# Wheatstone Project

## Summary Environment Plan – Trunkline Mattress Installation and Pre-pipelay Survey

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## Document Information

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS



# TABLES



# FIGURES

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Summary Environment Plan – Trunkline Mattress Installation and Pre-Pipelay Survey (this Plan) summarises the Wheatstone Project Trunkline Mattress Installation and Pre-Pipelay Survey Environment Plan (the EP) (Document Number WS2-3320-HES-PLN-CVX-000-00003-000). The EP was accepted by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority (NOPSEMA) on 17 October 2013.

## 1.1 Location

The activities will be performed from the State/Commonwealth water boundary to the location of the Wheatstone Platform along the trunkline route, as represented in Figure 1.1. The pre-pipelay survey will be conducted along the length of the trunkline. The mattresses will be installed at specific span locations along the trunkline; three locations at approximately KP109 and two locations at approximately KP219.

## 1.2 Timeframe

The activities are scheduled to commence in Quarter 4 2013 for a duration of approximately eight weeks.

## 1.3 Operator Details

Chevron Australia Pty Ltd (Chevron) is the proponent for the Wheatstone Liquefied Natural Gas Project. The Joint Venture Participants in the Wheatstone Project are Australian subsidiaries of Chevron, Apache Corporation, Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company, Shell, Kyushu Electric Power Company and PE Wheatstone Pty Ltd (part owned by TEPCO).

