Browse Exploration Drilling Campaign

ENVIRONMENT PLAN SUMMARY

ALL/HSE/RPT/047

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1 INTRODUCTION

ConocoPhillips (Browse Basin) Pty Ltd (ConocoPhillips) will be drilling up to eight exploration wells within three adjacent petroleum exploration permits (WA-314-P, WA-315-P and WA-398-P) in Commonwealth waters offshore northwest Australia. These exploration wells comprise the Browse Basin Exploration Drilling Campaign (drilling campaign).

The drilling campaign will be conducted in accordance with the Browse Basin Exploration Drilling Campaign Environment Plan (EP), which has been prepared to comply with the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 (the Environment Regulations). The EP has been accepted by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

This EP summary provides an overview of the drilling campaign and key elements of the Environment Plan, consistent with requirements under Regulations 11(7) and (8) of the Environment Regulations.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

2.1 Location and Timing of the Activity

The petroleum exploration permits (WA-314-P, WA-315-P and WA-398-P) are located approximately 480 km north of the Broome. There are no shallow or emergent features in the drilling area. The nearest features are Seringapatam and Scott Reefs, located approximately 8 km west and 16 km southwest of the drilling area respectively, at the closest point.

Table 2-1 provides the co-ordinates for three confirmed exploration well locations, which are also shown on **Figure 2-1**.

The ultimate position and sequence of the appraisal wells is still under consideration and may change depending on drilling results and continued interpretation of geophysical and geological data. However, the maximum number of wells drilled will not exceed eight and all drilling is proposed to be conducted within the drilling area subject of assessment and approval in the EP.

The drilling campaign commenced in Quarter 2, 2012 and is expected to conclude in Quarter 4, 2014 subject to any unforeseen delays. The time to complete exploration operations at each well is expected to be approximately 105 days. Drilling of Zephros-1 was completed in Quarter 2 2013 with Proteus-1 commenced in Quarter 2 2013 under the conditions of the EP approved by the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP).

Table 2-1: Browse Basin Position of Confirmed Well Locations

Appraisal Well	Latitude (S)			Longitude (E)		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
Boreas-1	13º	39’	24.87”	122º	17’	52.78”
Zephyros-1	13º	44’	42.77”	122º	07’	22.79”
Proteus-1	13º	44’	16.78”	122º	20’	07.60”

2.2 Drilling Program

The proposed wells will be drilled by using a semi-submersible mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU) which will be held in position using a mooring spread consisting of eight mooring lines with an anchor fitted to the end of each line and set into the seabed. The seabed at location is surveyed for obstacles and sediments analysed, and an anchor deployment program developed. The mooring positioning is to provide the most favourable MODU station keeping conditions under the prevailing hydro-meteorological conditions and the nature of the seabed.

The MODU will be supported by up to three support vessels. A minimum of one vessel is planned to be on location at all times. These vessels operate out of Broome and transfer all consumables to the MODU, including food, water, bulk materials, drilling muds and diesel fuel. Helicopters will transfer personnel to the MODU.

Drilling of the exploration wells includes the following steps:

1) Drilling of conductor hole using seawater and high viscosity sweeps
2) Installation and cementing of conductor casing and low pressure wellhead housing
3) Drilling of surface hole using seawater and high viscosity sweeps
4) KCl/ polymer fluid will be spotted on bottom
5) Installation and cementing of conductor casing and high pressure wellhead housing
6) Installation of blowout preventer (BOP) on the well head
7) Installation of marine riser
8) Drilling of production hole with seawater and high viscosity sweeps
9) KCl/ polymer fluid will be spotted on bottom
10) Installation and cementing of production casing
11) Drilling of bottom of hole section to target depth
12) Permanent well plugging and abandonment of wells (post well evaluation. Well evaluation will comprise vertical seismic profiling and dependent on the results, well flow testing).

The upper hole sections will be drilled riserless using water based mud (WBM), while synthetic based mud (SBM) will be used for the lower sections of the well.

