). 5% residual component	Section 2.2
	Credible Scenario-02 (CS-02): Vessel collision at the TPA03 wellsite. 19° 45' 43.618" S, 115° 53' 23.986" E. [1] Instantaneous surface release of 182 m^3 of MDO. 5% residual component	
Hydrocarbon Properties	MDO is a mixture of volatile and persistent hydrocarbons with low proportions of highly volatile and residual components. Evaporation rates will increase with temperature, but in general about 6% of the oil mass should evaporate within the first 12 hours (BP < 180 °C); a further 35% should evaporate within the first 24 hours (180°C < BP < 265 °C); and a further 54% should evaporate over several days (265 °C < BP < 380 °C). Approximately 5% of the oil is shown to be persistent. The aromatic content of the oil is approximately 3%. If released in the marine environment and in contact with the atmosphere (i.e., surface spill), approximately 41% by mass of this oil is predicted to evaporate over the first day depending upon the prevailing conditions, with further evaporation slowing over time. The heavier (low volatility) components of the oil tend to entrain into the upper water column due to wind-generated waves but can subsequently resurface if wind-waves abate. Therefore, the heavier components of this oil can remain entrained or on the sea surface for an extended period, with associated potential for dissolution of the soluble aromatic fraction.	Section 8.7.6 of the EP Appendix A of the First Strike Plan
Modelling Results	**Stochastic modelling** A quantitative, stochastic assessment has been undertaken for credible spill scenarios to help assess the environmental risk of a hydrocarbon spill. A total of 200 replicate simulations were completed for the scenarios to test for trends and variations in the trajectory and weathering of the spilled oil, with an even number of replicates completed using samples of metocean data that commenced within each calendar quarter (50 simulations per quarter).	Section 2.2.1
	Deterministic modelling	

[1] Existing modelling was undertaken in 2023 for a release of 250 m^3 of MDO at the TPA03 wellsite location at the northern extent of Operational Area A. Given that the available modelling is 27% larger than then largest fuel tank of the vessel proposed for this activity (182 m^3) and is within closer proximity to the nearest shoreline than Operational Areas B and C, it is deemed representative and additional modelling for these areas was therefore not required.

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<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Deterministic modelling was not required as stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline contact to any sensitive receptors above response planning thresholds.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>CS-01 (WCCS): Instantaneous hydrocarbon release of 182 m^3 of MDO from Wilcox prospect over 28 days</td><td>CS-02: Instantaneous hydrocarbon release of 182 m^3 of MDO at the TPA03 wellsite[2]</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minimum time to floating hydrocarbon contact with the offshore edge(s) of any shoreline receptor polygon (at a concentration of 10 g/m^2)</td><td>NA – modelling predicts no floating hydrocarbon contact above 10 g/m^2</td><td>NA – modelling predicts no floating hydrocarbon contact above 10 g/m^2</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minimum time to shoreline contact (above 100 g/m^2)</td><td>NA – modelling predicts no shoreline contact above 100 g/m^2</td><td>NA – modelling predicts no shoreline contact above 100 g/m^2</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Largest volume ashore at any single Response Priority Area (RPA) (above 100 g/m^2)</td><td>NA – modelling predicts no shoreline contact above 100 g/m^2</td><td>NA – modelling predicts no shoreline contact above 100 g/m^2</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Largest total shoreline accumulation (above 100 g/m^2) all shorelines</td><td>NA – modelling predicts no shoreline contact above 100 g/m^2</td><td>NA – modelling predicts no shoreline contact above 100 g/m^2</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minimum time to entrained/dissolved hydrocarbon contact with the offshore edges of any receptor polygon (at a threshold of 100 ppb)</td><td>1 hour at Montebello Marine Park (MP)</td><td>19 hours at Rankin Bank</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Net Environmental Benefit Analysis</td><td colspan="3">Monitor and evaluate, source control (vessel Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)) and oiled wildlife response are identified as potentially having a net environmental benefit (dependent on the actual spill scenario) and carried forward for further assessment.</td><td>Section 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>ALARP evaluation of selected response techniques</td><td colspan="3">The evaluation of the selected response techniques shows the proposed controls reduced the risk to an ALARP and Acceptable level for the risk presented in Section 2, without the implementation of considered additional, alternative or improved control measures.</td><td>Section 6</td></tr>
</table>

[2] Existing modelling was undertaken in 2023 for a release of 250 m^3 of MDO at the TPA03 wellsite location at the northern extent of Operational Area A. Given that the available modelling is 27% larger than then largest fuel tank of the vessel proposed for this activity (182 m^3) and is within closer proximity to the nearest shoreline than Operational Areas B and C, it is deemed representative and additional modelling for these areas was therefore not required.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Woodside Energy Ltd (Woodside) has developed its oil spill preparedness and response position for the *Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys*, hereafter known as the Petroleum Activities Program (PAP). This document outlines Woodside's decisions and techniques for responding to a hydrocarbon loss of containment event and the process for determining its level of hydrocarbon spill preparedness.

1.2 Purpose

This document, together with the documents listed below, meet the requirements of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth) (Environment Regulations) relating to hydrocarbon spill response arrangements.

- The *Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys* Environment Plan (EP)
- Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework
- The *Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys* Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) including
  - Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP)
  - Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan (OSM BIP)
  - Relevant Operations Plans
  - Relevant Tactical Response Plans (TRPs)
  - Relevant Supporting Plans
  - Data Directory.

The purpose of this document is to demonstrate that the risks and impacts from an unplanned hydrocarbon release and the associated response operations are controlled to As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and Acceptable levels.

1.3 Scope

This document demonstrates that the risks and impacts from an unplanned hydrocarbon release, and the associated response operations, are controlled to ALARP and Acceptable levels. It achieves this by evaluating response options to address the potential environmental risks and impacts resulting from an unplanned loss of hydrocarbon containment associated with the PAP described in the EP. This document then outlines Woodside's decisions and techniques for responding to a hydrocarbon release event and the process for determining its level of hydrocarbon spill preparedness. It should be read in conjunction with the documents listed in Table 1-1. The location of the PAP is shown in Figure 5-1 of the EP.

1.4 Oil spill response document overview

The documents outlined in Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1 are collectively used to manage the preparedness and response for a hydrocarbon release.

The Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP) contains a pre-operational Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) summary, outlining the selected response techniques for this PAP. Relevant Operational Plans to be initiated for associated response techniques are identified in the FSP and relevant forms to initiate a response are appended to the FSP.

The process to develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) begins once the Oil Pollution FSP is underway. The IAP includes inputs from the monitor and evaluate activities and the operational NEBA (Section 4). Planning, coordination and resource management are initiated by the Incident Management Team (IMT). In some instances, technical specialists may be utilised to provide expert advice. The planning may also involve liaison officers from supporting government agencies.

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During each operational period, field reports are continually reviewed to evaluate the effectiveness of response operations. In addition, the operational NEBA is continually reviewed and updated so the response techniques implemented continue to result in a net environmental benefit (Section 4).

The response will continue as described in Section 5 until the response termination criteria have been met.

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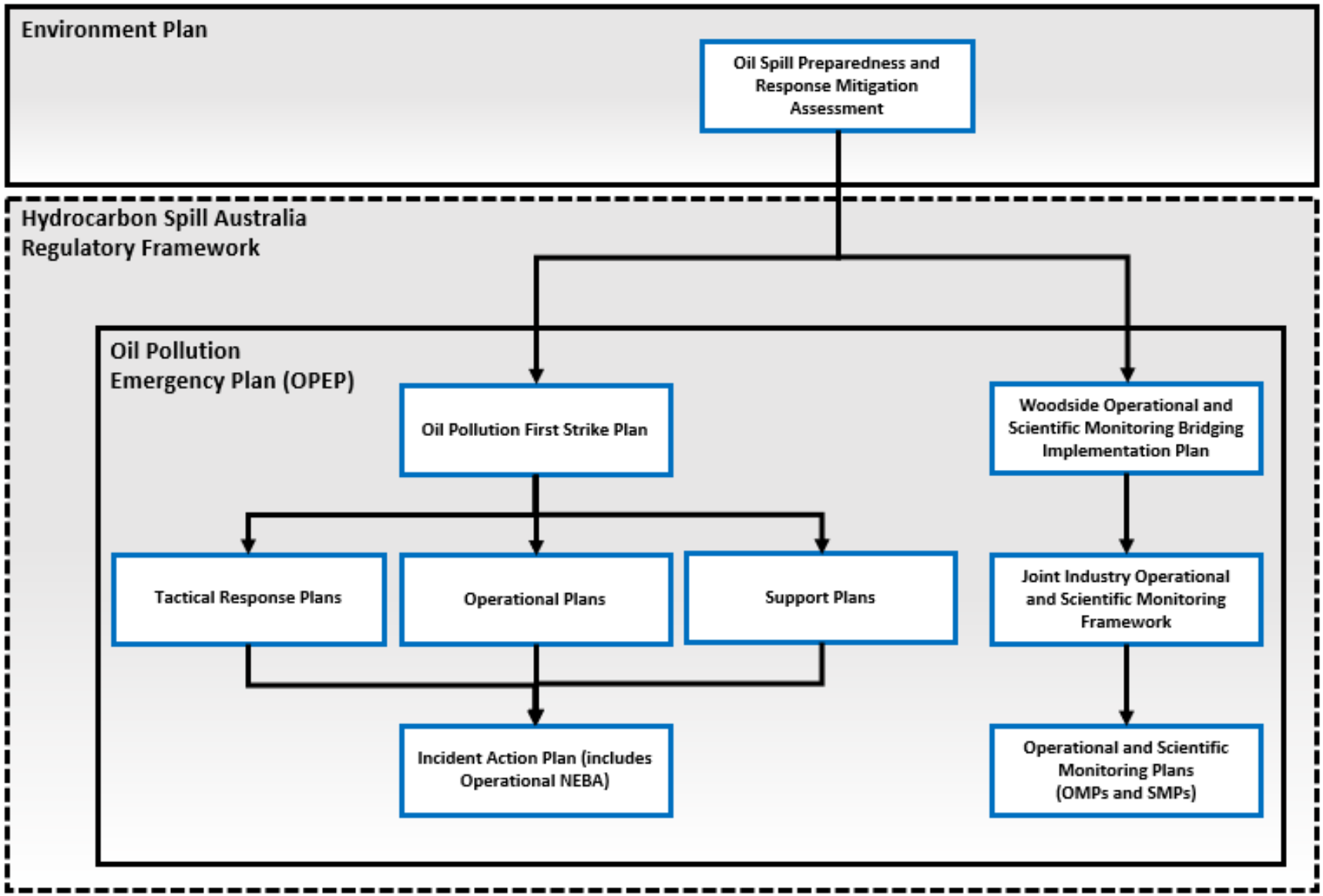


Figure 1-1: Woodside hydrocarbon spill document structure

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Table 1-1: Hydrocarbon spill preparedness and response – document references

Document	Document overview	Stakeholders	Relevant information	Document subsections (if applicable)
Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan (EP)	Demonstrates that potential adverse impacts on the environment associated with the *Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys* (during both routine and non-routine operations) are mitigated and managed to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and will be of an acceptable level.	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) Woodside internal	EP Section 8 (Identification and evaluation of environmental risks and impacts, including credible spill scenarios and the associated performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria. EP Section 9 (Implementation strategy – including emergency preparedness and response, and Reporting and compliance).	N/A
Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework	Describes the arrangements and processes adopted by Woodside when responding to a hydrocarbon spill from a petroleum activity.	Regulatory agencies Woodside internal	All	N/A
Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment for Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (this document)	Evaluates response options to address the potential environmental impacts resulting from an unplanned loss of hydrocarbon containment associated with the PAP described in the EP.	Regulatory agencies Corporate Incident Management Team (CIMT): Control function in an ongoing spill response for activity-specific response information.	All Performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria related to hydrocarbon spill preparedness and response are included in this document.	N/A
Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Oil Pollution First Strike Plan	Facility specific document providing details and tasks required to mobilise a first strike response. Primarily applied to the first 24 hours of a response until a full Incident Action Plan (IAP) specific to the event is developed. Oil Pollution First Strike Plans are intended to be the first document used to provide immediate guidance to the	Site-based IMT for initial response, activation and notification. CIMT for initial response, activation and notification. CIMT: Control function in an ongoing spill response for activity-specific response information.	Initial notifications and reporting required within the first 24 hours of a spill event. Relevant spill response options that could be initiated for mobilisation in the event of a spill. Recommended pre-planned tactics. Details and forms for use in immediate response. Activation process for oil spill trajectory modelling, aerial surveillance	N/A

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Document	Document overview	Stakeholders	Relevant information	Document subsections (if applicable)
	responding Incident Management Team (IMT).		and oil spill tracking buoy details.	
Operational Plans	Lists the actions required to activate, mobilise and deploy personnel and resources to commence response operations. Includes details on access to equipment and personnel (available immediately) and steps to mobilise additional resources depending on the nature and scale of a release. Relevant operational plans will be initially selected based on the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan; additional operational plans will be activated depending on the nature and scale of the release.	CIMT: Operations and Logistics Sections for first strike activities. CIMT: Planning Section to help inform the IAP on resources available.	Locations from where resources may be mobilised. How resources will be mobilised. Details of where resources may be mobilised to and what facilities are required once the resources arrive. Details on how to implement resources to undertake a response.	Operational Monitoring Operational Plan Oiled Wildlife Vessel Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)
Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Bridging Implementation Plan	Describes a program of monitoring oil pollution that will be adopted in the event of a hydrocarbon spill incident (Level 2–3) to marine waters. It is aligned to the Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring Framework (APPEA, 2021) and describes how this Framework applies to Woodside's activities and spill risks in Australian waters.	Site-based IMT for initial activation and notification. OSM Service Providers Regulatory agencies	Mobilisation and notification process for OSM, including activation of OSM Service Providers Information on scientific monitoring priorities OSM arrangements and capability Permitting and access requirements for OSM	

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Document	Document overview	Stakeholders	Relevant information	Document subsections (if applicable)
Tactical Response Plans	Provides options for response techniques in selected RPAs. Provides site, access and deployment information to support a response at the location.	CIMT: Planning Section to help develop IAPs, and Logistics Section to assist with determining resources required.	Indicative response techniques. Access requirements and/or permissions. Relevant information for undertaking a response at that site. Where applicable, may include equipment deployment locations and site layouts.	For full list of relevant Tactical Response Plans for the *Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys* oil spill response, refer to ANNEX D: Tactical Response Plans.
Support Plans	Support Plans detail Woodside's approach to resourcing and the provision of services during a hydrocarbon spill response.	CIMT: Operations, Logistics and Planning Sections.	Technique for mobilising and managing additional resources outside of Woodside's immediate preparedness arrangements.	Logistics Support Plan Aviation Support Plan Marine Support Plan Waste Management Plan – Australia Health and Safety Support Plan Hydrocarbon Spill Responder Health Monitoring Guidelines People and Global Capability (Surge Labour Requirements) Support Plan Stakeholder Engagement Support Plan Guidance for Hydrocarbon Spill Claims Management

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2 RESPONSE PLANNING PROCESS

This document details Woodside's process for identifying potential response options for the hydrocarbon release scenarios, identified in the EP. Figure 2-1 outlines the interaction between Woodside's response, planning/ preparedness and selection process.

This structure has been used because it shows how the planning and preparedness activities inform a response and provides indicative guidance on what activities would be undertaken, in sequential order, if a real event were to occur. The process also evaluates alternative, additional and/or improved control measures specific to the PAP.

The *Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys* First Strike Plan then summarises the outcome of the response planning process and provides initial response guidance and a summary of ongoing response activities, if an incident were to occur.

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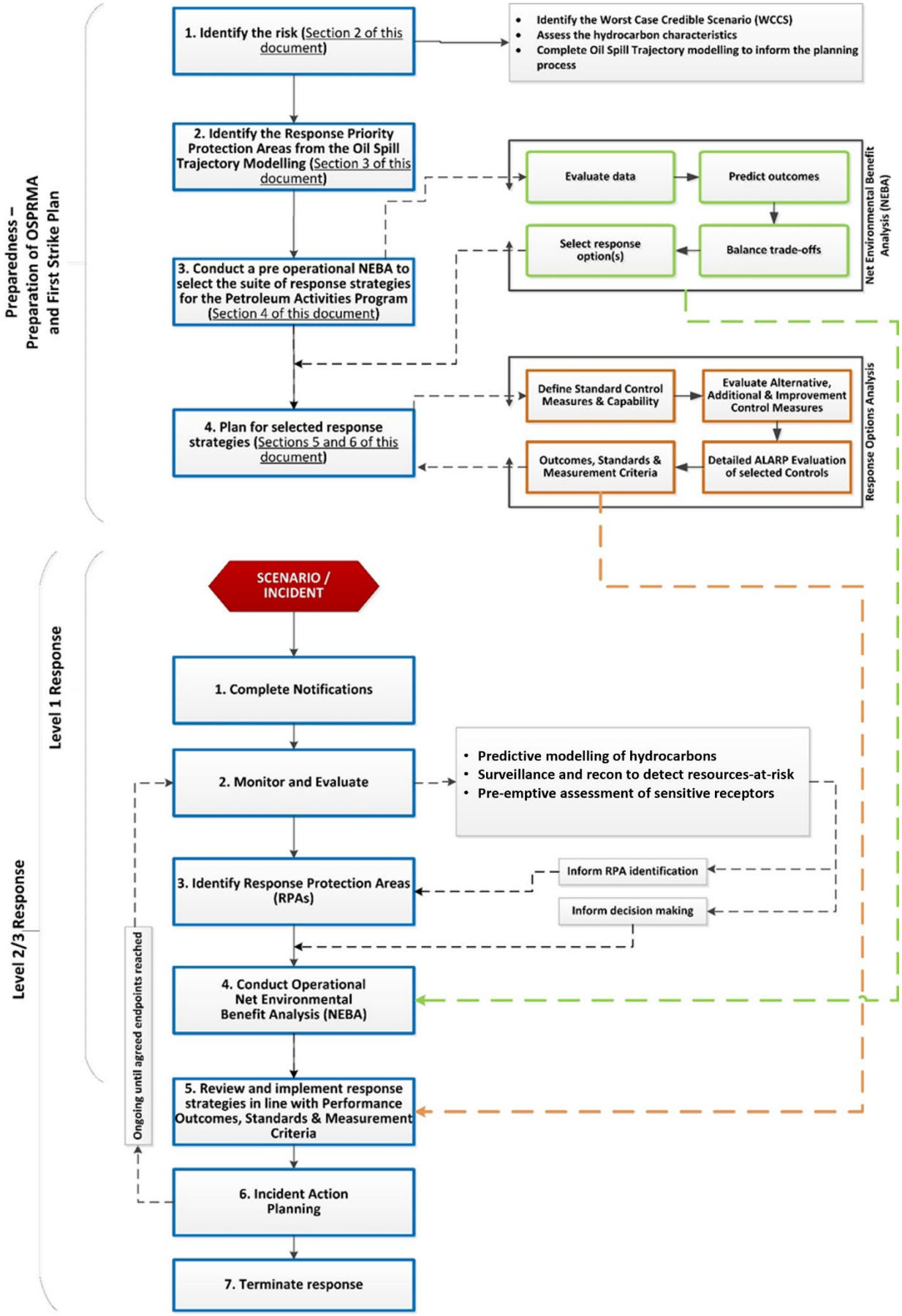


Figure 2-1: Response planning and selection process

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2.1 Response planning process outline

This document is expanded below to provide additional context on the key steps in determining capability, evaluating ALARP and hydrocarbon spill response requirements.

Section 1. INTRODUCTION

Section 2. RESPONSE PLANNING PROCESS

- identification of worst-case credible scenario(s) (WCCS).
- spill modelling for WCCS.

Section 3. IDENTIFY RESPONSE PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

- areas predicted to be contacted at concentration >100 g/m^2.

Section 4. NET ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT ANALYSIS (NEBA)

- pre-operational NEBA (during planning/ALARP evaluation): this must be reviewed during the initial response to an incident to confirm its accuracy.
- selected response techniques prioritised and carried forward for ALARP assessment.

Section 5. HYDROCARBON SPILL ALARP PROCESS

- determines the response need based on predicted consequence parameters.
- details the environmental performance of the selected response options based on need.
- sets the environmental performance outcomes, environmental performance standards and measurement criteria.

Section 6. ALARP EVALUATION

- evaluates alternative, additional, and improved options for each response technique to demonstrate the risk has been reduced to ALARP.
- provides a detailed ALARP assessment of selected control measure options against:
  - predicted cost associated with implementing the option
  - predicted change to environmental benefit
  - predicted effectiveness / feasibility of the control measure.

Section 7. ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED RESPONSE TECHNIQUES

- evaluation of impacts and risks from implementing selected response options.

Section 8. ALARP CONCLUSION

Section 9. ACCEPTABILITY CONCLUSION

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2.1.1 Response Planning Assumptions

Figure 2-2 illustrates the initial steps of a response to an oil spill event and, where available, the indicative timing. For the latter stages, the timing will be specific to the selective response option.

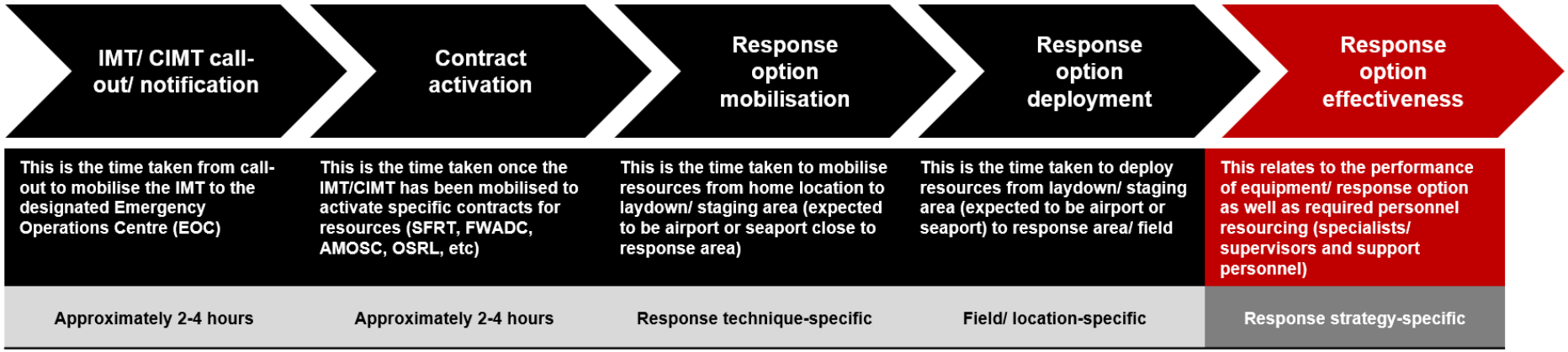


Figure 2-2: Response planning assumption – timing, resourcing and effectiveness

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2.2 Environment plan risk assessment (credible spill scenarios)

Potential hydrocarbon release scenarios from the PAP have been identified during the risk assessment process (Section 8.7.6 of the EP). Further descriptions of risk, impacts and mitigation measures (which are not related to hydrocarbon preparedness and response) are provided in Section 8 of the EP. Two unplanned events or credible spill scenarios for the PAP have been selected as representative across types, sources and incident/response levels, up to and including the WCCS.

Table 2-1 presents the credible scenarios for the PAP. The WCCS for the activity is then used for response planning purposes, as all other scenarios are of a lesser scale and extent. By demonstrating capability to manage the response to the WCCS, Woodside assumes other scenarios that are smaller in nature and scale can also be managed by the same capability. Response performance measures have been defined based on a response to the WCCS.

Two oil spill modelling scenarios were run at different locations within the operational area (RPS, 2023a and RPS, 2023b). The location of CS-01 was selected as the worst case location for the PAP (i.e. proximity of the Wilcox prospect to the Montebello MP (operational area overlaps part of the MP) and closest point to shore) despite the release volume being smaller than for CS-02. Modelling for both scenarios predicted no shoreline accumulation at response thresholds. The location of CS-01 and CS-02 are shown in Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4 presents credible scenario/WCCS information for the PAP.

The selection of WCCS for OSM planning purposes is discussed in ANNEX C: GWA Geophysical and Geotechnical OSM Activity Specific .

Table 2-1: Petroleum Activities Program credible spill scenarios

Credible Spill Scenarios	Scenario selected for planning purposes	Scenario description	Maximum credible volume released (liquid m^3)	Incident level	Hydrocarbon type	Residual proportion	Residual volume (m^3)
Credible Spill Scenario-01 (CS-01) (WCCS)	Yes	An instantaneous hydrocarbon release (MDO) caused by vessel collision at the Wilcox prospect location	182 m^3	2	MDO	5 %	9 m^3
Credible Spill Scenario-02 (CS-02) [3]	No	An instantaneous hydrocarbon release (MDO) caused by vessel collision at the TPA03 well location	182 m^3	2	MDO	5 %	9 m^3

[3] Existing modelling was undertaken in 2023 for a release of 250 m^3 of MDO at the TPA03 wellsite location at the northern extent of Operational Area A. Given that the available modelling is 27% larger than then largest fuel tank of the vessel proposed for this activity (182 m^3) and is within closer proximity to the nearest shoreline than Operational Areas B and C, it is deemed representative and additional modelling for these areas was therefore not required.

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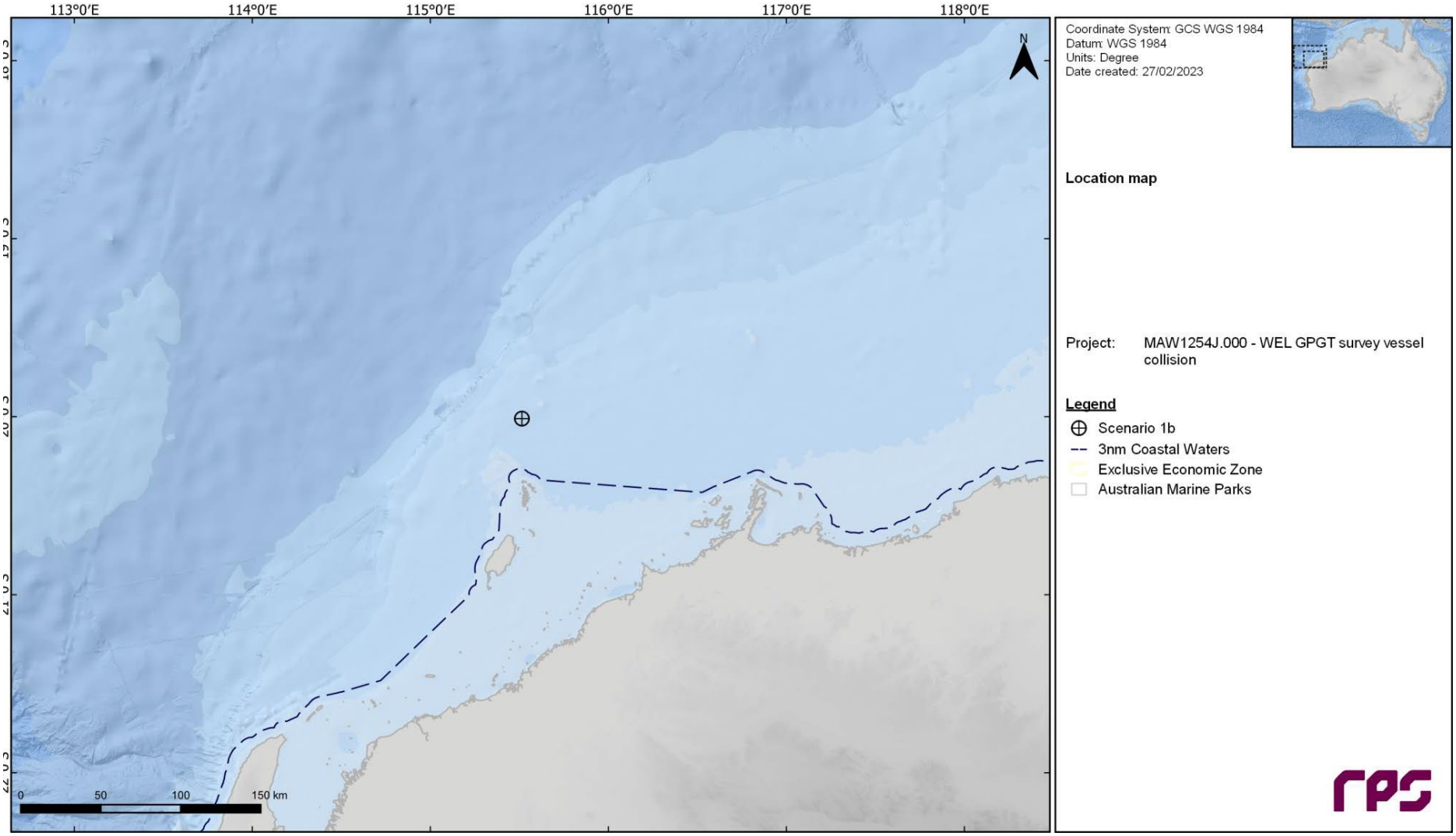


Figure 2-3: Location of CS-01

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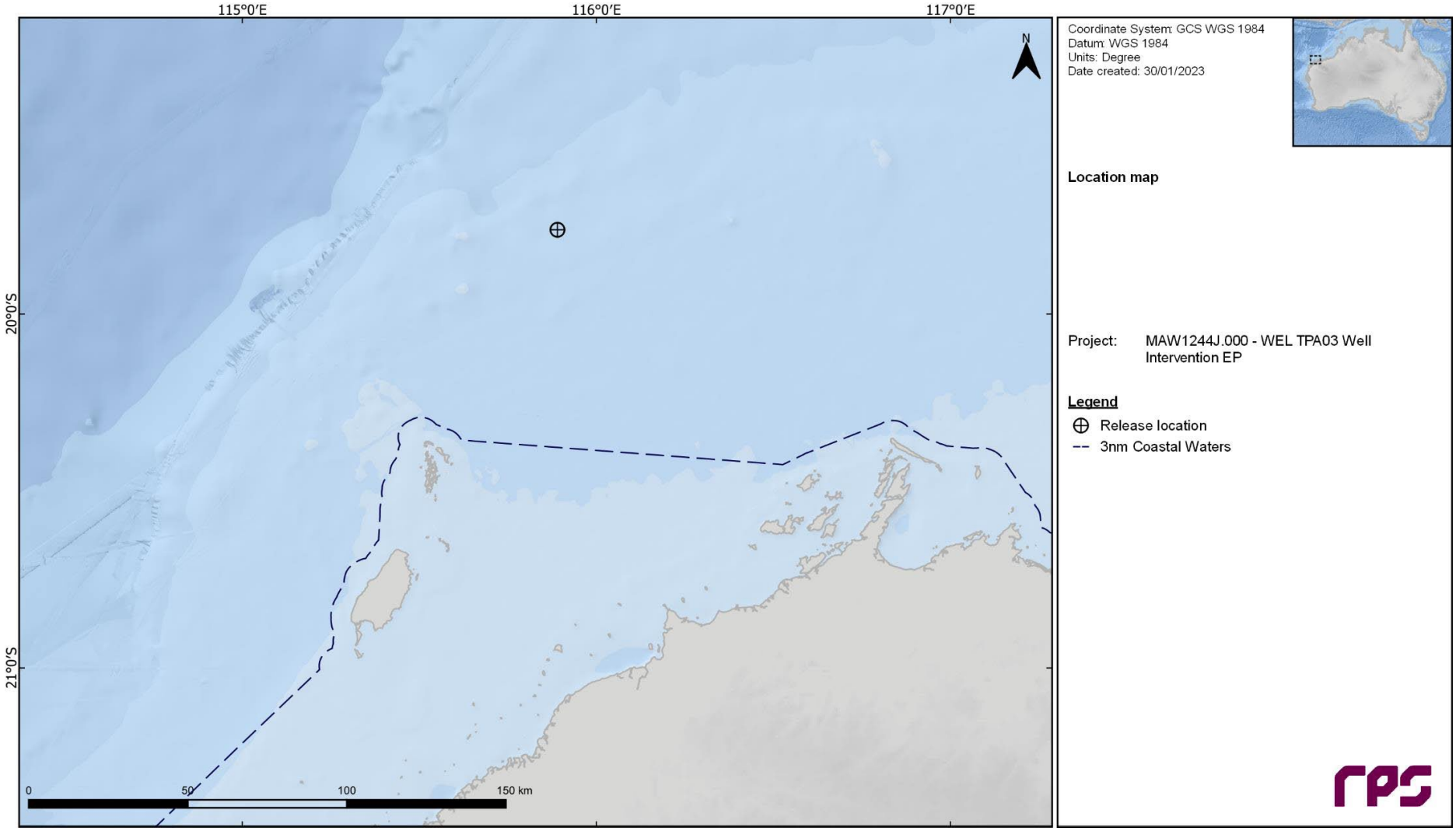


Figure 2-4: Location of CS-02

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2.2.1 Hydrocarbon characteristics

Hydrocarbon characteristics, including modelled weathering data and ecotoxicity, are included in Section 8.7.6 of the EP.

Marine Diesel Oil

Marine diesel oil (MDO) is a mixture of volatile and persistent hydrocarbons with low proportions of highly volatile and residual components. In general, about 6% of the oil mass should evaporate within the first 12 hours (BP < 180 °C); a further 35% should evaporate within the first 24 hours (180 °C < BP < 265 °C); and a further 54% should evaporate over several days (265 °C < BP < 380 °C). Approximately 5% of the oil is shown to be persistent. The aromatic content of the oil is approximately 3%.

If released in the marine environment and in contact with the atmosphere (i.e., surface spill), approximately 41% by mass of this oil is predicted to evaporate over the first couple of days depending upon the prevailing conditions, with further evaporation slowing over time. The heavier (low volatility) components of the oil tend to entrain into the upper water column due to wind-generated waves but can subsequently resurface if wind-waves abate.

2.3 Hydrocarbon spill modelling

Oil spill trajectory modelling tools are used for environmental impact assessment and during response planning to understand spatial scale and timeframes for response operations. Woodside recognises that there is a degree of uncertainty related to the use of modelling data and has subsequently utilised conservative approaches to volumes, weathering, spatial areas, timing and response effectiveness to scale capability to need.

The Oil Spill Model and Response System (OILMAP) and Integrated Oil Spill Impact Model System (SIMAP) models are both used for stochastic and deterministic trajectory modelling. They have been developed over three decades of planning, exercises, actual responses, several peer reviews, and validation studies. OILMAP was originally derived from the United States Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Type A model (French et al. 1996), for assessing marine transport, biological impact and economic impact that was also used under the United States Oil Pollution Act 1990 Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) regulations. Notable spills where the model has been used and validated against actual field observations include, Exxon Valdez (French McCay 2004), North Cape Oil Spill (French McCay 2003), along with an assessment of 20 other spills (French McCay and Rowe, 2004). In addition, test spills designed to verify fate, weathering and movement algorithms have been conducted regularly and in a range of climate conditions (French and Rines 1997; French et al. 1997; Payne et al. 2007a and 2007b; French McCay et al. 2007).

Further to this, the algorithms have been updated using the latest findings from the Macondo Well Deepwater Horizon well blowout in the Gulf of Mexico and validated according to the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill in support of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) (Spaulding et al. 2015; French McCay et al. 2015, 2016). Finally, the OILMAP and SIMAP models have been used extensively in Australia to prosecute pollution offences, predict discharge locations and likely spill volumes based on weathering and surveillance observations, and has been used as expert witness evidence in Australian court proceedings, aiding the prosecution to determine spill quantum estimates.

2.3.1 Environmental impact thresholds – EMBA and hydrocarbon exposure

The outputs of the stochastic spill modelling are used to assess the potential environmental impact from the credible scenario. The stochastic modelling results are used to delineate areas of the marine and shoreline environment that could be exposed to hydrocarbon levels exceeding environmental impact threshold concentrations. The summary of all the locations where hydrocarbon thresholds could be exceeded by any of the simulations modelled is defined as the environment that may be affected (EMBA) and is discussed further in Section 6 of the EP. As the weathering of different fates of hydrocarbons (surface, entrained and dissolved) differs due to the influence of the metocean mechanism of transportation, a different EMBA is presented for each fate within the EP.

A conservative approach – adopting accepted contact thresholds for impacts on the marine environment – is used to define the EMBA. These hydrocarbon thresholds are presented in Table 2-2.

Deterministic modelling is undertaken where initial stochastic modelling has indicated that floating oil is present at an impact threshold of 50 g/m^2 and/or where there are shoreline accumulations at an impact threshold of

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100 g/m^2. The deterministic modelling outputs are then used to scale the required capability for the offshore (containment and recovery and dispersant) and/or shoreline responses. Deterministic modelling was not undertaken for this PAP as stochastic modelling results indicated no shoreline impacts above thresholds.

Table 2-2: Summary of thresholds applied to the stochastic hydrocarbon spill modelling to determine the EMBA and environmental impacts

Threshold (MDO)	Description
10 g/m²	Surface hydrocarbon
100 ppb	Entrained hydrocarbon
50 ppb	Dissolved aromatic hydrocarbon
100 g/m²	Shoreline accumulation

g/m^2 = grams per square metre
ppb = parts per billion

2.3.2 Response planning thresholds for surface and shoreline hydrocarbon exposure

Thresholds to determine the EMBA are used to predict and assess environmental impacts and inform the OSM; however, they do not appropriately represent the thresholds at which an effective response can be implemented. Additional response thresholds are used for response planning and to determine areas where response techniques would be most effective.

In the event of an actual response, modelling would be reviewed for suitability and additional modelling would be conducted using real-time data and field information to inform Incident Management Team decisions.

The modelling outputs are presented at response planning thresholds for surface hydrocarbons for the WCCS. Surface spill concentrations are expressed as grams per square metre (g/m²). The thresholds used are derived from oil spill response planning literature and industry guidance and are summarised in the next subsections.

2.3.2.1 Surface hydrocarbon concentrations

The surface hydrocarbon thresholds for response planning are summarised in Table 2-3. The surface thickness of oil at which dispersants are typically effective is approximately 100 g/m². However, substantial variations occur in the thickness of the oil within the slick, and most fresh crude oils spread within a few hours, so that overall the average thickness is 0.1 mm (or approximately 100 g/m²) (ITOPF, 2011). Additionally, the recommended rate of application for surface dispersant is typically one part dispersant to 20 or 25 parts of spilled oil. These figures assume a 0.1 mm slick thickness, averaged over the thickest part of the spill, to calculate a litres/hectare application rate from vessels and aircraft. In practice, this can be difficult to achieve as it is not possible to accurately assess the thickness of the floating oil.

Table 2-3: Surface hydrocarbon thresholds for response planning

Surface hydrocarbon concentration (g/m²)	Description	Bonn Agreement Oil Appearance Code (BAOAC)	Mass per area (g/m²)
>10	Predicted minimum threshold for commencing monitor and evaluate activities and operational monitoring [4]	Code 3 – Dull metallic colours	5 to 50
50	Predicted minimum floating oil threshold for containment and recovery and surface dispersant application [5]	Code 4 – Discontinuous true oil colour	50 to 200

[4] Monitor and evaluate will be undertaken from the outset of a spill as to whether or not this threshold has been reached. Monitoring is needed throughout the response to assess the nature of the spill, track its location and inform the need for any additional monitoring and/or response techniques. It also informs when the spill has entered State Waters and control of the incident passes to Western Australia Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (WA DTMI).
[5] At 50 g/m², containment and recovery and surface dispersant application operations are not expected to be particularly effective. This threshold represents a conservative approach to planning response capability and containing the spread of surface oil.

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Surface hydrocarbon concentration (g/m²)	Description	Bonn Agreement Oil Appearance Code (BAOAC)	Mass per area (g/m²)
100	Predicted optimum floating oil threshold for containment and recovery and surface dispersant application	Code 5 – Continuous true oil colour	>200
100	Predicted minimum shoreline accumulation threshold for shoreline assessment operations	Stain	>100
250	Predicted minimum threshold for commencing shoreline clean-up operations	Level 3 – Thin Coating	200 to 1000

Some degree of localised over-dosage and under-dosage is inevitable in dispersant response. An average oil layer thickness of 0.1 mm is often assumed, although the actual thickness can vary over a wide range (from less than 0.0001 mm to more than 1 mm) over short distances (International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association [IPIECA], 2015).