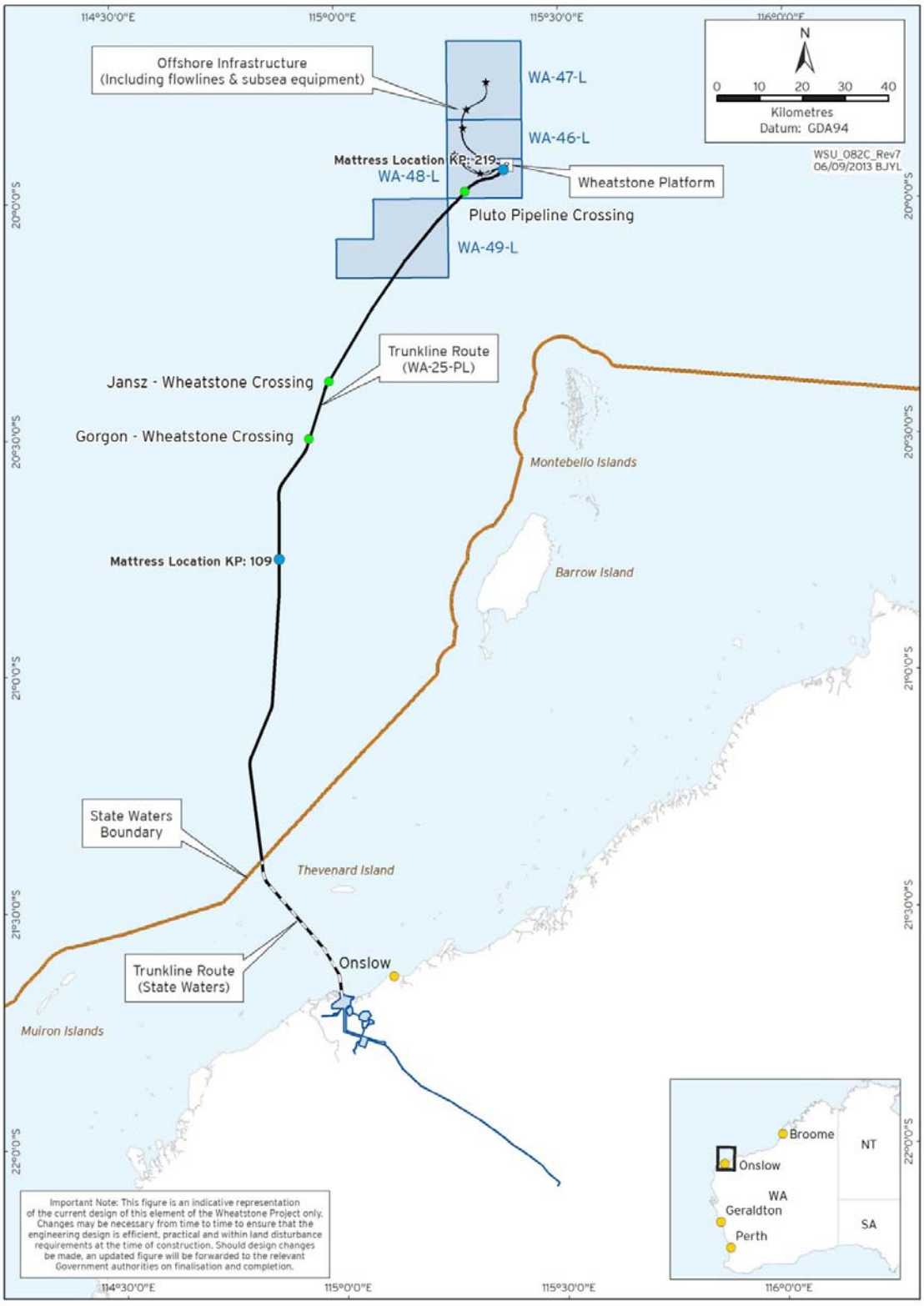


**Figure 1.1: Location of Wheatstone Project Infrastructure**

# 2.0 ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

## 2.1 Planned Activity Summary

The following activities are associated with the Plan:

- Pre-pipelay survey along the trunkline corridor in advance of trunkline installation
- Installation of pre-pipelay mattresses at 5 span locations along the trunkline corridor and
- Supporting activities.

## 2.2 Emergency Condition Summary

Credible hydrocarbon spill scenarios were identified and assessed with the credible worst case scenarios identified and modelled. The credible worst case spill scenario (or emergency condition) for this activity was identified to be:

- Vessel collision or floundering with the largest volume spill of 200 $m^3$ of marine diesel oil (MDO)

Modelling of this scenarios determined the environment that may be affected (EMBA) in the event of an unplanned emergency condition.

# 3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The environment that may be affected by the petroleum activity (including in the event of an emergency) is described below.

## 3.1 Physical Environment

The region is largely characterised by an arid, subtropical climate. Daily temperatures range from 20 °C to 34 °C between the months of October and March in summer, and 17 °C to 26 °C between May and August in winter. The transitional season occurs in April and September. During summer, prevailing winds are from the north-west and south-west, typically varying between 10–13 $ms^{-1}$. During winter months, north-easterly to south-easterly winds average between 6–8 $ms^{-1}$ (Chevron, 2010a). The cyclone season runs from Mid-December to April, peaking in February and March and averaging about five cyclones per season (Bureau of Meteorology 2012).

Waters in the region show temporal and spatial variation in temperature, with a mean sea surface temperature in open shelf waters around 29.3 °C in March dropping to 24 °C in August. Nearshore temperatures may fluctuate through a higher range (Chevron, 2010b). Tides in the region are semi-diurnal with a spring tide range of 1.9 m.

The large-scale currents predominantly flow southwest through the region influenced by the Indonesian Throughflow and Leeuwin Current (Buchan, S. 1998). Below the surface currents, there are a number of subsurface currents, the most important of which are the Leeuwin Undercurrent and the West Australian Current. Surface currents within the EMBA are largely dominated by moderate to strong east-west surface current patterns from tidal variations.

Offshore waters of the EMBA are characterised by a relatively clear water column. In shallower, nearshore waters, turbid conditions are usually the result of tidal, wave action or current- induced re-suspension of sediments and from episodic runoff of adjoining rivers. Elevated turbidity levels (>80 NTU) have been recorded during cyclonic activity. The water quality has very low background concentrations of trace metals and organic chemicals.