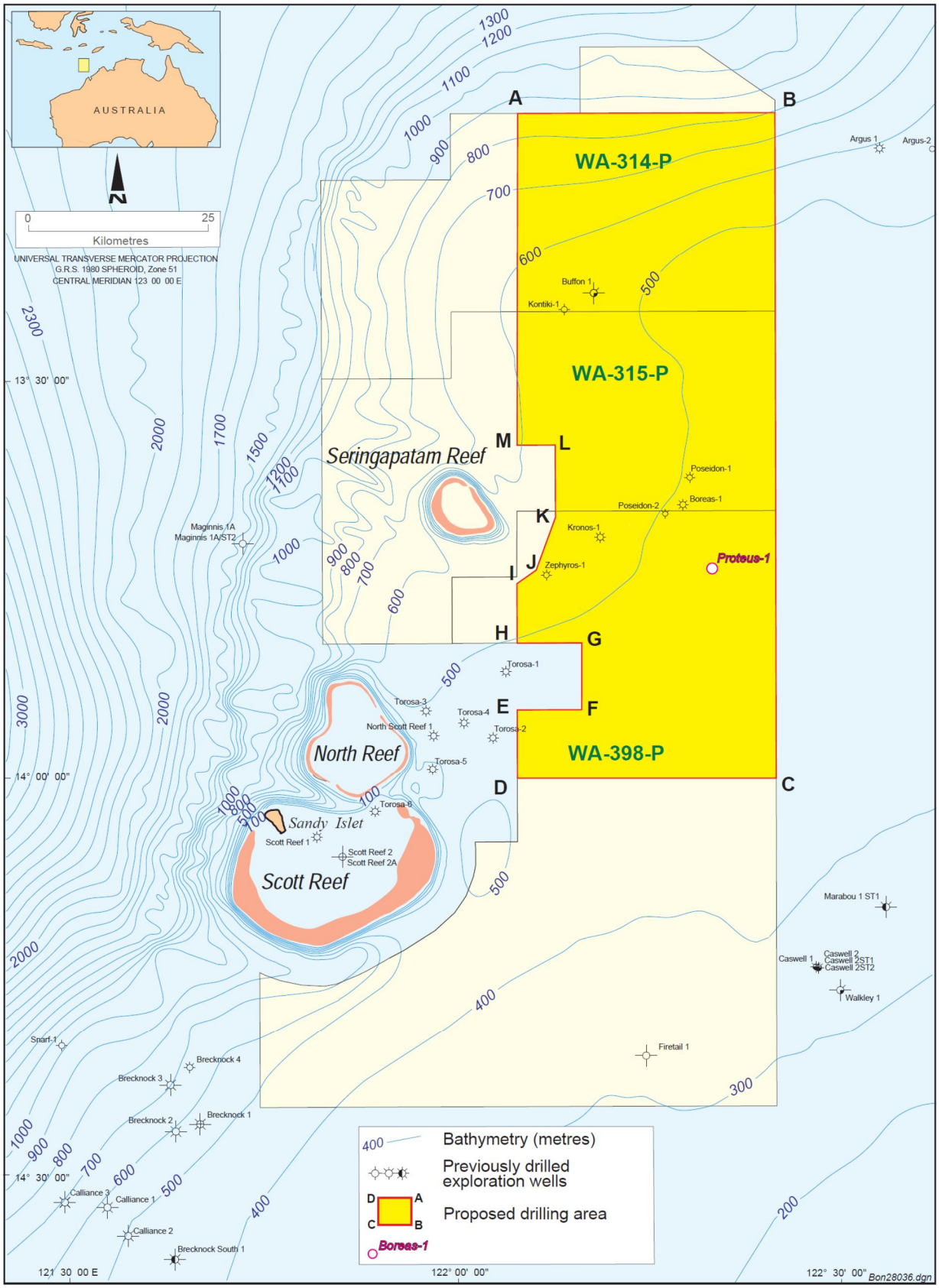

Figure 2-1: Detailed Map Showing the Drilling Area Regional Features

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Physical Environment

The drilling area lies in the North West Marine (NWM) Region, specifically within the Timor Province bioregion, predominantly covering the continental slope and abyss between Broome and Cape Bougainville. Water depths within the drilling area range from approximately 400 m to 850 m. The seabed within the drilling area is expected to be generally flat and devoid of any significant bathymetric features.

The primary ocean current is the Indonesian Throughflow, which drives cooler oceanic water southerly direction. Regional surface currents show a strong tidal influence with a net westward drift during the monsoon season and a new eastward drift during the dry season.