Guidance from Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) (AMSA, 2020) indicates that spreading of spills of Group II or III products will rapidly decrease slick thickness over the first 24 hours of a spill resulting in the potential requirement of up to a ten-fold increase in capability on day 2 to achieve the same level of performance.

Further guidance from the European Maritime Safety Authority (EMSA) states that spraying the 'metallic' looking area of an oil slick (Bonn Agreement Oil Appearance Code (BAOAC) 3, approximately 5 to 50 µm) with dispersant from spraying gear designed to treat an oil layer 0.1 mm (100 µm) thick, will inevitably cause dispersant over-treatment by a factor of 2 to 20 times (EMSA, 2012).

Therefore, dispersant application should be concentrated on the thickest areas of an oil slick and Woodside intends on applying surface dispersants to only BAOAC 4 and 5. Spraying areas of oil designated as BAOAC Code 4 (Discontinuous true oil colour) with dispersant will, on average, deliver approximately the recommended treatment rate of dispersant.

Spraying areas of oil designated as BAOAC Code 5 with dispersant (Continuous true oil colour and more than 0.2 mm thick) will, on average, deliver approximately half the recommended treatment rate of dispersant. Repeated application of these areas of thicker oil, or increased dosage ratios, will be required to achieve the recommended treatment rate of dispersant (EMSA, 2012).

Stochastic modelling confirmed that 41% of hydrocarbons released to the marine environment in CS-01 would be expected to evaporate within the first 24 hours, with a further 54% evaporating over several days. The remaining 5% would be expected to persist in the marine environment until decayed. The volatile nature of MDO means that the WCCS would not result in hydrocarbon accumulation at a surface thickness at which dispersants would be effective.

Guidance from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the United States is found in the document: Characteristics of Response Techniques: A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Environments 2013 (NOAA, 2013). This guide outlines advice for response planning across all common techniques, including surface dispersant spraying and containment and recovery. It states that oil thickness can vary by orders of magnitude within distinct areas of a slick, thus the actual slick thickness and oil distribution of target areas are crucial for determining response method feasibility. Further to this, ITOPF also states that in terms of oil spill response, sheen can be disregarded as it represents a negligible quantity of oil, cannot be recovered or otherwise dealt with to a significant degree by existing response techniques, and is likely to dissipate readily and naturally (ITOPF, 2014a, 2014b).

Figure 2-5 from AMSA's Identification of Oil on Water – Aerial Observation and Identification Guide (AMSA, 2014) shows expected percent coverage of surface hydrocarbons as a proportion of total surface area. Wind-rows, heavy oil patches and tar balls, for example, must be considered, as they influence oil encounter rates, chemical dosages and ignition potential. Each method has different thickness thresholds for effective response.

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From this information and other relevant sources (Allen and Dale, 1996; EMSA, 2012; Spence, 2018) the surface threshold of 50 g/m² was chosen as an average/equilibrium thickness (50 g/m² as an average is 50% coverage of 0.1 mm Bonn Agreement Code 4 – discontinuous true oil colour, or 25% coverage of 0.2 mm Bonn Agreement Code 5 – continuous true oil colour, which would represent small patches of thick oil or wind-rows).

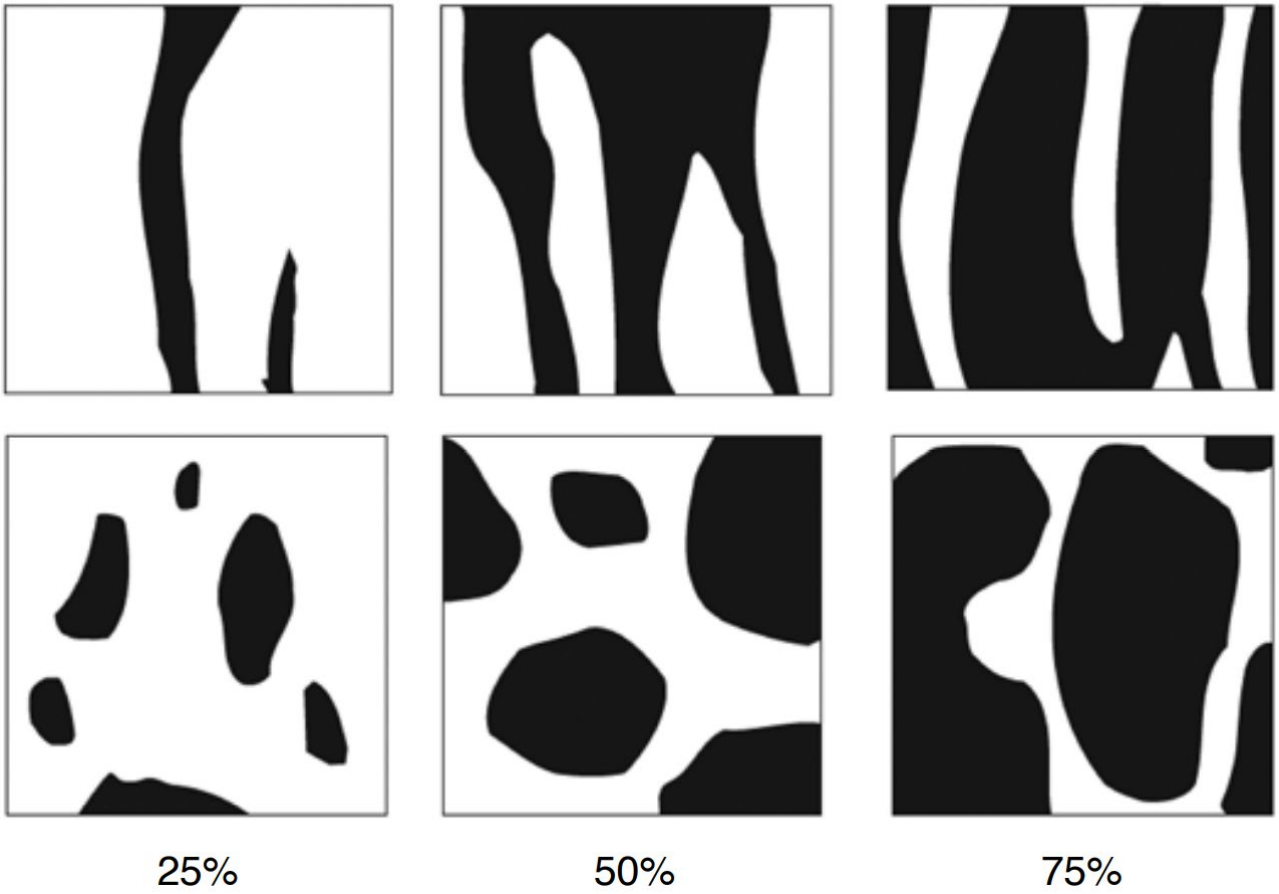


Figure 2-5: Proportion of total area coverage (AMSA, 2014)

Figure 2-6 illustrates the general relationships between on-water response techniques and slick thickness. Wind-rows, heavy oil patches and tar balls, for example, must be considered, as they influence oil encounter rates, chemical dosages and ignition potential. Each method has different thickness thresholds for effective response.

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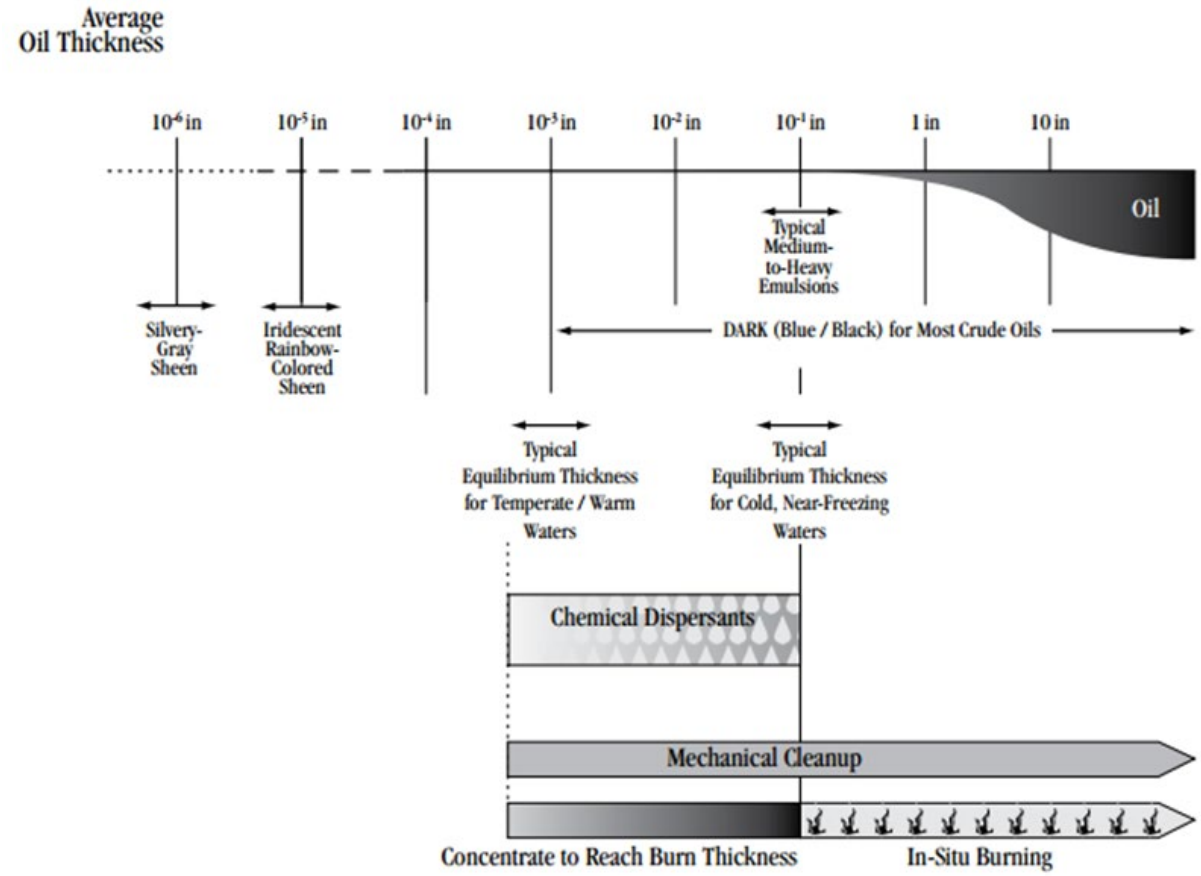


Figure 2-6: Oil thickness versus potential response options (from Allen and Dale, 1996)

Wind and waves influence the feasibility of mechanical clean-up operations, dropping the effectiveness significantly because of entrainment and/or splash-over as short period waves develop beyond two to three feet (0.6 to 0.9 m) in height. Waves and wind can also be limiting factors for the safe operation of vessels and aircraft.

2.3.2.2 Surface hydrocarbon viscosity

Table 2-4: Surface hydrocarbon viscosity thresholds

Surface viscosity (cSt)	Description	European Maritime Safety Authority	Viscosity at sea temperature (cSt)
5,000*	Predicted optimum viscosity for surface dispersant operations	Generally possible to disperse	500 to 5000
10,000*	Predicted maximum viscosity for effective surface dispersant operations	Sometimes possible to disperse	5,000 to 10,000

* Measured at sea surface temperature

Further to the required thickness for surface dispersant application and containment and recovery to be deployed effectively as outlined above, changes to viscosity will also limit the treatment of offshore response techniques. As outlined in the EMSA Manual on the Applicability of Oil Spill Dispersants (EMSA, 2012), guidance around changes to viscosity and likely effectiveness of surface dispersant application is provided.

This includes the following statements: "*It has been known for many years that it is more difficult to disperse a high viscosity oil than a low or medium viscosity oil. Laboratory testing had shown that the effectiveness of dispersants is related to oil viscosity, being highest for modern "Concentrate, UK Type 2/3" dispersants at an oil viscosity of about 1000 or 2000 mPa.s (1000 to 2000 cSt) and then declining to a low level with an oil viscosity of 10,000 mPa.s (10,000 cSt). It was considered that some generally applicable viscosity limit, such as 2000 or 5000 mPa.s (2000 to 5000 cSt), could be applied to all oils.*"

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However, modern oil spill dispersants are generally effective up to an oil viscosity of 5000 mPa.s (5000 cSt) or more, and their performance gradually decreases with increasing viscosity; oils with a viscosity of more than 10,000 are, in most cases, no longer dispersible. Guidance from CEDRE (EMSA, 2012) also indicates that products with a range of 500 to 5000 cSt at sea temperature are generally possible to disperse, while 5000 to 10,000 cSt at sea temperature above pour point are sometimes possible to disperse, with products beyond 10,000 cSt at sea temperature below pour point are generally impossible to disperse.

To support decision making and response planning, a threshold of 10,000 cSt at sea temperature was chosen as a conservative estimate of maximum viscosity for surface dispersant spraying operations.

An MDO spill scenario will not reach the 10,000 cSt threshold for the duration of the spill.

2.3.3 Spill modelling results

Details of the scenario and modelling inputs are included along in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: Worst case credible scenario modelling results

Scenario description	Results
	CS-01
WCCS – total volume released Refer to Section 2.2.1 for detailed hydrocarbon characteristics	Hydrocarbon release caused by a vessel collision Surface release of 182 m^3 of MDO
WCCS – residual volume remaining post-weathering	5% residual component which equates to 9 m^3 of MDO
Location	20° 00’ 41.06” S; 115° 30’ 50.30” E
Minimum time to floating hydrocarbon contact with the offshore edge(s) of any shoreline receptor polygon (at a concentration of 10 g/m^2)	No contact at any receptor. Floating oil at 10 g/m^2 present in open waters up to 50 km from spill location (including Montebello MP).
Minimum time to commencement of hydrocarbon accumulation at any shoreline receptor (at a concentration of 100 g/m^2)	NA – stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline accumulation at any shoreline receptor at or above 100 g/m^2
Maximum cumulative hydrocarbon volume accumulated at any individual shoreline receptor (at a concentration of 100 g/m^2).	NA – stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline accumulation at any shoreline receptor at or above 100 g/m^2
Maximum cumulative hydrocarbon volume accumulated across all shoreline receptors contacted by accumulated hydrocarbons (at a concentration of 100 g/m^2)	NA – stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline accumulation at any shoreline receptor at or above 100 g/m^2
Minimum time to entrained/dissolved hydrocarbon contact with the offshore edges of any receptor polygon (at a threshold of 100 ppb)	1 hour – Montebello MP

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3 IDENTIFY RESPONSE PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

In a response, monitor and evaluate programs – including trajectory modelling and vessel/aerial observations – would be used to predict RPAs that may be impacted. For the purposes of planning and appropriately scaling a response, modelling has been used to identify RPAs as outlined below in Figure 3-1.

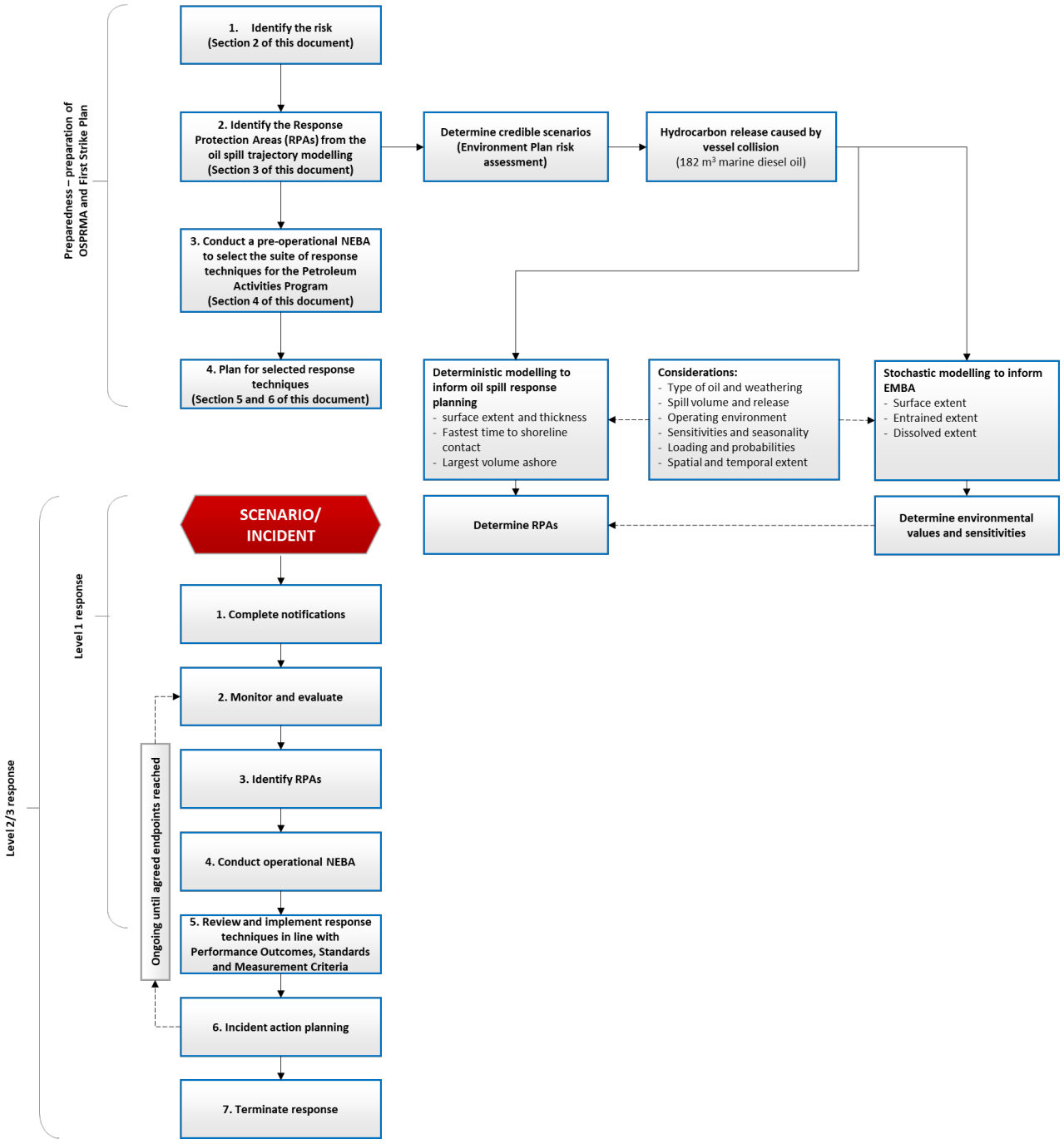


Figure 3-1: Identify Response Protection Areas (RPAs) flowchart

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3.1 Identified sensitive receptor locations

Section 8.7.6 of the EP includes the list of sensitive receptor locations that have been identified by stochastic modelling as meeting the requirements outlined below:

- receptors with the potential to incur surface, entrained or shoreline accumulation contact above environmental impact thresholds
- receptors within the EMBA which meet the following:
  - a number of priority protection criteria/categories
  - International Union of Conservation of Nature IUCN marine protected area categories
  - high conservation value habitat and species
  - important socio-economic/heritage value.

3.2 Identify Response Protection Areas (RPAs)

RPAs are selected on the basis of their environmental ecological, social, economic, cultural and heritage values and sensitivities and the ability to conduct a response based on the minimum response thresholds.

Based on the stochastic modelling of the WCCS for this PAP, no contact from surface slicks > 10 g/m^2 or shoreline accumulation > 100 g/m^2 is predicted for any shoreline RPA. Monitor and evaluate will, however, be undertaken from the outset of a spill to assess the nature of the spill, track its location and inform the need for any additional monitoring and/or response techniques. It will also inform if or when the spill enters State Waters and/or control of the incident passes to statutory authorities e.g. WA Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI) or AMSA. If monitor and evaluate does identify RPAs at risk of impact during a real spill event, TRPs for a shoreline response will be drafted in advance for any RPAs with a contact time of <14 days.

Sensitive receptors are presented the existing environment description (Section 6 of the EP) and impact assessment section (Section 8.7.6 of the EP) for each respective spill scenario. The pre-operational NEBA (Section 4) considers the results from the stochastic modelling to confirm feasible response techniques are considered in the planning phase.

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4 NET ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT ANALYSIS (NEBA)

A Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) is a structured process to consider which response techniques are likely to provide the greatest net environmental benefit.

The NEBA process typically involves four key steps outlined in Figure 4-1: evaluate data, predict outcomes, balance trade-offs, and select response options. These steps are followed in the planning/preparedness process and would also be followed in a response.

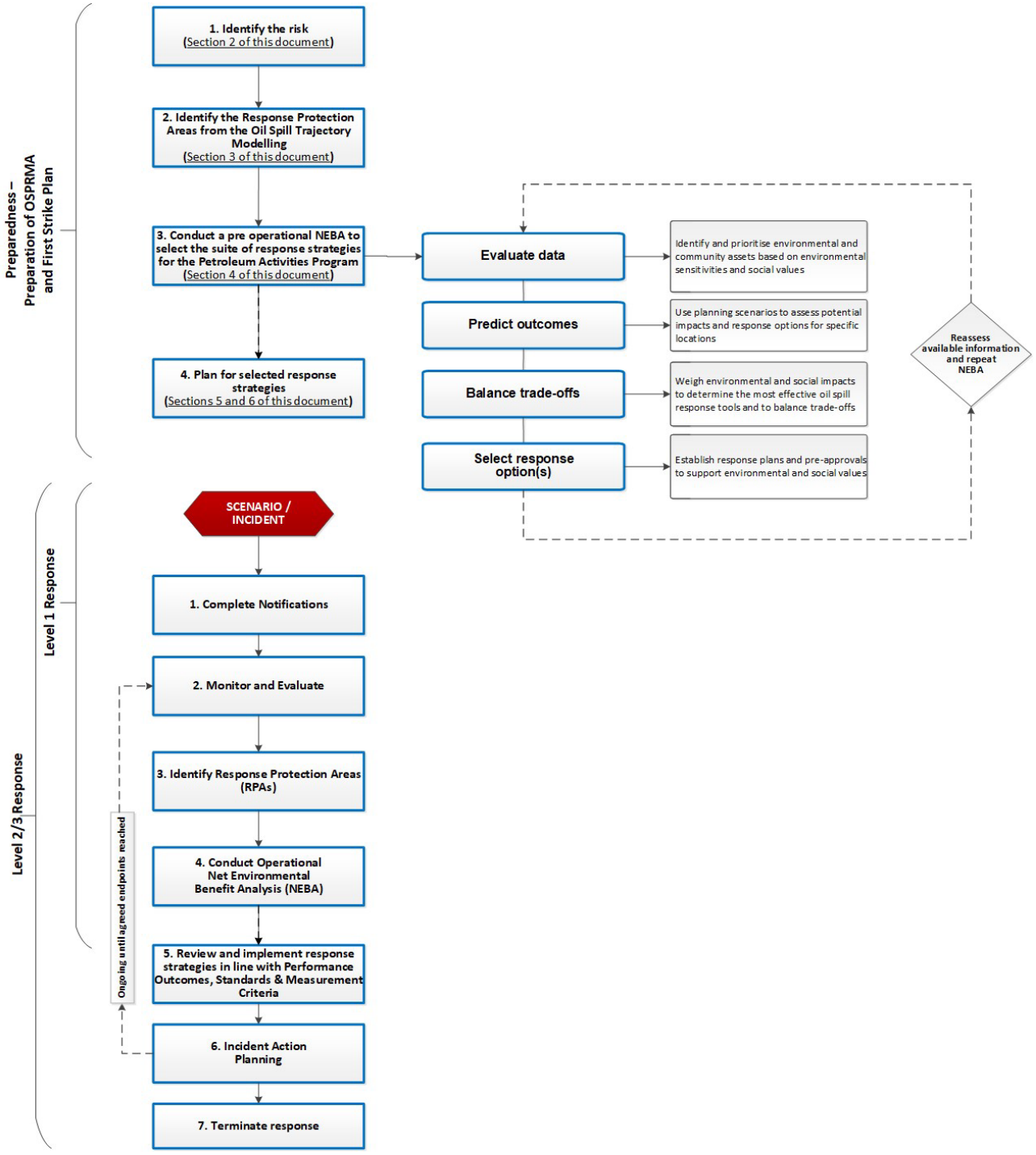


Figure 4-1: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) flowchart

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4.1 Pre-operational / Strategic NEBA

The pre-operational NEBA identifies positive and negative impacts to sensitive receptors from implementing the response techniques. Feasibility is considered by assessing the receptors potentially impacted above response thresholds and the surface concentrations from the stochastic modelling (note: deterministic modelling was not undertaken as stochastic modelling indicated no shoreline impacts above thresholds).

Completing a pre-operational NEBA is a key response planning control that reduces the environmental risks and impacts of implementing the selected response techniques. Comprehensive details of the pre-operational NEBA for this PAP are contained in ANNEX A: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis detailed outcomes.

4.2 Stage 1: Evaluate data

Woodside identifies and prioritises environmental and community assets based on environmental sensitivities and social values, informed through the use of trajectory modelling. Interpretation of stochastic oil spill modelling determines the EMBA for the release, which defines the spatial area that may be potentially impacted by the PAP activities.

4.2.1 Define the scenario(s)

Woodside uses scenarios identified from the risk assessment in the EP to assess potential impacts and response options for specific locations. The WCCS is then used for this pre-operational NEBA. Outlier locations with potential environmental impacts, selected from the stochastic modelling may also be included for assessment. Response thresholds and modelling are then used to assess the feasibility/effectiveness and scale of the response. Modelling results are available in Table 2-5.

4.3 Stage 2: Predict Outcomes

Woodside uses planning scenarios to assess potential impacts and response options for specific locations. Locations with potential environmental impacts, selected from the stochastic modelling are included for assessment. Response thresholds and modelling are then used to assess the feasibility/ effectiveness of a response.

4.4 Stage 3: Balance trade-offs

Woodside considers environmental impacts and response effectiveness/ feasibility to determine the most effective oil spill response tools and balance trade-offs, using an automated NEBA tool. The tool considers potential benefits and impacts associated with a response at sensitive receptors and then considers the effectiveness/ feasibility of the response to select the response techniques carried forward to the ALARP assessment. The NEBA can be found in ANNEX A: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis detailed outcomes.

4.5 Stage 4: Select Best Response Options

To select the response technique, all the other stages in the NEBA process are considered and used to establish response plans and any pre-approvals to support protection of identified environmental and social values.

The response techniques implemented may vary according to a particular spill. The hydrocarbon type released and the sensitivities of the receptors (both ecological and socio-economic) may influence the response. The pre-operational NEBA broadly evaluates each response technique and supports decisions on whether they are feasible and of net environmental benefit. Response techniques that are not feasible or beneficial are rejected at this stage and not progressed to planning.

Further risks and impacts from implementing these selected response options are outlined in Section 7.

4.5.1 Determining potential response options

The available response techniques based on current technology can be summarised under the following headings:

- Monitor and evaluate
- Source control via vessel SOPEP
- Surface dispersant application:
  - aerial dispersant application

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  - vessel dispersant application
- Mechanical dispersion
- In-situ burning
- Containment and recovery
- Shoreline protection and deflection:
  - protection
  - deflection
- Shoreline clean-up:
  - Phase 1 – mechanical clean-up
  - Phase 2 – manual clean-up
  - Phase 3 – final polishing
- Oiled wildlife response (including hazing)

Support functions may include:

- Waste management
- Operational and scientific monitoring (routinely implemented for spills if the OMP and SMP initiation criteria are met).

Table 4-1 includes scenario-specific assessments of feasible response options and justification for the exclusion of inappropriate options. These options are evaluated against the scenario parameters including oil type, volume, characteristics, prevailing weather conditions, logistical support, and resource availability to determine deployment feasibility.

A shortlist of the feasible response options is then carried forward for the ALARP assessment. This assessment will typically result in a range of available options, that are deployed at different areas (at-source, offshore, nearshore and onshore) and different times during the response. The NEBA process assists in prioritising which options to use where and when, and timings throughout the response.

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Table 4-1: Response technique evaluation – vessel collision

Response Technique	Effectiveness	Feasibility	Decision	Rationale for the decision
Hydrocarbon: MDO				
Monitor and evaluate	Will be effective in tracking the location of the spill, predicting potential impacts and triggering further monitoring and response techniques as required. Monitoring techniques include: • Predictive modelling of hydrocarbons – used throughout spill. 'Ground-truthed' using the outputs of all other monitoring techniques. • Surveillance and reconnaissance to detect hydrocarbons and resources at risk – from outset of spill. • Pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk – triggered once monitor and evaluate informs likely RPAs at risk.	Monitoring of an MDO spill is a feasible response technique and outputs will be used to guide decision making on the use of other monitoring/response techniques and providing information to regulatory agencies including AMSA and WA DTMI. Practicable techniques that could be used for this scenario include predictive modelling, surveillance and reconnaissance and monitoring of hydrocarbon presence in water. Modelling does not predict impact of any shoreline receptors at threshold, however, pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk and monitoring of contaminated resources would be utilised if any sensitive shoreline receptors are deemed to be at risk of impact.	Yes	Monitoring the spill will be necessary to: • validate trajectory and weathering models • determine the location and state of the slick • provide forecasts of spill trajectory • determine appropriate response techniques • determine effectiveness of response techniques • confirm impact pathways to receptors • provide regulatory agencies with required information.
Source control via vessel SOPEP	Controlling the spill of diesel at source would be the most effective way to limit the quantity of hydrocarbon entering the marine environment.	A spill of diesel from a vessel collision will be instantaneous and source control will be limited to what the vessel or facility can safely achieve whilst responding to the incident.	Yes	Ability to stop the spill at source will be dependent upon the specific spill circumstances and whether or not it is safe for response personnel to access/isolate the source of the spill.
Surface dispersant application	Application of surface dispersant would likely reduce the volumes of hydrocarbons contacting sensitive surface receptors. Dispersant can also enhance biodegradation and may reduce VOCs in some circumstances therefore reducing potential health and safety risk to responders. Dispersant can increase dispersed/entrained hydrocarbons which can potentially have higher toxicity to biota in shallow water than naturally dispersed hydrocarbons. Subsurface oil plume likely to increase in size resulting in greater spatial extent of entrained oil. Entrained oil could potentially impact on sensitive shallow-water receptors e.g. corals, which otherwise may have been unaffected.	Whilst modelling predicts that floating oil will reach the minimum feasible threshold at which to commence surface dispersant application (>50 g/m^2) within open ocean waters, this technique is not suitable for MDO spills as this hydrocarbon is prone to rapid spreading and evaporation. It is not considered effective when applied on thin surface films such as MDO as the dispersant droplets tend to pass through the surface films without binding to the hydrocarbon resulting in the unnecessary addition of chemicals to the marine environment. The volatile nature of MDO is also likely to lead to unsafe conditions in the vicinity of fresh hydrocarbon thus this response technique is deemed inappropriate.	No	The application of dispersant to MDO is unnecessary as the diesel will rapidly evaporate and would thus unnecessarily introduce additional chemical substances to the marine environment. The additional entrainment would also increase exposure of subsea species and habitats to hydrocarbons.
Mechanical dispersion	Mechanical dispersion involves the use of a vessel's prop wash and/or fire hose to target surface hydrocarbons to achieve dispersion into the water column. However, this technique is of limited benefit in an open ocean environment where wind and wave action are likely to deliver similar advantages.	Although the technique is feasible, highly volatile hydrocarbons are likely to weather, spread and evaporate quickly. The volatile nature of the oil likely to lead to unsafe conditions in the vicinity of fresh hydrocarbon. Additionally, any vessel used for mechanical dispersion activities would be contaminated by the hydrocarbon and could potentially cause secondary contamination of unimpacted areas when exiting the spill area. The decontamination of a vessel used for mechanical dispersion activities would result in additional quantities of oily waste requiring appropriate handling and treatment.	No	Given the limited benefit of mechanical dispersion over natural wind and wave action, secondary contamination and waste issues, and the associated safety risk of implementing the response for this activity, this strategy is deemed unsuitable.
In-situ burning	In-situ burning is only effective where minimum slick thickness can be achieved.	Use of in-situ burning as a response technique for MDO is unfeasible as the minimum slick thickness cannot be attained due to rapid spreading. In addition, there is a limited window of opportunity in which this technique can be applied (prior to evaporation of the volatiles) which is unlikely to be achieved. Furthermore, entering a volatile environment to undertake this technique would be unsafe for response personnel and its used would unnecessarily cause an increase the release of atmospheric pollutants.	No	Diesel characteristics are not appropriate for the use of in-situ burning and would unnecessarily cause an increase the release of atmospheric pollutants.
Containment and recovery	Containment and recovery has an effective recovery rate of 5-10% when a hydrocarbon encounter rate of 25-50% is achieved at BAOAC 4 and 5 with a 50-100% coverage of 100 g/m^2 to 200 g/m^2.	Whilst modelling predicts that floating oil will reach the minimum feasible threshold at which to commence containment and recovery (50 g/m^2) within open ocean waters this technique is not suitable for MDO spills as it is prone to rapid spreading and evaporation and is deemed unsuitable for effective containment and recovery operations.	No	Containment and recovery would be an inappropriate response technique for a spill of MDO. Corralling a volatile hydrocarbon such as MDO is deemed unsafe for response personnel thus this response strategy is not considered feasible. In addition to the safety issues, most of the spilled

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Response Technique	Effectiveness	Feasibility	Decision	Rationale for the decision
		The volatile nature of MDO is also likely to lead to unsafe conditions in the vicinity of the hydrocarbon thus this response technique is deemed inappropriate.		diesel would have been subject to rapid evaporation prior to the commencement of containment and recovery operations.
Shoreline protection and deflection	Shoreline protection and deflection can be effective at preventing contamination of at-risk areas.	An MDO spill would be prone to rapid spreading and evaporation and modelling predicts that no shoreline receptors will be contacted at threshold. Furthermore, the volatile nature of MDO is also likely to lead to unsafe conditions in the vicinity of the hydrocarbon. Monitor and evaluate will, however, be deployed from the outset of a spill to track the spill location and fate in real-time.	No	In addition to safety issues and the rapid spreading and evaporation of the diesel, the modelling undertaken predicts that no shoreline receptors would be contacted by floating oil concentrations at any of the assessed thresholds.
Shoreline clean-up	Shoreline clean-up is an effective means of hydrocarbon removal from contaminated shorelines where coverage is at an optimum level of 250 g/m^2.	An MDO spill would be prone to rapid spreading and evaporation and the modelling predicts that no shoreline receptors will be contacted at threshold – any minor contact is significantly below any threshold concentration that would allow a response to be feasible. Furthermore, the volatile nature of MDO is also likely to lead to unsafe conditions in the vicinity of the hydrocarbon. Monitor and evaluate will, however, be deployed from the outset of a spill to track the spill location and fate in real-time.	No	In addition to safety issues, the modelling undertaken predicts that no shoreline receptors would be contacted by floating oil concentrations at a recoverable threshold and a spill of MDO is unlikely to accumulate at concentrations appropriate for shoreline clean-up techniques.
Oiled wildlife response	Oiled wildlife response is an effective response technique for reducing the overall impact of a spill on wildlife. This is mostly achieved through hazing to prevent additional wildlife from being contaminated and through rehabilitation of those already subject to contamination.	Due to the likely volatile atmospheric conditions surrounding a diesel spill, response options may be limited to hazing for the safety of response personnel. The modelling undertaken predicts that no sensitive areas will be impacted thus it is unlikely that this technique would be required. Monitor and evaluate will, however, be deployed from the outset of a spill to track the spill location and fate in real-time. Thus, in the event that wildlife are at risk of contamination, oiled wildlife response will be undertaken in accordance with the Wildlife Response Operational Plan as and where required. In addition, any rehabilitation could only be undertaken by trained specialists.	Yes	The modelling undertaken predicts that no sensitive areas will be impacted thus it is unlikely that this technique would be required. However, in the event that wildlife are at risk of contamination, oiled wildlife response will be undertaken as and where required.

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5 HYDROCARBON SPILL ALARP PROCESS

Woodside's hydrocarbon spill ALARP process is aligned with guidance provided by NOPSEMA in *ALARP Guidance Note N-04300-GN0166* (2022) and *Oil Spill Risk Management Guidance Note N-04750-GN1488 A382148* (2024) and is set out in the 'Woodside Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA) Guidelines'.

From the identified response planning need and pre-operational NEBA/SIMA, Woodside conducts a structured, semi-quantitative hydrocarbon spill process which has the following steps:

1. considers the Response Planning Need identified in terms of surface area (km^2) and available surface hydrocarbon volumes (m^3) against existing Woodside capability
2. considers alternative, additional, and improved options for each response technique/control measure by providing an initial and, if required, detailed evaluation of:
    - predicted cost associated with adopting the control measure
    - predicted change/environmental benefit
    - predicted effectiveness/feasibility of the control measure.
3. evaluates the risks and impacts of implementing the proposed response techniques, and any further control measures with associated environmental performance to manage these additional risks and impacts.

Woodside considers the risks and impacts from a hydrocarbon spill to have been reduced to ALARP when:

1. a structured process for identifying and considering alternative, additional, and improved options has been completed for each selected response technique
2. the analysis of alternate, additional, and improved control measures meets one of the following criteria:
    - all identified, reasonably practicable control measures have been adopted; or
    - no identified reasonably practicable additional, alternative and/or improved control measures would provide further overall increased proportionate environmental benefit; or
    - no reasonably practical additional, alternative, and/or improved control measures have been identified.
3. where an alternative, additional and/or improved control measure is adopted, a measurable level of environmental performance has been assigned
4. higher order impacts/ risks have received more comprehensive alternative, additional, and improved control measure evaluations and do not just compare the cost of the adopted control measures to the costs of an extreme or clearly unreasonable control measure
5. cumulative effects have been analysed when considered in combination across the whole activity.

The response technique selection is based on the risk assessment conducted in the EP. The risk assessment identifies the type of oil, volume of release, duration of release, predicted fate, weathering and the EMBA (along with other requirements such as time to impact and predicted volumes ashore). Modelling is then used to inform the NEBA and the prioritisation of suitable response options. The scale of the response techniques selected in the pre-operational NEBA is informed through the assessment of results from the oil spill modelling, noting that deterministic modelling was not undertaken as stochastic modelling indicated no shoreline impacts above thresholds.

For the purpose of the ALARP assessment, the following terms and definitions have been used:

- Response techniques are considered the control measures that reduce consequences from hydrocarbon spill events. The terms 'response technique' and 'control measure' are used interchangeably.
- Cost is defined as the time, effort and/or trouble taken in financial, safety, design/storage/installation, capital/lease, and/or operations/maintenance terms to adopt a control measure.

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- Where the predicted change to environmental impact is compared against standard environmental values and sensitivities impacts using positive or negative criteria from the NEBA Impact Ranking Classification Guidance in Annex A.

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5.1 Monitor and evaluate

Monitor and evaluate includes the gathering and evaluation of data to inform the oil spill response planning and operations. It includes fate and trajectory modelling, spill tracking, weather updates and field observations. This response option is deployed in some capacity for every event.

The table below provides the operations monitoring plans that support the successful execution of this response technique.

Techniques may include:

- Predictive modelling of hydrocarbons to assess resources at risk
- Surveillance and reconnaissance to detect hydrocarbons and resources at risk
- Pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk

Woodside maintains an *Operational Monitoring Operational Plan*. If shoreline contact is predicted, Response Protection Areas (RPAs) will be identified and assessed before contact. In the unlikely event that shorelines are contacted, a shoreline assessment survey will be completed to guide effective shoreline clean-up operations. This plan includes the process for the IMT to mobilise resources depending on the nature and scale of the spill.