## 3.2 Ecological and Socio-economic Environment

A ‘Matters of National Environmental Significance’ (MNES) search was undertaken for the area enclosed by the boundaries of the EMBA. According to the SEWPaC (now Department of Environment [DoE]) Protected Matters database, the following were identified:

- One world heritage property - Ningaloo Coast
- Two national heritage places
- Three Commonwealth heritage places
- 22 places on the Register of the National Estate (RNE)
- 49 Indigenous heritage and cultural sites.

EPBC listed ‘threatened’ and ‘migratory’ fauna are known to occur within the reserves including marine turtles, marine mammals, and marine seabirds and migratory shorebirds. For the purposes of this document, regionally important ecological, socio-economic / heritage features within the environment that may be affected have been described and detailed within Table 1.

**Table 1: Protected Areas which occur within the EMBA**

| Protected Area (Status) | Description and Values | Area/extent of shoreline within EMBA |
|---|---|---|
| **Commonwealth Marine Areas** | | |
| Montebello Commonwealth Marine Reserve<br>(Indicative) | The Montebello Commonwealth Marine Reserve is classed as a Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI). The Reserve is an area of 3413 km² 20 km north of Barrow Island and 125 km west of Dampier. The reserve abuts the Barrow Island and the Montebello Islands Marine Parks.<br>**Values:**<br>Examples of seafloor habitats and communities of the Northwest shelf Province, Ancient coastline ecological feature.<br>**Important Marine Species:**<br>Foraging areas for migratory seabirds, foraging areas for whalesharks, foraging areas and adjacent to important nesting sites for marine turtles, part of migratory pathway for humpback whales. | 3279 $km^2$<br>EMBA includes all of the Montebello Commonwealth Marine Reserve |
| Ningaloo Commonwealth Marine Reserve<br>(Proclaimed) | The Ningaloo Commonwealth Marine Reserve is classed as a Recreational Zone (IUCN III). The Reserve is an area of 2326 km² located along the west coast of the Cape Range peninsula. It abuts the Western Australian Ningaloo Marine Park and Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area.<br>**Values:**<br>High water quality, shallow shelf environments & seafloor features, diversity of habitats support high density and diversity of marine species, major recreational fishing/boating/nature-based tourism destination, long association of Aboriginal people with adjacent coastal marine environment<br>**Important Marine Species:**<br>Foraging and breeding areas for migratory seabirds, foraging areas for whalesharks, foraging areas and adjacent to important nesting sites for marine turtles, part of migratory pathway for humpback whales. | 1018 $km^2$ |
| Gascoyne Commonwealth Marine Reserve | The reserve comprises three areas which are designated different IUCN categories: IUCN category II (National Park); IV (Habitat Protection Zone) and VI (Multiple Use Zone). | Multiple Use Zone: 20379 $km^2$<br>Marine National Park: 0km (none lies within the EMBA) |