3.2 Biological Environment

Regional surveys of the NWM Region indicate that the seabed is generally dominated by soft sediments, with the soft sandy silts supporting a range of benthic infaunal (mobile burrowing species) invertebrates, primarily polychaetes (bristleworms) and macrofauna consisting of mobile and semi mobile organisms. Benthic epifauna were generally found to be sparse, scattered and representative of a variety of typically common and widespread taxa.

A search of the Commonwealth Protected Matters Database has identified 10 Threatened species and 21 listed Migratory species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) that may occur in low abundance within, or transit through, a 10 km radius of the drilling area. These species include cetaceans, dolphins, sea snakes, turtles, dugongs, seabirds and migratory shorebirds.

The drilling area does not contain any known critical areas (i.e. feeding, breeding or calving or constricted migratory pathway) or highly significant habitat (i.e. coral reef, seagrass) for any of these Threatened or Migratory species. The drilling area is located more than 150 km from recognised migration routes for humpback whales and approximately 120 km from any recognised cetacean aggregation areas (i.e. pygmy blue whale aggregation at Browse Island). Pygmy blue whales may occur occasionally in the channel between north and south Scott Reef during their annual migration periods. The drilling area is located approximately 34 km from Sandy Islet which is the nearest known turtle nesting beach.

There are no marine conservation areas within or immediately surrounding the drilling area. The closest marine reserves to the drilling area are Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve and Cartier Island Marine Reserve, situated approximately 120 km east-northeast of the drilling area. The closest sensitive receptors to the drilling area are Seringapatam Reef and Scott Reef, approximately 8 km and 16 km respectively. However, the nearest well (Zephryos-1) is approximately 9.2 km and 30 km from Seringapatam Reef and Scott Reef respectively. It should be noted that ConocoPhillips has completed drilling of the Zephryos-1 and all of the future wells represent lower risk with regards the closest sensitive receptors of Seringapatam Reef and Scott Reef. The management measures proposed in **Appendix A** are considered appropriate and no impact to the area from routine operations is anticipated.

3.3 Socio-economic Environment

The drilling area overlaps five commercial, Commonwealth managed fisheries: North West Slope Trawl Fishery, Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery, Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery. While these fisheries overlap the drilling area, no concerns were raised by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) or individual commercial fisheries during stakeholder consultation undertaken for the activity.

The traditional Indonesia fishing area, covered by the memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the governments of Australia and Indonesia, includes Scott Reef and associated reefs, including Seringapatam Reef, Browse Island, Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island and various banks.

The drilling area is located in deeper, offshore waters that are not expected to be accessed for tourism activities (recreational fishing and boating and charter boats operations) which tend to be centred around nearshore waters, islands and coastal areas. Adjacent to the drilling area, a recreational fishing area is present within the vicinity of Scott Reef and specimen shell collection occurs around Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Browse Island.

Customs Coastwatch, together with both navy Fremantle class patrol boats and Customs Bay class vessels, undertake civil and maritime surveillance in and around the drilling area primarily in order to control illegal use of resources within the boundaries of the 'MOU Box' and the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ).

The Port of Broome is the closest supply base for the drilling campaign, approximately 480 km south of the drilling area. The drilling area does not transverse any commercial shipping routes.

There are a number of oil and gas companies holding petroleum permits in the vicinity of the drilling area. Current construction activities are being undertaken include Shell developing their Prelude and Concerto gas field using Floating Liquefied Natural Gas (FLNG) technology and INPEX developing their Ichthys gas field.

4 MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

As required by Regulation 13(3)(b) of the Environment Regulations, ConocoPhillips conducted an Environmental Risk Assessment for the drilling campaign. This process was used to identify and detail source of risk, existing controls, possible additional/alternate controls, and provide an assessment of inherent and residual risk. ConocoPhillips' corporate risk management process as outlined in the Australian Business Unit (ABU) Risk Management Overview Procedure and the ConocoPhillips Risk Assessment Guidelines for Upstream Operations, developed by ConocoPhillips Corporate in Houston. This process reflects the risk management process detailed within Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 (AS/NZS, 2009) and HB 203:2006 (AS/NZS, 2006).