The proximity of Dampier, Port Hedland, Onslow and Exmouth to the spill event location means that multiple logistical options are available to monitor the spill in relatively short timeframes. The primary mobilisation base for initial monitoring activities would be Dampier. However, in the unlikely event of an extended spill with potential to impact receptors further afield, monitoring activities may also be mobilised from Exmouth, Onslow and Port Hedland.

5.1.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters

The following statements identify the key parameters upon which a response need can be based:

- Floating surface oil in sufficient concentrations for effective monitor and evaluate is expected to be present with surface concentrations of 50 g/m^2 extending up to 18 km, 10 g/m^2 up to 50 km and 1 g/m^2 up to 85 km from the release location, respectively, for scenario CS-01. No shoreline contact from floating oil and no shoreline accumulation are predicted for any shoreline RPA. The open ocean waters of the Montebello MP are contacted at this threshold in 1 hour.
- The shortest time to contact for oil at concentrations of entrained hydrocarbons greater than 100 ppb at shoreline receptors is 120 hours at Barrow Island. The open ocean waters of the Montebello MP are contacted at this threshold in 1 hour.
- Arrangements for support organisations who provide specialist services or resources should be tested regularly.
- Plans, procedures and support documents need to be in place for Operational and Support Sections. These should be reviewed and updated regularly.
- The duration of the spill would be instantaneous with response operations extending until the hydrocarbon discharge has ceased, surface hydrocarbons are no longer visible, and no additional response or clean-up of wildlife or habitats is predicted.

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5.1.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-1: Environmental Performance – Monitor and Evaluate

Environmental Performance Outcome		To gather information from multiple sources to establish an accurate common operating picture as soon as possible and predict the fate and behaviour of the spill to validate planning assumptions and adjust response plans as appropriate to the scenario.		
Control measure		**Performance Standard**		**Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)**
1	Oil spill trajectory modelling	1.1	Initial modelling available within 6 hours using the Rapid Assessment Tool.	1, 3B, 3C, 4
		1.2	Detailed modelling available within 4 hours of RPS receiving information from Woodside.	
		1.3	Detailed modelling service available for the duration of the incident upon contract activation.	
2	Tracking buoy	2.1	Tracking buoy located on vessel and ready for deployment 24/7.	1, 3A, 3C, 4
		2.2	Deploy tracking buoy from vessel within 2 hours as per the First Strike Plan.	1, 3A, 3B, 4
		2.3	Contract in place with service provider to allow data from tracking buoy to be received 24/7 and processed.	1, 3B, 3C, 4
		2.4	Data received to be uploaded into Woodside Common Operating Picture (COP) daily to improve the accuracy of other monitor and evaluate techniques.	1, 3B, 4
2	Satellite imagery	3.1	Contract in place with 3rd party provider to enable access and analysis of satellite imagery. Imagery source/type requested on activation of service.	1, 3C, 4
		3.2	3rd party provider will confirm availability of an initial acquisition within 2 hours.	1, 3B, 3C, 4
		3.3	First image received with 24 hours of Woodside confirming to 3rd party provider its acceptance of the proposed acquisition plan.	1
		3.4	3rd party provider to submit report to Woodside per image. Report is to include a polygon of any possible or identified slick(s) with metadata.	1
		3.5	Data received to be uploaded into Woodside COP daily to improve accuracy of other monitor and evaluate techniques.	1, 3B, 4
		3.6	Satellite Imagery services available and employed during response.	1, 3C, 4
4	Aerial surveillance	4.1	Two trained aerial observers available to be deployed by day 1 from resource pool.	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4
		4.2	One aircraft available for two sorties per day, available for the duration of the response from day 1.	1, 3C, 4
		4.3	Observer to compile report during flight as per First Strike Plan. Observers report available to the IMT within 2 hours of landing after each sortie.	1, 2, 3B, 4
		4.4	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles/Systems (UAV/UASs) to support pre-emptive assessments as contingency if required.	1, 2
5	Pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors	5.1	10 days prior to any impact predicted, and in agreement with WA DTMI (for Level 2/3 incidents), deployment of 2 specialists from resource pool in establishing the status of sensitive receptors.	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4

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Environmental Performance Outcome		To gather information from multiple sources to establish an accurate common operating picture as soon as possible and predict the fate and behaviour of the spill to validate planning assumptions and adjust response plans as appropriate to the scenario.		
Control measure		**Performance Standard**		**Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)**
		5.2	Daily reports provided to IMT on the status of the receptors to prioritise Response Protection Areas (RPAs) and maximise effective utilisation of resources.	1, 3B, 4

The control measures and capability of Woodside and its third-party service providers are shown to support monitor and evaluate activities up to and including the identified WCCS. This is demonstrated by the following:

- Woodside has a documented, structured and tested capability for monitor and evaluate operations including internal trajectory modelling capabilities, tracking buoys located offshore and contracted aerial observation platforms with access to trained observers.
- Woodside and its third-party service providers anticipate there is sufficient capability for the duration of the response.
- Woodside has assessed the existing capability available and considered potential alternative, additional and improved control measures. Where control measures have been selected and implemented, they are included in Section 6.1.2.

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5.2 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP

Vessel source control will be conducted, where feasible and in accordance with MARPOL 73/78 Annex I, by the Vessel Master under the Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) triggered by any loss of containment from the PAP vessels.

The SOPEP provides guidance to the Master and Officers on board the vessel with respect to the extra steps to be taken when an unexpected pollution incident has occurred or is likely to occur. The SOPEP contains all information and operational instructions required by IMO Resolution MEPC.54 (32) adopted on 6 March 1992, as amended by resolution MEPC.86 (44) adopted on 13 March 2000.

Its purpose is to set in motion the necessary actions to stop or minimise oil discharge and mitigate its effects and outlines responsibilities, pollution reporting requirements, procedures and resources needed in the event of a hydrocarbon spill from vessel activities.

In the event of the WCCS vessel collision event, the vessel master may engage precautionary marine manoeuvres to avoid collision or commence pumping operations to transfer MDO and thus minimise the release.

5.2.1 Environmental performance based on need

Woodside has established control measures, environmental performance outcomes, performance standards and measurement criteria to be used for vessel-source oil spill response during the PAP which are detailed in Section 6.6.1 of the EP. The vessel master's roles and responsibilities are described in EP Section 7.3.

Performance standards for each contracted PAP vessel are detailed in the vessel's specific SOPEP.

These standards are in place so that sufficient resources are available and are adequately tested to allow implementation of the SOPEP in the event of a hydrocarbon spill.

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5.3 Oiled wildlife response (including hazing)

Oiled wildlife response (OWR) includes wildlife surveillance/reconnaissance, wildlife hazing, pre-emptive capture, and the capture, cleaning, treatment, and rehabilitation of animals that have been oiled. In addition, it includes the collection, post-mortem examination, and disposal of deceased animals that have succumbed to the effects of oiling.

For a petroleum activity spill in Commonwealth waters, Woodside will act as the Control Agency and will be responsible for the wildlife response. In such circumstances, Woodside would implement a response in accordance with the *Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan*, the WA Oiled Wildlife Response Plan (WAOWRP) (DBCA, 2022a) and the WA OWR Manual (DBCA, 2022b). The *Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan* includes the process for the IMT to mobilise resources depending on the nature and scale of the spill. Oiled wildlife operations would be implemented with advice and assistance from the Oiled Wildlife Advisor from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

The key plan for OWR in WA is the Western Australian Oiled Wildlife Response Plan (WAOWRP) (DBCA, 2022a). The WAOWRP establishes the framework for preparing and responding to potential or actual wildlife impacts during a spill and sets out the management arrangements for implementing an OWR in conjunction with the DTMI *State Hazard Plan – Maritime Environmental Emergencies* (SHP-MEE). It is the responsibility of DBCA to administer the WAOWRP under the direction of the DTMI. The WA OWR Manual (DBCA, 2022b) supports, and should be used in conjunction with, the WAOWRP. The purpose of the WA OWR Manual is to standardise the operating procedures, protocols and processes for an OWR during a spill event in WA waters, and to create alignment between the wildlife response processes and the overall incident response (DBCA, 2022b).

If a spill occurs in WA State waters or enters State waters, DBCA is the Jurisdictional Authority for wildlife for level 2/3 spills and will also lead the oiled wildlife response under the control of the DTMI. DBCA is the State Government agency responsible for administering the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act) which has provisions for authorising activities that affect wildlife.

For level 1 spills in State waters, Woodside will be the Control Agency, including for wildlife response. It is, however, also an expectation that for level 2/3 petroleum activity spills, Woodside will conduct the initial first-strike response actions for wildlife response and continue to manage those operations until DBCA is activated as the lead agency for wildlife response and formal handover occurs. Following formal handover, Woodside will function as a support organisation for the OWR and will be expected to continue to provide planning and resources as required.

Woodside retains specialist personnel to support and manage oiled wildlife operations, including trained and competent responders for deployment in Exmouth and Dampier. Additional personnel would be sourced through Woodside's arrangements to support an oiled wildlife response as required.

5.3.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters

Wildlife Response Priority Areas and Assessment of Wildlife Impact

French-McCay et al. (2002), based on a review of existing literature at the time, determined lethal thresholds for floating and shoreline oil for the external coating of wildlife to be 10 g/m^2 for floating, and 100 g/m^2 for shoreline accumulation. It should however be noted that toxicity thresholds for wildlife are likely to be highly variable due to differences in species sensitivity, type of hydrocarbon, type of exposure (ingestion or external oiling), life-stage, and on-water versus land habitat.

For planning purposes, determination of wildlife priority protection areas is based on stochastic modelling of the worst-case spill scenarios at 10 g/m^2 for floating, and 100 g/m^2 for shoreline accumulation (acknowledging that impacts to wildlife may occur at lower concentrations), the known presence of wildlife, and in consideration of the following:

- Presence of high densities of wildlife, threatened species, and/or endemic species with high site fidelity
- Greatest probability of shoreline accumulation
- Shortest timeframe to contact

Table 5-2 outlines the wildlife response priority areas for this activity. At the time of a spill, identification and allocation of wildlife response priority areas should also take into consideration any key biological activities. Additional detail regarding species and their key biological activities within the vicinity of the PAP are described in Section 4 of the *Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Environment Plan*.

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At the time of a spill, identification and allocation of wildlife response priority areas should also take into consideration any key biological activities.

For WA, although somewhat out-dated, the Pilbara and Kimberley Regional Oiled Wildlife Plans (DBCA [formerly Department of Parks and Wildlife), 2014) provide useful information relating to wildlife priority response areas in their respective regions.

Table 5-2: Key at-risk species potentially in open ocean waters

Species	Open ocean
Marine turtles (including traversing/migrating and/or foraging)	✓
Whale sharks	✓
Sea snakes	✓
Seabirds and/or migratory shorebirds	✓
Cetaceans – migratory whales	✓
Cetaceans – dolphins and porpoises	✓
Dugongs	x
Sharks and rays	✓

The following statements identify the key parameters upon which a wildlife response need can be based:

- Floating oil at >10 g/m^2 is predicted to be restricted to within 50 km of the release location and may contact the Montebello MP (offshore/submerged) within 1 hour. Floating oil at >10 g/m^2 and shoreline accumulation >100 g/m^2 are not predicted for any shoreline receptor.
- At sea there are likely to be low numbers of at risk or impacted wildlife, and limited opportunities to rescue wildlife, given the distribution and behaviour of animals in the open marine environment.
- It is estimated that the wildlife impact would be between low and medium, as defined in the WAOWRP (DBCA, 2022a) (Table 5-3).

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Table 5-3: WAOWRP Guide for rating wildlife impact of an oil spill (DBCA, 2022)

Wildlife Impact Rating	Low	Medium	High
What is the likely duration of the wildlife response?	<3 days	3-10 days	>10 days
What is the likely total intake of animals?	<10	11-25	>25
What is the likely daily intake of animals?	0-2	2-5	>5
Are threatened species, or species protected by treaty, likely to be impacted, either directly or by pollution of habitat or breeding areas?	No	Yes – possible	Yes – likely
Is there likely to be a requirement for building primary care facility for treatment, cleaning and rehabilitation?	No	Yes – possible	Yes – likely

Tactics

Where there is imminent or actual impact to wildlife, Woodside will activate the Wildlife Division and follow the oiled wildlife incident management framework and implementation plan outlined in the Woodside *Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan*.

In Commonwealth waters, Woodside will be responsible for the planning and implementation of the OWR in its entirety. Noting that at sea, and in comparison, to the shoreline, there are likely to be less wildlife impacted by an oil spill and limited opportunities to rescue wildlife, given the distribution and behaviour of animals in the open marine environment. At sea, continued wildlife reconnaissance, carcass recovery, sampling of carcasses that cannot be retrieved and integration with operational and scientific monitoring are more likely to be the focus of the OWR.

In State waters, Woodside will conduct the initial first-strike response actions for wildlife and continue to manage those operations until DBCA is activated as the lead agency for wildlife response and formal handover occurs. Following formal handover, Woodside will function as a support organisation for the OWR and will be expected to continue to provide planning and resources as required.

If a protracted response requiring preventative actions and/or wildlife rescue is likely, and formal hand over to the Control Agency (in State waters) has not yet occurred, the Wildlife Division will be responsible for the development of the Wildlife Division portion of the IAP. Preventative actions, such as hazing, capture, intake and treatment, require a higher degree of planning, approval (licences) and skills. These activities will be planned for and carried out under the IAP as outlined in the *Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan* and in accordance with the WAOWRP (DBCA, 2022a) and WA OWR Manual (DBAC, 20022b).

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5.3.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-4: Environmental Performance – Oiled Wildlife Response

Environmental Performance Outcome		Oiled Wildlife Response is conducted in accordance with the Western Australian Oiled Wildlife Response Plan (WAOWRP, 2022a) to ensure it is conducted in accordance with legislative requirements to house, release or euthanise wildlife under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA).		
Control measure		**Performance Standard**		**Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)**
6	Wildlife response arrangements	6.1	Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan in place and utilised during a response to plan, coordinate, implement and terminate operations	1, 3A, 4
		6.2	Initiate a wildlife first strike response within 2 days of confirmed or imminent wildlife contact as directed by OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment and in liaison with DBCA	1
7	Wildlife response equipment	7.1	Maintain contract with AMOSC for immediate access to oiled wildlife response equipment.	1, 3C, 4
		7.2	Maintain contract with OSRL to access additional oiled wildlife response equipment.	1, 3C, 4
8	Wildlife responders	8.1	Two Oiled Wildlife Team Members to supervise the oiled wildlife operations who have completed an Oiled Wildlife Response Management course.	1, 2, 3B
		8.2	Maintain contract with AMOSC for immediate access to trained oiled wildlife response specialists	1, 3B, 3C
		8.3	Maintain contract with OSRL to access additional trained oiled wildlife response specialists	1, 3B, 3C
		8.4	Open communication line to be maintained between IMT and infield operations to ensure awareness of progress against plan(s).	1, 3A, 3B
9	Management of environmental impacts of response risks	9.1	Oiled wildlife operations (including hazing) would be implemented with advice and assistance from the Oiled Wildlife Advisor from the DBCA, and in accordance with the processes and methodologies described in the WAOWRP and the relevant regional plan.	1

The resulting wildlife response capability has been assessed against the WCCS (scenario CS-01). The range of techniques provide an ongoing approach to response at identified RPAs.

Under optimal conditions during surface release the capability available meets the need identified. It indicates that, the wildlife response capability has the following expected performance:

- undertake OWR first strike response including mobilisation of monitor and evaluate and OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment to identify wildlife and RPAs contacted or at imminent risk of contact by hydrocarbons
- confirm availability and mobilisation of trained OWR personnel to supervise OWR activities
- access wildlife resources (personnel and equipment) to meet the needs where there are medium or high levels of wildlife impact.

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5.4 Waste Management

Waste management is considered a support technique to wildlife response. Waste generated and collected during the response that will require handling, management and disposal may consist of:

- Liquids (hydrocarbons and contaminated liquids) collected during wildlife response, and/or
- Solids/semi-solids (oily solids, garbage, contaminated materials) and debris (e.g. seaweed, sand, woods, and plastics) collected during wildlife response.

Expected waste volumes during an event are likely to vary depending on oil type, volume released, response techniques employed and how weathering of hydrocarbons. Waste management, handling and capacity should be scalable so continuous response operations can be maintained.

All waste management activities will follow the *Environment Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004* (WA) and the waste will be managed to minimise final disposal volumes. Waste treatment techniques will consider contaminated solids treatment to allow disposal to landfill and solids with high concentrations of hydrocarbon will be treated and recycled where possible or used in clean fill if suitable.

The waste products would be transported from response locations to the nearest suitable staging area/waste transfer station for treatment, disposal or recycling. Waste will be transferred with appropriately licensed vehicles. Containers will be available for temporary waste storage and will be:

- labelled with the waste type
- provided with appropriate lids to prevent waste being blown overboard
- bunded if storing liquid wastes.
- processes will be in place for transfers of bulk liquid wastes and include:
  - inspection of transfer hose undertaken prior to transfer
  - watchman equipped with radio visually monitors loading hose during transfer
  - tank gauges monitored throughout operation to prevent overflow.

The *Oil Spill Preparedness Waste Management Support Plan* details the procedures, capability and capacity in place between Woodside and its primary waste services contractor to manage waste volumes generated from response activities.

5.4.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters

Table 5-5: Response Planning Assumptions – Waste Management

Response planning assumptions: Waste management	
Waste loading per m^3 oil recovered (multiplier)	OWR – approximately 1 m^3 of oily solid and liquid waste generated for each wildlife unit cleaned

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5.4.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-6: Environmental Performance – Waste Management

Environmental Performance Outcome		To minimise further impacts, waste will be managed, tracked and disposed of in accordance with laws and regulations.		
Control measure		**Performance Standard**		**Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)**
10	Waste Management	10.1	Contract with waste management services for transport, removal, treatment and disposal of waste	1, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		10.2	Access to at least 2 m^3 of solid and liquid waste storage available within 2 days upon activation of 3rd party contract.	
		10.3	Access to at least 25 m^3 by end of Day 1.	
		10.4	Recovered hydrocarbons and wastes will be transferred to licensed treatment facility for reprocessing or disposal.	
		10.5	Waste management provider support staff available year-round to assist in the event of an incident with waste management as detailed in contract.	
		10.6	Open communication line to be maintained between IMT and waste management services to facilitate the reliable flow of accurate information between parties.	1, 3A, 3B
		10.7	Waste management to be conducted in accordance with Australian laws and regulations	1, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		10.8	Waste management services available and employed during response	
11	Management of environmental impacts of response risks	11.1	Teams will segregate liquid and solid wastes at the earliest opportunity.	1, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4

The resulting waste management capability has been assessed against the WCCS (scenario CS-01). The range of techniques provide an ongoing approach to waste management at identified RPAs.

Given that modelling predicts that there will be no floating oil at recoverable threshold concentrations and no shoreline impact at feasible clean-up threshold concentrations, the only waste management requirements will be for oiled wildlife response and the capability available therefore exceeds the need identified. The waste management capability has the following expected performance:

- OWR operations may generate up to 1 m^3 per day.
- Woodside has assessed the existing capability available and considered potential alternative, additional and improved control measures. Where control measures have been selected and implemented, they are included in Section 6.3.
- Woodside's waste contractor has access to approximately 120,000 m^3 of waste storage capacity to treat overall waste volumes. The waste management requirements are within Woodside's and its service providers existing capacity.

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5.5 Operational and Scientific monitoring

Operational and scientific monitoring (OSM) is a key component of the environmental management document framework for offshore petroleum activities, which includes activity EPs and OPEPs. The key elements and differences between operational monitoring and scientific monitoring include:

- **Operational Monitoring (OM)** – Is undertaken during the course of the spill and includes any physical. chemical and biological assessments that may guide operational decisions such as selecting the appropriate response and mitigation methods and/or to determine a response activity. This monitoring is additional to the activities (aerial/vessel surveillance, tracking buoys, oil spill trajectory modelling and satellite tracking) performed as part of the Monitor and Evaluate Strategy (Section 5.1). Information needs to be collected and processed rapidly to suit response needs, with a lower level of sampling and accuracy needed than for scientific purposes. For the OMP initiation and termination criteria during a Level 2-3 spill event refer to Table 9-1 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework.
- **Scientific Monitoring (SM)** - Is the principal tool for determining the extent, severity and persistence of possible environmental impacts from a hydrocarbon spill and for informing resultant remediation activities. Consequently, such studies are required to account for natural or sampling variation, and study designs must be robust and produce defensible data. Scientific monitoring is typically conducted over a wider study area, extending beyond the spill footprint, and a longer time period, extending beyond the spill response. For the SMP initiation and termination criteria during a Level 2-3 spill event refer to Table 9-2 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework.

Woodside has developed a Woodside OSM Bridging Implementation Plan (OSM-BIP), which describes a program of monitoring oil pollution that will be adopted in the event of a hydrocarbon spill incident (Level 2–3) to marine waters. It aligns with the Joint Industry OSM Framework (AEP, 2021) and describes how this Framework applies to Woodside activities and spill risks.

A series of Operational Monitoring Plans (OMPs) and Scientific Monitoring Plans (SMPs) form part of the Joint Industry OSM Framework and provide detail on monitoring design, standard operating procedures, data management, quality assurance and quality control and reporting.

Table 5-7 lists the Joint Industry OMPs and SMPs that are relevant to the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Petroleum Activities Program (PAP). The aims/objectives of each OMP and SMP are listed in Tables 5-1 and 6-1 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework respectively. Woodside confirms it has reviewed these aims/objectives and determined they are all appropriate to address the potential impacts, risks and response activities of this PAP, noting that dispersant application is not a suitable response strategy for this activity.

The OSM-BIP is structured so that it can provide a flexible framework that can be adapted to individual spill incidents. The Combined OSM Planning Area (refer to section 2.1 of the OSM-BIP), derived from all Woodside worst-case scenarios, represents the geographical extent of the Woodside OSM-BIP.

The OSM requirements for PAP credible spill scenarios, including monitoring priorities, implementation timeframes and capability is provided in in ANNEX C: GWA Geophysical and Geotechnical OSM Activity Specific assessment.

Woodside will review the initiation criteria for OMPs and SMPs (provided in Table 9-1 [OMPs] and Table 9-2 [SMPs] of the Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring Framework (AEP, 2021)) during the preparation of the initial IAPs, and subsequent IAPs. If any initiation criteria are met, then that relevant OMP and/or SMP will be activated via the OSM Services Provider.

Table 5-7: Joint industry OSM plans relevant to Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys Operations Petroleum Activities Program

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Operational Monitoring	Relevant for the PAP	Scientific Monitoring	Relevant for the PAP
OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation	✓	SM1: Water Quality Impact Assessment	✓
OM2: Hydrocarbon in Water Assessment	✓	SM2: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment	✓
OM3: Hydrocarbon in Sediment Assessment	✓	SM3: Intertidal & Coastal Habitat Assessment	×
OM4a: Dispersant Effectiveness Monitoring (Surface)	×	SM4: Seabirds and Shorebirds Assessment	✓
OM4b: Dispersant Effectiveness Monitoring (Subsea)	×	SM5: Marine mega-fauna Assessment	✓
OM5: Rapid Marine Fauna Surveillance	✓	SM6: Benthic habitat Assessment	✓
OM6: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment (SCAT)	×	SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	✓
		SM8: Fisheries Impact Assessment	✓
		SM9: Heritage Features Assessment	✓
		SM10: Social Impact Assessment	✓

5.5.1 Response need for Shoreline Clean-Up Assessment (SCAT) based on predicted consequence parameters

The following statements identify the key parameters upon which the response need can be based:

- SCAT will be mobilised to RPAs contacted at 100 g/m^2. The stochastic modelling results for this activity do not, however, predict any shoreline accumulation at 100 g/m^2.
- Table 5-8 shows SCAT response planning assumptions if required.

Table 5-8: Response Planning Assumptions – SCAT

Response planning assumptions: SCAT	
Safety considerations	Shoreline clean-up operations cannot be implemented if the safety of response personnel cannot be guaranteed. This requires an initial and ongoing risk assessment of health and safety hazards and risks at the site. Personnel safety issues may include: • hydrocarbon gas and/or liquid exposure • waves and/or sea states, tidal cycle and intertidal zone limits • presence of wildlife • high ambient temperatures.
SCAT	• Deployment of 2 x specialists in SCAT from resource pool for each of the RPAs with predicted impacts. Note, there are no RPAs with predicted shoreline impact at 100 g/m^2.

5.5.2 Summary – operational and scientific monitoring

A detailed OSM preparedness assessment is provided in ANNEX C: GWA Geophysical and Geotechnical OSM Activity Specific assessment.

The ALARP assessment for operational and scientific monitoring (Section 6.5) considers alternate, additional, and/or improved control measures on each selected response technique.

Known, reasonably practicable control measures have been adopted with the cost and organisational complexity of these options determined to be moderate and the overall delivery effectiveness determined to be medium. The OSM program's main objectives can be met, with no additional, alternative or improved control measures providing further benefit.

5.5.3 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-9: Operational and scientific monitoring

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Environmental Performance Outcome		Implement OSM programs to assess and report on the impact, extent, severity, persistence and recovery of sensitive receptors contacted by a spill or affected by spill response.		
Control measure		**Performance Standard**		**Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)**
12	OSM arrangements	12.1	Maintain access to OSM expertise qualified to fulfil OSM Implementation Lead role during a Level 2/3 spill event per Joint Industry OSM Framework requirements.	3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		12.2	OSM Implementation Lead responsible for overseeing implementation of OMP and SMP components in accordance with the Woodside OSM Bridging Implementation Plan.	
13	Access to adequate OSM capability to provide both initial and ongoing monitoring	13.1	Maintain contract with third-party OSM Services Provider to provide access to suitably qualified and competent personnel and equipment to assist in the implementation of monitoring in accordance with the capability and resourcing requirements described in Sections 8–10 of the OSM-BIP and the activity-specific capability assessment in Table C-7and Table C-8	3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		13.2	Obtain monthly capability reports from OSM Service Provider to demonstrate the capability described in Section 10 of the OSM-BIP is available throughout the activity	
		13.3	Annual testing of OSM Service Provider standby arrangements and activation process	
14	Baseline studies assurance	14.1	Annual review of environmental baseline data for all receptors where spill modelling has predicted contact at relevant hydrocarbon thresholds within 7 days	3C
15	OSM response	15.1	OMPs and SMPs will be activated in accordance with the initiation criteria provided in Tables 9-1 and 9-2 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework (AEP, 2021)	1
		15.2	Initiation criteria of OMPs and SMPs will be reviewed during the preparation of the initial Incident Action Plan (IAPs) and subsequent IAPs; and if any criteria are met, relevant OMPs and SMPs will be activated	
		15.3	If the OSM Implementation Lead identifies that additional monitoring capability is required beyond that described in Section 10 of the OSM-BIP, the need for these resources will be identified as soon as practicable and mobilised through the OSM Services Provider Contract, which includes provisions for scaling up personnel to meet monitoring program requirements	
		15.4	Decisions regarding co-mobilisation of monitoring teams will be determined following a spill event, as part of the Incident Action Planning process. These decisions will be made by the CIMT in consultation with the OSM Services Provider and relevant stakeholders, with due consideration given to safety, access to sensitive receptors, timing, and data quality requirements	
		15.5	OSM to be conducted in accordance with the Woodside OSM-BIP and, where relevant to the activity, the assessment detailed in ANNEX C: GWA Geophysical and Geotechnical OSM Activity Specific assessment	
		15.6	Monitoring prioritisation will be undertaken in accordance with the process and checklist provided in Table 13-1 of the OSM-BIP, informed by the guidance in Section C-2 of the OSPRMA	
		15.7	Mobilisation and implementation of OMPs and SMPs will be undertaken in accordance with the indicative timeframes and sequencing described in Section C-3 of the OSPRMA and Part B of the OSM-BIP	
		15.8	Implementation of OSM will comply with the minimum standards listed in Appendix A of the Joint Industry OSM Framework	
		15.9	Once Scientific Monitoring data reports are drafted they will be peer reviewed by an expert panel for data integrity	
		15.10	OMPs and SMPs will be terminated in accordance with the termination criteria provided in Table 9-1 and 9-2 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework (AEP, 2021)	

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16	OSM-BIP maintenance	16.1	Annual review of the OSM-BIP will be conducted according to the criteria in Section 11 of the OSM-BIP	3A, 3B, 3C, 4
17	Management of Environmental Impact of the response risks	17.1	If vessels are required for access, anchoring locations will be selected to minimise disturbance to benthic primary producer habitats. Where existing fixed anchoring points are not available, locations will be selected to minimise impact to nearshore benthic environments with a preference for areas of sandy seabed where they can be identified	1
		17.2	Shallow draft vessels will be used to access remote shorelines to minimise the impacts associated with seabed disturbance on approach to the shorelines	
		17.3	Vehicular access will be restricted on dunes, turtle nesting beaches an in mangroves	
		17.4	Oversight by trained personnel who are aware of the risks	
		17.5	Trained unit leader's brief personnel of the risks prior to operations	

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5.6 Incident Management System

The Incident Management System (IMS) is both a control measure and a measurement criteria. As a control measure the IMS function is to prompt, facilitate and record the completion of three key response planning processes detailed below. As a measurement criteria the IMS records the evidence of the timeliness of all response actions included in the environmental performance standards and the plans used of the PAP.

As the IMS does not directly remove hydrocarbons spilt into the marine environment there is no direct relationship to the response planning need.

5.6.1 Incident action planning

The CIMT will be required to collect and interpret information from the scene of the incident to determine support requirements to the site-based IMT, develop an IAP and assist the IMT with the execution of that plan. The site-based IC may request the CIMT to complete notifications internally within Woodside, to relevant persons/ organisations and government agencies as required. Depending on the type and scale of the incident either the CIMT IC will be responsible for ensuring the development of the IAP. Incident Action Planning is an ongoing process that involves continual review to confirm the appropriateness of techniques to control the incident for the situation at the time.

5.6.2 Operational NEBA process

In the event of a response Woodside will confirm that the response techniques adopted at the time of Environment Plan/Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (EP/OPEP) acceptance remain appropriate to reduce the consequences of the spill. This process verifies that there is a continuing net environmental benefit associated with continuing the response technique through the operational NEBA process. This process manages the environmental risks and impacts of response techniques during the spill response, an operational NEBA will be undertaken throughout the response, for each operational period.

The operational NEBA will consider the risks and benefits of conducting and response activity. For example, if vessels are required for access to nearshore or onshore areas, anchoring locations will be selected to minimise disturbance to benthic habitats. Vessel cleanliness would be commensurate with the receiving environment. The operational NEBA will consider the risks and benefits of conducting other response techniques.

The operational NEBA process is also used to terminate a response. Using data from operational and scientific monitoring activities the response to a hydrocarbon spill will be terminated in accordance with the termination process outlined in the Oil Pollution Emergency Arrangements (Australia). In effect the operational NEBA will determine whether there is net environmental benefit to continue response operations.

5.6.3 Consultation engagement process

Woodside will consult relevant persons/ organisations during the spill response in accordance with internal standards. This process requires that Woodside will:

- Undertake all required notifications (including government notifications) for relevant persons/ organisations in the region (identified in the First Strike Plan). This includes notification to mariners to communicate navigational hazards introduced through response equipment and personnel.
- In the event of a response, identify and engage with relevant persons/ organisations and continually assess and review.

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5.6.4 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-10: Environmental Performance – Incident Management System

Environmental Performance Outcome		To support the effectiveness of all other control measures and monitor/record the performance levels achieved.		
Control measure		**Performance Standard**		**Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)**
18	Operational SIMA	18.1	Confirm that the response techniques adopted at the time of acceptance remain appropriate to reduce the consequences of the spill within 24 hours.	1, 3A
		18.2	Record the evidence and justification for any deviation from the planned response activities.	
		18.3	Record the information and data from operational and scientific monitoring activities used to inform the SIMA.	
19	Stakeholder engagement	19.1	Prompt and record all notifications (including government notifications) for persons/ organisations in the region are made	
		19.2	In the event of a response, identification of relevant persons/ organisations will be re-assessed throughout the response period.	
		19.3	Undertake communications in accordance with: • Functional Support Team Guideline – Reputation • External Communication and Continuous Disclosure Procedure	
20	Personnel required to support any response	20.1	Action planning is an ongoing process that involves continual review to confirm techniques to control the incident are appropriate to the situation at the time.	1, 3B
		20.2	A duty roster of trained and competent people will be maintained to confirm that minimum manning requirements are met all year round.	3C
		20.3	Immediately activate the CIMT with personnel filling one or more of the following roles: • CIMT Incident Commander • CIMT Deputy Incident Commander • Operations Section Chief • Planning Section Chief • Logistics Section Chief • Documentation Unit Leader • Safety Officer • Environment Unit Leader • Human Resources Officer • Public Information Officer • Situation Unit Leader • Finance Section Chief • Source Control Section Chief	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4
		20.4	Collect and interpret information from the scene of the incident to determine support requirements to the site-based IMT, develop an IAP and assist with the execution of that plan.	
		20.5	S&EM advisors will be integrated into CIMT to monitor performance of all functional roles.	
		20.6	Continually communicate the status of the spill and support Woodside to determine the most appropriate response by delivering on the responsibilities of their role.	
		20.7	Follow the Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework, Operational Plans, FSPs, support plans and the IAPs developed.	1, 2, 3A, 4
		20.8	Contribute to Woodside's response in accordance with the aims and objectives set by the Incident Commander.	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4

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5.7 Measurement criteria for all response techniques

Woodside measures compliance with environmental performance outcomes and standards through four primary mechanisms. The aforementioned performance tables identify which of these four mechanisms monitors the readiness and records the effectiveness and performance of the control measures adopted.

1. The Incident Management System

The Incident Management System (IMS) supports the implementation of the Crisis and Emergency Management Standard. The IMS provides a near real-time, single source of information for monitoring and recording an incident and measuring the performance of those control measures.

The Crisis and Emergency Management Standard defines the management framework, including roles and responsibilities, to be applied to any size incident (including hydrocarbon spills). The organisational structure required to manage an incident is developed in a modular fashion and is based on the specific requirements of each incident. The structure can be scaled up or down.

The IAP process formally documents and communicates the:

- incident objectives
- status of assets
- operational period objectives
- response techniques (defined during response planning)
- the effectiveness of response techniques.

The information captured in the IMS (including information from personal logs and assigned tasks/close outs) confirms the response techniques implemented remain appropriate to reduce the consequences of the spill. The system also records all information and data that can be used to support the site-based IMT, and development and execution of the IAP.

2. The CEM Competency Dashboard

The CEM Competency Dashboard records the number of trained and competent responders that are available across Woodside to participate in a response.

This number varies dependent on expiry of competency certificates, staff attrition, internal rotations, leave and other absences. As such, the Dashboard is designed to identify the minimum manning requirements and to identify sufficient redundancy to cater for the variances listed above.

Figure 5-1 shows the minimum manning numbers for the different hydrocarbon spill response roles and the number of qualified persons against those roles.

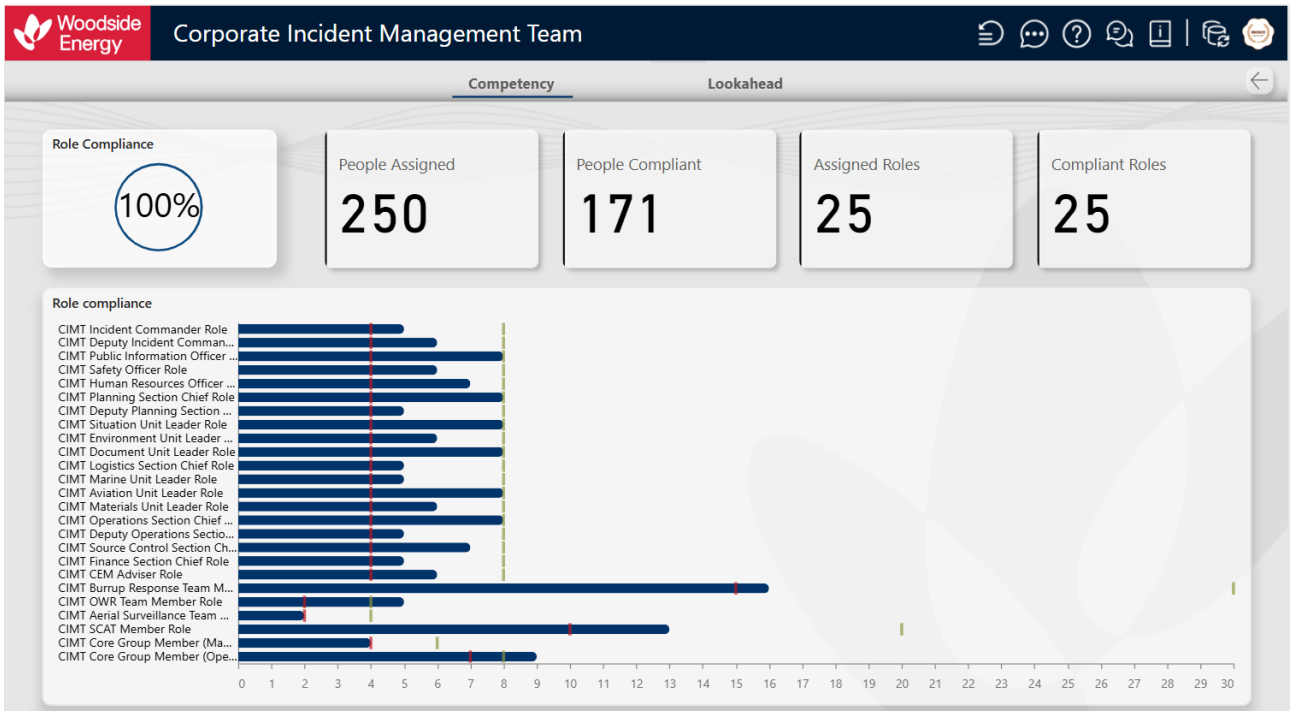
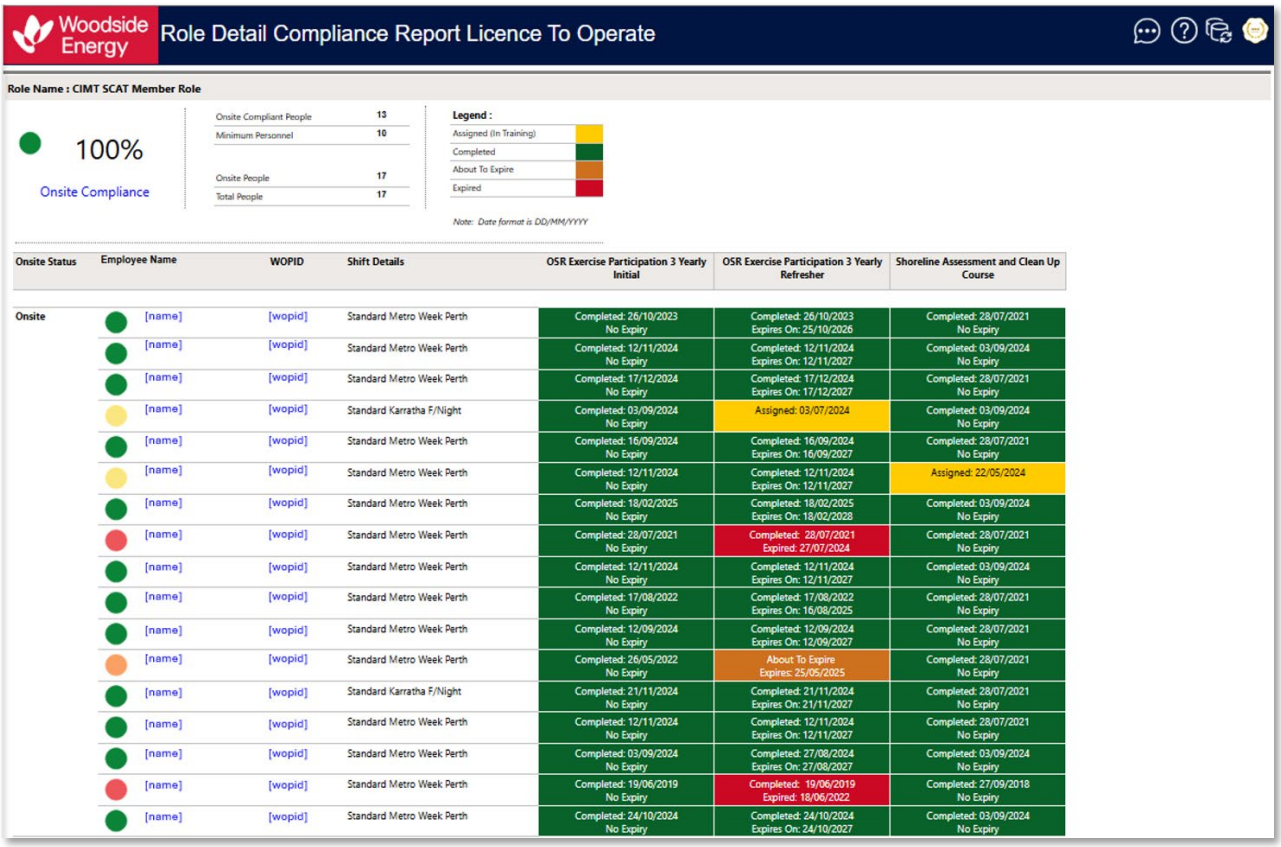


Figure 5-1: Example screenshot of the CEM competency dashboard

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The Dashboard is one of Woodside's key means of monitoring its readiness to respond. It also demonstrates Woodside's ability to meet the requirements of the environmental performance standards that relate to certain response roles.