| Protected Area (Status) | Description and Values | Area/extent of shoreline within EMBA |
|---|---|---|
| | **Values:**<br>Provides connectivity between the inshore waters of the existing Ningaloo Commonwealth marine park and the deeper waters of the area. Overlaps three key ecological features, including canyons linking the slope between the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula, the Exmouth Plateau, and continental slope demersal fish communities.<br>**Important Marine Species:**<br>Provides foraging area for threatened and/or migratory marine fauna including migratory seabirds, hawksbills and flatback marine turtles and whale sharks. | Habitat Protection Zone: 2924 $km^2$ |
| **State Protected Marine Parks/Management Areas** | | |
| Montebello/Barrow Island Marine Conservation Reserves | The Montebello/BWI Marine Conservation Reserves comprises three separately vested reserves, the Montebello Islands Marine Park, Barrow Island Marine Park and Barrow Island Marine Management Area. The reserves cover areas of approximately 58,331 hectares (ha), 4,169 ha and 114,693 ha respectively.<br>**Values:**<br>The reserve provides a diversity of habitats including rocky shores and reef platforms, as well as support benthic communities, flora (i.e. macroalgae and seagrass) and fauna (i.e. burrowing invertebrates and filter-feeding communities), Montebello Islands, recreational fishing.<br>**Important Marine Species:**<br>Numerous EPBC-listed 'threatened' and 'migratory' fauna are known to occur within the reserves including marine turtles, marine mammals, and marine seabirds and migratory shorebirds. The area is a significant rookery for marine turtles. | Barrow marine park: 40 $km^2$ (completely covers area)<br><br>Barrow marine management area: 620 $km^2$<br><br>Montebello marine park: 507 $km^2$ (completely covers area) |
| Ningaloo Marine Park (Registered 1987, Extended 2004) | Ningaloo Marine Park protects the renowned 300 km long Ningaloo Reef, the largest fringing coral reef in Australia. It is the only large reef in the world found so close to a continental land mass; about 100 metres offshore at its nearest point and less than seven kilometres (km) at its furthest.<br>**Values:**<br>Coral reefs, Marine species biodiversity, Marine habitat diversity, Mangroves, Federally protected Mildura wreck at NW Cape, tourism and recreation. | 767 $km^2$<br>EMBA includes all of the Ningaloo Marine Park |

| Protected Area (Status) | Description and Values | Area/extent of shoreline within EMBA |
|---|---|---|
| | **Important Marine Species:**<br>Foraging and breeding areas for migratory Seabirds, Foraging areas for Whalesharks, Foraging areas and nesting sites for marine Turtles, part of migratory pathway for Humpback Whales. | |
| Muiron Islands Marine Management Area | A 28,000 ha marine management area at the Muiron and Sunday islands, approximately 15 km north of North West Cape.<br>**Values:**<br>Shallow shelf environments, diversity of habitats support high density and diversity of marine species.<br>**Important Marine Species:**<br>Foraging and breeding areas for migratory Seabirds and Shorebirds, Foraging areas and nesting sites for marine Turtles, Resting area for Humpback Whales. | 286 $km^2$<br>EMBA includes all of the Muiron Islands Marine Management Area |
| **State National Parks/ Nature Reserves** | | |
| Montebello/Barrow Island Conservation Reserves | Barrow Island is classified as a Class "A" Nature Reserve and it is WA's second largest island at approximately 23,600 ha. The Montebello/Barrow Island Marine Conservation Reserves include a number of islands, including the Montebello Islands (174 islands), Lowendal Islands (34 islands), Boodie, Double and Middle islands that are vested in the Conservation Commission as Class "C" Nature Reserves and all are managed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife.<br>**Values:**<br>No established introduced vertebrates. At least 24 endemic terrestrial species and significant subterranean fauna have resulted from thousands of years of isolation and genetic differentiation.<br>**Important Species:**<br>No established introduced terrestrial vertebrates. At least 24 endemic terrestrial species and significant subterranean fauna have resulted from thousands of years of isolation and genetic differentiation. Significant rookery for marine turtles. | EMBA includes all of the Montebello/Barrow Island Conservation reserves |

