

Longtom Gas Project

Operations Environment Plan Summary

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1. Introduction

This Environment Plan (EP) summary has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 11 (7) and (8) of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 and summarises the Longtom Gas Project Operations Environment Plan (LT-ENV-PL-001 Rev 3), which was accepted by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environment Management Authority (NOPSEMA) on 11 August 2014.

The Longtom Gas Project Operations EP covers the following petroleum activities:

- Operation and production of hydrocarbons from three subsea wells (Longtom-3, Longtom-4 and future Longtom-5) in Production Licence VIC/L29.
- Intervention and maintenance activities related to these three wells and the Longtom pipeline in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL38.
- Tie-in of the Longtom-5 well into the Longtom pipeline.

Nexus Energy VICP54 Pty Ltd (Nexus Energy) is the operator of the Longtom gas field, located in Commonwealth waters in production licence VIC/L29 and pipeline licence VIC/PL38, approximately 31 km off Victoria's eastern coast in Bass Strait.

2. Location of the Activity

The Longtom gas field is located in eastern Bass Strait within production licence VIC/L29, approximately 31 km offshore, south-southwest of Orbost, in Commonwealth waters at approximately 55 m depth (see Figure 1).

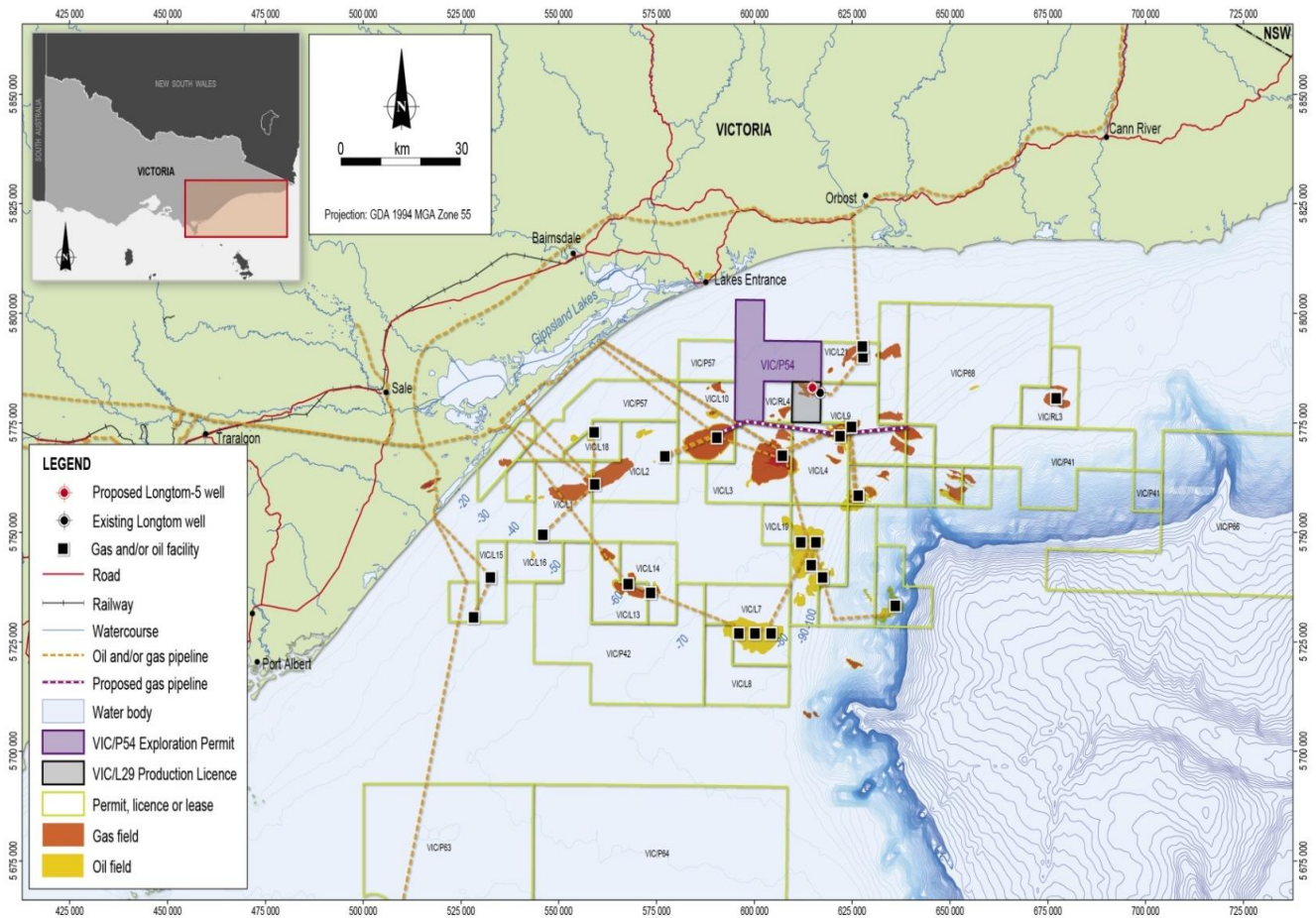


Figure 1 Longtom Gas Project location

The activity area comprises a 17 km long pipeline corridor between the Longtom-3 well and the tie into the Patricia Baleen pipeline. The coordinates of the activity area are provided below.