Figure 5-2 shows an example of the SCAT role and the training modules required to show competence.



Onsite Status	Employee Name	WOPID	Shift Details	OSR Exercise Participation 3 Yearly Initial	OSR Exercise Participation 3 Yearly Refresher	Shoreline Assessment and Clean Up Course
Onsite	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 26/10/2023 No Expiry	Completed: 26/10/2023 Expires On: 25/10/2026	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 12/11/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 12/11/2024 Expires On: 12/11/2027	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 17/12/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 17/12/2024 Expires On: 17/12/2027	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Karratha F/Night	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry	Assigned: 03/07/2024	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 16/09/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 16/09/2024 Expires On: 16/09/2027	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 12/11/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 12/11/2024 Expires On: 12/11/2027	Assigned: 22/05/2024
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 18/02/2025 No Expiry	Completed: 18/02/2025 Expires On: 18/02/2028	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry	Completed: 28/07/2021 Expired: 27/07/2024	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 12/11/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 12/11/2024 Expires On: 12/11/2027	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 17/08/2022 No Expiry	Completed: 17/08/2022 Expires On: 16/08/2025	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 12/09/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 12/09/2024 Expires On: 12/09/2027	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 26/05/2022 No Expiry	About To Expire Expires: 25/05/2025	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Karratha F/Night	Completed: 21/11/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 21/11/2024 Expires On: 21/11/2027	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 12/11/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 12/11/2024 Expires On: 12/11/2027	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 27/08/2024 Expires On: 27/08/2027	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 19/06/2019 No Expiry	Completed: 19/06/2019 Expired: 18/06/2022	Completed: 27/09/2018 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 24/10/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 24/10/2024 Expires On: 24/10/2027	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry

Figure 5-2: Example screenshot for the SCAT role

Woodside also maintains access to a pool of trained responders composed of, but not limited to, personnel from the following organisations:

- Woodside internal
- Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre (AMOSC) Core Group
- AMOSC
- Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)
- Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)
- Woodside contracted workforce.

3. The Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness Assurance Process

The Hydrocarbon Spill Response Team uses Woodside's assurance process to track compliance over four key control areas:

a) **Plans** – confirms all plans (including: Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework, first strike plans, operational plans, support plans and tactical response plans) are current and in line with regulatory and internal requirements.

b) **Competency (personnel and testing)** – confirms the competency dashboard is up to date and there are the minimum numbers across CIMT, CMT and hydrocarbon spill response roles. The hydrocarbon spill training plan and exercise schedule, including testing of arrangements is also tracked. The Testing of Arrangements (TOA) register tracks the testing of all hydrocarbon spill response arrangements, key contracts and agreements in place with internal and external parties to ensure compliance.

c) **Capability (equipment and contracts)** – tracks and monitors capability that could be required in a hydrocarbon incident, including but not limited to: integrated fleet[6] vessel schedule, dispersant

[6] The Integrated fleet consists of vessels from multiple operators that have been contracted to Woodside to undertake a number of duties including hydrocarbon spill response.

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availability, rig/vessels monitoring, equipment stockpiles, tracking buoy locations and the CIMT duty roster.

The assurance process records how each commitment listed in the performance tables above is managed for ongoing compliance monitoring. The level of compliance can be reviewed in real time and is reported on a monthly basis through the CEM Function.

4. The Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Standard, Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Work Instruction (Australia), Hydrocarbon Spill Capability and Competency Standard, and Hydrocarbon Spill Response Standard

The Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Standard sets out how to plan and prepare for a liquid hydrocarbon spill to the marine environment. (Note, this standard does not apply to scenarios relating to gas releases in the marine environment). This standard details the requirement for an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) to be developed, maintained, reviewed, and approved by appropriate regulators (where applicable).

The Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Work Instruction (Australia) details planning for hydrocarbon spill response preparedness including:

- developing OPEPs.
- defining how spill scenarios are developed on an activity specific basis
- priority response receptor determination.
- ALARP determination.

The Hydrocarbon Spill Capability and Competency Standard details:

- developing spill training requirements and ongoing maintenance of training and competency for personnel
- developing requirements for spill exercising / testing of spill response arrangements
- maintaining access to identified equipment, personnel and contracts.
- ensuring compliance and assurance is undertaken in accordance with external and internal requirements.

The Hydrocarbon Spill Response Standard details requirements for appropriate hydrocarbon spill response standards including:

- safeguarding the safety and health of people (responders and communities)
- stopping the source of the spill as quickly as possible
- minimising the environmental and community impact.

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6 ALARP EVALUATION

This Section should be read in conjunction with Section 5 which is the capability planned for this activity.

6.1 Monitor and Evaluate – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, Additional and Improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5 with those that have been selected for implementation highlighted in green. Items highlighted in red have been considered and rejected on the basis that they are not feasible, the costs are clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit, and/or the option is not reasonably practical. Control measures where there is not a clear justification for their inclusion or exclusion may be subject to a detailed ALARP assessment.

6.1.1 Monitor and Evaluate – Control Measure Options Analysis

6.1.1.1 Alternative Control Measures

Alternative Control Measures considered *Alternative control measures including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control*					
Option considered	**Environmental consideration**	**Feasibility**	**Approximate Cost**	**Assessment conclusions**	**Implemented**
Aerostat (or similar inflatable observation platform) for localised aerial surveillance.	Lead time to Aerostat surveillance is disproportionate to the environmental benefit. The system also provides a very limited field of visibility around the vessel it is deployed from.	Long lead time to access (>10 days). Each system would require an operator to interpret data and direct vessels accordingly. Requires multiple systems for shoreline use.	Purchase cost per system approx. $300,000.	This option is not adopted as the minimal environmental benefit gained is disproportionate to the cost and complexity of its implementation.	**No**

6.1.1.2 Additional Control Measures

Additional Control Measures considered *Additional control measures are evaluated in terms of them reducing an environmental impact or an environmental risk when added to the existing suite of control measures*					
Option considered	**Environmental consideration**	**Feasibility**	**Approximate Cost**	**Assessment conclusions**	**Implemented**
Additional personnel trained to use systems.	Current arrangement provides an environmental benefit in the availability of trained personnel facilitating access to monitoring data used to inform all other response techniques. No improvement required.	No improvement can be made, all personnel in technical roles e.g. intelligence unit are trained and competent on the software systems. Personnel are trained and exercised regularly. Use of the software and systems forms part of regular work assignments and projects.	Cost for training in-house staff would be approx. $25,000.	This option is not adopted as the current capability meets the need.	**No**
Additional satellite tracking buoys to enable greater area coverage.	Increased capability does not provide an environmental benefit compared to the disproportionate cost in having an additional contract in place.	Tracking buoy on location at manned facility, additional needs are met from Woodside owned stocks in King Bay Support Facility (KBSF) and Exmouth or can be provided by service provider.	Cost for an additional satellite tracking buoy would be $200 per day or $6,000 to purchase.	This option is not adopted as the current capability meets the need, but additional units are available if required.	**No**
Additional trained aerial observers.	Current capability meets need. WEL has access to a pool of trained, competent observers at strategic locations for timely and sustainable response. Additional observers are available through current contracts with AMOSC and OSRL.	Current capability meets need. Woodside has a pool of trained, competent observers at strategic locations for timely and sustainable response. Additional observers are available through current contracts with AMOSC and OSRL. Aviation standards and guidelines allow all aircraft crews to be competent for their roles. Woodside maintains a pool of trained and competent aerial observers with various home base locations to be called upon at the time of an incident. Regular audits of oil spill response organisations ensure training and competency is maintained.	Cost for additional trained aerial observers would be $2,000 per person per day.	This option is not adopted as the current capability meets the need, but additional observers are available via response contractors if required.	**No**

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6.1.1.3 Improved Control Measures

Improved Control Measures considered *Improved control measures are evaluated for improvements they could bring to the effectiveness of adopted control measures in terms of functionality, availability, reliability, survivability, independence and compatibility*					
Option considered	**Environmental consideration**	**Feasibility**	**Approximate Cost**	**Assessment conclusions**	**Implemented**
Faster turnaround time from modelling contractor.	Improved control measure does not provide an environmental benefit compared to the disproportionate cost in having an additional contract in place.	External contractor on CIMT roster to be called as soon as required. However initial information needs to be gathered by CIMT team to request an accurate model. External contractor has person on call to respond from their own location.	Modelling service with a faster activation time would be achieved via membership of an alternative modelling service at an annual cost of $50,000 for 24hr access plus an initial $5,000 per modelling run.	This option is not adopted as the minimal environmental benefit gained is disproportionate to the cost and complexity of its implementation.	**No**
Night time aerial surveillance.	The risk of undertaking the aerial observations at night is disproportionate to the limited environmental benefit. The images would be of low quality and as such the variable is not adopted.	Flights will only occur when deemed safe by the pilot. The risk of night operations is disproportionate to the benefit gained, as images from sensors (IR, UV, etc). will be low quality. Flight time limitations will be adhered to.	No improvement can be made without risk to personnel health and safety and breaching Woodside's golden rules.	This option is not adopted as the safety considerations outweigh any environmental benefit gained.	**No**

6.1.2 Selected Control Measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures as outlined above, the following controls were selected for implementation for the PAP.

- Alternative
  - None selected
- Additional
- Improved
  - None selected

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6.2 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP – ALARP Assessment

Woodside has based its response planning on the worst-case credible scenario (as described in Section 2.1.1) which is an MDO release via vessel collision. Therefore source control via vessel SOPEP is the sole source control technique considered relevant. There are no other reasonably practical alternative control measures identified.

6.2.1 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP – Control Measure Options Analysis

6.2.1.1 Alternative Control Measures

Alternative Control Measures considered *Alternative, including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control*					
Option considered	**Environmental consideration**	**Feasibility**	**Approximate Cost**	**Assessment conclusions**	**Implemented**
No reasonably practical alternative control measures identified					

6.2.1.2 Additional Control Measures

Additional Control Measures considered *Additional control measures are evaluated in terms of them reducing an environmental impact or an environmental risk when added to the existing suite of control measures*					
Option considered	**Environmental consideration**	**Feasibility**	**Approximate Cost**	**Assessment conclusions**	**Implemented**
No reasonably practical additional control measures identified					

6.2.1.3 Improved Control Measures

Improved Control Measures considered *Improved control measures are evaluated for improvements they could bring to the effectiveness of adopted control measures in terms of functionality, availability, reliability, survivability, independence and compatibility*					
Option considered	**Environmental consideration**	**Feasibility**	**Approximate Cost**	**Assessment conclusions**	**Implemented**
No reasonably practical improved control measures identified					

6.2.2 Selected control measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures, the following controls were selected for implementation for the PAP.

- Alternative
  - None selected
- Additional
  - None selected
- Improved
  - None selected

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6.3 Wildlife Response – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.3 with those that have been selected for implementation which are highlighted in green. Items highlighted in red have been considered and rejected on the basis that they are not feasible, the costs are clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit, and/or the option is not reasonably practical. Control measures where there is not a clear justification for their inclusion or exclusion may be subject to a detailed ALARP assessment.

6.3.1 Existing Capability – Wildlife Response

Woodside's existing level of capability is based on internal and third-party resources that are available 24 hours, 7 days per week. The capability presented below is displayed as ranges to incorporate operational factors such as weather, crew/vessel/aircraft/vehicle location and duties, survey or classification society inspection requirements, overflight/port/quarantine permits and inspections, crew/pilot duty and fatigue hours, refuelling/re-stocking provisions, and other similar logistic and operational limitation that are beyond Woodside's direct control.

6.3.2 Wildlife Response - Control Measure Options Analysis

6.3.2.1 Alternative Control Measures

Alternative Control Measures considered
Alternative control measures including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control

Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Direct contracts with service providers	This option duplicates the capability accessed through AMOSC and OSRL and would compete for the same resources. Does not provide a significant increase in environmental benefit.	These delivery options provide increased effectiveness through more direct communication and control of specialists. However, no significant net benefit is anticipated.	Duplication of capability – already subscribed to through contracts with AMOSC and OSRL	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	**No**

6.3.2.2 Additional Control Measures

Additional Control Measures considered
Additional control measures are evaluated in terms of them reducing an environmental impact or an environmental risk when added to the existing suite of control measures

Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Additional wildlife treatment systems	The selected delivery options provide access to call-off contracts with selected specialist providers. The agreements allow these resources to be mobilised to meet the required response objectives, commensurate with the progressive nature of environmental impact and the time available to monitor hydrocarbon plume trajectories. Provides response equipment and personnel by Day 3. The additional cost in having a dedicated oiled wildlife response (equipment and personnel) in place is disproportionate to environmental benefit. These selected delivery options provide capacity to carry out an oiled wildlife response if contact is predicted; and to scale up the response if required to treat widespread contamination. Current capability meets the needs required and there is no additional environmental benefit in adopting the improvements.	Although hydrocarbon contact above wildlife response threshold concentrations (>10 g/m^2) with offshore waters is expected from day one (CS-01), given the low likelihood of such an event occurring and that the current capability meets the need, the cost of implementing measures to reduce the mobilisation time is considered disproportionate to the benefit. Additionally, the remote offshore location of the release site, provides sufficient opportunity for the ongoing monitoring and surveillance operations to inform the scale of the response. Numbers of oiled wildlife are expected to be low in the remote offshore setting of the oiled wildlife response, given the distance from known aggregation areas. Oiled wildlife response capacity would be addressed for open Commonwealth waters through the AMOSC arrangements, as informed by operational monitoring, and under the direction of DBCA in nearshore areas. The cost and organisational complexity of this approach is moderate, and the overall delivery effectiveness is high.	Additional wildlife response resources could total A$1,700 per operational site per day.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	**No**
Additional trained wildlife responders	Numbers of oiled wildlife are expected to be low in the remote offshore setting of the oiled wildlife response, given the distance from known aggregation areas.	Current numbers meet the needs required and additional personnel are available through existing contracts with oil spill response organisations and environmental panel contractors. Additional equipment and facilities would be required to support ongoing response, depending	Additional wildlife response personnel cost A$2,000 per person per day	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	**No**

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	The potential environmental benefit of training additional personnel is expected to be low.	on the scale of the event and the impact to wildlife and maybe sourced via existing contracts with OSROs. Materials for holding facilities, portable pools, enclosures and rehabilitation areas would be sourced as required.			

6.3.2.3 Improved Control Measures

Improved Control Measures considered *Improved control measures are evaluated for improvements they could bring to the effectiveness of adopted control measures in terms of functionality, availability, reliability, survivability, independence and compatibility*					
Option considered	**Environmental consideration**	**Feasibility**	**Approximate Cost**	**Assessment conclusions**	**Implemented**
Faster mobilisation time for wildlife response	Response time is limited by specialist personnel mobilisation time. Current timing is sufficient for expected as there is no predicted shoreline contact. This control measure provides increased effectiveness through faster mobilisation of specialists. However, no significant net environmental benefit is expected due to there being no shoreline stranding predicted.	Pre-positioning vessels or equipment would reduce mobilisation time for oiled wildlife response activities. However, given the effectiveness of an oiled wildlife response is expected to be low, an earlier response would provide a marginal increase in environmental benefit.	Wildlife response packages to preposition at vulnerable sites identified through the deterministic modelling cost A$700 per package per day. The cost of having dedicated equipment and personnel available to respond faster is considered disproportionate to the environmental benefit.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	**No**

6.3.3 Selected control measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures, the following controls were selected for implementation for the PAP.

- Alternative
  - None selected
- Additional
  - None selected
- Improved
  - None selected

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6.4 Waste Management – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.4 with those that have been selected for implementation highlighted in green. Items highlighted in red have been considered and rejected on the basis that they are not feasible, the costs are clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit, and/or the option is not reasonably practical. Control measures where there is not a clear justification for their inclusion or exclusion may be subject to a detailed ALARP assessment.

6.4.1 Existing Capability – Waste Management

Woodside's exiting level of capability is based on internal and third-party resources that are available 24 hours, 7 days per week. The capability presented below is displayed as ranges to incorporate operational factors such as weather, crew/ vessel/ aircraft/vehicle location and duties, survey or classification society inspection requirements, overflight/ port/ quarantine permits and inspections, crew/pilot duty and fatigue hours, refuelling/ restocking provisions, and other similar logistic and operational limitation that are beyond Woodside's direct control.

6.4.2 Waste Management – Control Measure Options Analysis

6.4.2.1 Alternative Control Measures

Alternative Control Measures considered
Alternative control measures including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control

Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
No reasonably practical alternative control measures identified					

6.4.2.2 Additional Control Measures

Additional Control Measures considered
Additional control measures are evaluated in terms of them reducing an environmental impact or an environmental risk when added to the existing suite of control measures

Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Increased waste storage capability	The procurement of waste storage equipment options on the day of the event will allow immediate response and storage of collected waste. The environmental benefit of immediate waste storage is to reduce ecological consequence by safely securing waste, allowing continuous response operations to occur.	Access to Veolia's storage options provides the resources required to store and transport sufficient waste to meet the need. Access to waste contractors existing facilities enables waste to be stockpiled and gradually processed within the regional waste handling facilities. Additional temporary storage equipment is available through existing contract and arrangements with OSRL. Existing arrangements meet identified need for the PAP.	Cost for increased waste disposal capability would be approx. A$1,300 per m^3. Cost for increased onshore temporary waste storage capability would be approx. A$40 per unit per day.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	**No**

6.4.2.3 Improved Control Measures

Improved Control Measures considered
Improved control measures are evaluated for improvements they could bring to the effectiveness of adopted control measures in terms of functionality, availability, reliability, survivability, independence and compatibility

Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Faster response time	The access to Veolia waste storage options provides the resources to store and transport waste, permitting the wastes to be stockpiled and gradually processed within the regional waste handling facilities. Bulk transport to Veolia's licensed waste management facilities would be undertaken via controlled-waste-licensed vehicles and in accordance with Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004. The environmental benefit from successful waste storage will reduce pressure on the treatment and disposal facilities reducing ecological consequences by safely securing waste. In addition, waste storage	Woodside already maintains an equipment stockpile in Exmouth to enable shorter response times to incidents. This stockpile includes temporary waste storage equipment. Woodside has access to stockpiles of waste storage and equipment in Dampier and Exmouth through existing contracts and arrangements.	The incremental benefit of having a dedicated local Woodside owned stockpile of waste equipment and transport is considered minor and cost is considered disproportionate to the benefit gained given predicted shoreline contact times.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	**No**

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	and transport will allow continuous response operations to occur. This delivery option would increase known available storage, eliminating the risk of additional resources not being available at the time of the event. However, the environmental benefit of Woodside procuring additional waste storage is considered minor as the risk of additional storage not being available at the time of the event is considered low and existing arrangements provide adequate storage to support the response.				

6.4.3 Selected control measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures as outlined above, the following controls were selected for implementation for the PAP.

- Alternative
  - None selected
- Additional
  - None selected
- Improved
  - None selected

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6.5 Operational and Scientific Monitoring – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, Additional and Improved options have been identified and assessed against the base OSM capability described in Section 5.5 and the Woodside OSM-BIP with those that have been selected for implementation highlighted in green. Items highlighted in red have been considered and rejected on the basis that they are not feasible, the costs are clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit, and/or the option is not reasonably practical. Control measures where there is not a clear justification for their inclusion or exclusion may be subject to a detailed ALARP assessment.

6.5.1 Existing Capability – Operational and Scientific Monitoring

Woodside's existing level of capability is based on internal and third-party resources that are available 24 hours, 7 days per week. The capability for operational and scientific monitoring is detailed in Section 5.5 and is adequate for the response required for the modelled MDO spill scenarios (CS-01 and CS-02).

6.5.2 Operational and Scientific Monitoring – Control Measure Options Analysis

6.5.2.1 Alternative Control Measures

Alternative Control Measures considered *Alternative control measures, including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures, are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control*					
Option considered	**Environmental consideration**	**Feasibility**	**Approximate Cost**	**Assessment conclusions**	**Implemented**
Dedicated contracted OSM vessel (exclusive to Woodside)	Would provide marginally faster mobilisation time of initial monitoring resources. However, the timescale difference would be limited when compared to the availability of in-field support vessels which are equipped with quality sampling equipment, meaning it would result in very minor to no environmental benefit.	Chartering and equipping additional vessels on standby for operational and scientific monitoring has been considered. The option is reasonably practicable but the sacrifice (charter costs and organisational complexity) is significant, particularly when existing contracted support vessels can be equipped with initial water quality sampling equipment. Additionally, vessels are not the limiting factor in deployment times, as the majority of operational and scientific monitoring components require trained specialists, who can take >72 hours to mobilise.	The cost and organisational complexity of contracting a dedicated response vessel is considered disproportionate to the potential environmental benefit by adopting these delivery options.	This control measure is not adopted as the costs and complexity are considered disproportionate to any environmental benefit that might be realised.	**No**

6.5.2.2 Additional control measures

Additional Control Measures considered *Additional control measures are evaluated in terms of them reducing an environmental impact or an environmental risk when added to the existing suite of control measures*					
Option considered	**Environmental consideration**	**Feasibility**	**Approximate Cost**	**Assessment conclusions**	**Implemented**
Pre-position a team of trained scientific monitoring personnel on standby in Dampier	Pre-positioning a team of trained scientific monitoring personnel closer to the spill location would result in quicker mobilisation times for one or two priority OMPs or SMPs to be implemented.	A trained team of scientific monitoring personnel positioned in Dampier could result in a more rapid deployment of monitoring. However, this option is reliant on suitable vessels being readily available in Dampier and not requiring relocation from nearby ports or adjacent offshore locations.	The costs of having a small team of trained scientific monitoring personnel available on standby in Dampier would be in excess of $3-4M / annum and would be an associated cost to the activity whether there was a spill or not.	The cost of maintaining a team of trained scientific monitoring personnel on standby in Dampier is considered disproportionate, as multiple teams of trained personnel are required to implement multiple OMPs and SMPs. It is considered more cost effective and feasible to pre-position sampling kits on support vessels (see below).	**No**
Contract additional OSM Service Providers to increase availability of monitoring personnel in the first 2 weeks of the spill	The availability of additional monitoring personnel could theoretically increase the number of receptors and locations able to be monitored, however, the ability to deploy personnel would be subject to a range of feasibility considerations.	This option has been considered and evaluated; however, it has been discounted on the basis that deploying a significantly larger number of monitoring teams concurrently with response operations would introduce additional safety, environmental, and operational risks. The current resource assessment in Section C-4 indicates that up to 25 monitoring teams may be required during the initial two weeks of the response. Expanding this effort further by engaging additional contracted monitoring teams would likely result in increased simultaneous operations (SIMOPs), elevating the potential for vessel interactions, collision risks, anchoring impacts, and waste discharges, thereby increasing the overall risk profile. To ensure risk remains ALARP, a staged and scalable approach to resourcing has been adopted. Should additional monitoring capacity be required from week 3 onwards, this will be identified early through ongoing review of monitor and evaluate activities and existing monitoring efforts. Woodside will activate additional resourcing via its existing contract with the OSM Services Provider, thereby ensuring a streamlined	Cost to contract an additional OSM Service Provider.	The option to contract an additional OSM Service Provider to increase the number of contracted monitoring teams during the initial stages of the spill response has been assessed and found not to be reasonably practicable due to the elevated safety and environmental risks associated with SIMOPs, including vessel collisions, anchoring impacts, and waste discharges. These risks outweigh the marginal benefit of increased early-stage monitoring coverage, particularly given the scale of the existing response and monitoring deployment already planned.	**No**

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		and controlled expansion of effort. By this stage of the response, operational response activities are expected to have stabilised, reducing the likelihood and severity of SIMOPs-related risks. In addition, efficiencies may be gained by reallocating existing monitoring teams to other priority receptors where monitoring is still required, particularly in cases where termination criteria have been met at initial locations. This dynamic resourcing approach ensures that additional personnel are only deployed when necessary, thereby supporting both environmental and safety performance outcomes and maintaining ALARP principles throughout the monitoring program.			
Purchase water quality/ hydrocarbon sampling kits for pre-positioning on nearby support vessels and develop technical procedure for sample collection	The availability of initial water quality/ hydrocarbon sampling kits on nearby support vessels (and an accompanying technical procedure for sample collection) will provide an opportunity for more rapid initial measurements of hydrocarbon properties and concentrations. This information will provide important initial situational awareness information that will aid decision making in both monitoring and response efforts.	This control measure will improve the availability and timeframe for initial water quality sampling.	Implementing this additional control measure will involve time and effort to source and supply first strike sampling kits to the selected supply vessels. There will also be employee time involved in developing and conducting training to vessel crews on the technical procedure for sample collection.	Adoption of this control measure will provide an additional and quicker opportunity for initial water quality sampling, resulting in improved situational awareness for decision making in monitoring and response teams.	**Yes**
Modify Woodside Aerial Surveillance Observer Log to enable observers to record marine fauna sightings (presence and type of fauna)	Initial aerial surveillance provides important information for decision making in response operations, but can also provide important initial environmental monitoring data. Amending the Woodside Aerial Surveillance Observer Log to include the ability to report on location, presence and type of fauna could assist in a more rapid, effective deployment of specialised OMP teams for Marine Fauna Assessment and Oiled Wildlife Response.	This control measure is considered reasonably practicable to implement.	Cost to modify the Aerial Surveillance Observer Log is minimal and is associated with time and effort of existing employees.	Adoption of this control measure is considered to be beneficial as it could assist in more effective and efficient deployment of fauna monitoring and response efforts.	**Yes**
Conduct periodical review of existing baseline data sources across receptors predicted to be contacted within 7 days at the low thresholds and a probability ≥10%	This ensures that receptors with deficient baseline data are identified. This is a consideration for initial monitoring prioritisation and the finalisation of each SMP design	This control measure is considered reasonably practicable to implement.	Cost of contract with Service Provider.	Understanding the presence or absence, suitability and quality of baseline data for receptors predicted to be contacted within 14 days, at a probability ≥ 10%, is an important preparatory measure. Understanding which receptors have insufficient baseline data will help quickly guide monitoring prioritisation and the finalisation of each SMP design and whether there is a need to include alternative designs.	**Yes**

6.5.2.3 Improved Control Measures considered

Improved Control Measures considered *Improved control measures including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control*					
Option considered	**Environmental consideration**	**Feasibility**	**Approximate Cost**	**Assessment conclusions**	**Implemented**
Adoption of the OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement for OSM capability provision	A Joint Industry capability provision has considerable benefits, including an improvement to industry OSM standards; improved reliability in accessing specialist personnel; efficiencies and capability growth associated with shared testing and exercising; and greater depth in Monitoring Service Provider (MSP) capability, with a centralised contract coordinating multiple consultancies and MSPs.	This control measure has already been developed by Industry and is considered reasonably practicable to implement.	Cost of annual subscription to OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement	Adopting this control measure involves additional costs, but the benefits of a Joint Industry OSM capability provision outweighs the costs and therefore this additional measure has been accepted.	**Yes**

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Determine the required specifications for suitable monitoring vessels, including specialised equipment for OMPs and SMPs (i.e. hiab) and the requirement of shallow draft vessels to access offshore islands and priority monitoring areas	Understanding vessel specification requirements for OSM at priority locations will result in quicker mobilisation times, and more effective monitoring, as correctly equipped vessels will be made available at the commencement the monitoring effort.	This control measure is considered reasonably practicable to implement.	Cost to determine vessel specifications is minimal and is associated with time and effort of existing employees.	This control measure would result in the correct vessels being mobilised for monitoring personnel and result in quicker implementation of monitoring.	**Yes**

6.5.3 Selected Control Measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures as outlined above, the following controls were selected for implementation for the PAP:

- alternative
  - none selected
- additional
  - purchase initial water quality/ hydrocarbon sampling kits for pre-positioning on nearby support vessels and develop technical procedure for sample collection
  - modify Woodside Aerial Surveillance Observer Log to enable observers to record marine fauna sightings (presence and type of fauna)
  - conduct periodical review of existing baseline data sources for receptors predicted to be contacted within 7 days, at the low thresholds and a probability ≥10%.
- improved
  - adoption of the OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement for OSM capability provision
  - determine the required specifications for suitable monitoring vessels, including specialised equipment for OMPs and SMPs (i.e. hiab) and the requirement of shallow draft vessels to access offshore islands and priority monitoring areas.

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6.5.4 ALARP and Acceptability Summary

ALARP and Acceptability Summary		
Operational and Scientific Monitoring		
ALARP Summary	X	Known reasonably practicable control measures have been adopted
	X	No additional, alternative and improved control measures would provide further benefit
	X	No reasonably practical additional, alternative, and/or improved control measure exists
	The resulting operational and scientific monitoring capability has been assessed against the credible spill scenarios. The range of techniques provide an ongoing approach to monitoring operations to assess and evaluate the scale and extent of impacts. Known reasonably practicable control measures have been adopted with the cost and organisational complexity of these options determined to be Moderate and the overall delivery effectiveness considered Medium. The OSM's main objectives can be met, with the addition of one alternative control measures to provide further benefit.	
Acceptability Summary	• The control measures selected for implementation manage the potential impacts and risks to ALARP. • In the event of a hydrocarbon spill for the PAP, the control measures selected, meet or exceed the requirements of Woodside Management System and industry best-practice. • Operational and Scientific Monitoring control and activities are compliant with relevant environmental legislation and regulations, including the EPBC Act. • Throughout the PAP, relevant Australian standards and codes of practice will be followed to evaluate the impacts from a loss of well control. • Consultation undertaken for the PAP did not receive feedback regarding concerns for Operational and Scientific Monitoring activities in response to a hydrocarbon spill. • The level of impact and risk to the environment has been considered with regards to the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) and risks and impacts from a range of identified scenarios were assessed in detail. The control measures described consider the conservation of biological and ecological diversity, through both the selection of control measures and the management of their performance. The control measures have been developed to account for credible case scenarios, and uncertainty has not been used as a reason for postponing control measures.	
On the basis from the impact assessment above and in Section 8.7.6 of the EP Woodside considers the adopted controls discussed manage the impacts and risks associated with implementing operational and scientific monitoring activities to a level that is ALARP and acceptable.		

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7 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED RESPONSE TECHNIQUES

The implementation of response techniques may modify the impacts and risks identified in the EP and response activities can introduce additional impacts and risks from response operations themselves. Therefore, it is necessary to complete an assessment to establish that these impacts and risks have been considered and specific measures are put in place to continually review and manage these further impacts and risks to ALARP and Acceptable levels. A simplified assessment process has been used to complete this task which covers the identification, analysis, evaluation and treatment of impacts and risks introduced by responding to the event.

7.1 Identification of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques

Each of the control measures can modify the impacts and risks identified in the EP. These impacts and risks have been previously assessed within the scope of the EP. Refer to the EP for details regarding how these risks are being managed. They are not discussed further in this document.

- Atmospheric emissions
- Routine and non-routine discharges
- Physical presence, proximity to other vessels (shipping and fisheries)
- Routine acoustic emissions vessels
- Lighting for night work/navigational safety
- Invasive marine species
- Collision with marine fauna
- Disturbance to Seabed

Additional impacts and risks associated with the control measures not included within the scope of the EP include:

- Vessel operations and anchoring
- Presence of personnel on the shoreline
- Additional stress or injury caused to wildlife
- Secondary contamination from the management of waste

7.2 Analysis of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques

The table below compares the adopted control measures for this activity against the environmental values that can be affected when they are implemented.

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Table 7-1: Analysis of risks and impacts

	Environmental Value						
	Soil and Groundwater	Marine Sediment Quality	Water Quality	Air Quality	Ecosystems/ Habitat	Species	Socio-Economic
Monitor and evaluate		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Source control		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oiled wildlife			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Waste management	ü	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Operational and scientific monitoring	ü	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

7.3 Evaluation of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques

Vessel operations and anchoring

During the implementation of response techniques, where water depths allow, it is possible that response vessels will be required to anchor (e.g. during shoreline surveys). The use of vessel anchoring will be minimal and likely to occur when the impacted shoreline is inaccessible via road. Anchoring in the nearshore environment of sensitive receptor locations will have the potential to impact coral reef, seagrass beds and other benthic communities in these areas. Recovery of benthic communities from anchor damage depends on the size of anchor and frequency of anchoring. Impacts would be highly localised (restricted to the footprint of the vessel anchor and chain) and temporary, with full recovery expected.

Presence of personnel on the shoreline

Although unlikely to be required for this PAP, if presence of personnel on the shoreline is required during shoreline operations it could potentially result in disturbance to wildlife and habitats. During the implementation of response techniques, it is possible that personnel may have minimal, localised impacts on habitats, wildlife and coastlines. The impacts associated with human presence on shorelines during shoreline surveys may include:

- Damage to vegetation/habitat to gain access to areas of shoreline oiling;
- Damage or disturbance to wildlife during shoreline surveys;
- Removal of surface layers of intertidal sediments (potential habitat depletion); and
- Excessive removal of substrate causing erosion and instability of localised areas of the shoreline.

Waste generation

Implementing the selected response techniques will result in the generation of the following waste streams that will require management and disposal:

- Liquids (recovered oil/water mixture), recovered from oiled wildlife operations
- Semi-solids/solids (oily solids), collected during oiled wildlife operations
- Debris (e.g. seaweed, sand, woods, plastics), collected during oiled wildlife response.

If not managed and disposed of correctly, wastes generated during the response have the potential for secondary contamination similar to that described above, impacts to wildlife through contact with or ingestion of waste materials and contamination risks if not disposed of correctly onshore.

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Additional stress or injury caused to wildlife

Additional stress or injury to wildlife could be caused through the following phases of a response:

- Capturing wildlife
- Transporting wildlife
- Stabilisation of wildlife
- Cleaning and rinsing of oiled wildlife
- Rehabilitation (e.g. diet, cage size, housing density)
- Release of treated wildlife

Inefficient capture techniques have the potential to cause undue stress, exhaustion or injury to wildlife, additionally pre-emptive capture could cause undue stress and impacts to wildlife when there are uncertainties in the forecast trajectory of the spill. During the transportation and stabilisation phases there is the potential for additional thermoregulation stress on captured wildlife. Additionally, during the cleaning process, it is important personnel undertaking the tasks are familiar with the relevant techniques to prevent further injury and the removal of water proofing feathers are managed and mitigated. Finally, during the release phase it's important that wildlife is not released back into a contaminated environment.

7.4 Treatment of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques

In respect of the impacts and risks assessed the following treatment measures have been adopted. It must be recognised that this environmental assessment is seeking to identify how to maintain the level of impact and risks at levels that are ALARP and of an acceptable level rather than exploring further impact and risk reduction. It is for this reason that the treatment measures identified in this assessment will be captured in Operational Plans, Tactical Response Plans, and/or First Strike Plans.

Vessel operations and access in the nearshore environment

- If vessels are required for access, anchoring locations will be selected to minimise disturbance to benthic primary producer habitats. Where existing fixed anchoring points are not available, locations will be selected to minimise impact to nearshore benthic environments with a preference for areas of sandy seabed where they can be identified (PS 17.1)
- Shallow draft vessels will be used to access remote shorelines to minimise the impacts associated with seabed disturbance on approach to the shorelines (PS 17.2).

Presence of personnel on the shoreline

- Vehicular access will be restricted on dunes, turtle nesting beaches an in mangroves (17.3)
- Oversight by trained personnel who are aware of the risks (17.4)
- Trained unit leader's brief personnel of the risks prior to operations (17.5)

Waste generation

- Teams will segregate liquid and solid wastes at the earliest opportunity (PS 11.1).

Additional stress or injury caused to wildlife

- Oiled wildlife operations (including hazing) would be implemented with advice and assistance from the Oiled Wildlife Advisor from the DBCA, and in accordance with the processes and methodologies described in the WAOWRP and the relevant regional plan (PS 9.1).

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8 ALARP CONCLUSION

An analysis of alternative, additional and improved control measures has been undertaken to determine their reasonableness and practicability. The tables in Section 6 document the considerations made in this evaluation. Where the costs of an alternative, additional, or improved control measure have been determined to be clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit gained from its adoption it has been rejected. Where this is not considered to be the case the control measure has been adopted.

The risks from a hydrocarbon spill have been reduced to ALARP because:

- Woodside has a significant hydrocarbon spill response capability to respond to the WCCS through the control measures identified.
- New and modified impacts and risks associated with implementing response techniques have been considered and will not increase the risks associated with the activity.
- A consideration of alternative, additional, and improved control measures identified any other control measures that delivered proportionate environmental benefit compared to the cost of adoption for this activity ensuring that:
    - Known, reasonably practicable control measures have been adopted.
    - No additional, reasonably practicable alternative and/or improved control measures would provide further environmental benefit.
    - No reasonably practical additional, alternative, and/or improved control measure exists.
- A structured process for considering alternative, additional, and improved control measures was completed for each control measure.
- The evaluation was undertaken based on the outputs of the WCCS so that the capability in place is sufficient for all other scenario from this activity.
- The likelihood of the WCCS spill has been ignored in evaluating what was reasonably practicable.

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9 ACCEPTABILITY CONCLUSION

Following the ALARP evaluation process, Woodside deems the hydrocarbon spill risks and impacts have been reduced to an acceptable level by meeting all of the following criteria:

- Techniques are consistent with Woodside's processes and relevant internal requirements including policies, culture, processes, standards, structures and systems.
- Levels of risk/ impact are deemed acceptable by relevant persons (external persons/ organisations) and are aligned with the uniqueness of, and/or the level of protection assigned to the environment, its sensitivity to pressures introduced by the activity, and the proximity of activities to sensitive receptors, and have been aligned with Part 3 of the EPBC Act.
- Selected control measures meet requirements of legislation and conventions to which Australia is a signatory (e.g. MARPOL, the World Heritage Convention, the Ramsar Convention, and the Biodiversity Convention etc.). In addition to these, other non-legislative requirements met include:
    - Australian IUCN reserve management principles for Commonwealth marine protected areas and bioregional marine plans.
    - National Water Quality Management Strategy and supporting guidelines for marine water quality).
    - Conditions of approval set under other legislation.
    - National and international requirements for managing pollution from ships.
    - National biosecurity requirements.
- Industry standards, best practices and widely adopted standards and other published materials have been used and referenced when defining acceptable levels. Where these are inconsistent with mandatory/ legislative regulations, explanation has been provided for the proposed deviation. Any deviation produces the same or a better level of environmental performance (or outcome).