| Protected Area (Status) | Description and Values | Area/extent of shoreline within EMBA |
|---|---|---|
| Cape Range National Park | Lying predominantly on the western side of North West Cape Peninsula, Cape Range National Park protects an area of 50 581 ha.<br>**Values:**<br>Flora and fauna abundance and diversity, elevated rugged limestone range, deep rocky gorges and canyons, karst system forming over 700 sinkholes and caves, pristine beaches and coral reef.<br>**Important Species:**<br>Endemic and protected subterranean fauna such as troglobites and stygofauna. | 30 km |
| Southern Group of Islands (Registered) | The Southern Group of Islands comprises Muiron, Thevenard, Bessieres, Serrurier, Locker, Airlie Islands and the Rivoli Islands. The marine environment around the islands forms part of the Rowley Shelf.<br>**Values and Important Species:**<br>The islands are known to be valuable nesting grounds for a variety of seabirds and shorebirds, providing important undisturbed nesting and refuge sites protected from introduced ground predators common on the mainland (CALM 2005). Sandy beaches on the islands may be used as rookeries by turtle species known to nest within the area. | 7 Islands |
| Jurabi Coastal Park | The Jurabi (reserve 40729) and Bundegi (reserve 40728) Coastal Parks are jointly vested in the Shire of Exmouth and the DPAW as reserves with purpose of Recreation and Coastal Management.<br>**Values and Important Species:**<br>Samphire flats of significance to migratory birds, troglobytic fauna, turtle and seabird rookeries. Two unique species of subterranean troglobytic fish and Shrimp, turtle & seabird rookeries. | Bundegi 1.5 km<br>Jurabi 24 km |

# 4.0 MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

All aspects of the activity have been subjected to a comprehensive impact and risk assessment. The objective of this is to understand the potential environmental risks associated with the activity and ensure risks are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable and are of an acceptable level.

The risk assessment was undertaken in alignment with the processes outlined in Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard (AS/NZS) ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management and HB 203:2012 Managing Environment-Related Risk, using the Chevron Integrated Risk Prioritization Matrix.

To ensure the potential environmental risks identified through the risk assessment are managed appropriately, Chevron has developed a range of performance standards (controls) that will be implemented throughout the course of the program. A summary of the main strategies is detailed in Table 2.

**Table 2: Key Environmental Risks and their Management and Mitigation Measures**

| Sources of Risk (Hazards) | Potential Environmental Impacts | Management and Mitigation Measures |
|---|---|---|
| Benthic Primary Producer Habitat (BPPH) Loss or Disturbance | ♦ Alteration of natural habitats through changing substrate leading to changes in biodiversity<br>♦ Degradation of BPPH from smothering and physical disturbance | ♦ Fully functional ROV during surveys and mattress placement<br>♦ Trained, competent crane and ROV operators |
| Water Quality due to planned discharge | ♦ Temporary and localised reduction in water quality<br>♦ Temporary and localised reduction in water quality<br>♦ Localised increase in nutrient availability<br>♦ Contamination of water column<br>♦ Temporary and localised reduction in water and sediment quality | ♦ Cooling water system and engines maintained as per Preventative Maintenance Schedules<br>♦ Sewage will be discharged in accordance with MARPOL in Commonwealth waters<br>♦ Spill kits provided and maintained on all vessels and personnel trained in their use<br>♦ Hazardous materials stored and contained in accordance with MSDS and IMDG. MSDS will be present onboard for all chemicals.<br>♦ Oily bilge water contained onboard and disposed of at a licensed facility or discharged to ocean only when concentration <15 parts per million (ppm) and vessel is moving<br>♦ Identified waste disposal strategy implemented and in ac cordance with MARPOL.<br>♦ Waste management for spill response will be conducted in accordance with the OSORP. Waste management for spill response will be conducted in accordance with the OSORP |
| Introduced Marine Pests | ♦ Competition with marine fauna and flora for resources<br>♦ Introduction of disease and pathogens<br>♦ Detrimental impacts to aquaculture and fisheries | ♦ Vessels implement the Departmetn of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements<br>♦ Vessels complete a vessel risk assessment in accordance with the Introduced Marlne Pests Risk Assessment Procedure (IMPRAP).<br>♦ All high risk vessels (as assigned through the IMPRAP) are inspected and cleared by an IMP Inspector and approved by Departement of Fisheries. |
| Fauna injury / mortality | ♦ Injury or mortality to marine fauna | ♦ All vessels establish an approach zone for marine fauna and remain outside the ‘no approach zone’ as defined in the Conservation Significant Marine Fauna Interaction Management Plan (CSMFIMP). |