The final stage of this process reviewed risks and controls to ensure that risk was managed to 'as low as reasonably practicable' (ALARP) and will be of an acceptable level. The ConocoPhillips Risk Matrix identifies ALARP when the residual risk can demonstrate that any potential benefit gained from additional controls would be disproportionate to the cost of implementation. In this case, cost can refer to an impact (e.g. environmental, social) as well as a direct financial cost. In all cases, residual risk must be reduced to ConocoPhillips Risk Matrix Level I or II.

The key environmental hazards and control measures for the drilling campaign are presented in **Appendix A**. All control measures detailed in the EP will be implemented to ensure risk is managed to ALARP and will be of an acceptable level.

5 SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The drilling campaign will be managed in accordance with the Browse Basin Exploration Drilling Campaign EP accepted by NOPSEMA under the Environment Regulations, other relevant environmental legislation and ConocoPhillips' Health Safety and Environmental Management System (HSEMS) (including the Corporate Environment Policy), which provide fundamental governance for all ConocoPhillips activities worldwide. (Note: The corporate HSEMS standard is closely analogous to the A/NZS ISO 14001:2004 Environment Management Systems Standard).

The EP is designed to be a practical implementation/management tool. The objective of the EP is to ensure that potential adverse risks and impacts on the environment associated with the activities, during both routine and non-routine operations, are identified, reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level.

A systematic risk management approach has been followed. For each source of risk identified in the Environmental Risk Assessment, the EP defines an environmental performance objective, relevant standards and establishes controls to be implemented (consistent with the standards). A range of measurement criteria for each source of risk have been established to demonstrate that the performance objectives have been achieved. The EP identifies the key responsible and accountable personnel who will ensure the measurement criteria are captured and reflected in internal and external compliance reports. Compliance and environmental performance against the objectives, standards and measurement criteria will be monitored throughout the drilling program.

In accordance with the Environment Regulations 14(1), (2) and (10) the EP includes an implementation strategy to direct, review and manage drilling activities so that environmental impacts and risk are continually being reduced and performance objectives and standards are achieved. The implementation strategy identifies the roles/responsibilities and training/competency requirements for project personnel (including contractors) in relation to implementing controls, managing non-compliance and corrective actions, emergency response and meeting monitoring, auditing/ review and reporting and management of project change requirements during the activities. The EP details the types of monitoring, record keeping and auditing that will be undertaken and the reporting requirements for environmental incidents and reporting on overall compliance of the activities with the EP.

In accordance with Regulation 14 (8) of the Environment Regulations, an Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP) has been developed to accompany the EP. The OSCP sets out spill preparedness measures and emergency arrangements. It provides the information required for an effective response in the unlikely event of an unplanned release of hydrocarbons or chemicals. It is based on credible spill scenarios specific to the drilling campaign (detailed within the OSCP). The OSCP is managed through separate performance objectives, standards and measurement criteria. In addition, monitoring response arrangement testing, as well as audit and review processes are in place to assure the OSCP. Responsibilities for OSCP planning and key response actions are defined within the OSCP.

6 CONSULTATION

Prior to the development of the EP, ConocoPhillips undertook a detailed stakeholder identification exercise. Consistent with Regulation 11A of the Environment Regulations, stakeholders were identified due to their level of “likely impact” in the drilling campaign and ongoing operations at the drilling area, but also in accordance with their position in the event of an oil spill, during the campaign.

Since the commencement of the Browse EP and OSCP stakeholder consultation program in 2010, ConocoPhillips has actively engaged with more than 50 different stakeholders. All current and historic feedback has been carefully considered and, where possible, has influenced the development of the EP and associated OSCP.

Key stakeholder groups identified included Commonwealth and Western Australian Government Departments and Agencies, fishing industry councils and commercial fisheries operating close to the drilling area. Spill response agencies with a role to play should an incident occur at the field during periods of construction or operation were also consulted during preparation of the draft OSCP.

ConocoPhillips is committed to open and proactive engagement with stakeholders for the duration of its drilling campaign. Stakeholders will be notified following the acceptance of the EP and kept up-to-date with the progress of the drilling activity. ConocoPhillips has dedicated channels of enquiries and on-going communication with its stakeholders.

7 CONTACT DETAILS

Further information regarding the Browse Basin drilling program can be obtained from the projects nominated liaison person:

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8 REFERENCES

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Commonwealth of Australia, 2009. National Biofouling Management Guidance for the Petroleum Production and Exploration Industry.

Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) 2008. EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1 – Interaction between offshore seismic exploration and whales. Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. Canberra.

Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) 2012. Drilling Fluids Management – Petroleum Guidelines. Department of Industry and Resources, Government of Western Australia.

Appendix A: Summary of Key Environmental Hazards and Control Measures for the Browse Basin Exploration Drilling Campaign

Source of Hazard (Risk)	Potential Environmental Impact	Control Measures
Physical Presence		
MODU Mobilisation - Timing and location of drilling activities	Behavioral disturbance to migratory marine fauna	• Given that the drilling campaign will be continuous over a 33 month period, the presence of the MODU during seasonal migration of listed fauna will be unavoidable. However, the drilling area does not contain any known critical areas (i.e. feeding, breeding or calving) or highly significant habitat (i.e. coral reef, seagrass). Nor will the physical presence of this activity hinder any migratory route that occurs within the region.
MODU positioning, anchor deployment and retrieval	Seabed disturbance resulting in localised change to benthic communities	• Site specific Anchoring Plan which will include analysis of seabed contours from previous Poseidon seismic data, deployment and retrieval of anchors using support vessels to minimise drag and continuous monitoring of anchor tensions.
Collision with/disruption to wildlife cetaceans during vessel/ helicopter movements	Injury/mortality of cetaceans from vessel collision	• The interaction of the support vessels/ helicopters with listed species will be consistent the EPBC Regulations 2000 Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans. • Helicopter pilot/ vessel briefing/ induction to include whale interaction regulations/ guidelines and personnel obligations relating to reporting and monitoring sightings of marine mammals.
Illumination of waters within close proximity to the MODU and support vessels	Temporary local concentration of marine fauna that are attracted to the lights on the MODU and support vessels	• Navigational lighting of the MODU and support vessels is required to satisfy Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), Prevention of Collision Convention (Marine Order 30, Issue 7) requirements and the International Association of Marine Aids Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) Recommendations for the Marking of Offshore Structures. • Functional lighting is also required on the MODU and support vessels at levels that provide a safe working environment for staff. Lighting typically consists of bright white lights, used in accordance with safety requirements.
MODU and associated exclusion zone	Interference with commercial fishing vessels, commercial shipping, and other marine users	• A 500 m radius petroleum safety zone will be maintained around the around the drill rig as required under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*. • Vessel entry and movements within the safety zone will be undertaken in accordance with the ConocoPhillips Pre-Arrival and 500 Metre Safety Zone Checklist. • The MODU will provide the required information (e.g. rig location, duration of drilling activities, etc.) to AMSA which will issue Maritime Safety Information (MSI) notifications (coastal warnings and NAVAREA X) and to the Australian Hydrographic Service which will issue a Notice to Mariners.

Source of Hazard (Risk)	Potential Environmental Impact	Control Measures
	Business interruption (abnormal) due to damage to commercial vessels or fishing gear	• The supply vessel on standby at the MODU will undertake continuous surveillance of marine traffic in the area of the drilling activity and warn off any vessels attempting to transit within an agreed distance with the MODU. • A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be implemented prior to the commencement of the drilling campaign, including means to notify stakeholders of petroleum safety zone.
Transport/ introduction of invasive marine species (IMS) in MODU/vessel ballast water or from biofouling (unplanned)	Introduction and establishment of IMS and displacement of native marine species. Socio-economic impacts on commercial resources, e.g. fisheries	• The MODU contractor will adhere to the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (as defined under the *Quarantine Act (1908) Regulation B-4 Ballast Water Exchange* (aligned with the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments 2004)). • The MODU contractor will comply with Australian Quarantine and Inspection Services (AQIS) requirements and guidelines, including the National Biofouling Management Guidance for the Petroleum Production and Exploration Industry (Commonwealth of Australia 2009) and the Operator Guidelines for Vessels 25 m and Greater Arriving in Australia (AQIS 2010). • Contractor HSE Requirements will be followed which will include an IMS risk assessment process that will apply to all vessels, MODU and immersible equipment planning to enter and operate within Australian waters.
Noise Emissions		
Operation of the support vessels, MODU and helicopters Vertical Seismic Profiling (VSP)	Behavioural disturbance to marine fauna	• The interaction of the support vessels and helicopters with whales will be consistent with part 8 of the EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans. • MODU/vessel briefing/ induction to include whale interaction regulations/ guidelines and personnel obligations relating to reporting and monitoring sightings of marine mammals. • VSP will be undertaken in accordance with the management procedures outlined in the DSEWPaC referral decision (EPBC Referral 2011/6964) and comply with 'Standard Management Procedures' set out in EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1 – Interaction between Offshore Seismic Exploration and Whales (DEWHA 2008). • Dedicated marine mammal observers to be provided during VSP operations.