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11 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

11.1 Glossary

Term	Description / Definition
ALARP	Demonstration through reasoned and supported arguments that there are no other practicable options that could reasonably be adopted to reduce risks further.
Availability	The availability of a control measure is the percentage of time that it is capable of performing its function (operating time plus standby time) divided by the total period (whether in service or not). In other words, it is the probability that the control has not failed or is undergoing a maintenance or repair function when it needs to be used.
Control	The means by which risk from events is eliminated or minimised.
Control effectiveness	A measure of how well the control measures perform their required function.
Control measure (risk control measure)	The features that eliminate, prevent, reduce or mitigate the risk to environment associated with PAP.
Credible spill scenario	A spill considered by Woodside as representative of maximum volume and characteristics of a spill that could occur as part of the PAP.
Dependency	The degree of reliance on other systems in order for the control measure to be able to perform its intended function.
Environment that may be affected	The summary of quantitative modelling where the marine environment could be exposed to hydrocarbons levels exceeding hydrocarbon threshold concentrations.
Incident	An event where a release of energy resulted in or had (with) the potential to cause injury, ill health, damage to the environment, damage to equipment or assets or company reputation.
Major Environment Event	The events with potential environment, reputation, social or cultural consequences of category C or higher (as per Woodside's operational risk matrix) which are evaluated against credible worst-case scenarios which may occur when all controls are absent or have failed.
Performance outcome	A statement of the overall goal or outcome to be achieved by a control measure
Performance standard	The parameters against which [risk] controls are assessed to ensure they reduce risk to ALARP. A statement of the key requirements (indicators) that the control measure has to achieve in order to perform as intended in relation to its functionality, availability, reliability, survivability and dependencies.
Preparedness	Measures taken before an incident in order to improve the effectiveness of a response
Reasonably practicable	... a computation ... made by the owner, in which the quantum of risk is placed on one scale and the sacrifice involved in the measures necessary for averting the risk (whether in money, time or trouble) [showing whether or not] that there is a gross disproportion between them ... made by the owner at a point of time anterior to the accident. (Judgement: Edwards v National Coal Board [1949])
Receptors at risk	Physical, biological and social resources identified as at risk from hydrocarbon contact using oil spill modelling predictions.
Receptor areas	Geographically referenced areas such as bays, islands, coastlines and/or protected area (WHA, Commonwealth or State marine reserve or park) containing one or more receptor type.

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Term	Description / Definition
Receptor Sensitivities	This is a classification scheme to categorise receptor sensitivity to an oil spill. The Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) is a numerical classification of the relative sensitivity of a particular environment (particularly different shoreline types) to an oil spill. Refer to the Woodside Oil Pollution Emergency Arrangements (Australia) for more details.
Regulator	NOPSEMA are the Environment Regulator under the Environment Regulations.
Reliability	The probability that at any point in time a control measure will operate correctly for a further specified length of time.
Response technique	The key priorities and objectives to be achieved by the response plan Measures taken in response to an event to reduce or prevent adverse consequences.
Survivability	Whether or not a control measure is able to survive a potentially damaging event is relevant for all control measures that are required to function after an incident has occurred.
Threshold	Hydrocarbon threshold concentrations applied to the risk assessment to evaluate hydrocarbon spills. These are defined as: surface hydrocarbon concentration – ≥10 g/m^2, dissolved – ≥50 ppb and entrained hydrocarbon concentrations – ≥100 ppb.
Zone of Application	The zone in which Woodside may elect to apply dispersant. The zone is determined based on a range of considerations, such as hydrocarbon characteristics, weathering and metocean conditions. The zone is a key consideration in the Net Environmental Benefit Analysis for dispersant use.

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11.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ADIOS	Automated Data Inquiry for Oil Spills
AEP	Australian Energy Producers (formerly APPEA)
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
ALARP	As low as reasonably practicable
AMOSC	Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre
AMP	Australian Marine Park
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
AUV	Autonomous Underwater Vehicle
BACI	Before/ After Control Impact
BAOAC	Bonn Agreement Oil Appearance Code
BIA	Biologically Important Area
BOP	Blowout Preventer
CIMT	Corporate Incident Management Team
COP	Common Operating Picture
cSt	Centistokes
DBCA	Western Australia Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (former Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife)
DM	Duty Manager
DTMI	Western Australia Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure
DWER	Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EMBA	Environment that May Be Affected
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
EP	Environment Plan
Environment Regulations	Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
ESP	Environmental Services Panel
FSP	First Strike Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HSP	Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IMS	Incident Management System
IMSA	Index of Marine Surveys for Assessment
IMT	Incident Management Team
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association
ITOPF	International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation

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Abbreviation	Meaning
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBSF	King Bay Supply Facility
KEF	Key Ecological Feature
KSAT	Kongsberg Satellite
MODU	Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit
MP	Marine Park
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRT	National Response Team
OILMAP	Oil Spill Model and Response System
OMP	Operational Monitoring Plan
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPGGSA	Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act
OSM	Operational and Scientific Monitoring
OSRL	Oil Spill Response Limited
OSTM	Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling
OWR	Oiled Wildlife Response
OWRP	Oiled Wildlife Response Plan
PAP	Petroleum Activities Program
PEARL	People, Environment, Asset, Reputation and Livelihood
PBA	Pre-emptive Baseline Areas
PPA	Priority Protection Area
PPB	Parts per billion
PPM	Parts per million
ROV	Remotely Operated Vehicle(s)
RPA	Response Protection Area
SCAT	Shoreline Contamination Assessment Techniques
SIMAP	Integrated Oil Spill Impact Model System
SSDI	Subsea Dispersant Injection
SFRT	Subsea First Response Toolkit
SMP	Scientific monitoring program
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOPEP	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
TRP	Tactical Response Plan
UAS	Unmanned Aerial Systems
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WHA	World Heritage Area
Woodside	Woodside Energy Limited

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Abbreviation	Meaning
WCC	Woodside Communication Centre
WCCS	Worst Case Credible Scenario
ZoA	Zone of Application

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ANNEX A: NET ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT ANALYSIS DETAILED OUTCOMES

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A NEBA has been conducted to assess the net environmental benefit of different response techniques to selected receptors in the event of an oil spill from the PAP with respect to a vessel collision / MDO spill. The complete list of potential receptor locations within the EMBA within the PAP is included in Section 8.7.6 of the EP.

The locations utilised for the NEBA were limited to the identified RPAs of the PAP identified from modelling as having potential for the follo

- Surface contact (>50 g/m^2)
- Shoreline accumulation (>100 g/m^2) at any time – no contact at this threshold at any time
- Entrained contact (>100 ppb) within 14 days

The detailed NEBA assessment outcomes are shown below. The *Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys* preoperational NEBAs contains the full assessments.

Table A-1: NEBA assessment technique recommendations for a MDO spill from vessel collision

Receptor	Monitor and evaluate	Containment and recovery	Dispersant application: sub-sea	Dispersant application: > 20 m water depth and > 10 km from shore/reefs	Shoreline protection	Shoreline clean-up (manual)	Shoreline clean-up (mechanical)	Shoreline clean-up (chemical)	Oiled wildlife response	In situ burning	Mechanical dispersion	Source control
Montebello MP	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	Yes
Montebello Islands MP (including Tryal Rocks)	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	Yes
Ningaloo MP	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	Yes
Gascoyne MP	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	Yes
Barrow Island	Yes	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Barrow Island MP	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	Yes
Muiron Islands (including MMA)	Yes	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Southern Pilbara Islands at Peak Island	Yes	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Ningaloo Coast WHA	Yes	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Penguin Bank	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	Yes
Rankin Bank	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tryal Rock	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	Yes

Overall assessment

Sensitive receptor (sites identified in EP)	Monitor and evaluate	Containment and recovery	Dispersant application: sub-sea	Dispersant application: > 20 m water depth and > 10 km from shore/reefs	Shoreline protection	Shoreline clean-up (manual)	Shoreline clean-up (mechanical)	Shoreline clean-up (chemical)	Oiled wildlife response	In situ burning	Mechanical dispersion	Source control
Is this response Practicable?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
NEBA identifies response potentially of net environmental benefit?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

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NEBA Impact Ranking Classification Guidance

To reduce variability between assessments, the following ranking descriptions have been devised to guide the workshop process:

			Degree of impact[7]	Potential duration of impact	Equivalent Woodside Corporate Risk Matrix Consequence Level
Positive	**3P**	**Major**	Likely to prevent: • behavioural impact to biological receptors • behavioural impact to socio-economic receptors e.g. changes to day-today business operations, public opinion/behaviours (e.g. avoidance of amenities such as beaches) or regulatory designations.	Decrease in duration of impact by > 5 years	N/A
	2P	**Moderate**	Likely to prevent: • significant impact to a single phase of reproductive cycle of biological receptors • detectable financial impact, either directly (e.g. loss of income) or indirectly (e.g. via public perception), for socio-economic receptors.	Decrease in duration of impact by 1–5 years	N/A

	1P	**Minor**	Likely to prevent impacts on:
			• significant proportion of population or breeding stages of biological receptors
			• socio-economic receptors such as:
			  ○ significant impact to the sensitivity of protective designation; or
			  ○ significant and long-term impact to business/industry.
				Decrease in duration of impact by several seasons (< 1 year)	N/A

	0	**Non-mitigated spill impact**	**No detectable difference to unmitigated spill scenario.**		
Negative	**1N**	**Minor**	Likely to result in: • behavioural impact to biological receptors • behavioural impact to socio-economic receptors e.g. changes to day-to-day business operations, public opinion/behaviours (e.g. avoidance of amenities such as beaches), or regulatory designations.	Increase in duration of impact by several seasons (< 1 year)	Increase in risk by one sub-category, without changing category (e.g. Minor (E) to Minor (D))
	2N	**Moderate**	Likely to result in: • significant impact to a single phase of reproductive cycle for biological receptors; or • detectable financial impact, either directly (e.g. loss of income) or indirectly (e.g. via public perception), for socio-economic receptors. This level of negative impact is recoverable and unlikely to result in closure of business/industry in the region.	Increase in duration of impact by 1–5 years	Increase in risk by one category (e.g. Minor (D) to Moderate (C or B))

	3N	**Major**	Likely to result in impacts on:
			• significant proportion of population or breeding stages of biological receptors
			• socio-economic receptors resulting in either:
			  ○ significant impact to the sensitivity of protective designation; or
			  ○ significant and long-term impact to business/industry.
				Increase in duration of impact by > 5 years or unrecoverable	Increase in risk by two categories (e.g. Minor (E) to Major (A))

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[7] NOTE: the maximum likely impact should be considered; for example, if a spill were to directly impact the behaviour that results in an impact to reproduction and/or the breeding population (such as fish failing to aggregate to spawn), then the score should be a 2 or 3 rather than a 1. Similarly, if a change in behaviour resulted in an increased risk of mortality of a population, then it should be scored as a 2 or 3

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ANNEX B: MONITOR AND EVALUATE ACTIVATION AND TERMINATION CRITERIA

Table B-1: Monitor and evaluate objectives, triggers and termination criteria

Operational Monitoring Operational Plan	Objectives	Activation triggers	Termination criteria
Operational Monitoring Operational Plan – Predictive Modelling of Hydrocarbons to Assess Resources at Risk	Predictive modelling focuses on the conditions that have prevailed since a spill commenced, as well as those that are forecasted in the short term (1–3 days ahead) and longer term. Predictive modelling utilises computer-based forecasting methods to predict hydrocarbon spill movement and guide the management and execution of spill response operations to maximise the protection of environmental resources at risk. The objectives of predictive modelling are to: • Provide forecasting of the movement and weathering of spilled hydrocarbons • Identify resources that are potentially at risk of contamination • Provide simulations showing the outcome of alternative response options (booming patterns etc.) to inform on-going Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) and continually assess the efficacy of available response options in order to reduce risks to ALARP	Predictive modelling will be triggered immediately following a level 2/3 hydrocarbon spill.	The criteria for the termination of predictive modelling are: • The hydrocarbon discharge has ceased and no further surface oil is visible • Response activities have ceased • Hydrocarbon spill modelling (as verified by surveillance observations) predicts no additional natural resources will be impacted

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Operational Monitoring Operational Plan	Objectives	Activation triggers	Termination criteria
Operational Monitoring Operational Plan – Surveillance and reconnaissance to detect hydrocarbons and resources at risk	Surveillance and reconnaissance aims to provide regular, on-going hydrocarbon spill surveillance throughout a broad region, in the event of a spill. The objectives of surveillance and reconnaissance are: • Verify spill modelling results and recalibrate spill trajectory models • Understand the behaviour, weathering and fate of surface hydrocarbons. • Identify environmental receptors and locations at risk or contaminated by hydrocarbons. • Inform ongoing Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) and continually assess the efficacy of available response options in order to reduce risks to ALARP. To aid in the subsequent assessment of the short- to long-term impacts and/or recovery of natural resources (assessed in OSMs) by ensuring that the visible cause and effect relationships between the hydrocarbon spill and its impacts to natural resources have been observed and recorded during the operational phase.	• Surveillance and reconnaissance will be triggered immediately following a level 2/3 hydrocarbon spill.	The termination triggers for the Surveillance and reconnaissance are: 72 hours has elapsed since the last confirmed observation of surface hydrocarbons. Latest hydrocarbon spill modelling results do not predict surface exposures at visible levels.

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Operational Monitoring Operational Plan	Objectives	Activation triggers	Termination criteria
Operational Monitoring Operational Plan – Pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk	Pre-emptive shorelines assessment aims to undertake a rapid assessment of the presence, extent and current status of shoreline sensitive receptors prior to contact from the hydrocarbon spill, by providing categorical or semi-quantitative information on the characteristics of resources at risk. The primary objective of pre-emptive shorelines assessment is to confirm understanding of the status and characteristics of environmental resources, predicted by predictive modelling and surveillance, to be at risk, to further assist in making decisions on the selection of appropriate response actions and prioritisation of resources. Indirectly, qualitative/semi-quantitative pre-contact information collected by pre-emptive shorelines assessment on the status of environmental resources may also aid in the verification of environmental baseline data and provide context for the assessment of environmental impacts, as determined through subsequent SMPs. Pre-emptive shorelines assessment would be undertaken in liaison with WA DTMI as the control agency once the oil is in State Waters (if a Level 2/3 incident).	Triggers for commencing pre-emptive shorelines assessment include: • Contact of a sensitive habitat or shoreline is predicted by predictive modelling and surveillance. • The pre-emptive assessment methods can be implemented before contact from hydrocarbons (once a receptor has been contacted by hydrocarbons it will be assessed via SCAT.	The criteria for the termination of pre-emptive shorelines assessment at any given location are: Locations predicted to be contacted by hydrocarbons have been contacted. The location has not been contacted by hydrocarbons and is no longer predicted to be contacted by hydrocarbons (resources should be reallocated as appropriate).

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ANNEX C: GWA GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL OSM ACTIVITY SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT

The Woodside OSM-BIP comprehensively presents important information for OSM assessment and implementation, including the process for assessing OSM requirements for each activity. This Annex provides the activity-specific information required for the GWA Geophysical and Geotechnical OSM Assessment, including:

- OSM Planning Area;
- Monitoring priorities;
- Mobilisation and implementation timeframes; and
- Resourcing requirements and capability assessment.

C.1 Determine if the activity OSM Planning Area fits within the Combined OSM Planning Area

The OSM Planning Area for the GWA Geophysical and Geotechnical activity (hereafter referred to as the PAP) credible spill scenarios (as shown in Figure C - 1) fits within the Combined OSM Planning Area (Figure 2-1 in the OSM-BIP).

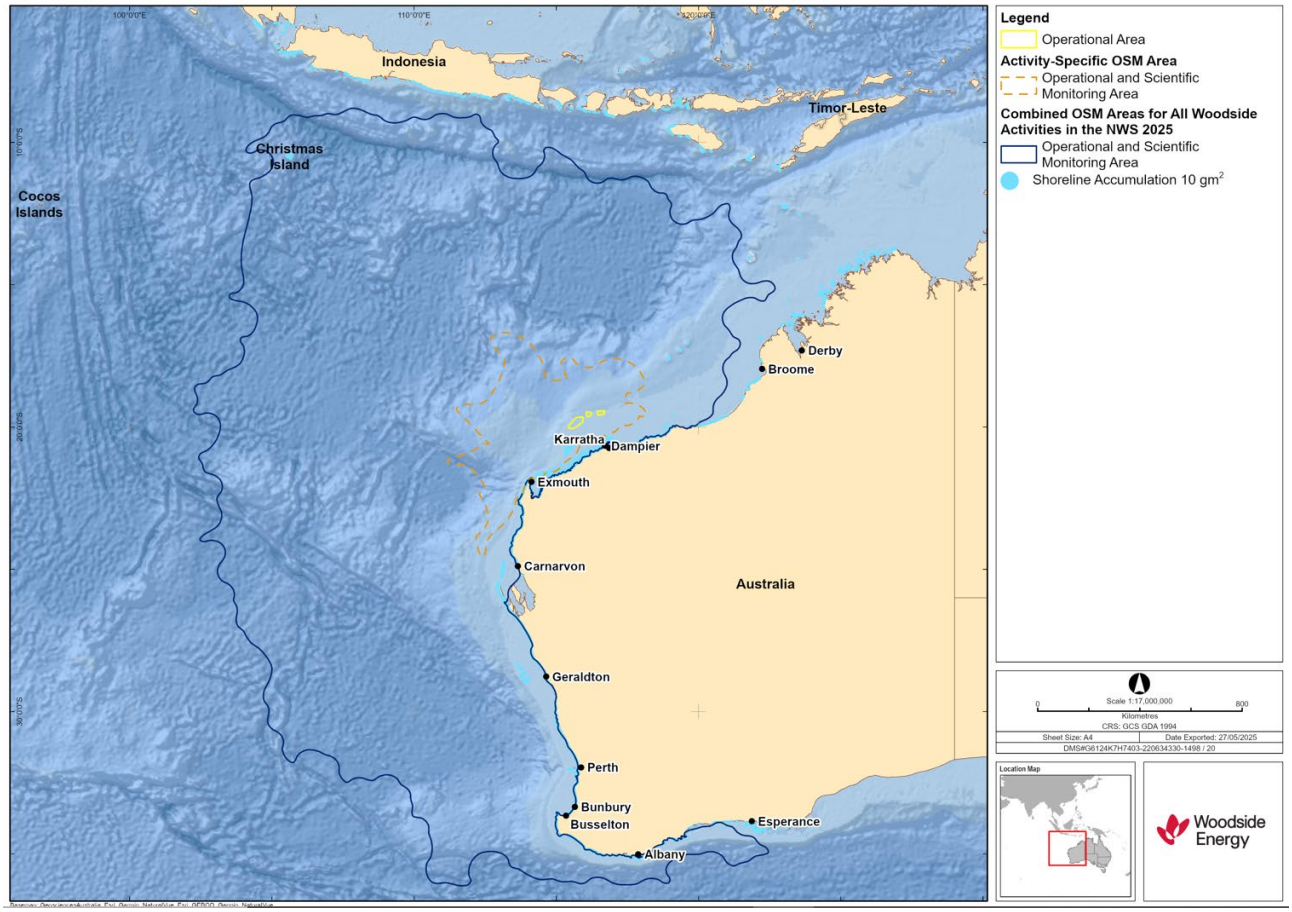


Figure C - 1: PAP OSM Planning Area based on the area potentially contacted by the low (below ecological impact) entrained hydrocarbon threshold of 10 ppb in the event of the worst-case credible spill scenarios (CS-01 and CS-02).

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C.2 Determine activity-specific monitoring priorities

Assess spill exposure risk using trajectory modelling

Woodside has reviewed the stochastic oil spill modelling results for the worst-case credible spill scenarios listed in Table 2-1 and as outlined in Section 2.2 of the OSM-BIP, identified receptors contacted at a higher probability of rapid contact. Table C-1 presents the receptors contacted within 14 days at a probability >10% at the low threshold for dissolved (≥10 ppb), entrained (≥10 ppb), floating (≥1 g/m^2), and shoreline contact (≥10 g/m^2). The inclusion of entrained hydrocarbons at concentrations greater than 10 ppb is used to denote exposure to hydrocarbons, but does not necessarily imply toxicity. For entrained whole-oil droplets, the toxic fraction is small, as many hydrocarbon constituents remain sequestered and not bioavailable (French-McCay 2024).

Evaluate availability of adequate baseline data

The availability of baseline data may influence monitoring priorities. Section 4 of the OSM-BIP outlines Woodside's baseline review and evaluation process. Using the Marine Environment Baseline Database, Woodside has reviewed baseline data for all of the receptors predicted of being rapidly contacted at a higher probability from the PAP activities (Table C-1) to help determine which receptors and key features have insufficient or no baseline data available and should be given a higher monitoring priority.

It is anticipated that some receptors and locations may be impacted before monitoring teams can begin the assessments. Given this constraint, and the limited baseline data at many priority monitoring locations and receptors, scientific monitoring will likely need to use a combination of approaches including gradient analysis, impact versus control comparisons, and lines of evidence methodologies. During a spill, it may be necessary to identify additional unaffected control sites for comparative monitoring where possible. As such, control sites have been factored into capability planning in Section C.4.

Consideration of Key Ecological Features, Biologically Important Areas and transient receptors

A number of broadscale ecological features are located within the OSM Planning Area and have been considered in monitoring prioritisation and OSM capability planning for the PAP. The following Key Ecological Features (KEFs) (and their distances to the Operational Area) are noted in Table 4-16 of the EP:

- Ancient Coastline at 125 m depth contour (overlaps Operational Area)
- Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities (20 km northwest of Operational Area)
- Glomar Shoals (67 km east of Operational Area)
- Exmouth Plateau (117 km northwest of Operational Area)
- Canyons Linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plan and the Cape Range Peninsula (175.5 km southwest of Operational Area)
- Commonwealth Waters Adjacent to Ningaloo Reef (220 km southwest of Operational Area)

The Ancient Coastline KEF overlaps the PAP Operational Area, so is at a higher risk of contact with hydrocarbons. All KEFs within the OSM Planning Area are described in detail in Section 4.7 and Appendix C of the EP. These KEFs include subsea receptors (benthic and pelagic habitats; demersal fish communities; marine fauna aggregations) that may be at risk of contact from the scenario associated with the PAP (refer to Table 2-1). Therefore, OSM planning and resourcing for this activity includes relevant monitoring requirements, such as water quality, sediment quality, benthic habitats and fish for these features (refer to and Table C-8).

The OSM Area also overlaps a number of Biologically Important Areas (BIAs) with protected species potentially occurring in the area, as described in Section 4.6 of the EP and listed in Table C-3. A number of the BIAs and protected species are located within the geographical extents of other receptors, such as marine turtles within the Montebello AMP, so these BIAs and protected species would automatically be included in the relevant SMPs for that receptor (refer to Table C-6). Where BIAs, protected species and KEFs are situated away from the monitoring priorities, they will be captured in the Offshore Environs monitoring unit described in Table C-6.

Initial Monitoring Priorities

Monitoring prioritisation during the initial stages of a spill should focus on sensitive receptors with the highest risk of adverse consequences and where oil spill modelling predicts high probability of rapid contact. During the initial monitoring response, emphasis will be placed on receptors contacted by floating, shoreline, and

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dissolved hydrocarbon phases. If a receptor is only contacted by low concentrations of entrained hydrocarbons and not by any other hydrocarbon phase, it will be considered a lower priority during the initial monitoring response.

To further guide monitoring prioritisation in the event of a spill, Woodside has also compared the availability of baseline data against the WA State-based protection prioritisation evaluation rankings. The WA DTMI protection priority rankings were established through the Western Australian Marine Oil Pollution Risk Assessment process. These rankings evaluate each receptor's vulnerability to marine oil spills, considering impacts from both floating and dissolved oil, as shown in Table C-4. This information is then used to determine the resultant initial monitoring priorities for the activity.

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Table C-1: PAP activity credible spill scenarios stochastic modelling results for receptors with a probability of contact ≥10% and <14 days

Receptor	Total contact probability (%) floating oil ≥1 g/m²	Min. arrival time floating oil ≥1 g/m² (days)	Total contact probability (%) shoreline accumulation ≥10 g/m²	Min. arrival time shoreline accumulation ≥10 g/m² (days)	Probability (%) entrained oil at ≥10 ppb	Min. arrival time entrained oil ≥10 ppb (days)	Probability (%) dissolved oil at >10 ppb	Min. arrival time dissolved oil ≥10 ppb (days)
Instantaneous release of 182 m³ of Marine Diesel Oil due to vessel collision at the Wilcox Prospect								
Montebello AMP*	100	0.04	NA	NA	69	0.04	31.5	**
Ningaloo AMP*	<0.5	NC	NA	NA	13	9	0.5	**
Ningaloo Coast WH	<0.5	NC	<0.5	NC	13	9	0.5	**
Ningaloo MP (State)	<0.5	NC	<0.5	NC	8	13	54	**
Barrow Island	<0.5	NC	<0.5	NC	11.5	5	<0.5	**
Barrow Island MMA*	<0.5	NC	NA	NA	13	3	0.5	**
Barrow Island MP (State)*	<0.5	NC	NA	NA	10	4	<0.5	**
Muiron Islands	<0.5	NC	NA	NA	10	12	<0.5	**
Muiron Islands MMA	<0.5	NC	<0.5	NC	11.5	9	<0.5	**
Tryal Rocks*	<0.5	NC	NA	NA	18.5	1	1	**
Instantaneous release of 182 m³ of Marine Diesel Oil due to vessel collision at the TPA03 Wellsite								
Montebello MP	<0.5	NA	NA	NA	39.5	2	6	**
Rankin Bank*	<0.5	NA	NA	NA	25.5	1	9.5	**
Tryal Rocks*	<0.5	NA	NA	NA	11.5	5	0.5	**

Key
Receptor contacted within 7 days
Receptor contacted within 7–14 days
Receptor only contacted by entrained hydrocarbons at a probability >10% and a concentration ≥10 ppb

**Submerged receptor that has no features above the sea surface. Modelling indicates 'contact' with these receptors when the hydrocarbons pass over the receptor on the sea surface*

***No dissolved timing available*

NA = not applicable

NC = no contact

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Table C-2: Baseline data assessment versus SMPs for receptors predicted to be contacted at >10% probability and <14 days

Receptor	SM1: Water quality impact	SM2: Sediment quality impact	SM3: Intertidal and coastal habitat	SM4: Seabirds and shorebirds	SM5: Marine megafauna – reptiles	SM5: Marine megafauna – whale sharks, dugong and cetacean	SM6: Benthic habitat	SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages	SM8: Fisheries impact	SM9 & 10: Heritage and social impact
Ningaloo (including Ningaloo WHA, Ningaloo Coast, Ningaloo MP (State) and Ningaloo AMP)					Turtle	Whale shark			(Locations to be determined in consultation with key stakeholders to reflect current fishing zones/effort)	(Locations to be determined in consultation with key stakeholders)
					Sea snake					
Muiron Islands					Turtle					
					Sea snake					
Montebello AMP			N/A							
Barrow Island	Barrow Island Port	Barrow Island Port			Flatback turtle					
					Green & hawksbill turtle					
					Sea snake					
Reefs, shoals and banks										

Key	
	Priority survey: Current baseline data is not in place, not suitable or not sufficient
	Survey: Collectively there is substantial baseline data or on-going monitoring from within the last 5 years, meaning this is a lower priority
	N/A: not applicable

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Table C-3: Receptors predicted to be contacted at >10% probability and <14 days versus relevant OMPs and SMPs

Receptor	OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation	OM2: Hydrocarbon in Water	OM3: Hydrocarbon in Sediment	OM6: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment	OM5: Rapid Marine Fauna Surveillance	SM1: Water quality impact assessment	SM2: Sediment quality impact assessment	SM3: Intertidal and coastal habitat assessment	SM4: Seabirds and shorebirds	SM5: Marine megafauna assessment- reptiles	SM5: Marine megafauna assessment- whale sharks, dugong and	SM6: Benthic habitat assessment	SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	SM8: Fisheries impact assessment	SM9 & 10: Heritage and social impact assessment
AMPs															
Montebello AMP	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ningaloo AMP	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coastlines															
Ningaloo Coast WH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Islands															
Barrow Island (including Boodie and Middle Islands)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Muiron Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marine Parks (MP)															
Barrow Islands MMA and Barrow Island MP (State)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Muiron Islands MMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ningaloo MP (State)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reefs, Shoals and Banks	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	✓	✓	^
KEFs within 100 km of the Operational Area															
Ancient Coastline at 125 m depth contour	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	-	-	-
Glomar Shoals	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	✓	-	-
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	✓	-	-
BIAs															
Whale shark BIA	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
Pygmy blue whale BIA	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Humpback whale BIA	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Dugong BIA	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
Flatback turtle BIAs	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Green turtle BIAs	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Hawksbill turtle BIAs	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Loggerhead turtle BIAs	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-

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Receptor	OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation	OM2: Hydrocarbon in Water	OM3: Hydrocarbon in Sediment	OM6: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment	OM5: Rapid Marine Fauna Surveillance	SM1: Water quality impact assessment	SM2: Sediment quality impact assessment	SM3: Intertidal and coastal habitat assessment	SM4: Seabirds and shorebirds	SM5: Marine megafauna assessment- reptiles	SM5: Marine megafauna assessment- whale sharks, dugong and	SM6: Benthic habitat assessment	SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	SM8: Fisheries impact assessment	SM9 & 10: Heritage and social impact assessment
Australian fairy tern BIA	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser crested tern BIA	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roseate tern BIA	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wedge-tailed shearwater BIA	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key	
✓	It is highly likely that the initiation criteria would be met for the relevant OMP/SMP
^	It is possible that the initiation criteria may or may not be met for the relevant OMP/SMP
-	Not applicable

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Table C-4: Initial monitoring priorities

Receptor	Key sensitivities / values	Relevant key periods	Baseline Priority	DTMI Ranking (Floating oil)	DTMI Ranking (Dissolved oil)	Initial Monitoring Priority
Montebello AMP	**Coral and other subsea benthic primary producers** A prominent seafloor feature in the Marine Park is Tryal Rocks consisting of two close coral reefs. The reefs are emergent at low tide.	Coral spawning: Mar & Oct	High	3	4	High
	Turtles Biologically important internesting, foraging, mating, and nesting habitat for turtles.	Nesting green and flatback turtles: Oct to Mar (hawksbill can nest all year)	High	3	3	Medium
	Birds Biologically important breeding habitat for seabirds.	Species dependant	High	3	2	Medium
	Whale shark Biologically important habitat for whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) (endangered).		High	3	3	Medium
	Marine mammals Humpback whale migration (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) (least concern) area.	Jun to Oct	High	3	2	Medium
	Socio-economic Pearling (inactive/pearling zones). Very significant for recreational fishing and charter boat tourism (Marine Management Area). Shipwreck (Tryal).	Year-round	High	3	2	Medium
Ningaloo	**World Heritage Area**	N/A	N/A	5	5	High
	Turtles Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) (vulnerable) site, green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (endangered), hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) (critically endangered) nesting	Main nesting: Hawksbill July-Mar Green Sept-Mar Flatback Sept-Mar Loggerhead Sept-Mar	Low	4	3	Medium
	Birds Internationally important shorebird area	Aug to Apr	High	5	4	High
	Sharks and rays Seasonal aggregations of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) (endangered) and manta rays	Mar to July	High, with the exception of whale shark	2	3	Medium
	Marine mammals Pygmy blue whales (*Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda*) (endangered) foraging area.	Pygmy blue whale migration: Apr to Aug (north bound)	High	3	2	Medium

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Receptor	Key sensitivities / values	Relevant key periods	Baseline Priority	DTMI Ranking (Floating oil)	DTMI Ranking (Dissolved oil)	Initial Monitoring Priority
	Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) (least concern) migration area. Australian humpback dolphin (*Sousa sahulensis*) (vulnerable), Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*) (unknown) and orca (*Orcinus orca*) (data deficient). Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) (vulnerable) breeding and foraging.	and Oct to Dec (south bound) Humpback whale migration: Jun to Oct				
	Socio-economic Tourism – significant fishing/charter boat tourism, camping and use of nearshore sanctuary zones (fishing, snorkelling)	Year-round	High	2	2	Medium
Barrow Island	**Turtles** Regionally and nationally significant green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (endangered) (western side) and flatback turtle (*Natator depressus*) (data deficient) (eastern side) nesting beaches, Turtle Bay north beach, North and west coasts- John Wayne Beach, loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) (vulnerable), and hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) (critically endangered).	Year round, peaking Oct to Jan	High, with the exception of flatback turtles (low)	4	3	High
	Marine mammals Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) (least concern) migration area. Resident populations of Pacific bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*) (unknown) and Australian humpback dolphin (*Sousa sahulensis*) (vulnerable). Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) (vulnerable) foraging.	Humpback whale migration: Jun to Oct	High	3	2	Medium
	Birds Nationally significant site for migratory shorebirds, serving both as a key staging area during migration and as a non-breeding destination. Double Island has important bird nesting sites (shearwaters and sea eagles).	Migratory shorebirds: Aug to Apr	Low	2	1	Low
	Coral and other subsea benthic primary producers	Coral spawning: Mar & Oct	High	3	4	High
	Socio-economic Significant for recreational fishing and charter boat tourism, Nominated place (National heritage), Industry – Reverse Osmosis Plant and port operations. Petroleum Activities such as Barrow Island petroleum production.	Year-round	High	5	5	High
Muiron	**Turtles** Turtle nesting – major loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) (vulnerable) site, significant green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (endangered) nesting site, low density hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) (critically endangered) nesting, occasional flatback (*Natator depressus*) (data deficient) presence	Loggerhead peak nesting: Nov to Jan Green peak nesting Dec to Jan	High	4	3	High
	Marine mammals Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) (least concern) migration area.	Humpback whale migration: Jun to Oct	High	3	2	Medium

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Receptor	Key sensitivities / values	Relevant key periods	Baseline Priority	DTMI Ranking (Floating oil)	DTMI Ranking (Dissolved oil)	Initial Monitoring Priority
	Birds Seabird nesting and foraging. Internationally important shorebird area	Seabird nesting: approximately Sep–Feb Migratory shorebirds: Aug to Apr	High	2	1	Low
	Coral and other subsea benthic habitats	Coral spawning: Mar & Oct	Low	3	4	Medium
	Socio-economic Exmouth gulf prawn fishery (Muiron is western boundary); significant for recreational fishing and charter boat tourism	Year-round	High	1	2	Low
Reefs, shoals and banks	**Coral and other subsea benthic primary producers**	Coral spawning: Mar & Oct	High	3	4	High
	Marine mammals Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) (least concern) migration area.	Humpback whale migration: Jun to Oct	High	3	2	Medium

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C.3 Mobilisation and timing of OMP and SMP implementation

Table C-5 provides a list of OMPs and SMPs relevant to the PAP, as well as indicative timeframes for mobilisation of each OMP and SMP for key receptors. In addition, monitor and evaluate activities will capture initial observations of fauna, habitat, and other sensitive receptors. Water samples will be collected during vessel surveillance for OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation, when safe to do so. Rapid Marine Faura Surveillance teams will begin mobilisation within 48–72 hours of notification to document fauna observations. This information will be provided to the IMT to aid early decision making per the process outlined in Section 18.1 of the OSM-BIP.

Table C-5: Indicative OMP and SMP implementation schedule for OSM activities if initiation criteria are met

Proximity to spill source	Monitoring type	0–48 hours from OSM activation	Within 72 hours of OSM activation	~5–7 days from OSM activation	Weeks 1–2 from OSM activation	Ongoing
Spill site and surrounding waters	OM	• Activation of OMP Team Leads. • Finalise OMPs. • Aerial surveillance – which will also document fauna observations. • Commence activation and mobilisation of OM personnel.	• OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation, where resources are available (e.g. Supply Vessel with onboard sampling equipment). • OM2: Hydrocarbons in Water Assessment • OM3: Hydrocarbons in Sediment Assessment • OM5: Rapid Marine Fauna Surveillance • Continue to finalise OMPs. • Continue to activate and mobilise OM personnel.	Continued (as per ongoing arrangements)	Continued (as per ongoing arrangements)	As results from implemented OMPs are available, data are provided to relevant personnel in IMT (e.g. Situation Unit) and used in the Incident Action Planning process for the next operational period. OMP is redesigned or reallocated according to the specifics of the actual spill.
	SM	• Commence activation and mobilisation process. • Activation of SMP Team Leads.	• Continue to activate and mobilise personnel. • Work on finalising SMPs.	• SM1: Water Quality Impact Assessment • SM2: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment • SM6: Benthic Habitat Assessment • SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	Continued	Continue SMP monitoring until termination criteria are met
Sensitive receptors predicted to be contacted within 7 days	OM	• Activation of OMP Team Leads. • Finalise OMPs. • Aerial surveillance – which will also document fauna observations.	• OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation • OM2: Hydrocarbons in Water Assessment • OM3: Hydrocarbons in Sediment Assessment	Continued (as per on-going arrangements)	Continued (as per on-going arrangements)	As results from implemented OMPs are available, data are provided to relevant personnel in IMT (Situation Unit Lead) and used in the Incident Action Planning process for the next operational period. OMP is redesigned or reallocated

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Proximity to spill source	Monitoring type	0–48 hours from OSM activation	Within 72 hours of OSM activation	~5–7 days from OSM activation	Weeks 1–2 from OSM activation	Ongoing
		Commence activation and mobilisation of OM personnel.	• OM5: Rapid Marine Fauna Surveillance • Continue to finalise OMPs. • Continue to activate and mobilise OM personnel.			according to the specifics of the actual spill until termination criteria are met
	SM	• Activation of SMP Team Leads and finalisation of SMPs.	• Continue to activate and mobilise personnel. • Work on finalising SMPs.	• SM1: Water Quality Impact Assessment • SM2: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment • SM4: Seabirds and Shorebirds • SM5: Marine Mega-fauna Assessment – Reptiles • SM5: Marine Mega-fauna Assessment –Cetaceans, Whale Sharks, Dugong • SM6: Benthic Habitat Assessment • SM7: Marine Fish and Elasmobranch Assemblages assessment • SM8: Fisheries impact assessment • SM9: Heritage Features Assessment • SM10: Social Impact Assessment	Continued	Continue SMP implementation until termination criteria are met.
Sensitive receptors (including shorelines, reefs, banks and shoals) predicted to be contacted week 1–2	OM	–	–	• Additional Activation of OMP Team Leads. • Commence activation and mobilisation of additional OM personnel.	• Continue to finalise OMPs. • Continue to activate and mobilise OM personnel. • OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation • OM2: Hydrocarbons in Water Assessment • OM3: Hydrocarbons in Sediment Assessment • OM5: Rapid Marine Fauna Surveillance	As results from implemented OMPs are available, data are provided to relevant personnel in IMT (Situation Unit Leader) and used in the Incident Action Planning process for the next operational period. OMP is redesigned or reallocated according to the specifics of the actual spill until termination criteria are met

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Proximity to spill source	Monitoring type	0–48 hours from OSM activation	Within 72 hours of OSM activation	~5–7 days from OSM activation	Weeks 1–2 from OSM activation	Ongoing
	SM	–	–	• Additional Activation of SMP Team Leads. • Commence activation and mobilisation of additional SM personnel.	• SM1: Water Quality Impact Assessment • SM2: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment • SM4: Seabirds and Shorebirds • SM5: Marine Mega-fauna Assessment – Reptiles • SM5: Marine Mega-fauna Assessment –Cetaceans, Whale Sharks, Dugong • SM6: Benthic Habitat Assessment • SM7: Marine Fish and Elasmobranch Assemblages assessment • SM8: Fisheries impact assessment • SM9: Heritage Features Assessment • SM10: Social Impact Assessment	Continue SMP monitoring until termination criteria are met

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C.4 Determine the OSM resourcing requirements and assess capability for the activity

To guide the resourcing requirements assessment for the GWA GPGT activity, the spill scenario (see Table 2-1) most likely to require the greatest initial capability was selected for further assessment. Selection was based on stochastic modelling results, focusing on the scenario predicted to contact the greatest number of receptors at the low dissolved, floating and shoreline thresholds within 14 days and at the highest contact probabilities. If a receptor is only contacted by low concentrations of entrained hydrocarbons at probability > 10%, and not by any other hydrocarbon phase, it will be considered a lower priority during the initial monitoring response as outlined in Section C.2. The GWA GPGT instantaneous surface release of 182 m^3 of MDO at Wilcox Prospect was identified as the worst-case scenario, affecting the most locations within 14 days and determined to require the greatest OSM capability.