| Sources of Risk (Hazards) | Potential Environmental Impacts | Management and Mitigation Measures |
|---|---|---|
| | | ♦ All vessels have at least one crew member trained in marine fauna observations and mitigation measures including the requirements of the *Wildlife Conservation (Close Season for Marine Mammals) Notice 1998* |
| Physical presence of vessels | ♦ Vessels and infrastructure interfering or colliding with other vessels | ♦ Vessel presence and trunkline pre-survey and mattress installation activities notified to AMSA (Commonwealth Waters) as applicable to enable a Notice to Mariners (or similar instrument) to be issued<br>♦ Consultation undertaken with relevant stakeholders |
| Atmospheric Emissions | ♦ Temporary and localised reduction in air quality<br>♦ Increased greenhouse gas and Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) emissions to the atmosphere | ♦ Vessels bunkering within Australia use low sulphur diesel in accordance with Environment Protection (Diesel and Petrol) Regulation 1999 (WA), Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000 (Commonwealth)<br>♦ All vessels greater than 400 GT l have a current International Air Pollution Prevention (IAPP) Certificate in line with MARPOL<br>♦ Vessels will comply with the requirements for ODS specified in MARPOL 73/78, including prohibiting the deliberate release of ODS |
| Light emissions | ♦ Changes in behaviour of species sensitive to light | ♦ Project inductions include information on reducing light spill to reduce impacts from lighting |
| Noise emissions | ♦ Changes in behaviour of species senstivie to noise | ♦ All vessels establish an approach zone and will remain outside the 'no approach zone' as defined in the CSMFIMP<br>♦ All vessels have at least one crew member trained in marine fauna observations and mitigation measures including the requirements of the Wildlife Conservation (Close Season for Marine Mammals) Notice 1998<br>♦ Vessel engines and survey equipment maintained in accordance with design specifications |
| Unplanned events – Spills from vessel collisions/floundering | ♦ Contamination of the marine environment<br>♦ Toxicity to marine life | ♦ Vessels fitted with fenders and functional Dynamic Positioning (DP) systems<br>♦ Vessel presence and installation activities notified to AMSA (Commonwealth Waters) as applicable to enable a Notice to Mariners (or similar instrument) to be issued<br>♦ Minimum lighting required for safety and navigational purposes, in accordance with the *Navigation Act 1912* (Marine Orders Part 30 [Prevention of Collisions]), is operational<br>♦ A 24 hour visual, radio and radar watch maintained for vessels in the vicinity of the operational area in accordance with Standards of Training, Certification and Watch |

| Sources of Risk (Hazards) | Potential Environmental Impacts | Management and Mitigation Measures |
|---|---|---|
| | | keeping |
| Unplanned events – Spills from single point failures:<br>♦ Hydraulic oil from mechanical failure<br>♦ Small oil spills | ♦ Temporary and localised contamination of the marine environment | ♦ Loss of containment of hydraulic fluid to be detected by pressure compensators and alarms and all activities will be halted on alarm signal.<br>♦ Cameras present on the ROV to check visually for oil leakage.<br>♦ ROV hoses and equipment maintained in accordance with the ROV's preventative maintenance schedule. |
| Unplanned events – Spills:<br>♦ Unprepared Response<br>♦ Response technique risks<br>♦ Post-spill aerial surveillance activities | ♦ Temporary and localised contamination of the marine environment<br>♦ Post-spill aerial surveillance activities impacting on marine fauna<br>♦ Response techniques causing more harm than good | ♦ Vessels undertake Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) drills as per detailed EP requirements<br>♦ OSORP treated as per detailed EP requirements<br>♦ Current SOPEP onboard and spill response equipment available and maintained on all vessels in accordance with Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983<br>♦ Response techniques implemented and terminated as described in the EP |

# 5.0 MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The implementation strategy identifies the systems, practices and procedures to be used to ensure the environmental impacts and risks of the activities are reduced to ALARP and are acceptable, and the environmental performance objectives and standards are met. The implementation strategy is split between planned operational activities and unplanned event response, enabling roles and responsibilities to be clearly defined and to provide a clear chain of command for both.