Source of Hazard (Risk)	Potential Environmental Impact	Control Measures
Atmospheric Emissions		
Use of MODU, supply vessel and machinery engines, flaring of gas for well testing (planned) Shallow gas blowout (i.e. shallow gas percolating outside of well casing) (unplanned) Release of ozone depleting substances (unplanned)	Minor deterioration in local air quality due to emissions (NO_x, SO_x, volatile organic compounds and carbon monoxide Contribution to the incremental build-up of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere Contribution to the cumulative build-up of ozone depleting substances in the atmosphere	• Comply with the requirements under the *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983* – Part IIID (as defined to class of vessel), specifically Marine Orders – Part 97: Marine Pollution Prevention - Air Pollution. • Well design and drilling operations will be undertaken in accordance with an approved Well Operations Management Plan (WOMP), ConocoPhillips Wells Management System and Well Control Manual. • All flaring equipment to be maintained in accordance with equipment specifications and well tests to be conducted in accordance with the scope of validation. • Emissions managed by the implementation of the MODU and vessel contractor's preventive maintenance system. • Compliance with Well Test Plan for well testing activities. • ConocoPhillips standards require that personnel involved in well operations hold the required well control certifications • Compliance with the relevant requirements of the *Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989* and Regulations 1995 in relation to ozone depleting substances.
Routine Discharges		
Sewage, grey water and putrescibles wastes	Nutrient enrichment in marine water	• Comply with requirements under the *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983* (as defined to vessel class), specifically MARPOL 73/78 Annex IV - Part 96: Marine Pollution Prevention – Sewage and MARPOL 73/78 Annex V (garbage). • ConocoPhillips will verify that contractor MODU specific sewage and macerator procedures will include as a minimum: o Compliance with MARPOL requirements o Implementation of a preventative maintenance schedule as per Manufacturer's specifications for sewerage treatment equipment and recording in the rig maintenance management system. o Maintenance of a current and valid International Sewage Pollution Prevention Certificate (ISPPC) • All waste will be managed in accordance with MODU specific waste procedures which will align with the requirements of the ConocoPhillips ABU Waste Management Plan (ALL/HSE/PLN/004 Rev 2, Dec 2011).
Drill fluids and cuttings (WBM and SBM), cementing	Temporary toxic effects to marine biota Temporary localised	• Volumes of SBM cuttings will be minimised through the use of solids control equipment. • All discharges of SBM and cuttings will be in line with the Petroleum Guidelines: Drilling Fluids Management Guidelines (DMP 2012) (i.e. target of average residual base fluid on cuttings less than