The first 14 days of the response has been selected as the focus area for the OSM resourcing assessment as it is the period during which resources are likely to be overwhelmed, before additional resources (including appropriately qualified personnel, suitable vessels and additional monitoring equipment) can be scaled in locally and from interstate and international resources. Other factors influencing the selection of the scenario with the highest capability requirements were location of the spill, proximity to receptors, and hydrocarbon properties. The OSM Services Provider Contract includes provision of scale-up resources, which would be considered and mobilised as soon as practicable following the spill.

Monitoring Units

Using the stochastic modelling results for dissolved, floating and shoreline, Woodside has grouped the monitoring priorities for GWA GPGT activities into monitoring 'units' (Table C-6). These units incorporate all of the possible receptors that may be contacted by the GWA GPGT scenarios shown in Table C-1 at a probability > 10%. Receptors only contacted by entrained hydrocarbons and no other phase of hydrocarbon were not included. These unit groupings are based on consultation with experienced monitoring personnel and planners, who often group these receptors together for time-bound monitoring projects. The grouping of units is based on factors such as access and distance to ports, SIMOPS of multiple vessels and teams working in a close area, travel time between individual locations/receptors and time taken to collect samples for each SMP.

The monitoring units presented in Table C-6 also include KEFs, BIAs and transient species. Additional information on the seasonality of the receptors can be found in Appendix B of the OSM-BIP and Table 4-14 of the EP. Each monitoring unit will require 1-2 teams during the initial response (first 14 days). The number of teams allocated to each unit will depend on the extent of the spill, the outcome of the monitoring prioritisation finalised at the time of the spill (Section 13 of the OSM-BIP), the ALARP assessment, and SIMOPs.

It should be noted that not all monitoring units will be contacted by a single spill and that the list below has been generated from stochastic modelling results.

Table C-6: Monitoring units for the PAP relevant to stochastic modelling results

Monitoring Unit	Receptors within Monitoring Unit
Montebello	• Montebello AMP* • Humpback whale (migration) BIA • Marine turtle BIAs • Pygmy blue whale (distribution) BIA • Seabird and shorebird BIAs • Montebello Islands • Montebello Islands MP* • Montebello Shoals* • Tryal Rocks*
Ningaloo Nearshore	• Ningaloo AMP* • Exmouth • Exmouth Gulf South East • Exmouth Gulf West • Ningaloo Coast World Heritage

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Monitoring Unit	Receptors within Monitoring Unit
	• Ningaloo MP (State)* • Cape Range • Ningaloo Reef* • North West Reef*
Offshore Environs	• Marine turtle BIAs • Pygmy blue whale (migration) BIAs • Seabird and shorebird BIAs • Whale shark (foraging) BIA • Ancient Coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF* • Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities KEF* • Glomar Shoals* • Rankin Bank*
Control	• Control sites

**Submerged receptor that has no features above the sea surface*

Stochastic modeling

OSM resourcing requirements were determined using stochastic modelling. Deterministic modelling was not undertaken, as the existing response capability arrangements (refer to Sections 9 and 10 of the OSM-BIP) provide sufficient capacity to meet or exceed the resourcing requirements for all receptors forecast to be contacted by floating, shoreline and/or dissolved hydrocarbons (at >10% probability) by stochastic modelling within the initial two weeks of the GWA GPT 182 m^3 MDO spill at Wilcox Prospect.

The resources required to commence operational and scientific monitoring components during weeks 1–2 are presented in Table C-7 and Table C-8 respectively, which are based on the locations requiring a baseline review in Table C-2, the implementation schedule outlined in Table C-5, and the worst-case stochastic spill results outlined in Table C-1, including the resources required for monitoring unaffected control sites.

Woodside's OSM capability arrangements are detailed in Sections 9 and 10 of the OSM-BIP. These sections demonstrate that Woodside has established arrangements to mobilise up to 5-6 teams for most OMPs and SMPs, confirming that despite the use of stochastic modelling (which means an overconservative estimate of capability has been used for this activity) the OSM capability requirements for PAP activities (Table C-7 and Table C-8) are fully satisfied by the existing capability arrangements in the OSM-BIP.

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Table C-7: Resources required for initially implementing operational monitoring plans for PAP spills[#]

OMP	Week 1 (total)	Week 2 (total)	Arrangement
OM1: Hydrocarbon characterisation*^	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team Montebello Unit[#] 1 team Offshore Environs Unit **Total 3 teams**	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team Montebello Unit 1 team Ningaloo Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit **Total 4 teams**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangements
OM2: Hydrocarbon in water assessment*	Refer to OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea resourcing* (all sites)		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers
OM3: Hydrocarbon in sediment assessment*	Refer to OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea resourcing* (all sites)		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers
OM5: Rapid marine fauna surveillance	1 team to conduct aerial surveys for spill site, Montebello Unit and Ningaloo Unit (2 observers per aircraft) 1 team to conduct aerial surveys for Offshore Environs Unit (2 observers per aircraft) **Total 2 teams** *Note: Fauna related SMPs are likely to be initiated simultaneously or following aerial assessment with vessel and ground based fauna surveys carried out as part of the relevant fauna SMP.*		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Aviation contractors
OM7: Air quality modelling (responder health and safety)	1 model	1 model	3rd party modelling provider / OSRO
Total number of teams	**5 teams**	**6 teams**	

Table C-8: Resources required for initially implementing scientific monitoring plans for PAP spills[#]

SMP	Week 1 (total)	Week 2 (total)	Arrangement
SM1: Water quality impact assessment *^	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team Montebello Unit[#] 1 team Offshore Environs Unit **Total 3 teams**	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team Montebello Unit 1 team Ningaloo Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit **Total 4 teams**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM2: Sediment quality impact assessment *	Refer to SMP: Water quality impact assessment* (all sites)		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM4: Seabirds and shorebirds^	1 team to conduct initial aerial surveys for Montebello and Offshore Environs Unit	1 team to conduct initial aerial surveys for Ningaloo and Offshore Environs Unit	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers

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SMP	Week 1 (total)	Week 2 (total)	Arrangement
	Total 1 aerial team 1 team to conduct vessel-based surveys Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s) (surveys would include all fauna [birds, reptiles, cetaceans, dugong and whale shark]) **Total 3 vessel-based teams** 1 team to conduct ground-based surveys for Montebello Unit 1 team control site(s) (1 experienced ornithologists per team) **Total 2 ground-based teams**	1 team to conduct initial aerial surveys for Montebello Unit **Total 2 aerial teams** 1 team to conduct vessel-based surveys for Ningaloo Unit 1 team Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s) (surveys would include all fauna [birds, reptiles, cetaceans, dugong and whale shark]) **Total 4 vessel-based teams** 1 team to conduct ground-based surveys for Ningaloo Unit 1 team Montebello Unit 1 team control site(s) (1 experienced ornithologists per team) **Total 3 ground-based teams**	Laboratory arrangement
SM5: Marine mega-fauna assessment – whale shark, dugong and cetaceans^	• Aerial surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds • Vessel surveys refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds	• Aerial surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds • Vessel surveys refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM5: Marine mega-fauna assessment – reptiles^	• Aerial surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds • Vessel surveys refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds Ground based survey refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds (including 1 member experienced with ground turtle surveys)	• Aerial surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds • Vessel surveys refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds Ground based survey refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds (including 1 member experienced with ground turtle surveys)	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM6: Benthic habitat assessment	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team Ningaloo Unit 1 team Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s) **Total 5 teams**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s)	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team Ningaloo Unit 1 team Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement

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SMP	Week 1 (total)	Week 2 (total)	Arrangement
	Total 4 teams	1 team control site(s) **Total 5 teams**	
SM8: Fisheries impact assessment	**Total 2 teams** to cover all relevant Commonwealth and State fisheries – initial locations determined in consultation with key stakeholders to reflect current fishing zones/effort		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM9: Heritage features assessment	**1 team**	**1 team**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM10: Social impact assessment	**1 team**	**1 team**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement
Total number of teams	**21 teams**	**25 teams**	

[#] *Specific monitoring units are mentioned for planning and guidance purposes based on a worst case planning approach. In the event of an actual spill, other locations and/or receptors may be contacted and the ability to access these locations (i.e. with consideration of safety and SIMOPS) would be assessed. This would be identified and managed as part of implementation as per the guidance in Section 13 of the BIP.*

** Initial co-mobilisation between SMP: Water quality impact assessment and SMP: Sediment quality impact assessment.*

^ Can initially be performed by the same team as the relevant OMP. This SMP may replace the relevant OMP, if the relevant OMP's termination criteria are triggered.

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ANNEX D: TACTICAL RESPONSE PLANS

TACTICAL RESPONSE PLANS
Exmouth
Mangrove Bay
Turquoise Bay
Yardie Creek
Muiron Islands
Jurabi to Lighthouse Beaches Exmouth
Ningaloo Reef – Refer to Mangrove/ Turquoise Bay and Yardie Creek
Exmouth Gulf
Shark Bay Area 1: Carnarvon to Wooramel
Shark Bay Area 2: Wooramel to Petite Point
Shark Bay Area 3: Petite Point to Dubaut Point
Shark Bay Area 4: Dubaut Point to Herald Bight
Shark Bay Area 5: Herald Bight to Eagle Bluff
Shark Bay Area 6: Eagle Bluff to Useless Loop
Shark Bay Area 7: Useless Loop to Cape Bellefin
Shark Bay Area 8: Cape Bellefin to Steep Point
Shark Bay Area 9: Western Shores of Edel Land
Shark Bay Area 10: Dirk Hartog Island
Shark Bay Area 11: Bernier and Dorre Islands
Abrolhos Islands: Pelseart Group
Abrolhos Islands: Wallabi Group
Abrolhos Islands: Easter Group
Dampier
Rankin Bank & Glomar Shoals
Barrow and Lowendal Islands
Pilbara Islands – Southern Island Group
Montebello Island – Stephenson Channel Nth TRP
Montebello Island – Champagne Bay and Chippendale channel TRP
Montebello Island – Claret Bay TRP
Montebello Island – Hermite/Delta Island Channel TRP
Montebello Island – Hock Bay TRP
Montebello Island – North and Kelvin Channel TRP
Montebello Island – Sherry Lagoon Entrance TRP
Withnell Bay
Holden Bay
King Bay

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TACTICAL RESPONSE PLANS
No Name Bay / No Name Beach
Enderby Island – Dampier
Rosemary Island – Dampier
Legendre Island – Dampier
Karratha Gas Plant
KGP to Withnell Creek
KGP to Northern Shore
KGP Fire Pond & Estuary
KGP to No Name Creek
Broome
Sahul Shelf Submerged Banks and Shoals
Clerke Reef (Rowley Shoals)
Imperieuse Island (Rowley Shoals)
Mermaid Reef (Rowley Shoals)
Scott Reef
Oiled Wildlife Response
Exmouth
Dampier region
Shark Bay

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APPENDIX J OIL POLLUTION FIRST STRIKE PLAN

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Woodside Energy

Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan

Corporate HSE

Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness

October 2025
Revision 0b

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTROL AGENCIES AND INCIDENT CONTROLLERS.....5
SPILLS IN STATE/ PORT WATERS.....5
RESPONSE PROCESS OVERVIEW.....6
1. NOTIFICATIONS.....7
2. RESPONSE TECHNIQUES.....9
3. RESPONSE PROTECTION AREAS.....11
4. DISPERSANT APPLICATION.....13
APPENDIX A – CREDIBLE SPILL SCENARIOS AND HYDROCARBON INFORMATION.....14
APPENDIX B – NOTIFICATION FORMS.....15
APPENDIX C – SPILL ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS.....17
APPENDIX D – COORDINATION STRUCTURE FOR A CONCURRENT HYDROCARBON SPILL IN BOTH COMMONWEALTH AND STATE WATERS/ SHORELINES.....18
APPENDIX E – WOODSIDE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE.....19
APPENDIX F – WOODSIDE LIAISON OFFICER RESOURCES TO DTMI.....20
APPENDIX G – DTMI LIAISON OFFICER RESOURCES TO WOODSIDE.....24

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CONTROL AGENCIES AND INCIDENT CONTROLLERS

Source	Location	Level	Jurisdictional Authority/ Hazard Management Agency	Control Agency	Incident Controller
Spill from facility including subsea infrastructure Note: pipe laying and accommodation vessels are considered a "facility" under Australian regulations	Commonwealth waters	1	NOPSEMA	Woodside	Person In Charge (PIC) with support from Onshore Team Leader (OTL)
		2/3		Woodside	Corporate Incident Management Team (CIMT) Incident Commander (IC)
	State waters	1/2/3	Western Australian Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI)	Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI)	DTMI Incident Controller
	Within port limits	1	DTMI	Port Authority	Port Harbour Master
		2/3		Port Authority/ DTMI	Port Harbour Master/ DTMI Incident Controller
Spill from vessel Note: SOPEP should be implemented in conjunction with this document	Commonwealth waters	1	Australian Marine Safety Authority (AMSA)	AMSA	Vessel Master
		2/3		AMSA	AMSA (with response assistance from Woodside)
	State waters	1/2/3	DTMI	DTMI	DTMI Incident Controller
	Within port limits	1	DTMI	Port Authority	Port Harbour Master
		2/3		Port Authority / DTMI	Port Harbour Master/ DTMI Incident Controller

SPILLS IN STATE/ PORT WATERS

As detailed in the table above, in the event of a hydrocarbon spill (hereafter 'spill') where Woodside Energy Ltd ('Woodside') is the responsible party and the spill may impact State waters and shorelines, Woodside (or the Vessel Master) will commence the initial response actions and notify the Western Australian Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI).

Initially Woodside will be required to make available an appropriate number of suitably qualified persons to work in the DTMI IMT (APPENDIX F – Woodside Liaison Officer resources to DTMI). DTMI's role as the Controlling Agency in State waters does not negate the requirement for Woodside to have appropriate plans and resources in place to adequately respond to a marine hydrocarbon spill incident in State Waters or to commence the initial response actions to a spill prior to DTMI establishing incident control in line with DTMI *Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note – Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements* (July 2020). Cost recovery arrangements for offshore marine pollution incidents (MOP) are in accordance with Section 9 of the Guidance Note:

https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediaFiles/marine/MAC_P_Westplan_MOP_OffshorePetroleumIndGuidance.pdf

Woodside's Incident Management Structure for a hydrocarbon spill, including Woodside Liaison Officer's command structure within DTMI can be seen at APPENDIX E – Woodside Incident Management Structure
The coordination structure for a concurrent hydrocarbon spill in both Commonwealth and State waters/ shorelines is shown in APPENDIX D – Coordination structure for a concurrent hydrocarbon spill in both Commonwealth and State waters/ shorelines.

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RESPONSE PROCESS OVERVIEW

	For guidance on credible scenarios and hydrocarbon characteristics, refer to APPENDIX A	
ALL INCIDENTS	Notify the Woodside Communication Centre (WCC) on: [1]	
	If further support required, implement this Oil Pollution First Strike Plan per relevant actions detailed in Table 1-1 and Table 2-1.	
LEVEL 1	**FACILITY INCIDENT**	**VESSEL INCIDENT**
	Coordinate pre-identified tactics in **Table 2-1** of this Oil Pollution First Strike Plan. Remember to download each Operational Plan.	Notify AMSA and coordinate pre-identified tactics **Table 2-1** of this Oil Pollution First Strike Plan Remember to download each Operational Plan.
	If the spill escalates such that the site cannot manage the incident, inform the WCC on: [1] and escalate to a level 2/3 incident.	
LEVEL 2/3	**FACILITY INCIDENT**	**VESSEL INCIDENT**
	Handover control to CIMT and notify DTMI.	Handover control to AMSA and stand up CIMT to assist.
	Commence quick revalidation of the recommended strategies in **Table 2-1** taking into consideration seasonal sensitivities and current situational awareness. Commence validated strategies.	If requested by AMSA: Commence quick revalidation of the recommended strategies in **Table 2-1** taking into consideration seasonal sensitivities and current situational awareness. Commence validated strategies.
	Create an Incident Action Plan (IAP) for all ongoing operational periods. The content of the IAP should reflect the selected response strategies based on current situational awareness. For the full detailed pre-operational Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) see the OSPRMA Appendix A	If requested by AMSA: Create an IAP for all ongoing operational periods. The content of the IAP should reflect the selected response strategies based on current situational awareness. For the full detailed pre-operational NEBA see the OSPRMA Appendix A

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1. NOTIFICATIONS

The Incident Controller or delegate must ensure the below notifications (Table 1-1) are completed within the designated timeframes.

For spills from a vessel, relevant notifications must be undertaken by a Woodside representative.

Table 1-1: Notifications

In the event of an incident between campaign vessels, also activate relevant vessel Emergency Response Plans and/or Bridging Documents

Timing	By	To	Name	Contact	Instruction	Form	Complete? (✓)
NOTIFICATIONS FOR ALL LEVELS OF SPILL							
Immediately	Offshore Installation Manager (OIM) or Vessel Master	Woodside Communication Centre (WCC)	Corporate Incident Management Team Incident Commander (CIMT IC)	[1]	Verbally notify WCC of event and estimated volume and hydrocarbon type. If further support required, implement this Oil Pollution First Strike Plan per relevant actions detailed in Table 1-1 and Table 2-1.	Verbal	
Within 2 hours	Woodside Site Rep (WSR), CIMT IC or Delegate	National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA[1])	Incident notification office	[2]	Verbally notify NOPSEMA for spills >80L. Record notification using Initial Verbal Notification Form or equivalent and send to NOPSEMA as soon as practicable (cc to NOPTA and DMPE).	Link	
Within 3 days	WSR, CIMT IC or Delegate				Provide a written NOPSEMA Incident Report Form as soon as practicable (no later than 3 days after notification) (cc to NOPTA and DMPE) NOPSEMA [2] NOPTA [3] DMPE [4]	[2]	
As soon as practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	Woodside	Environment Unit Leader	As per roster	Verbally notify Environment Unit Leader of event and seek advice on relevant performance standards from EP	Verbal	
Within 2 hours of becoming aware of a marine pollution incident (MOP) that occurs in or may impact state waters	CIMT IC or Delegate	WA Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure	DTMI Maritime Environmental Emergency Response Unit (MEER) Duty Officer	[5]	Verbally notify DTMI MEER Duty Officer that a spill has occurred and, if required, request use of equipment stored in Karratha. Follow up with a written Marine Pollution Report (POLREP) as soon as practicable following verbal notification. Additionally, DTMI to be notified if spill is likely to extend into WA State waters. Request DTMI to provide Liaison to Woodside IMT.	[5]	
Within 24 hours of Woodside reporting the incident to the appropriate authority	CIMT IC or Delegate	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)			Notification to DPIRD via email within 24 hours of Woodside reporting the incident to the appropriate authority: [6]	Email	
Within 24 hours of Woodside reporting the incident to the appropriate authority	CIMT IC or Delegate	WA Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC)	Industry Liaison Officer	[15]	Notification to WAFIC via email within 24 hours of Woodside reporting the incident to the appropriate authority: [15]	Verbal/ email	
As soon as practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Director of National Parks	Marine Park Compliance Duty Officer	[7]	The Marine Park Compliance Duty Officer is notified in the event of oil pollution within a marine park, or where an oil spill response action must be taken within a marine park, so far as reasonably practicable, prior to response action being taken. This notification should include: • titleholder details • time and location of the incident • proposed response arrangements and locations as per the OPEP • contact details for the response coordinator • confirmation of access to relevant monitoring and evaluation reports when available.	Verbal	
As soon as practicable if there is potential for oiled wildlife or the spill is	CIMT IC or Delegate	WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation	Duty Officer	[8]	Phone call notification	Verbal	

[1] Notification to NOPSEMA must be from a Woodside Representative.

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expected to contact land or waters managed by WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions		and Attractions (DBCA)					
As soon as practicable	Public Information	Relevant persons/ organisations	To be determined	To be determined	Should it be identified that additional persons such as, but not limited to, commercial fishers, port authorities and tourism operators may be affected, Woodside would, at the relevant time, engage with these parties as appropriate and in alignment with the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA) for the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP. Relevant persons/ organisations will be re-assessed throughout the response period.	Verbal initially	
As soon as practicable	Public Information	Relevant cultural authorities	To be determined	To be determined	Should it be identified that relevant cultural authorities may be affected, Woodside would, at the relevant time, engage with these parties as appropriate and in alignment with the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA) for the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys EP. Relevant cultural authorities will be re-assessed throughout the response period.	Verbal initially	
ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS TO BE MADE ONLY IF SPILL IS FROM A VESSEL							
"Without delay" as per *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983* (Cth) s 11(1)	Vessel Master	Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)	Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC)	[9]	Verbally notify AMSA RCC of the hydrocarbon spill. Follow up with a written Harmful Substances Report (POLREP) as soon as practicable following verbal notification.	[9]	
ADDITIONAL LEVEL 2/3 NOTIFICATIONS							
As soon as practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	AMOSC	AMOSC Duty Manager	[10]	Notify AMOSC that a spill has occurred and follow-up with an email from the **CIMT IC/ CIMT Deputy IC/ CMT Leader** to formally activate AMOSC. Determine what resources are required consistent with the AMOSPlan and detail in a Service Contract that will be sent to Woodside from AMOSC upon activation.	[10]	
As soon as practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)	OSRL Duty Manager	[11]	Notification for all services: Contact OSRL duty manager and request assistance from technical advisor. Send the completed notification form to OSRL as soon as practicable.	[11]	
					Mobilisation of response personnel/ equipment: For mobilisation of response personnel/ resources, send the Mobilisation Form to OSRL as soon as practicable. The mobilisation form must be signed by a nominated callout authority from Woodside i.e. **CIMT IC/ CIMT Deputy IC/ CMT Leader**. OSRL can advise the names on the call out authority list, if required.	[11]	
					Mobilisation of Operational and Scientific Monitoring service: For mobilisation of Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) service, send the OSM Mobilisation Form to OSRL as soon as practicable. The mobilisation form must be signed by a nominated callout authority from Woodside i.e. **CIMT IC/ CIMT Deputy IC/ CMT Leader**. OSRL can advise the names on the call out authority list, if required.	[11]	
As soon as practicable if extra personnel are required for incident support	CIMT IC or Delegate	Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)	MSRC Response Manager	[12]	Activate the contract with MSRC (in full) for the provision of up to 14 personnel depending on what skills are required. Please note that provision of these personnel from MSRC are on a best endeavours basis and are not guaranteed.	Verbal	

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2. RESPONSE TECHNIQUES

Table 2-1: Response techniques

Technique	Spill type MDO	Level	Pre- Identified Tactics	Responsible	ALARP Commitment Summary	Link to Operational Plans for notification numbers and actions
Monitor and evaluate – tracking buoy	**Yes**	**ALL**	If a vessel is on location, consider the need to deploy the oil spill tracking buoy. If no vessel is on location, consider the need to mobilise oil spill tracking buoys from the King Bay Supply Base (KBSB) Stockpile. If a surface sheen is visible from the facility, deploy the satellite tracking buoy within two hours.	Operations	**DAY 1:** Tracking buoy deployed within 2 hours.	Surveillance and Reconnaissance to Detect Hydrocarbons and Resources at Risk in The Operational Monitoring Operational Plan. Deploy tracking buoy in accordance with Link.
Monitor and evaluate – predictive modelling	**Yes**	**ALL**	Undertake initial modelling using OceansMap and weathering fate analysis using Automated Data Inquiry for Oil Spills (ADIOS) or refer to the hydrocarbon information in Appendix A.	Environment	**DAY 1:** Initial modelling within 6 hours using the Rapid Assessment Tool.	Predictive Modelling of Hydrocarbons to Assess Resources at Risk in The Operational Monitoring Operational Plan. *Planning to download immediately and follow steps*
	Yes	**ALL**	Send Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling (OSTM) form (Appendix B, Form 7) to RPS Response ([13]). Outputs will be uploaded to OceansMap by RPS.	Environment	**DAY 1:** Detailed modelling within 4 hours of RPS Response receiving information from Woodside.	
Monitor and evaluate – aerial surveillance	**Yes**	**ALL**	Instruct Aviation Unit Leader to commence aerial observations in daylight hours. Aerial surveillance observer to complete log in Appendix B Form 8.	Logistics – Aviation	**DAY 1:** 2 trained aerial observers. 1 aircraft available. Report made available to the IMT within 2 hours of landing after each sortie.	Surveillance and Reconnaissance to Detect Hydrocarbons and Resources at Risk in The Operational Monitoring Operational Plan. *Planning to download immediately and follow steps*
Monitor and evaluate – satellite tracking	**Yes**	**ALL**	Environment Unit Leader to action satellite imagery services. This may be obtained via: • AMOSC Duty Manager: [10] • OSRL Duty Manager: [11] • KSAT: [14] • Others identified by CIMT	Environment	**DAY 1:** Service provider will confirm availability of an initial acquisition within 2 hours. Data received to be uploaded into Woodside Common Operating Picture.	
Revalidate pre-operational NEBA	**Yes**	**ALL**	Environment Unit Leader to revalidate pre-operational NEBA against current situational awareness from monitor and evaluate techniques.	Environment	**DAY 1:** Revalidate pre-operational NEBA and incorporate into IAP	Pre-operational NEBAs
Monitor and evaluate – pre-emptive assessment of receptors at risk	**Yes**	**ALL**	Consider the need to mobilise resources to undertake pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk.	Planning or Environment	**DAY 2:** In agreement with WA DTMI, deployment of 2 specialists for each of the Response Protection Areas (RPA) with predicted impacts.	Pre-emptive Assessment in Sensitive Receptors of The Operational Monitoring Operational Plan.
Operational monitoring – shoreline assessment	**Yes**	**ALL**	Consider the need to mobilise resources to undertake shoreline assessment surveys (OM05).	Planning or Environment	**DAY 2:** In agreement with WA DTMI, deployment of 2 specialists trained in Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Technique (SCAT) for each of the RPAs with predicted impacts.	Mobilise OSM service via OSRL: [11] Refer to OSM Bridging Implementation Plan – Part B for additional implementation information: Link Refer to Joint Industry Operational And Scientific Monitoring Plan Framework for activation criteria and additional supporting information.
Operational and Scientific Monitoring	**Yes**	**ALL**	Consider the need to mobilise OSM resources via third party service provider.	Environment	**DAY 1:** Notify service provider of spill event. **OSM:** OMPs and SMPs will be activated in accordance with the initiation criteria provided in Tables 9-1 and 9-2 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework (APPEA, 2021)	
Surface dispersant	**No**	N/A	Potential spill volumes and hydrocarbon properties for Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) spill not suited to surface dispersant.	N/A		
Containment and recovery	**No**	N/A	Potential spill volumes and hydrocarbon properties for MDO spill not suited to containment and recovery.	N/A		
Mechanical dispersion	**No**	N/A	This response strategy is not recommended	N/A		
In-situ burning	**No**	N/A	This response strategy is not recommended.	N/A		
Shoreline protection and deflection	**No**	N/A	No shoreline contact above Moderate exposure values (100 g/m^2) is predicted.	N/A		

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Technique	Spill type MDO	Level	Pre- Identified Tactics	Responsible	ALARP Commitment Summary	Link to Operational Plans for notification numbers and actions
Shoreline clean-up	**No**	N/A	No shoreline contact above Moderate exposure values (100 g/m^2) is predicted.	N/A		
Oiled wildlife response	**Yes**	**ALL**	If oiled wildlife is a potential impact, request AMOSC to mobilise containerised oiled wildlife first strike kits and relevant personnel. Refer to relevant Tactical Response Plan for potential wildlife at risk. Mobilise AMOSC Oiled Wildlife Containers. Consider whether additional equipment is required from local suppliers.	Logistics and Planning	Initiate a wildlife first strike response within 2 days of confirmed or imminent wildlife contact as directed by relevant Monitor and Evaluate techniques and in liaison with DBCA.	Oiled Wildlife Response Operational Plan
SOURCE CONTROL TECHNIQUES						
SOPEP	**Yes**	**ALL**	Implementation of vessel SOPEP.	Vessel Master	**DAY 1:** A spill of diesel from a vessel collision will be instantaneous and source control will be limited to what the vessel or facility can safely achieve whilst responding to the incident.	Vessel SOPEP

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3. RESPONSE PROTECTION AREAS

Action: Provide relevant Control Agency with applicable Tactical Response Plans for any Response Protection Areas (RPAs) identified during Monitor and Evaluate.

Based on hydrocarbon spill modelling results, the sensitive receptors outlined in **Table 3-1** are identified as priority protection areas, as they have the potential to be contacted by hydrocarbon at or above impact threshold levels within 48 hours of a spill.

Table 3-1: Receptors for priority protection with potential impact within 48 hours

Receptor	Distance and Direction from Operational Area (km)	Minimum time to shoreline contact (above 100 g/m^2) in days	Maximum shoreline accumulation (above 100 g/m^2) in m^3	Tactical Response Plans
Montebello MP	South – within MP	N/A – *submerged feature with floating contact at ≥10 g/m^2*	N/A – *submerged feature with floating contact at ≥10 g/m^2*	N/A

Montebello MP is the only receptor predicted to have surface oil ≥10 g/m^2 at any time for the duration of the spill. This receptor is open ocean so impacts from surface oil are expected to be low. There are no receptors predicted to have shoreline contact ≥10 g/m^2.

Tactical Response plans for these locations can be accessed here and include the details of potential forward operating bases and staging areas.

Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling specific to the spill event will be required to determine the regional sensitive receptors to be contacted beyond 48 hours of a spill.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the location of regional sensitive receptors in relation to the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Operational Area and identifies priority protection areas.

Consideration should be given to other stakeholders (including mariners) in the vicinity of the spill location. **Table 3-2** indicates the assets within the vicinity of the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Operational Area.

Table 3-2: Assets in the vicinity of the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Operational Area

Asset	Distance and Direction from Operational Area	Operator
Angel Platform	Within operational area	Woodside
Okha FPSO	Southwest – ~10 km East – ~22 km	Woodside
North Rankin Complex	Within operational area	Woodside
Goodwyn Platform	Northeast – ~18 km Southwest – ~7 km	Woodside
Pluto Platform	West – ~6 km	Woodside
Various production gas flowlines	Within or in close proximity to operational areas	Woodside

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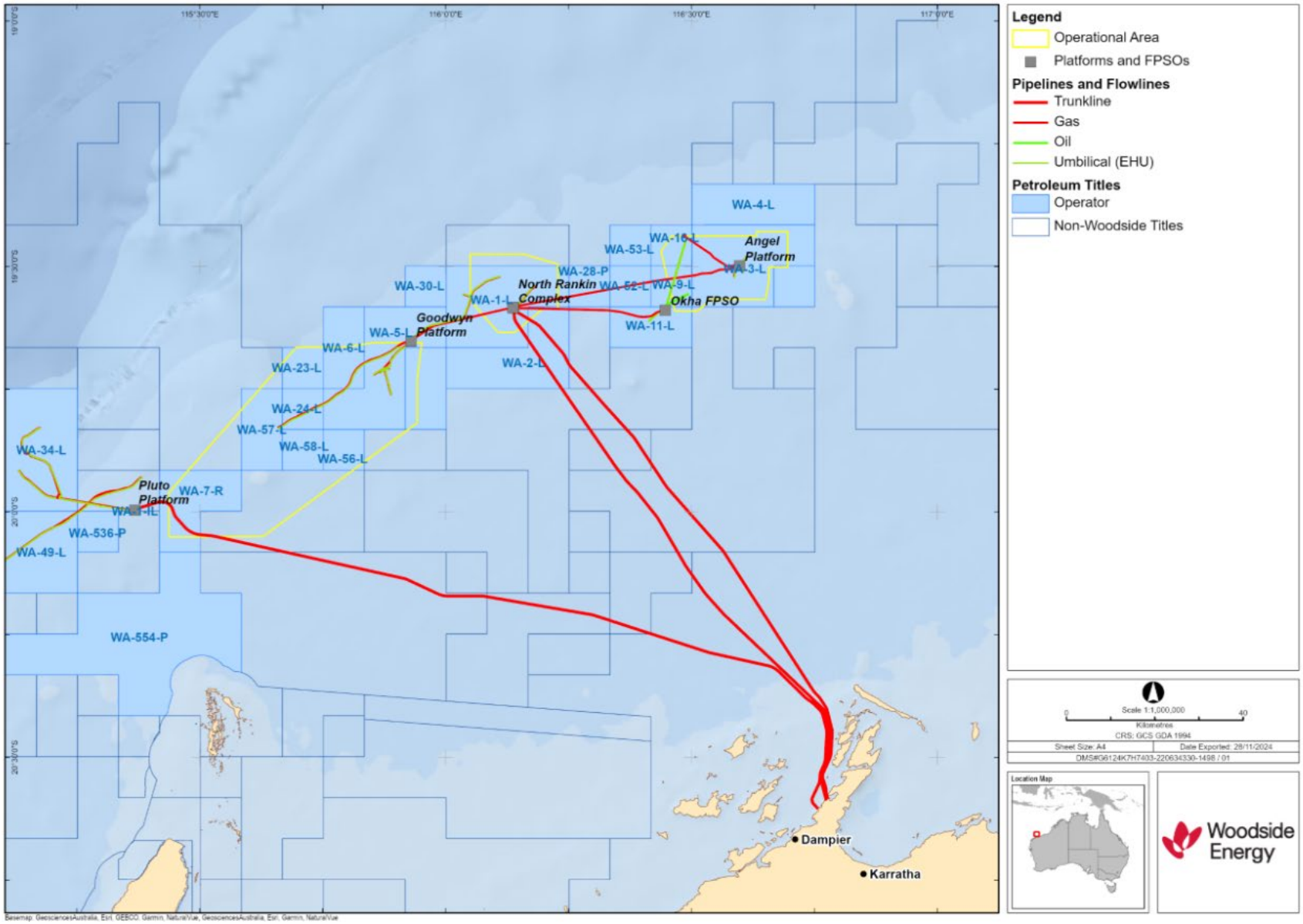


Figure 3-1: Operational areas

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4. DISPERSANT APPLICATION

Dispersant is not considered an appropriate response strategy for this activity as described in the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Environment Plan Appendix D (Woodside's Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment).

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APPENDIX A – CREDIBLE SPILL SCENARIOS AND HYDROCARBON INFORMATION

Table A - 1: Credible spill scenarios and hydrocarbon information

Scenario	Product	API gravity	Volume	Residue	Weathering rate		Suggested ADIOS2 Analogue[2]
CS-01 (WCCS) **Vessel collision at the Wilcox prospect**	MDO	37.2°	182 m^3	5% (9 m^3)	12 hours (BP < 180 °C)	6.0%	Diesel Fuel Oil (Southern USA 1) API of 37.2
					24 hours (180 °C < BP < 265 °C)	34.6%	
					Several days (265 °C < BP < 380 °C)	54.4%	
CS-02 **Vessel collision at the TPA03 wellsite** [3]	MDO	37.2°	182 m^3	5.0% (9 m^3)	12 hours (BP < 180 °C)	6.0%	Diesel Fuel Oil (Southern USA 1) API of 37.2
					24 hours (180 °C < BP < 265 °C)	34.6%	
					Several days (265 °C < BP < 380 °C)	54.4%	

[2] Initial screening of possible ADIOS2 analogues considered hydrocarbons with similar APIs. Suggested selection is based on the closest distillation cut to the Woodside hydrocarbon. Only hydrocarbons with >380°C distillation cuts were included in selection process.

[3] Existing modelling was undertaken in 2023 for a release of 250 m^3 of MDO at the TPA03 wellsite location at the northern extent of Operational Area A. Given that the available modelling is 27% larger than then largest fuel tank of the vessel proposed for this activity (182 m^3) and is within closer proximity to the nearest shoreline than Operational Areas B and C, it is deemed representative and additional modelling for these areas was therefore not required.

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APPENDIX B – NOTIFICATION FORMS

Table B - 1: Notification forms

No.	Form Name	Link
1	Record of initial verbal notification to NOPSEMA template	Link
2	NOPSEMA Incident Report Form	[2]
3	Marine Pollution Report (POLREP – AMSA)	[9]
4	AMOSC Service Contract	[10]
5	Marine Pollution Report (POLREP – DTMI)	[5]
6a	OSRL Initial Notification Form	[11]
6b	OSRL Mobilisation Activation Form	[11]
6c	OSRL Operational and Scientific Monitoring Service Mobilisation Form	[11]
7	RPS Response Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling Request	[13]
8	Aerial Surveillance Observer Log	Link
9	Tracking buoy deployment instructions	Link

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FORM 1 – RECORD OF INITIAL VERBAL NOTIFICATION TO NOPSEMA

Woodside Energy

NOPSEMA phone: +61 1300 674 472		
Date of call		
Time of call		
Call made by		
Call made to		
Information to be provided to NOPSEMA:		
Date and time of incident/ time caller became aware of incident		
Details of incident	**1. Location**	
	2. Title	
	3. Source	□ **Platform**
		□ **Pipeline**
		□ **FPSO**
		□ **Exploration drilling**
		□ **Well**
		□ **Other (please specify)**
	4. Hydrocarbon type	
	5. Estimated volume	
	6. Has the discharge ceased?	
	7. Fire, explosion or collision?	
	8. Environment Plan(s)	
	9. Other Details	
Actions taken to avoid or mitigate environmental impacts		
Corrective actions taken or proposed to stop, control or remedy the incident		
After the initial call is made to NOPSEMA, please send this record as soon as practicable to:		
NOPSEMA	submissions@nopsema.gov.au	
NOPTA	resources@nopta.gov.au	
DMPE	petroleum.environment@dmpe.wa.gov.au	

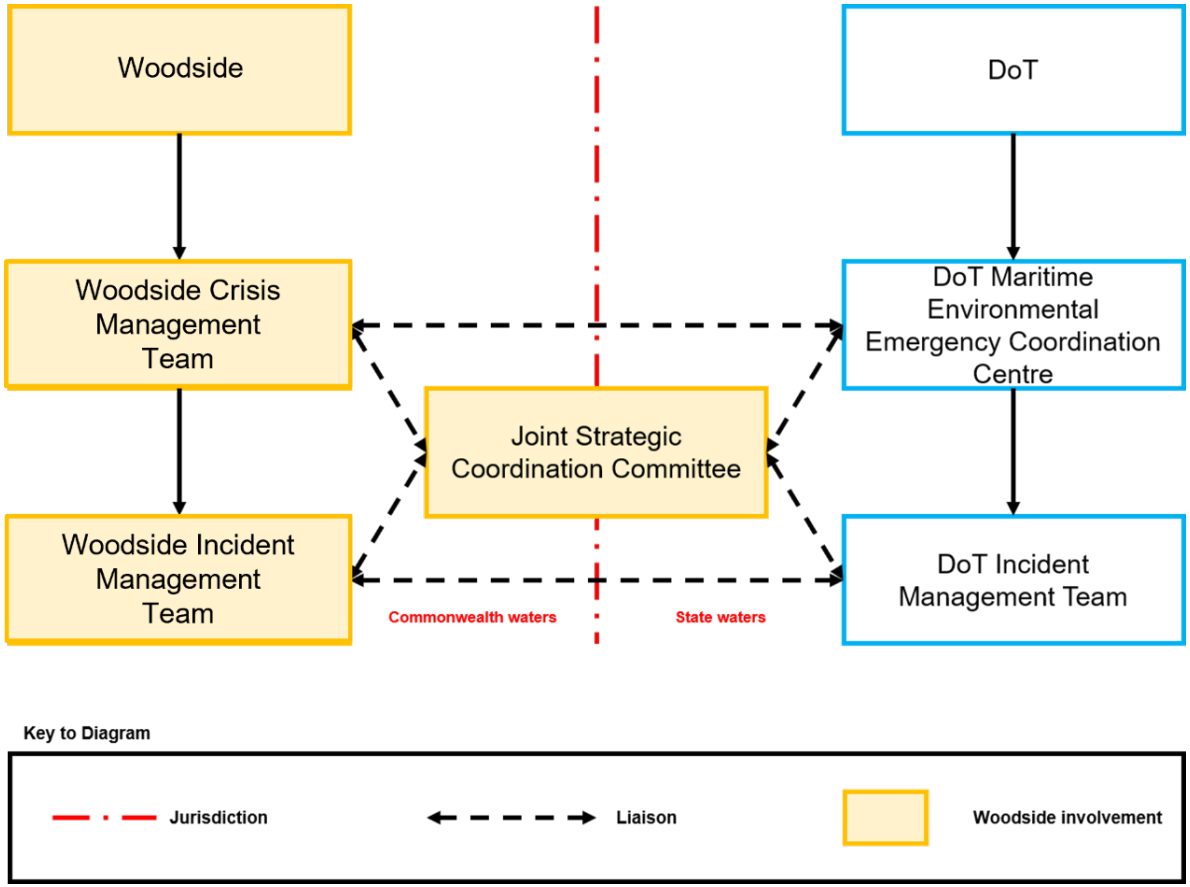
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APPENDIX C – SPILL ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

What has happened?		
Date/time		
Spill source		
Spill cause		
Safety situation		
What is it?		
Oil type and name		
Oil properties	Specific gravity	
	Viscosity	
	Pour point	
	Asphaltenes	
	Wax content	
	Boiling point	
Where is it?		
Latitude and longitude		
Distance and bearing		
Affected area	☐ Offshore	
	☐ Subsea	
	☐ Shoreline	
	☐ Estuary	
	☐ Port	
	☐ Harbour	
	☐ Inland	
	☐ River	
	☐ Other (please detail):	
Water depth		
How big is it?		
Area		
Release type	☐ Instantaneous	Estimated volume:
	☐ Continuous release	Estimated release rate:
Where it is going?		
Metocean conditions		
Currents and tides		
What is in the way?		
Resources at risk		
Time until resource contact		
What's happening to it?		
Weathering processes		
Response actions underway		

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APPENDIX D – COORDINATION STRUCTURE FOR A CONCURRENT HYDROCARBON SPILL IN BOTH COMMONWEALTH AND STATE WATERS/ SHORELINES[4]



The Control Agency for a hydrocarbon spill in Commonwealth waters resulting from an offshore petroleum activity is Woodside (the Petroleum Titleholder).