The Implementation Strategy is to be enacted in accordance with Chevron Australia's Operational Excellence Management System. Chevron's Operational Excellence Management System is aligned to ISO 14001:2004 and key components of the management system are described in the subsections below.

## 5.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Accountabilities and responsibilities are defined for personnel involved in the projects implementation for both planned activities and unplanned events.

## 5.2 Training and Competency

All personnel are required to attend environmental inductions and training relevant to their role for the activities. Environmental training specific to the activities is described in the strategy and includes induction requirements, environmental roles and responsibilities and spill response / emergency management training and Marine Fauna observer training. Training records will be maintained and will include copies of certificates and attendance sheets. Further spill response related training requirements are listed with respect to desktop spill response exercise as well as a SOPEP or similar spill drill.

## 5.3 Monitoring and Reporting

The Implementation Strategy outlines the requirements for the following: emissions and discharges, routine external reporting and non-routine reporting (including internal incident reporting and investigations and external incident and near misses reporting).

## 5.4 Compliance assurance

A multi-tiered environmental compliance assurance program will be implemented for the duration of the activities described in the detailed Plan, including tools, processes and procedures to deliver and verify compliance with the detailed Plan. Assurance activities will include both Chevron-led and contractor-led audits and inspections. Chevron-led audits and inspections will be undertaken as required and in accordance with Chevron's ABU Compliance Assurance Process and the Health, Environment and Safety Audit Schedule for the Project.

## 5.5 Documentation and Records

Chevron Australia's ABU Operational Excellence Management System (OEMS) has dedicated information management tools and processes to ensure critical information is developed, accessible and maintained by the workforce. Wheatstone documentation shall be managed in accordance with this Process, and specifically via the Project's Document Management System. Accordingly, all documentation and records demonstrating compliance against environmental performance objectives and standards will be effectively maintained and retained for the life of the Project and not less than five years

## 5.6 Environment Plan Review

Chevron's Management of Change process will be followed to document and assess the impact of any changes to the activities described in the detailed EP. These changes will be addressed to determine if there is potential for any new or increased environmental impact or risk not already provided for in the detailed EP. The detailed EP will be re-submitted to NOPSEMA for approval in accordance with Regulation 17 of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 (OPGGS(E)R).

# 6.0 CONSULTATION

Chevron has prepared a Stakeholder Consultation Plan specific for this program. The Stakeholder Consultation Plan describes:

- stakeholder identification and analysis
- communication engagement plan, comprising the level and trigger of engagement, type of engagement, and frequency
- stakeholder engagement log, including any issues raised and Chevron responses
- full text of consultation.

## 6.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Relevant stakeholders have been identified through a stakeholder analysis process to ensure persons or organisations that may be affected by the drilling program activities (planned and unplanned) have been consulted. Stakeholders that may be potentially affected were identified by reviewing:

- social receptors within the environment that may be affected
- previous consultation undertaken for the Gorgon Project
- applicable legislation to identify regulatory agencies
- correspondence received from writing to all commercial fishing license holders in State and Commonwealth fisheries which overlap the Chevron active permit areas.
- relevant agencies or organisations who may be involved in the event of a spill.

## 6.2 Communication Engagement Plan

Once the stakeholder analysis was completed, a Communication Engagement Plan was developed to determine the following, for each stakeholder:

- the level of engagement required;
- the type of engagement required;
- when engagement would be undertaken; and
- the frequency of communication.

The Communication Engagement Plan covers both initial and ongoing stakeholder engagement and covers both planned activities and unplanned events. Chevron is to maintain communications with identified stakeholders as required, ensuring that they are informed of any aspects of the drilling program that may affect their respective activities within the area.

# 7.0 CONTACT DETAILS

Further information associated with the proposed activities may be obtained from:

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