Source of Hazard (Risk)	Potential Environmental Impact	Control Measures
fluids, blow-out preventer (BOP) hydraulic fluid)	decline in water quality (turbidity increase). Temporary localised decline in sediment quality	10%, by dry weight). • ConocoPhillips will achieve zero contact of drill cuttings and fluids with Seringapatam and Scott Reefs at levels exceeding 10 g/m^2 or within 1 km from reef LAT through implementation of the Drill Cuttings and Fluids Management Strategy. • ConocoPhillips will verify that contractor MODU specific internal procedures for SBM transfers will include Permit to Work System (PTWS), integrity of equipment, personnel roles and responsibilities, continuous visual monitoring, maintenance of radio contact during SBM transfer, preventative maintenance to ensure equipment integrity, etc. • Drilling fluids and all discharges (i.e. cement, BOP hydraulic fluid) to the marine environment will be selected to be least hazardous and will have an OCNS grouping of D or E or a Hazard Quotient (HQ) colour banding of Silver or Gold (whilst maintaining technical feasibility).
Deck drainage and bilge	Temporary toxic effects to marine biota Temporary localised decline in water quality (turbidity increase). Temporary localised decline in sediment quality	• Compliance with *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983* – MARPOL Annex I (as defined for vessel classification) – Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by oil. • Verify that contractor MODU have a functioning deck drainage system capable of controlling the content of discharges for areas of risk of fuel / oil / grease or hazardous chemical contamination, including bunding, identified and functioning drains, bungs for drains etc. • Fuels, oils and chemicals to be stored within contained and bunded areas and in accordance with their MSDS and relevant Australian Standards. • Implementation of a preventative maintenance schedule as per Manufacturer's specifications for oil water separator and monitoring equipment and recording in the rig maintenance management system. • Complete daily inspections to verify that deck areas are clean of spillages and accumulations of oil/grease and chemicals, and that all spills and leaks are recorded / reported.
Unplanned Discharges		
Unplanned discharge of hazardous and non-hazardous waste	Decline in water quality and potential injury to fauna via the ingestion of plastics and entanglement in wastes.	• ConocoPhillips will comply with the requirements under the Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983 requirements for waste, including oil and packaged harmful substances. • All waste managed in accordance with rig specific waste procedures, which will align with the ConocoPhillips' ABU Waste Management Plan (ALL/HSE/PLN/004 Rev 2, Dec 2011). • Segregation and storage of wastes for onshore recycling or disposal by certified contractor.
Unplanned release of hydrocarbons from a refuelling	Toxic effects to marine biota	• ConocoPhillips will verify the drilling contractor develops and implements MODU specific bunkering procedures to realise zero refuelling incidents. • MODU and support vessels will have a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) (as per

Source of Hazard (Risk)	Potential Environmental Impact	Control Measures
incident scenario (i.e. instantaneous surface release of 10 m^3 of marine diesel)	Oiling of marine mammals, reptiles and seabirds	MARPOL 73/78 Annex 1) for managing spills aboard and approved Emergency Plans. • Spill response in accordance with the NOPSEMA accepted OSCP.
Unplanned release of hydrocarbons from a vessel collision/tank rupture scenario (i.e. 6 hour surface release of 80 m^3 of diesel)	Toxic effects to marine biota Oiling of marine mammals, reptiles and seabirds	• Vessels will be equipped with dynamically positioned (DP) thrusters and thus, have highly controlled manoeuvrability and use approved navigation systems and depth sounders. • Compliance with requirements under the *Navigation Act 2012*- Standard AMSA maritime safety/ navigation procedures. • A 500 m radius petroleum safety zone will be maintained around the drill rig as required under the OPGGSA. • Entry and movements of vessels within safety zone to be undertaken in accordance with the Pre-Arrival and 500 Metre Safety Zone Checklist (Doc. No. All/OPS/CKL/001). • Support vessels will have a SOPEP (as per MARPOL 73/78 Annex 1) for managing spills aboard. • OSCP to include adequate spill preparedness measures and response procedures. • Vessel inspection undertaken for all contracted vessels as per International Maritime Contractors Association/ Oil Companies International Marine Forum (Offshore Vessel Inspection Database) condition and suitability guidelines.
Unplanned release of hydrocarbons from a blowout scenario (i.e. 80 day subsurface release of condensate)	Toxic effects to marine biota Oiling of marine mammals, reptiles and seabirds Oiling of coastlines/islands (specifically Seringapatam Reef and Scott Reef)	• When modelling of the 80 day uncontrolled well flow predicts surface contact of the adjacent reef/s within 36 hours, a dedicated infield oil spill response commander, response personnel and oil spill response vessel will be located on site and on standby 24 hours a day. Where modelling contact predictions exceed 36 hours, ConocoPhillips will make the oil spill response equipment and personnel available from the port of Broome. • Well design and drilling operations will be undertaken in accordance with an approved Well Operations Management Plan, ConocoPhillips Wells Management System and Well Control Manual. • Preventative maintenance of the BOP, including regular testing, to verify function. • Implementation of a Well Control and Blowout Response Plan covering the equipment and processes critical to source control in the event of a loss of source containment • OSCP to include spill preparedness measures (including response equipment and procedures) and spill response training (including spill drills and exercises). • Competent and experienced MODU personnel. • Implementation of Operational and Scientific Monitoring in order to initiate adaptive response management to the spill and to verify that key sensitive receptors have not been affected by the spill.