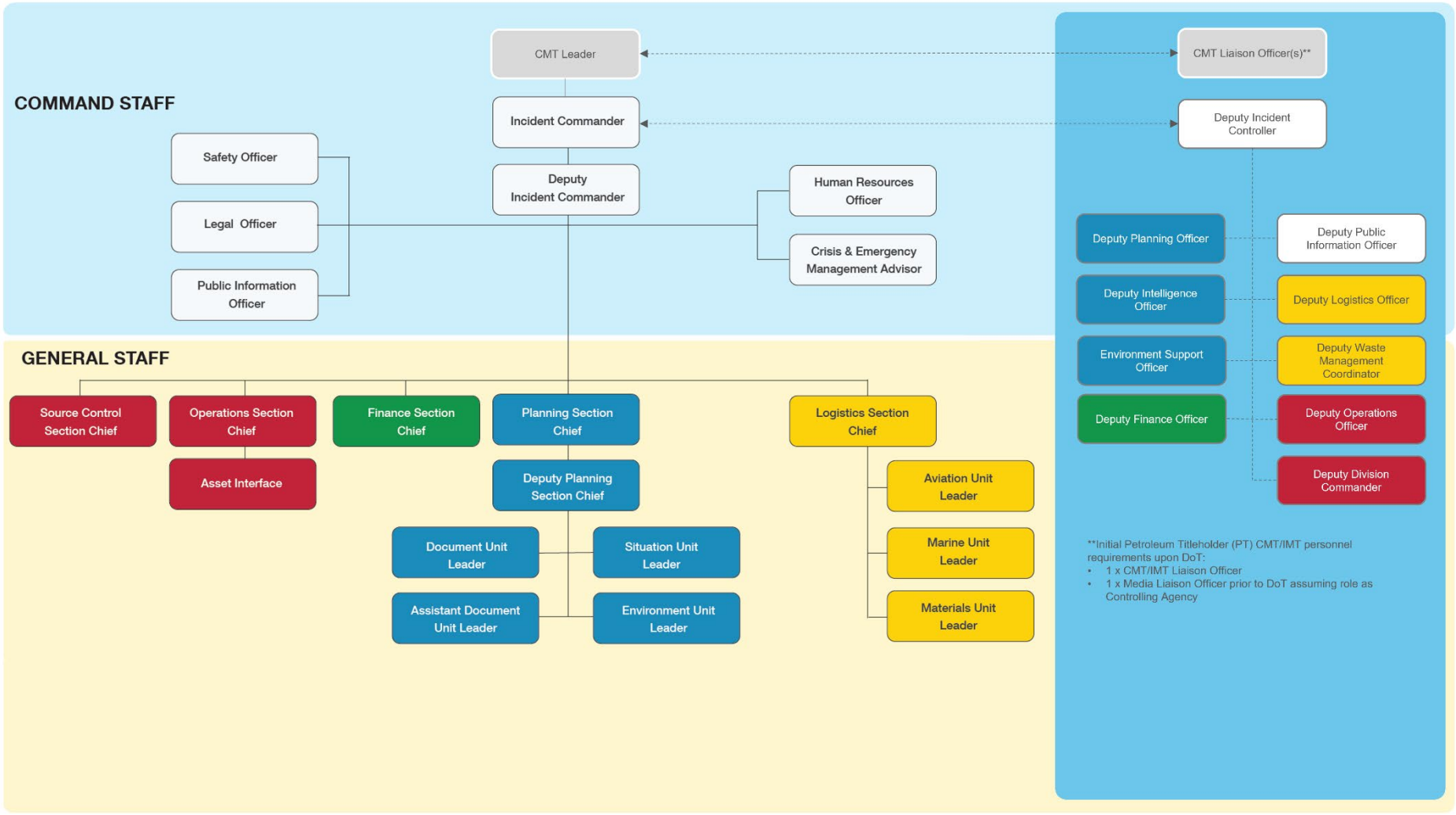
The Control Agency/ Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for a hydrocarbon spill in State waters/shorelines resulting from an offshore petroleum activity is DTMI. DTMI will appoint an Incident Controller and form a separate IMT to only manage the spill within State waters/shorelines.

[4] Adapted from DTMI Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note, Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements July 2020. Note: For full structure up to Commonwealth Cabinet/Minister refer to Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements Section 6.5, Figure 4.

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APPENDIX E – WOODSIDE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Woodside Incident Management Structure for Hydrocarbon Spill (including Woodside Liaison Officers Command Structure within DTMI IMT if required) is shown below. Woodside's CIMT would operate from the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at the Woodside headquarters in Perth.



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APPENDIX F – WOODSIDE LIAISON OFFICER RESOURCES TO DTMI

In the event that DTMI is required to establish an IMT, Woodside will make available an appropriate number of appropriately qualified persons to work within the DTMI IMT. In the event Pilbara Ports is the Control Agency within the Dampier Port Limits, Woodside will make available similar roles as requested.

It is an expectation that Woodside's nominated CMT Liaison Officer and the Deputy Incident Controller attend the DTMI Fremantle Incident Control Centre (ICC) as soon as possible after the formal request has been made by the State Marine Pollution Coordinator (SMPC), and that the remaining initial cohort will attend no later than 8 am on the day following the request being formally made to Woodside by the SMPC. For Woodside personnel designated to serve in DTMI's Forward Operating Base (FOB), it is expected that they arrive at the FOB no later than 24 hours from the formal request being made by the SMPC.

Area	Role	Woodside personnel[5]	Key Duties	#
DTMI Maritime Environmental Emergency Coordination Centre (MEECC)	CMT Liaison Officer	CIMT Liaison	• Provide a direct liaison between the CMT and the MEECC. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the CIMT Leader and State Marine Pollution Coordinator (SMPC). • Offer advice to SMPC on matters pertaining to PT crisis management policies and procedures.	1
DTMI IMT Incident Control	Deputy Incident Controller	Deputy Incident Commander (Deputy IC)	• Provide a direct liaison between the PT IMT and DTMI IMT. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT IC and the DTMI IC. • Offer advice to the DTMI IC on matters pertaining to PT incident response policies and procedures. • Offer advice to the Safety Coordinator on matters pertaining to PT safety policies and procedures, particularly as they relate to PT employees or contractors operating under the control of the DTMI IMT.	1
DTMI IMT Intelligence	Deputy Intelligence Officer	Situation Unit Leader (Intelligence)	• As part of the Intelligence Team, assist the Intelligence Officer in the performance of their duties in relation to situation and awareness. • Facilitate the provision of relevant modelling and predications from the PT IMT. • Assist in the interpretation of modelling and predictions originating from the PT IMT. • Facilitate the provision of relevant situation and awareness information originating from the DTMI IMT to the PT IMT. • Facilitate the provision of relevant mapping from the PT IMT. • Assist in the interpretation of mapping originating from the PT IMT. • Facilitate the provision of relevant mapping originating from the DTMI IMT to the PT IMT.	1
DTMI IMT Intelligence – Environment	Environment Support Officer	Deputy Environment Unit Leader	• As part of the Intelligence Team, assist the Environment Coordinator in the performance of their duties in relation to the provision of environmental support into the planning process.	1

[5] *These positions would be mobilised, in consultation with DTMI, to align to the actual spill scenario. The selected roles and/or individual personnel would be subject to continued evaluation to ensure continued 'best fit'. For CIMT roster arrangements, contact the WCC. During a prolonged response, additional personnel may be sourced through internal resourcing and mutual Aid agreements such as the AMOSC Core Group via* AMOSC Service Contract

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Area	Role	Woodside personnel[5]	Key Duties	#
			• Assist in the interpretation of the PT OPEP and relevant TRP plans. • Facilitate in requesting, obtaining and interpreting environmental monitoring data originating from the PT IMT. • Facilitate the provision of relevant environmental information and advice originating from the DTMI IMT to the PT IMT.	
DTMI IMT Planning-Plans/ Resources	Deputy Planning Officer	Deputy Planning Section Chief	• As part of the Planning Team, assist the Planning Officer in the performance of their duties in relation to the interpretation of existing response plans and the development of incident action plans and related sub plans. • Facilitate the provision of relevant IAP and sub plans from the PT IMT. • Assist in the interpretation of the PT OPEP from the PT. • Assist in the interpretation of the PT IAP and sub plans from the PT IMT. • Facilitate the provision of relevant IAP and sub plans originating from the DTMI IMT to the PT IMT. • Assist in the interpretation of the PT existing resource plans. • Facilitate the provision of relevant components of the resource sub plan originating from the DTMI IMT to the PT IMT. **(Note this individual must have intimate knowledge of the relevant PT OPEP and planning processes)**	1
DTMI IMT Public Information-Media/ Community Engagement	Deputy Public Information Officer	Deputy Public Information Officer	• As part of the Public Information Team, provide a direct liaison between the PT Media team and DTMI IMT Media team. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT and DTMI media teams. • Assist in the release of joint media statements and conduct of joint media briefings. • Assist in the release of joint information and warnings through the DTMI Information and Warnings team. • Offer advice to the DTMI Media Coordinator on matters pertaining to PT media policies and procedures. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT and DTMI Community Liaison teams. • Assist in the conduct of joint community briefings and events. • Offer advice to the DTMI Community Liaison Coordinator on matters pertaining to the PT community liaison policies and procedures. • Facilitate the effective transfer of relevant information obtained from through the Contact Centre to the PT IMT.	1
DTMI IMT Logistics	Deputy Logistic Officer	Deputy Logistics Section Chief	• As part of the Logistics Team, assist the Logistics Officer in the performance of their duties in relation to the provision of supplies to sustain the response effort. • Facilitate the acquisition of appropriate supplies through the PTs existing OSRL, AMOSC and private contract arrangements.	1

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Area	Role	Woodside personnel[5]	Key Duties	#
			• Collects Request Forms from DTMI to action via PT IMT. **(Note this individual must have intimate knowledge of the relevant PT logistics processes and contracts)**	
DTMI IMT Finance-Accounts/ Financial Monitoring	Deputy Finance Officer	Deputy Finance Section Chief	• As part of the Finance Team, assist the Finance Officer in the performance of their duties in relation to the setting up and payment of accounts for those services acquired through the PTs existing OSRL, AMOSC and private contract arrangements. • Facilitate the communication of financial monitoring information to the PT to allow them to track the overall cost of the response. • Assist the Finance Officer in the tracking of financial commitments through the response, including the supply contracts commissioned directly by DTMI and to be charged back to the PT.	1
DTMI IMT Operations	Deputy Operations Officer	Deputy Operations Section Chief	• As part of the Operations Team, assist the Operations Officer in the performance of their duties in relation to the implementation and management of operational activities undertaken to resolve an incident. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT Operations Section and the DTMI Operations Section. • Offer advice to the DTMI Operations Officer on matters pertaining to PT incident response procedures and requirements. • Identify efficiencies and assist to resolve potential conflicts around resource allocation and simultaneous operations of PT and DTMI response efforts.	1
DTMI IMT Operations – Waste Management	Deputy Waste Management Coordinator	Deputy Waste Coordinator (Materials)	• As part of the Operations Team, assist the Waste Management Coordinator in the performance of their duties in relation to the provision of the management and disposal of waste collected in State waters. • Facilitate the disposal of waste through the PT's existing private contract arrangements related to waste management and in line with legislative and regulatory requirements. • Collects Request Forms from DTMI to action via PT IMT.	1
DTMI FOB Operations Command	Deputy Division Commander	FOB Deputy Incident Commander	• As part of the Field Operations Team, assist the Division Commander in the performance of their duties in relation to the oversight and coordination of field operational activities undertaken in line with the IMT Operations Section's direction. • Provide a direct liaison between the PT FOB and DTMI FOB. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT Division Commander and the DTMI Division Commander. • Offer advice to the DTMI Division Commander on matters pertaining to PT incident response policies and procedures. • Assist the Safety Coordinator deployed in the FOB in the performance of their duties, particularly as they relate to PT employees or contractors.	1

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Area	Role	Woodside personnel[5]	Key Duties	#
			• Offer advice to the Safety Coordinator deployed in the FOB on matters pertaining to PT safety policies and procedures.	
			Total	11

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APPENDIX G – DTMI LIAISON OFFICER RESOURCES TO WOODSIDE

Once DTMI activates a State waters/shorelines IMT, DTMI will make available the following roles to Woodside.

Area	DTMI Liaison Role	Personnel Sourced from:	Key Duties	#
Woodside CIMT	DTMI Liaison Officer (prior to DTMI assuming Controlling Agency)/ Deputy Incident Controller – State waters (after DTMI assumes Controlling Agency)	DTMI	• Facilitate effective communications between DTMI's SMPC/ Incident Controller and the PT's appointed CIMT Leader/ Incident Controller. • Provide enhanced situational awareness to DTMI of the incident and the potential impact on State waters. • Assist in the provision of support from DTMI to the PT. • Facilitate the provision technical advice from DTMI to the PT Incident Controller as required.	1
Woodside CIMT Public Information – Media	DTMI Media Liaison Officer	DTMI	• Provide a direct liaison between the PT Media team and DTMI IMT Media team. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT and DTMI media teams. • Assist in the release of joint media statements and conduct of joint media briefings. • Assist in the release of joint information and warnings through the DTMI Information & Warnings team. • Offer advice to the PT Media Coordinator on matters pertaining to DTMI and wider Government media policies and procedures.	1
			Total DTMI Personnel Initial Requirement to Woodside	2

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APPENDIX K HYDROCARBON SPILL AUSTRALIA REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 3
1.1 Objective 3
1.2 Applicability 3
2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK 3
2.1 Statutory and Control Agency Jurisdictions 3
2.1.1 Control Agency Transfer Protocols for Commonwealth Waters Response 3
2.1.2 Control Agency Transfer Protocols for State/Territory Waters/Shoreline Response 4
2.2 Interface with other plans 8
2.3 Government and External Agencies 9
2.3.1 NOPSEMA 9
2.3.2 Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) 9
2.3.3 Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) 11
2.3.4 Port Authority Arrangements 11
2.3.5 Western Australian Agency Arrangements and the WA Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure 12
2.3.6 WA Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER) 13
2.3.7 WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) 13
2.3.8 Northern Territory Arrangements 13
2.3.9 Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (NT EPA) 14
2.3.10 Northern Territory Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (NT DEPWS) 14
2.3.11 Victorian Arrangements 14
2.3.12 Victoria Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure and Planning (DTP) & State Controller Maritime Emergencies (SCME) 14
2.3.13 Australian Government Coordination Arrangements for Maritime Environmental Emergencies 14
2.3.14 Western Australia Coordination Arrangements for Maritime Environmental Emergencies 18
APPENDIX A – WESTERN AUSTRALIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE INCIDENT CONTROL TRANSFER CHECKLIST 20
3. REFERENCES 21
4. DEFINITIONS 23
5. ABBREVIATIONS 23

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVE

To provide guidance on the Australian regulatory framework as it applies to hydrocarbon spill response planning in Australian Commonwealth and State jurisdictions.

This document supports the implementation of mandates in the:

- Our Expectations - Hydrocarbon Spill
- Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Standard
- Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Work Instruction – Australia

1.2 APPLICABILITY

Anyone using, following, and applying the Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Work Instruction – Australia and for persons seeking to understand the Australia legislative framework.

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Marine oil pollution emergency planning, together with supporting hydrocarbon response documents, is a requirement of an Environment Plan's (EP) implementation strategy. Woodside is required to meet the following applicable regulations and regulatory agencies, as appropriate to their statutory needs:

- National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), in accordance with Regulation 22(3), Regulation 22(8) and Regulation 22(11) of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Cth) (the OPGGS (E) Regulations), OPGGS (E) Regulations.
- Western Australian (WA) Department Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE), in accordance with the Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources (Environment) Regulations 2012 (WA).
- Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) where the petroleum activity is required to satisfy a Ministerial Condition of approval.
- WA Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (WA DTMI) as the Hazard Management Authority (HMA), in accordance with the Emergency Management Regulations 2006 (WA).
- Northern Territory Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (NT DEPWS) as the HMA, in accordance with Section 9 of the Emergency Management Act 2013 and via the Territory Emergency Plan.
- Victorian Earth Resources Regulation (ERR) branch of the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) in accordance with the Victoria *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010* and the Victoria *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Regulations 2021*.

2.1 STATUTORY AND CONTROL AGENCY JURISDICTIONS

Woodside's facilities and permit areas are currently situated in Western Australian, Victorian, and Commonwealth waters. Depending on their location, these facilities and permit areas fall under various statutory jurisdictions[1] and nominated Control Agencies[2], as outlined in Table 1 and Figure 1 and Figure 2.

For oil and gas activities taking place in Commonwealth waters, the titleholder is the responsible Control Agency for all operational aspects of oil spill response. NOPSEMA is the jurisdictional authority with responsibility for regulating the titleholder's response to the incident (DISR, 2019).

2.1.1 Control Agency Transfer Protocols for Commonwealth Waters Response

In all instances of spills arising from Woodside's petroleum activities in Commonwealth waters, Woodside's response activities should be considered to be regulated by NOPSEMA and directed by the relevant activity-specific OPEP until such time as another control agency verifies its intention to stand up and assert control.

[1] A Statutory Authority is the agency with legislative responsibility to regulate the responsible party. The Statutory Authority oversees the response to hydrocarbon spills and may request the State or Commonwealth Control Agency to take control if deemed appropriate.

[2] The Control Agency is the agency assigned by legislation, administrative arrangements, or the relevant contingency plan to control response activities to a maritime environmental emergency. The Control Agency will have responsibility for appointing the Incident Controller (IC)

As a response grows in size and complexity, a range of other parties and agencies may become involved, either to meet legislative obligation or to provide support to a control agency. In all cases, for spills originating from Woodside assets and activities, Woodside will facilitate the provision of resources to the control agency for their use in mitigating the consequences of the spill.

The AMSA National Plan includes a guidance for change of control agencies to a third party and includes processes for:

- approval from the relevant jurisdiction, or relevant regulator within that jurisdiction
- planning for the transfer of control
- implementing a transfer arrangement.

The AMSA National Plan and supporting guidance (National plan supporting documents) provide for a jurisdiction to request that AMSA or another Control Agency assume operational control of an incident in exceptional circumstances.

Where a transfer of control is required, the Woodside Crisis Management Team Leader/ Corporate Incident Management Team Incident Commander will handover control in accordance with:

- the aforementioned guidance within the AMSA National Plan;
- the emergency and crisis management arrangements outlined in Section 5.5.2 and Section 5.5.3 of Woodside's Incident Management Team (Level 2) Guidance; and

in accordance with 'Transfer of Command' processes detailed in the Woodside Incident Management Handbook. The latest version of the incident action plan (IAP) will be shared with the external agency to assist the workflow.

2.1.2 Control Agency Transfer Protocols for State/Territory Waters/Shoreline Response

Where an incident arising from oil and gas activities impacts upon State or coastal waters, the relevant state or territory government may decide to assume the role of Control Agency (from the titleholder) for the elements of the response that take place within coastal waters and on the shoreline. Should this occur, there will be two Control Agencies, with the titleholder being the Control Agency for the response taking place in Commonwealth waters (under the guidance of NOPSEMA as jurisdictional authority – see Section 2.1) and the state or territory government as Control Agency for the response taking place in coastal waters.

Where a transfer of control is required, the Woodside Crisis Management Team Leader/ Corporate Incident Management Team Incident Commander will handover control in accordance with:

- the above guidance within the AMSA National Plan;
- the Incident Control Transfer Checklist (APPENDIX A) for incidents impacting Western Australia waters;
- the emergency and crisis management arrangements outlined in Section 5.5.2 and Section 5.5.3 of Woodside's Incident Management Team (Level 2) Guidance; and
- the 'Transfer of Command' processes detailed in the Woodside Incident Management Handbook.

The latest version of the incident action plan (IAP) will be shared with the external agency to assist the workflow.

The arrangements for incident control and handover of control to relevant Commonwealth/State/Territory agencies, if required, is shown Table 1.

Table 1: Statutory Authorities and Control Agencies relevant to Woodside activities

Location of Incident Response	Source	Statutory Authority	Control Agency[3]	
			Level 1	Level 2/Level 3
Commonwealth waters[4]	Offshore Petroleum Facility	NOPSEMA[5]	Titleholder (Woodside)	
	Shipping Sourced Spill	AMSA (& NOPSEMA)[6]	AMSA[7]	
State/ Territory waters/ shorelines [8]	Onshore Petroleum Facility	Port Authority	Titleholder (Woodside)	Port Authority[9]
	Terminals (WA Waters)	WA DMPE	Terminal Operator (Woodside)	Port Authority or WA DTMI
	Offshore Facility (State waters)	WA DTMI	WA DTMI	
		Vic DTP	Titleholder (Woodside)	DTP Victoria
	Shipping/Vessel Sourced Spill	WA DTMI	WA DTMI	
		Vic DTP / NT DEPWS	Vessel Owner	Vic DTP/ NT DEPWS
	Wildlife Response (Victoria)	DEECA	DEECA	
Port water (2)	Facility including subsea infrastructure within port limits	WA DTMI	Port Authority	Port Authority / WA DTMI
	Vessel in port limits	WA DTMI	Port Authority	Port Authority / WA DTMI
		Vic DTP / NT DEPWS	Port Authority	Vic DTP / NT DEPWS
JPDA waters	Vessels/ FPSO (in transit)	ANP[10]	AMSA	

[3] The Control Agency may request support from government and oil spill response organisations.
[4] Beyond 3 nm of the State/Territory sea baseline.
[5] NOPSEMA does not have the legislative function to perform the Control Agency role.
[6] If the Ship is a facility.
[7] Woodside (Titleholder) and the vessel owner may provide first strike response capabilities in the event of a spill under the direction of the Control Agency
[8] Within 3 nm of the State/Territory sea baseline.
[9] Port Authority may be required to respond initially as ‘‘First Response/Controlling Agency’ under State/Territory Hazard Plan or Oil Spill Contingency Plan arrangements.
[10] The JDPA does not have a Statutory Authority. The ANP is a Designated Authority, which regulates operations within the KDPA on behalf of both Australia and Timor Leste. The ANP is a Designated Authority, which regulates operations within the KDPA on behalf of both Australia and Timor Leste.

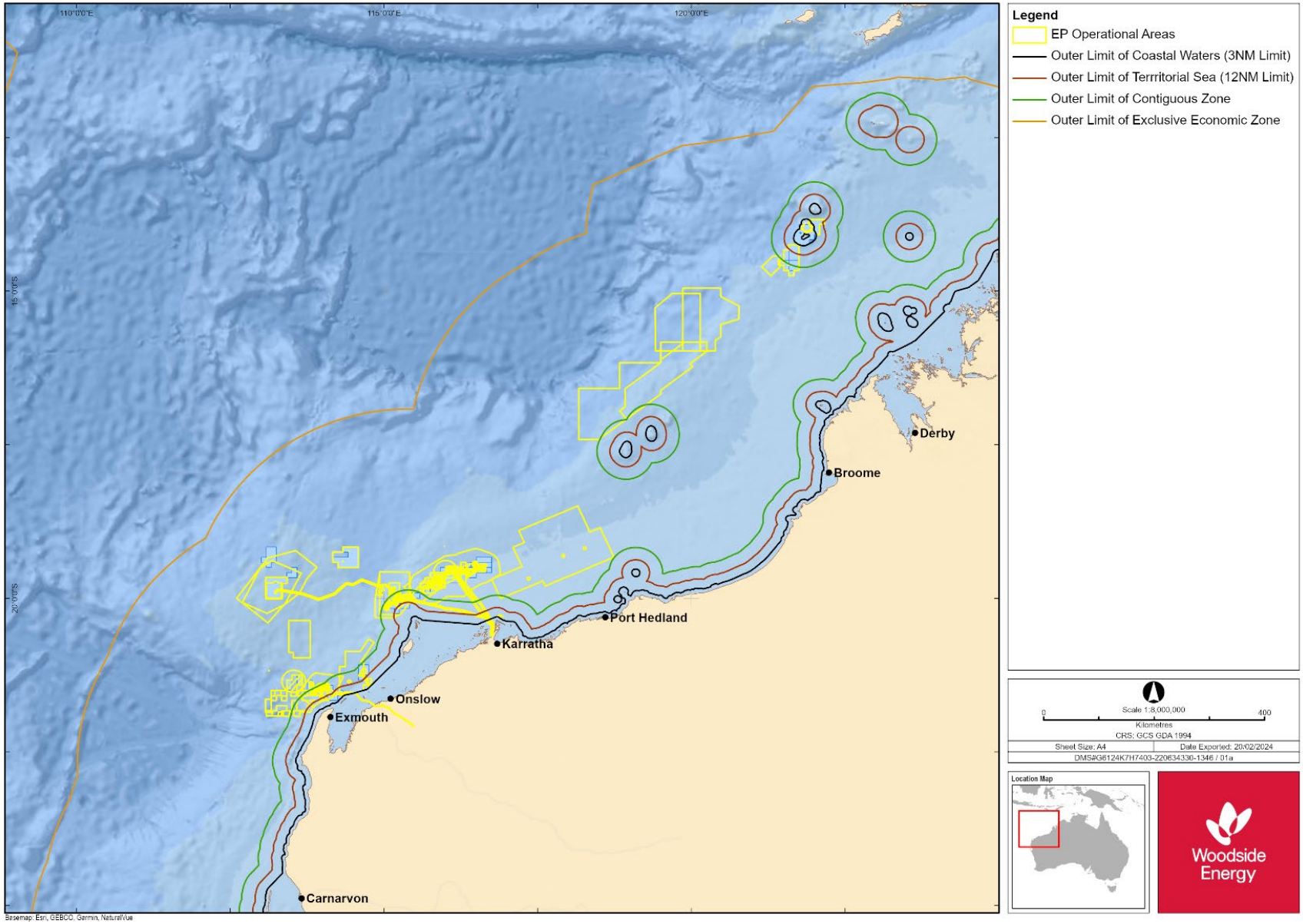


Figure 1: Western Australian oil pollution emergency jurisdictions in relation to key Woodside petroleum facilities

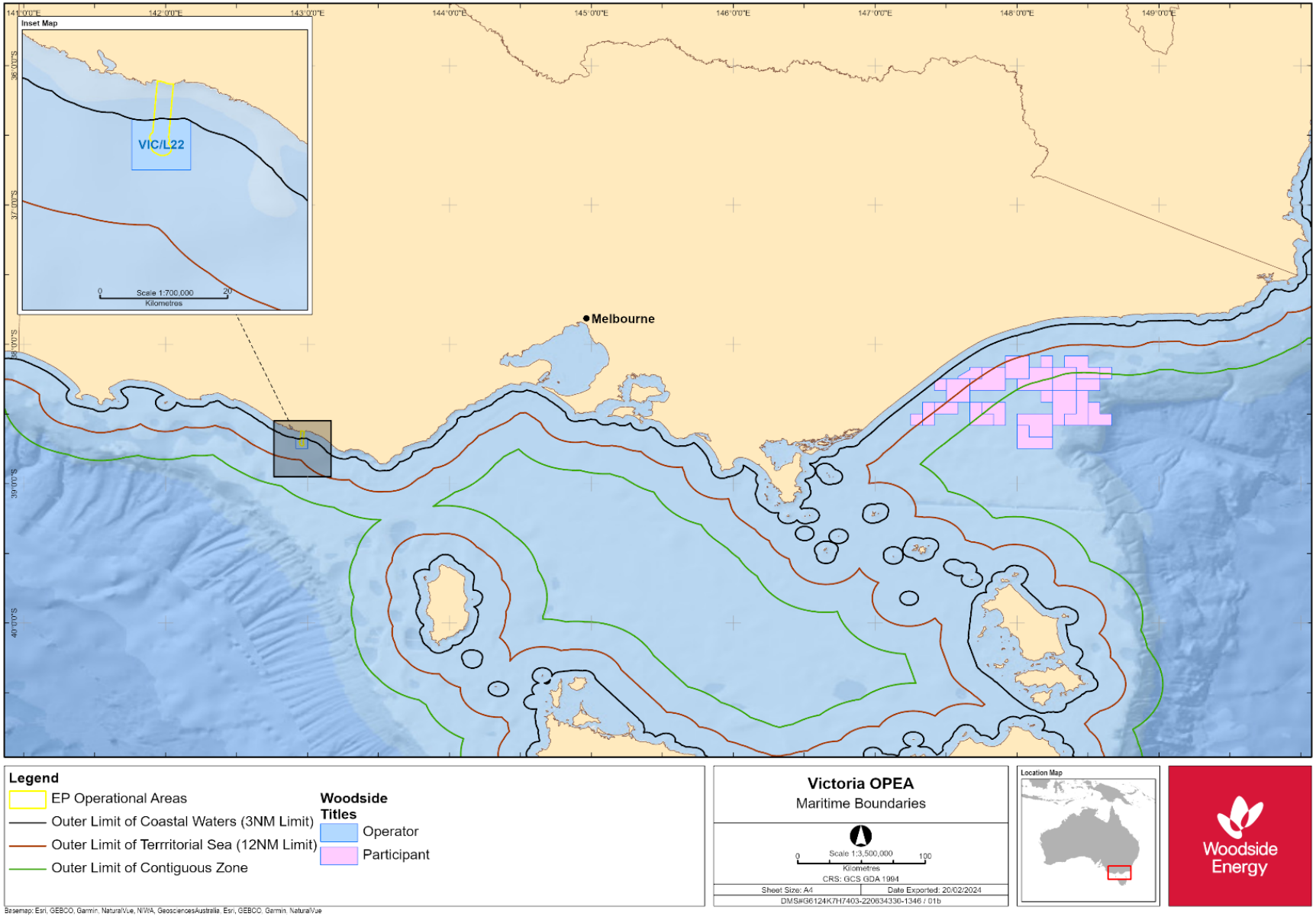


Figure 2: Victorian oil pollution emergency jurisdictions in relation to key Woodside petroleum facilities

2.2 INTERFACE WITH OTHER PLANS

Table 3 summarises how this document interfaces with the relevant hydrocarbon spill response plans of the Government and external agencies discussed within this section.

Table 2: Interface with other plans

Relevant Plans	Responsible Party	Main Content
National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies (National Plan)	AMSA	The National Plan for Maritime Environmental Agencies provides a national system for responding promptly and effectively to marine pollution by hydrocarbons and other noxious and hazardous substances, by designating competent national and local authorities. The National Plan is responsible for maintaining: • a national contingency plan for preparedness and response • an adequate Level of pre-positioned marine pollution combat equipment and program for its use • a comprehensive national training program for personnel familiarisation • detailed state, local and industry contingency plans. The National Plan provides for AMSA to be the Australian Government's Control Agency in the event of vessel-based spills for the purposes of the National Plan.
State Hazard Plan: Maritime Environmental Emergencies (MEE)	WA DTMI	The State Hazard Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies (SHP-MEE) (the Plan) provides an overview of arrangements for the management of marine oil pollution and marine transport emergencies in Western Australia and contains information on prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Collectively these two hazards are referred to as Maritime Environmental Emergencies. The Plan refers to a range of existing plans and documents relating to Maritime Environmental Emergencies but does not duplicate the information contained in these, instead providing directions to websites or other sources where further information can be obtained if required. The Director General, WA DTMI, is the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for marine oil pollution and marine transport emergencies.
Broome Port Authority OSCP	BrPA	BrPA's OSCP is a sub-plan of the Port's ERP and is activated as the primary plan to combat pollution of the Port from oil. The ERP requires that all personnel who may be involved in the management of oil spills in the Port are conversant with the content of the National Plan. The current version of BrPA OSCP can be obtained from the BrPA Harbour Master.
Pilbara Ports' Port of Dampier Marine Pollution Contingency Plan	Pilbara Ports	The Pilbara Ports' Port of Dampier Emergency Response Plan (ERP) provides guidelines for actions to be taken during an emergency to minimise the potential for loss of life, injury to people, and damage to the environment and property by covering foreseeable incidents and outlining remediation. The latest versions of the Pilbara Ports' Port of Dampier ERP and the Marine Pollution Contingency Plan are available on the Emergency Preparedness and Response page of the Pilbara Ports' Port of Dampier website.
NT OSCP	NT DEPWS	NT DEPWS is responsible for the NT Oil Spill Contingency Plan, which supports the Territory Emergency Plan, and is the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for marine oil pollution and marine transport emergencies.
Darwin Port Corporation Oil Spill Contingency Plan (DPC OSCP)	Darwin Port Corporation	The DPC OSCP sets out the response to spills of oil and hazardous and noxious substances within the Port of Darwin. This includes hydrocarbon spills from vessels or land based activities that enter Port waters. More information is available on the Emergency & Cyclone Plans page of the Darwin Port Authority website. The Port of Darwin Harbourmaster is the Incident Controller for all spills within the harbour.

Relevant Plans	Responsible Party	Main Content
AMOSPlan	AMOSC	AMOSPlan covers the spill response and training activities of AMOSC and the company- to- company mutual assistance arrangements administered by AMOSC. The AMOSPlan is underpinned by a Principal and Agency Agreement signed between AMOSC and each Participating Company that sets out the basis on which personnel and company-owned equipment can be loaned by each Company to AMOSC. A Master Services Contract is also signed between these parties. This contract also covers the entities of Member Companies. In the event that a company is involved in a hydrocarbon spill incident necessitating activation of its Contract, a supplementary Service Contract specifies the equipment and/or personnel to be hired. The specified equipment will vary depending on the nature and location of the oil spill incident. AMOSPlan is activated by a company when the response to an oil spill incident is regarded by the company as requiring resources beyond those of the company itself. The AMOSPlan also outlines the agreement between AMOSC and AMSA that enables AMSA to hire equipment and personnel from AMOSC on behalf of the National Plan. The AMOSPlan divides into several response regions with Mutual Aid Contacts (MACs) identified in each region.
Victorian State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) State Maritime Emergencies (non-search and rescue)	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure and Planning (DTP)	DEECA retains responsibility for titles administration, well integrity and environment within state water (located within 3 nautical miles of the Victorian coast). In accordance with the *Victorian Marine (Drug, Alcohol and Pollution Control) Act 1988 (the Act),* Emergency Management Act 2013 and the *Emergency Management Manual Victoria*, DTP is the control agency for marine pollution incidents in state waters, up to 3 NM offshore. The Maritime Emergencies (NSR) Subplan prescribes the emergency management arrangements for preparedness and response to marine pollution from vessel, offshore petroleum activities and other sources in state waters.

2.3 GOVERNMENT AND EXTERNAL AGENCIES

2.3.1 NOPSEMA

NOPSEMA is the Statutory Authority responsible for the oversight of response actions to pollution events from offshore petroleum activities in areas of Commonwealth jurisdiction. It administers the OPGGS (E) Regulations.

NOPSEMA has National Plan Statutory Responsibility for the offshore petroleum industry. During a spill incident, NOPSEMA's role will be to:

- Implement regulatory processes to monitor and secure compliance with the OPGGS(E) Regulations 2023 and the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006 (Cth) (the OPGGS Act), including issuing directions as required.
- Investigate accidents, occurrences, and circumstances involving deficiencies in environment management as required.
- Provide management, operational, technical, and environmental advice, as required to the Titleholder.

Although NOPSEMA is the Statutory Authority for hydrocarbon spill incidents from offshore petroleum activities, it does not have the legislative capacity to undertake the role of Control Agency and, as such, the Titleholder remains responsible (as Control Agency) for all Levels of hydrocarbon spill incidents from offshore petroleum activities. NOPSEMA will, however, provide support for a whole-of-government approach to incident coordination by providing advice and issuing directions to Titleholders and/or operators during an offshore petroleum incident.

2.3.2 Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)

AMSA is the national shipping and maritime industry regulator and was established under the Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990 (Cth). AMSA manages the National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea

by Oil and other Noxious and Hazardous Substances on behalf of the Australian Government, working with State and the Northern Territory governments, emergency services, and private industry to maximise Australia's marine pollution response capability[11]..

Legislatively, AMSA is responsible for protecting the marine environment from pollution from vessels and other environmental damage caused by vessels. AMSA functions are to:

- combat pollution in the marine environment
- provide a search and rescue service
- perform other functions conferred on it by or under any other Acts.

As part of this national plan, a National Response Team (NRT) and the National Response Support Team (NRST) were established to provide support to control agencies in the event of a major marine oil pollution incident.

Each State/Territory is to nominate to AMSA suitably qualified personnel to fill designated roles, including:

- Planning Officer
- Operations Officer
- Logistics Officer
- Response Team Leader.

Each of these roles is filled in each State/Territory as part of the NRT.

AMSA is to be notified immediately through the Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC) of all ship-sourced incidents. When AMSA is the Control Agency, AMSA will assume control of the incident and respond in accordance with the AMSA's Marine Pollution Response Plan. AMSA's Marine Pollution Response Plan is the operational response plan for the management of vessel-sourced spills (as per Section 8 of the Memorandum of Understanding between Woodside and AMSA). AMSA is Control Agency for hydrocarbon spills, as per Table 1.

Woodside will undertake first strike response on behalf of AMSA for vessel-sourced spills, in line with the relevant Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.

For marine pollution incidents from offshore petroleum facilities arising in Commonwealth Waters where Woodside is the Control Agency, Woodside would enact its hydrocarbon spill arrangements per the activity-specific Oil Pollution First Strike Plan. For events requiring regional or national level support AMSA, as managers of the National Plan, will coordinate the resources under its direct control. This may include technical and response advice, services, equipment, personnel and contractors.

2.3.2.1 National Plan

The National Plan implements Australia's obligations as a State Party under the United Nation's Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982, the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation 1990, and the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) 2000. AMSA works with the State/Northern Territory governments, emergency services, and private industry to maintain Australia's marine pollution response capability. Central to this capability is the Inter-Governmental Agreement on the National Plan that outlines AMSA and State/Northern Territory Government responsibilities.

As part of the National Plan, a Marine Pollution Controller will be appointed to an incident. As outlined within the National Plan, the duties of the appointed Marine Pollution Controller may include:

- Assisting the Control Agency with strategic communications, including:
  - primary spokesperson for the multi-agency response
  - primary point of contact for the briefing of government(s).
- Providing the common operating picture and situational awareness at the strategic Level.
- Strategic coordination, including:
  - resolution of strategic multi-jurisdictional policy and legislative issues on behalf of the Control Agency

[11] http://www.amsa.gov.au/forms-and-publications/Publications/national_plan.pdf

- facilitating collaboration between all parties and resolving multi-jurisdictional-agency conflicts
- facilitating national and international assistance through the National Plan and Australian Emergency Management arrangements.

2.3.2.2 AMSA equipment

AMSA maintains strategic equipment stockpiles of marine pollution response equipment around the Australian coastline. Stocks of dispersant are stored at these stockpiles as well as other key locations. Woodside may request access to these resources via AMOSC.

2.3.3 Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)

Under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (the EPBC Act), actions that may have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (MNES) require referral to the Australian Commonwealth Minister for Environment (the Minister). The Minister will decide whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act.

Important for hydrocarbon spill response, an exemption from Part 3 of the EPBC Act was granted in March 2014 and remains in place for agencies acting in accordance with the National Plan. This exemption allows for the implementation of hydrocarbon spill response options, without the need for Part 3 approvals, provided that the actions taken are in accordance with the National Plan.

Although the use of chemical dispersant may be consistent with the National Plan, the dispersant type is required to be on the list of accepted National Plan Oil Spill Control Agents (OSCA list) or comply with the transitional arrangements for existing dispersants stocks accepted prior to 1 December 2012, in order for its use to be exempt from Part 3 of the EPBC Act.

An exemption from Part 13 of the EPBC Act was also granted in March 2014. Where response actions are taken in accordance with the National Plan, those actions are exempt from the Part 13 contraventions that would otherwise apply.

2.3.4 Port Authority Arrangements

Woodside operates out of several ports in the Australian states and territories. The Port Authorities house and maintain some oil spill equipment.

State/Territory authorities can also access the AMSA National Plan equipment for incident response if required.

Each Port Authority maintains its own OSCP as a subset of the State/Territory Plan. These plans are summarised in Table 3. Port Authorities may also be involved in the following tasks in relation to hydrocarbon spill preparedness:

- Operator training.
- Regular exercises (including deployment).
- Coordination of committees, such as quarterly meetings of the Dampier Port Authority Marine Oil Pollution (MOP) Committee of Port Users and the Regional Response Team, which is a collaboration between adjacent port authorities and ports (as defined by the Shipping and Pilotage Act 1967 (WA).
- Risk assessments.

2.3.4.1 AMOSC and AMOSPlan

AMOSC was established through the support of members of the Australian Institute of Petroleum (AIP), including Woodside. The Centre maintains a 24-hour stand-by status and can respond quickly to a major incident.

Arrangements between AMOSC and its participating members are outlined in a Master Services Contract signed between AMOSC and the participating Member Company. When activating AMOSC as a service (i.e. hydrocarbon spill response or training) a Service Contract is executed. Woodside also has contractual arrangements with the AMOSC to access the Australian Subsea First Response Toolkit (SFRT) equipment and dispersant stockpiles.

AMOSC administers the AMOSPlan, which outlines arrangements for mutual aid between members. Mutual aid support is available from the member companies of AMOSC and the AMOSC Core Group response team and may comprise response equipment and personnel employed by another AMOSC member company.

AMOSC Core Group members are a group highly skilled in the discipline of hydrocarbon spill response, which includes approximately 120 experienced member company personnel who can be made available to support and assist with spill response activities. The request for assistance is made directly between companies via each company-nominated Mutual Aid Contact (AMOSC should be consulted for the most up-to-date Mutual Aid Contacts). AMOSC will also activate the Service Contract of the lending company and will coordinate the signing of a Service Contract for the borrowing company or companies.

2.3.5 Western Australian Agency Arrangements and the WA Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure

The Emergency Management Act 2005 (WA) designates Agencies within the State as Statutory Authority for hazards. In Western Australia, the hazard management agency for Marine Oil Pollution is the WA DTMI.

Under the Act, the Statutory Authorities are required to produce and administer Plans for the hazards assigned to them.

They are responsible not only for the oversight of a response, but also for responding, should the party responsible for the spill not be able to control the situation.

For oil pollution to the marine environment in State waters/shorelines the WA DTMI has produced and administer the SHP-MEE.

In the event of a spill where Woodside is the responsible party and the spill may impact State waters/shorelines, Woodside will notify WA DTMI.

For all levels of spill in State waters/shorelines, WA DTMI is the Control Agency. WA DTMI will appoint an Incident Controller and form a separate Incident Management Team.

The WA DTMI coordinates the State Response Team (SRT). SRT is part of Western Australia's commitment to ensure the effective preparedness and response to marine pollution incidents. The SRT members are primarily frontline responders. Members of the team are from government agencies, port authorities, and industry, all of whom have a vested interest in marine oil pollution.

For any Level 2 or 3 Marine Oil Pollution (MOP) incident, Woodside will immediately notify WA DTMI and conduct initial response actions in State waters as directed and in accordance with the WA OSCP/ Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). Woodside will continue to manage those operations at WA DTMI direction until formal incident control can be established by WA DTMI.

Initially, Woodside will be required to make available an appropriate number of suitably qualified persons to work in the WA DTMI Incident Management Team (IMT). WA DTMI's role as the Controlling Agency for spills in State waters/shorelines does not negate the requirement for Woodside to have appropriate plans and resources in place to adequately respond to a Marine Oil Spill incident in State waters/shorelines, or to commence the initial response actions to a spill prior to WA DTMI establishing incident control in line with the WA DTMI Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note, Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements.

A list of roles and key duties for Woodside personnel working in the WA DTMI IMT and the response structure can be found in an approved Oil Pollution First Strike Plan on Corporate Hydrocarbon Spill SharePoint.

To assist WA DTMI in assuming formal incident control, the nominated WA DTMI Incident Controller will establish contact with the Woodside Incident Controller and work through the Controlling Agency Transfer Checklist at APPENDIX A.

Upon establishment of incident control by WA DTMI, Woodside will continue to provide planning and resources in accordance with their OSCP/OPEP. This will include response assets and contracts specified in the OSCP/OPEP, such as those pertaining to waste management, transport, and personnel, as well as response arrangements with the Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre (AMOSC) and other third-party responders.

In performing the Controlling Agency function, WA DTMI will use Woodside's approved/accepted OSCP/OPEP as a starting point for all aspects of a response. WA DTMI reserves the right to deviate from the OSCP/OPEP in circumstances where there is a justifiable cause, in consultation with Woodside.

By arrangement with WA DTMI, within designated port limits the relevant Port Authority is responsible for hydrocarbon spills in port waters.

In the case where a spill for which Woodside is responsible has, or will, enter State waters/shorelines, the WA DTMI will send a State Marine Pollution Coordinator (SMPC) Liaison Officer and a Media Liaison Officer to Woodside's CIMT. The role of the WA DTMI Liaison Officer will be to:

- Facilitate effective communications between WA DTMI's SMPC and Incident Controller and Woodside's appointed Crisis Management Team (CMT) Leader and CIMT Incident Commander.
- Provide enhanced situational awareness to WA DTMI of the incident and the potential impact on State waters.
- Assist in the provision of support from WA DTMI to Woodside.
- Facilitate the provision technical advice from WA DTMI to the Woodside Incident Controller as required.

Additional information on marine oil pollution coordination arrangements in WA State waters is included in Section 2.3.14.

2.3.6 WA Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER)

The DWER has responsibilities associated with State environmental regulation, approvals and appeals processes, and pollution prevention. The DWER primarily administers the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA).

The DWER's Pollution Response Unit has operational waste management responsibilities in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA). This includes approving temporary waste storage areas. The DWER may send an Officer to a spill site and can provide an External Liaison role in Woodside's IMT.

The DWER Pollution Response Unit will be notified directly of any spill incident that requires temporary waste storage outside existing Woodside Lease boundaries.

2.3.7 WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)

The DBCA has responsibilities associated with wildlife and activities in national parks, reserves, and State marine parks.

The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) (which replaced the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WA)) provides the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) with the responsibility and Statutory Authority to treat, protect, and destroy wildlife. The DPaW does not provide oiled wildlife operational response support. Industry is expected to have access to their own oiled wildlife capability.

DBCA, together with AMOSC, have developed the Western Australia Oiled Wildlife Response Plan (WAOWRP) and the Western Australia Oiled Wildlife Response Manual, which align with the SHP-MEE and address requirements for oiled wildlife response in both State and Commonwealth waters. The WAOWRP details the legislative responsibilities, relationships to other plans, roles and responsibilities, emergency management structure, and procedures for OWR.

2.3.8 Northern Territory Arrangements

Authority for the regulation of marine pollution, powers of investigation, and appointment of authorised officers in the Northern Territory (NT) is derived from the *Marine Pollution Act, 1999* (NT) (the Act). NT DEPWS is responsible for administering the Act.

The Territory Emergency Plan (TEP) describes the NT emergency management principles for response and recovery operations, and the control and coordination roles and responsibilities across multiple hazards.

The TEP is established by the *Emergency Management Act, 2013* (NT) (EM Act) and administered by the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Services (PFES). Administrative authority for the TEP is held by the Territory Emergency Controller. The NT OSCP is listed as a hazard-specific emergency plan within the TEP.

NT DEPWS is the Hazard Management Authority and is responsible for maintaining currency of the NT OSCP and providing strategic oversight and technical advice for marine oil spill incidents.

Where Woodside believes a spill may cross into Territory coastal waters, Woodside will notify NT DEPWS.

2.3.9 Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (NT EPA)

The NT EPA is an independent corporation established under the Northern Territory Environment Protection Act 2019. The NT EPA is responsible for regulatory services to provide for effective waste management, pollution control and sustainable practices. The NT EPA will be informed verbally and by email as soon as practicable via notification through a 24-hour pollution hotline and email, in the event of a hydrocarbon spill which is predicted to enter NT coastal waters.

2.3.10 Northern Territory Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (NT DEPWS)

The NT DEPWS is the regulatory authority responsible for protecting the NT's environment and natural resources while providing advice and support to enable the responsible use and development of the Territory's land and waters within three nautical miles of the coastline. NT DEPWS will be responsible for wildlife response if a spill tracks towards NT coastal waters. NT DEPWS will also provide advice on waste management and clean-up of NT shorelines, if required.

2.3.11 Victorian Arrangements

In accordance with *Victorian Marine (Drug, Alcohol and Pollution Control) Act 1988* (the Act), *Emergency Management Act 2013* and the Emergency Management Manual Victoria, Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure and Planning (DTP) is the control agency for marine pollution incidents in state waters, up to three nautical miles offshore.

The State Controller Maritime Emergencies (SCME) has overall responsibility for ensuring there is an adequate response to a marine pollution incident in state waters; this includes marine pollution arising from a petroleum activity originating in either state or Commonwealth waters. In these circumstances, the provision of an adequate response will be primarily achieved through the coordinated employment of the titleholders' resources. Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) retains responsibility for titles administration, well integrity, and environment within state waters.

In the event of a marine pollution incident originating in Commonwealth waters that impacts or threatens Victorian state waters, DTP assumes jurisdictional control for such incidents within coastal waters (only) from a state consequence management perspective.

2.3.12 Victoria Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure and Planning (DTP) & State Controller Maritime Emergencies (SCME)

The Victorian DTP is the regulatory authority responsible for Level 2 and Level 3 marine pollution incidents in coastal waters, up to three nautical miles from land.

The SCME has overall responsibility for ensuring there is an adequate response to a marine pollution incident in state waters; this includes marine pollution arising from a petroleum activity originating in either state or Commonwealth waters. During an actual or impending marine (petroleum) pollution incident in state waters, the SCME provides overall strategic management of the response and executive level support and guidance to the Incident Controller. DTP's Resilience and Emergency Coordination (REC) team assists the SCME and the DTP to fulfil their statutory obligations in response to a marine pollution incident in state waters.

2.3.13 Australian Government Coordination Arrangements for Maritime Environmental Emergencies

2.3.13.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Australian Government Coordination Arrangements for Maritime Environmental Emergencies (Coordination Arrangements) (NP-GUI-020) is to provide a framework for the coordination of Australian Government departments and agencies to respond to a maritime environmental emergency.

2.3.13.2 Objectives

The objectives of the Coordination Arrangements are to:

- provide whole-of-government management of maritime environmental emergencies
- establish the roles and responsibilities of Australian Government departments and agencies in the management of maritime environmental emergencies

- protect the strategic interests and reputation of the Australian Government
- provide for the effective and timely briefing, reporting and engagement across the Australian Government and to the community
- coordinate the commitment of the Australian Government's resources to combat a maritime environmental emergency.

2.3.13.3 Scope

Maritime Environmental Emergencies

The Coordination Arrangements apply to all maritime incidents as defined by the National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies.

Geographic Scope

This includes incidents occurring:

- within the Commonwealth marine area
- on the High Seas or within the marine area of a neighbouring country and that has the potential to impact the interests of the Australian Government or
- within the jurisdiction of a state or the Northern Territory and has the potential to impact the interests of the Australian Government.

The Coordination Arrangements may also be applied through the National Plan within the jurisdiction of a state or Northern Territory for significant incidents that require the support of the Australian Government.

Relevant supporting and legal arrangements are detailed within Sections 1.4 and 1.5 of the Coordination Arrangements.

2.3.13.4 Governance

The Coordination Arrangements work within the governance arrangements of the National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies (the National Plan). Under the National Plan, sit a number of Committees, including the Australian Government National Plan Committee (AGNPC), which is responsible for ensuring Australian Government departments and agencies are prepared to respond to maritime environmental emergencies. Figure 3 describes the Governance model.

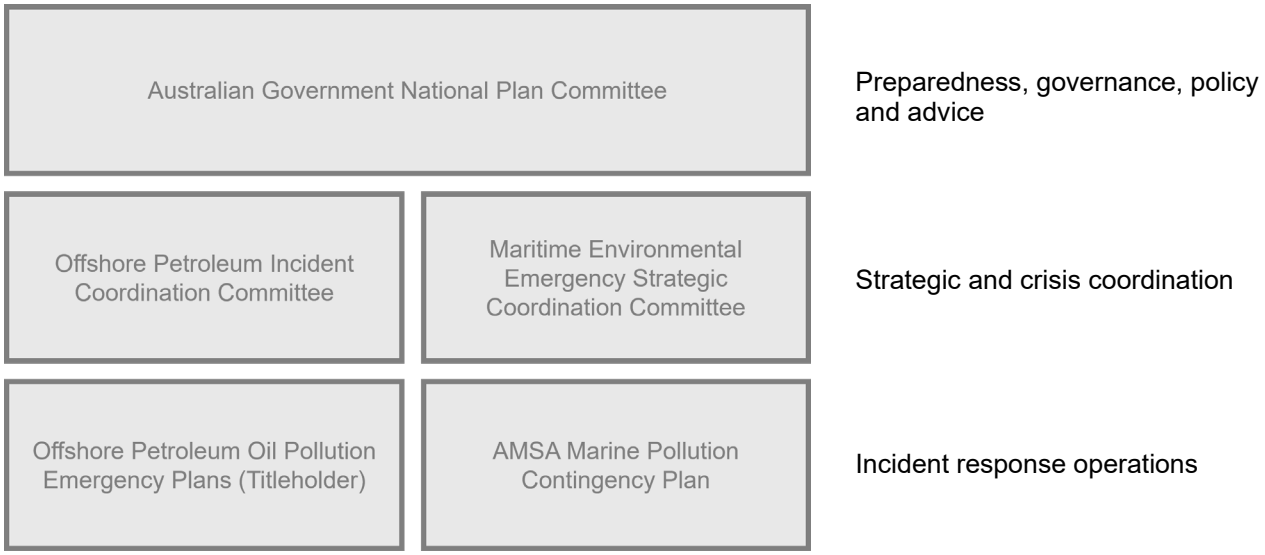


Figure 3: Governance model for the Australian Government Coordination Arrangements

2.3.13.5 Incident management

The Coordination Arrangements address three areas of response to a maritime environmental emergency:

- strategic and crisis coordination
- emergency response
- recovery.

They do not replace existing plans and response systems but help to draw them into a single coordinated framework.

2.3.13.6 Strategic Coordination

Strategic and crisis coordination, within the context of these Arrangements, refers to bringing together Australian Government departments and agencies to manage the strategic and reputational interests of the Government as well as effectively and efficiently resource operational responses to incidents where relevant. This may include:

Australian Government Crisis Management Framework – The Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (AGCMF) defines the Australian Government's approach to crisis management. The Framework outlines Ministers and senior official's roles and responsibilities when preparing for, responding to and recovering from crisis, and sets out the arrangements that link ministers and the work of key officials, committees and facilities. For a maritime environmental emergency, this Framework stipulates that the Australian Government Coordinating Agency will be the Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR). A key responsibility of this agency is harnessing capabilities and resources in line with coordination requirements from within the portfolio, and from other agencies when portfolio-managed options are insufficient which, for a maritime environmental emergency, may include requesting Australian Government (AMSA) support with National Plan resources if required.

Maritime Emergency Strategic Coordination Committee – A Maritime Emergency Strategic Coordination Committee (MESCC) may be formed in the event of a significant maritime incident involving a ship within the Commonwealth marine area, or where the Australian Government is supporting a state or Northern Territory under the National Plan arrangements. The MESCC is led by AMSA and is constituted by the membership of the AGNPC.

Offshore Petroleum Incident Coordination Committee – An Offshore Petroleum Incident Coordination Committee (OPICC) (see additional detail in Section 2.3.13.7) may be formed in the event of a significant offshore petroleum incident in Commonwealth waters, as set out in the AGCMF and Offshore Petroleum Incident Coordination Framework. OPICC draws together expertise and capability from across government to guide a coordinated Commonwealth Government strategic response to an offshore petroleum incident in Commonwealth waters. In these circumstances, DISR is the lead Commonwealth agency providing support to OPICC as the primary mechanism to facilitate coordinated strategic leadership.

Incidents involving offshore petroleum activities and ships – Offshore petroleum activities are regulated by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA). If an event occurs in Commonwealth waters that incorporates both a significant offshore petroleum incident and a maritime environmental emergency involving a ship, together DISR/ NOPSEMA and Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts (DITRDCSA)/ AMSA will make an early decision on whether the OPICC will manage the Commonwealth Government's involvement and coordination, or the Maritime Emergency Strategic Coordination Committee will manage the incident.

Figure 4 outlines the AGCMF arrangements and the intersect with the MESCC and OPICC.

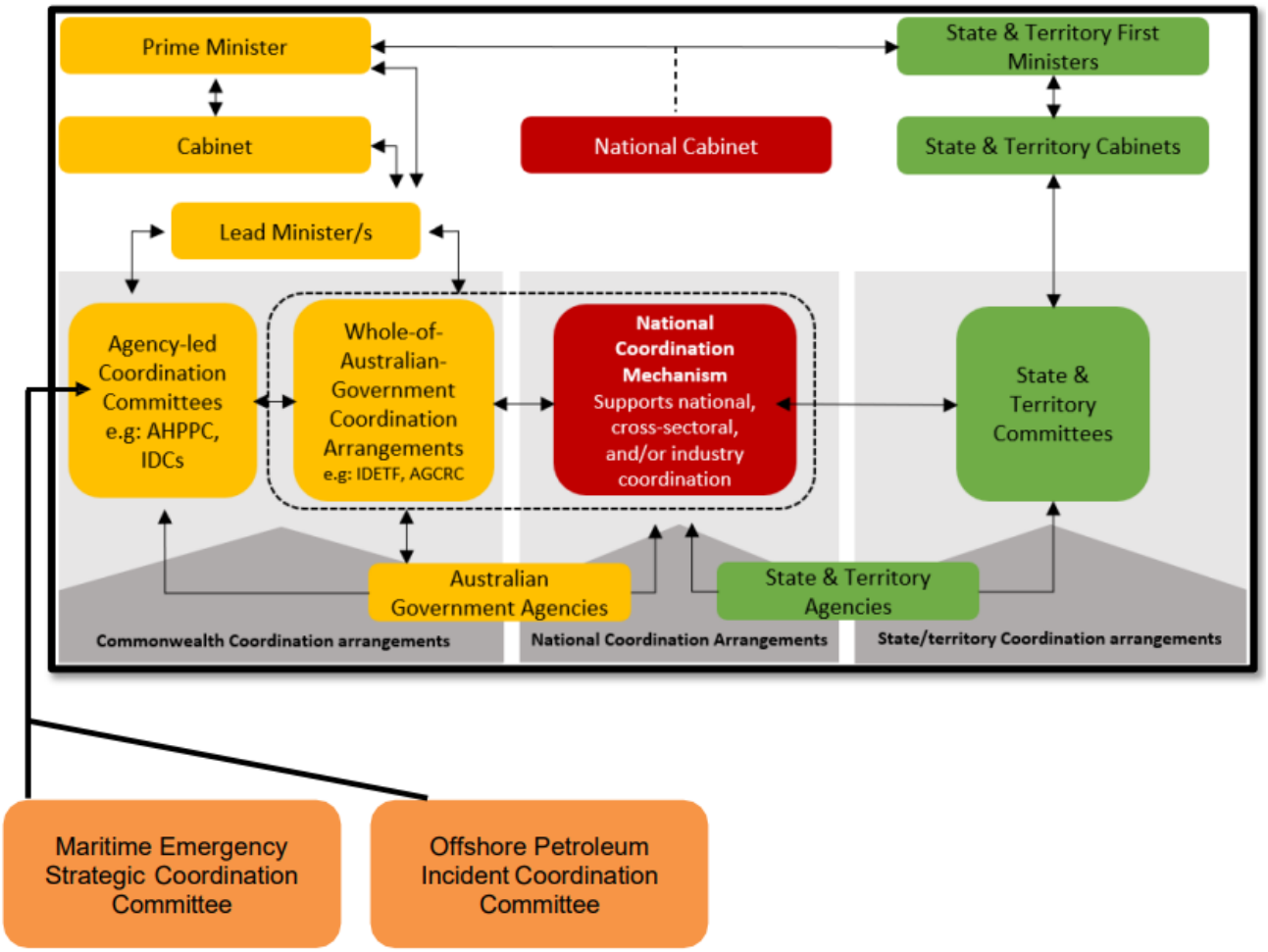


Figure 4: The Australian Government Crisis Management Framework and the intersect with the Maritime Emergency Strategic Coordination Committee and Offshore Petroleum Incident Coordination Committee[12]

2.3.13.7 Offshore Petroleum Incident Coordination Committee

The purpose of the Offshore Petroleum Incident Coordination Committee (OPICC) is to draw together expertise and capability from across government to guide a coordinated Commonwealth Government response to a significant offshore petroleum incident in Commonwealth waters. Significant Incident Arrangements are defined in the Offshore Petroleum Incident Coordination Framework.

The OPICC is not responsible for leading the operational response to an incident and does not have decision-making powers to allocate funding to any activities occurring in response to a significant incident

The OPICC has the following responsibilities:

- **Situational awareness**: provide an accurate and unified picture of the significant incident and the Commonwealth Government's, state and territory governments' and industry's capacity to respond
- **Advice**: inform and align advice to ministers, through portfolio agencies, on the status of the incident and possible response option
- **Public information**: ensure a coordinated approach to communications management to support consistent messaging
- **Leadership**: provide strategic direction from the Commonwealth Government during and following an incident
- **Assistance**: liaise with the titleholder to provide advice on Commonwealth Government capabilities and regulatory processes
- **Evaluation**: to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the OPICC's activities in relation to public and ministerial expectations

[12] Australian Government Coordination Arrangements for Maritime Environmental Emergencies (June 2024) (NP-GUI-020)

OPICC composition

The OPICC is activated by the Chair, the General Manager of the Offshore Strategy Branch, DISR.

Members include senior representatives from relevant Australian Government agencies, State/Territory Government(s) impacted or potentially impacted by the significant incident, and industry representatives where appropriate.

The composition of the OPICC may vary and will be determined by the Chair depending on the nature of the significant incident. Agencies central to the OPICC include:

- DISR (Chair)
- NOPSEMA
- AMSA
- DITRDCSA

Other agencies may be included in the OPICC as needed.

Trans-national incidents

In accordance with Coordination of International Incidents: Notification Arrangements Guidance (NP-GUI-007), in the event a pollution incident is affecting or is likely to affect another country, the Control Agency (in the case of pollution from a ship or unknown source) will contact the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) as soon as practicable through the contact point advised by DFAT.

In the event a pollution incident originates from an offshore facility, DISR will contact DFAT as soon as practicable through the contact point advised by DFAT.

In relation to pollution of the marine environment occurring from petroleum activities in the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) in the Timor Sea:

a. The operator will inform the Autoridade Nacional do Petroleo (ANP) (as the Designated Authority for the JPDA, in its delegated capacity as the regulator on behalf of the Timor-Leste and Australian Governments) and may also inform the Australian Government.

b. If informed of such an incident, DISR will contact DFAT as soon as practicable.

c. Should DFAT become aware of such an incident, DFAT will notify DISR.

d. In the event that a pollution incident occurs within Australian waters and the pollution may spill into the JPDA, DISR, through the Australian Joint Commissioner, will notify the Timor-Leste Government through the Timorese Joint Commissioner, in addition to notifying DFAT.

Woodside's response operations across trans-national boundaries will be determined in conjunction with DFAT and in consultation with local authorities.

2.3.14 Western Australia Coordination Arrangements for Maritime Environmental Emergencies

Marine oil pollutions incidents originating from offshore petroleum activities that impact State Waters require a high level of coordination between WA DTMI (see Section 2.3.5), the Australian Government (see Section 2.3.13) and the respective Petroleum Titleholder. The interrelationships between Commonwealth, State/ Territory and industry are illustrated in Figure 5. Response by WA DTMI as HMA and Controlling Agency, and relevant obligations for the Petroleum Titleholder, are detailed in Section 2.3.5.

To facilitate effective coordination between the two Controlling Agencies and their respective IMT's, a Joint Strategic Coordination Committee (JSCC) will be established. The JSCC will be jointly chaired by the SMEEC and the Petroleum Titleholder's nominated Crisis Management Team (CMT) Leader and will comprise of individuals deemed necessary by the chairs to ensure an effective coordinated response across both jurisdictions. As the relevant Jurisdictional Authority in Commonwealth Waters, NOPSEMA may opt to participate in the JSCC as they see fit.

Key functions of the JSCC include:

- Ensuring that the key objectives set by multiple IMTs in relation to the marine oil pollution incident are consistent and focused on achieving an effective coordinated response.
- De-conflicting competing priorities between multiple IMTs.
- De-conflicting competing requests for resources between the multiple IMTs, including those managed by AMSA, such as national stockpile equipment, dispersant aircraft, and the National Response Team.

- Resolution of significant strategic issues as they arise during the incident response.
- Ensuring that there is a single shared understanding of the concept of operations for the response and resolution of any controversial actions.
- Ensuring that there is a shared understanding of the incident situation and its meaning among all key stakeholders.
- Ensuring there is agreement on how information is communicated to the public, particularly those issues that have actual or perceived public health implications.
- Ensuring adequate coordination and consistency is achieved in relation to access and interpretation of intelligence, information, and spill modelling to promote a common operating picture.

It is important to note that the JSCC is a committee, not a team operating from a specified location. The JSCC will be administered by the Controlling Agency.

In WA waters, the inaugural JSCC meeting will be convened by the SMPC, once both the Petroleum Titleholder and WA DTMI formally assume the role of Controlling Agency.

Additional information on the role of WA DTMI as Controlling Agency for spill arising in or impacting WA State waters is provided in Section 2.3.5.

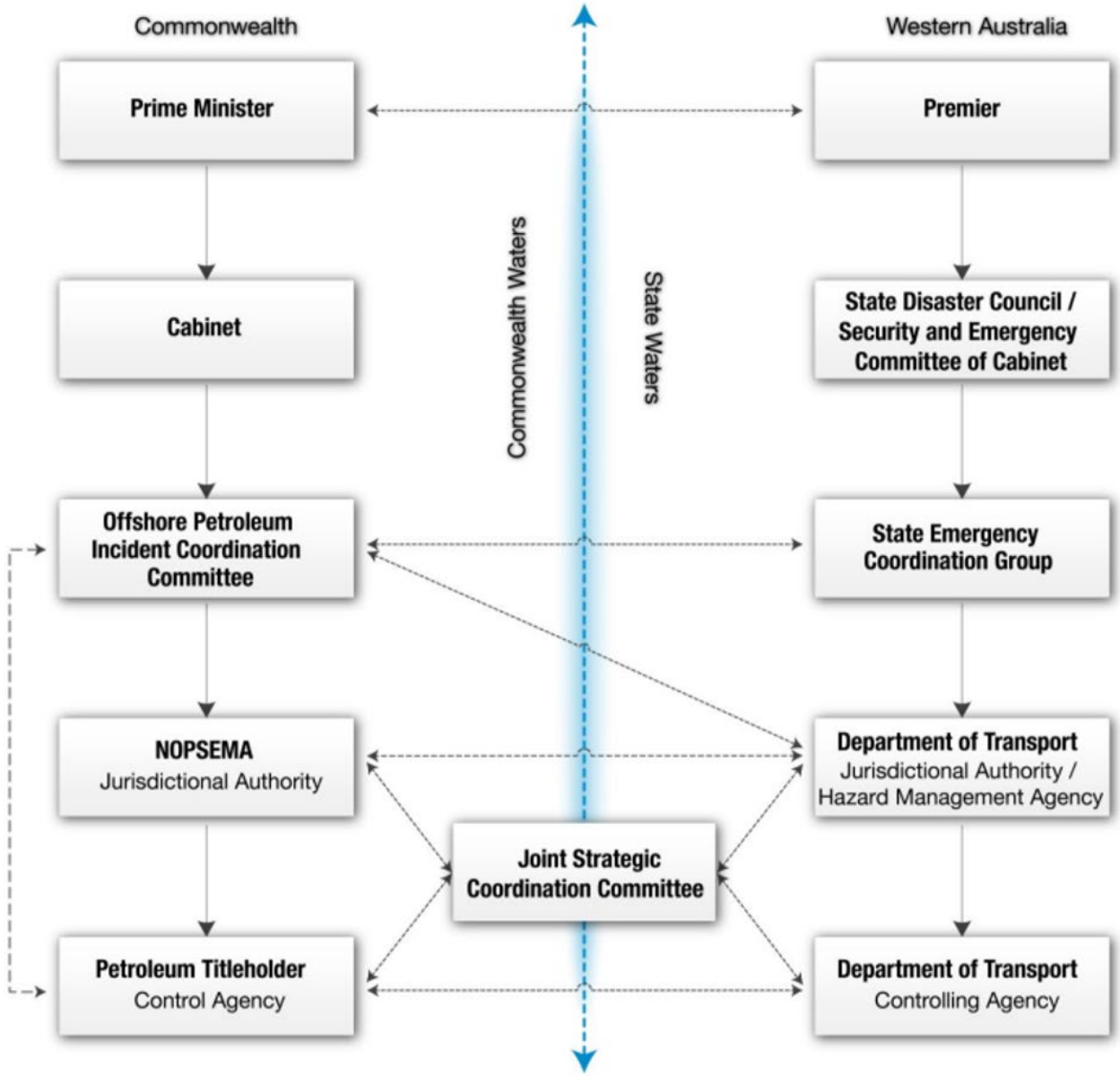


Figure 5: Overall Coordination Arrangements – Cross Jurisdiction[13]

[13] WA Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note - Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation (July 2020)

APPENDIX A – WESTERN AUSTRALIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE INCIDENT CONTROL TRANSFER CHECKLIST

☐	Confirm date and time of formal transfer of Incident Control in State Waters
☐	Confirm respective Incident Controller lines of communication arrangements (including exchange of Liaison Officers in IMT.
☐	Confirm respective On-Scene Commander lines of communication arrangements (including exchange of Liaison Officers in FOB)
☐	Confirm the location of any Woodside FOB and Staging Areas.
☐	Confirm the details of all current response operations being conducted by Woodside in State Waters
☐	Confirm the composition and status of all response resources, both personnel and equipment, currently being controlled by Woodside that relate to response operations in State Waters.
☐	Confirm the composition and status of all response resources, both personnel and equipment that has been mobilised by Woodside and in transit to the spill site that will contribute to future response operations in State Waters.
☐	Confirm the composition and status of all response resources, both personnel and equipment that is in the process of being mobilised by Woodside to contribute to future response operations in State Waters.
☐	Confirm current level of incident and the predicted level in the future
☐	Confirm existence and adherence to an OPEP/OSCP and secure a copy for the relevant OPEP/OSCP plan, EP and OSMP.
☐	Secure a copy of the current Situation Report and incident prognosis.
☐	Secure a copy of the Product Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
☐	Notification of significant Safety Risks
☐	Secure a copy of the latest spill trajectory modelling
☐	Secure a copy of the latest actual spill monitoring and surveillance information.
☐	Confirm GIS lines of communication arrangements
☐	Secure a copy of the current IAP as it relates to State Waters response operations specifically the details of all immediate and future response operations planned by Woodside in State waters.
☐	Secure a copy of the most recent media statements.
☐	Secure a summary of all community / stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to date and those planned in the immediate future that pertain to state waters impact.
☐	Confirm deployment of initial Woodside personnel to DoT IMT and DoT FOB
☐	Reconfirm date and time of formal transfer of Incident Control in State Waters
DoT Incident Controller_____ Date_____ Time_____	

3. REFERENCES

Title	Reference
Our Expectations - Hydrocarbon Spill	Latest Edition
Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Standard	Latest Edition
Hydrocarbon Spill Response Standard	Latest Edition
Hydrocarbon Spill Capability & Competence Standard	Latest Edition
Compliance and Assurance	No standard required. Refer to GRC and WiRCS
Hydrocarbon Spill Planning – Australia Work Instruction	Latest Edition

External References

Title	Reference
AMOSPlan	Link
Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience – Australian Emergency Management Arrangements Handbook (2023)	Link
Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (September 2024)	Link
Australian Maritime Safety Authority	Link
Australian Maritime Safety Authority – Equipment	Link
Australian Maritime Safety Authority – Australian Government Coordination Arrangements for Maritime Environmental Emergencies (June 2024) (NP-GUI-020)	Link
Australian Maritime Safety Authority – National Plan – Coordination of International Incidents: Notification Arrangements Guidance (February 2021) (NP-GUI-007)	Link
Darwin Ports - Emergency & Cyclone Plans	Link
Department of Industry, Science and Resources – Offshore Petroleum Incident Coordination Framework (March 2019)	Link
Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (WA) Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note – Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements (July 2020)	Link
Equipment for Karratha	Link
International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001 (Protection of the Sea (Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage) Act 2008	Link
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage 1992	Link
International Maritime Organisations (IMO)	Link
IPIECA - Oil spill exercises good practice guide	Link
National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies (“National Plan”)	Link
OSRL - Equipment Stockpile Status Report	Link
OSRL Australia Country Plan (COVID-19 Response Plan)	Link
PBA - Emergency Preparedness and Response	Link

Title	Reference
CEM Competency Dashboard	Link
Signed Memorandum of Understanding – Mutual Assistance [AEP] To Facilitate the Transfer of Drilling Units and Well-Site Services between Operators in Australian and Timor Leste-administered Waters to Overcome Emergency Conditions	Link
Territory Emergency Plan (NT)	Link
Tiered Preparedness and Response	Link
Victorian Joint Industry and State Oil Pollution Responses	Link
WA State Hazard Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies (August 2024)	Link
Western Australia Oiled Wildlife Response Manual	Link
Western Australia Oiled Wildlife Response Plan	Link

Legislation

Title	Reference
Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990 (Cth)	Link
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	Link
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act)	Link
Emergency Management Act 2013 (NT)	Link
Emergency Management Act 2005 (WA)	Link
Emergency Management Regulations 2006 (WA)	Link
Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)	Link
Marine Pollution Act 1999 (NT)	Link
Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority Act 2012	Link
Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006 (Cth)	Link
Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (OPGGS) Regulations (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Cth)	Link
Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources (Environment) Regulations 2012 (WA)	Link
Shipping and Pilotage Act 1967 (WA)	Link
Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WA)	Link
Victoria Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010	Link
Victoria Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Regulations 2021	Link

4. DEFINITIONS

Term	Meaning
Control Agency	The agency or company assigned by legislation, administrative arrangements or within the relevant contingency plan, to control response activities to a maritime environmental emergency.
First Strike	The prompt initial response to a spill by a Control Agency or on behalf of a control agency (i.e. by a Person in Charge (PIC) or Vessel Master) to protect the environment and is intended to limit the effect of an incident, until such time as other supporting resources can be deployed.
Support Agency	An agency or company that provides essential services, personnel, material or advice in support of the Control Agency during the response to a maritime environmental emergency.
Statutory Authority	An agency authorised by law to enforce legislation on behalf of the relevant country or state.

5. ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Term
AEP	Australian Energy Producers
AGCMF	Australian Government Crisis Management Framework
AGNPC	Australian Government National Plan Committee
AIP	Australian Institute of Petroleum
AMOSC	Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre
AMOSPlan	A voluntary oil industry mutual aid plan intended to supplement the National Plan, administered by Australian Institute of Petroleum through AMOSC.
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ANP	Autoridade Nacional do Petróleo e Minerais – Timor-Leste National Petroleum Authority (Designated Authority of the JPDA)
BrPA	Broome Port Authority
CIMT	Corporate Incident Management Team
CMT	Crisis Management Team
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (Western Australia)
DEECA	Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DEPWS	Northern Territory Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security
DISR	Department of Industry, Science and Resources
DITRDCSA	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts
DMPE	Western Australian Department Mines, Petroleum and Exploration
DTP	Victorian Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure and Planning
DWER	Western Australian Department of Water and Environment Regulation

EM Act	Emergency Management Act (Northern Territory)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
ESC	Environmental Scientific Coordinator
EP	Environment Plan
ERR	Victorian Earth Resources Regulation
ERP	Emergency Response Plans
FOB	Forward Operations Base
FPSO	Floating Production, Storage and Offloading Vessel
FSP	Oil Pollution First Strike Plan
GIS	Geographical Information System
HMA	Hazard Management Agency
IC	Incident Controller
IGA	National Plan Inter-Governmental Agreement
IMT	Incident Management Team
JPDA	Joint Petroleum Development Area
JSCC	Joint Strategic Coordination Committee
MACs	Mutual Aid Contacts (under AMOSPlan)
MEE	Maritime Environmental Emergencies
MESCC	Maritime Emergency Strategic Coordination Committee
MNES	Matter of National Environmental Significance
MOP	Marine Oil Pollution
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NEMO	National Environmental Maritime Operations System
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
NRT	National Response Team
NRST	National Response Support Team
NT EPA	Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority
National Plan	National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPGGS	Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage
OPICC	Offshore Petroleum Incident Coordination Committee

OSCA	Oil Spill Control Agent
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OSR	Oil Spill Response
OWR	Oiled Wildlife Response
PFES	Police, Fire and Emergency Services (Northern Territory)
PT	Petroleum Titleholder
RCC	Rescue Coordination Centre (AMSA)
SMPC	State Maritime Pollution Coordinator
SHP-MEE	State Hazard Plan – Maritime Environmental Emergencies
TEP	Territory Emergency Plan (Northern Territory)
WA DTMI	Western Australian Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure
WA DTMI OSCP	Western Australian Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure Oil Spill Contingency Plan
WAOWRP	Western Australia Oiled Wildlife Response Plan