	Latitude	Longitude
Longtom-3 well	38° 05' 34" S	148° 19' 06" E
Longtom-4 well	38° 06' 18" S	148° 20' 00" E
Patricia Baleen tie-in	38° 01' 34" S	148° 27' 03" E

Projection: GDA Zone 94

3. Description of the Activity

The Longtom gas facility consists of subsea wells that are produced via a pipeline connected to the Patricia Baleen offshore pipeline and the Patricia Baleen Gas Plant¹. The facilities are comprised of:

- Three subsea wells and production trees. Hydrocarbons can be produced from Longtom-3 and Longtom-4. Facilities are available for the tie-in of Longtom-5 anticipated in 2015.
- A 17 km long pipeline originating at the Longtom-3 well and connecting into the offshore end of the Patricia Baleen pipeline.
- A subsea umbilical connected to the existing Patricia Baleen umbilical line and flying leads that provides electrical, hydraulic and chemical services to the wells and pipeline.

The main subsea facilities are presented in the following figure. With the exception of the pipeline, the Longtom facilities are all contained in two 500 metre Petroleum Safety Zones, one centred on Longtom-3 and the other at Longtom-4.

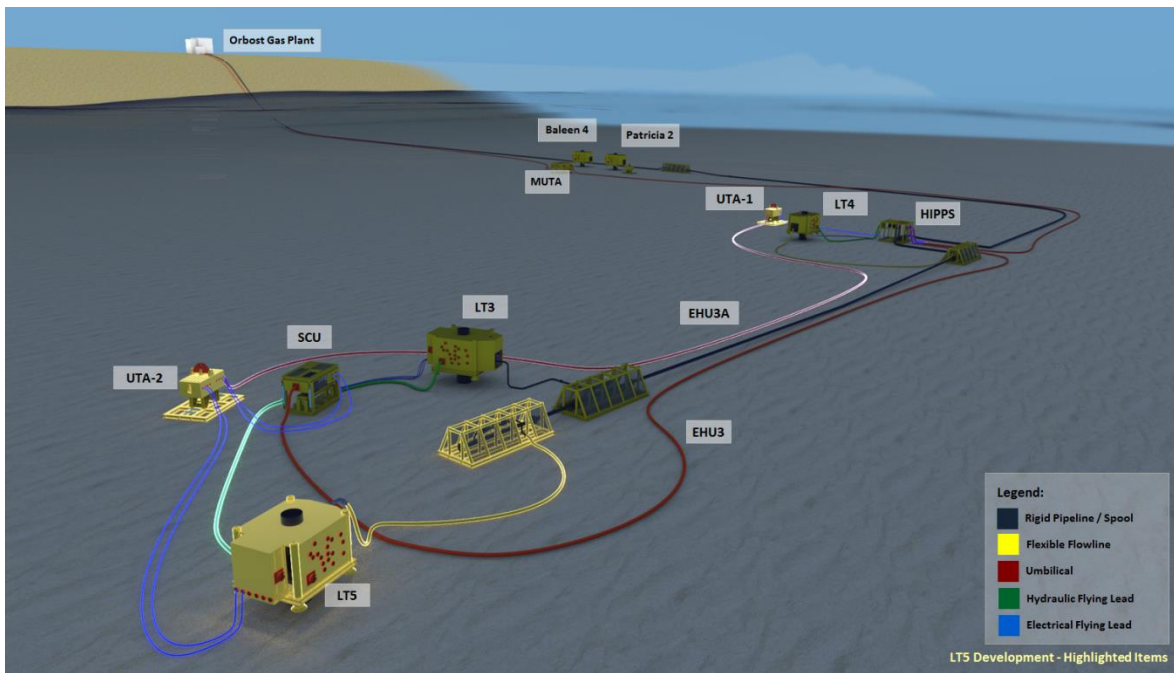


Figure 2 Longtom Schematic

Ongoing operational, intervention and maintenance activities will be conducted on these facilities over the life of the EP, in addition to activities associated with the tie in of the Longtom-5 well into the Longtom pipeline.

The activities that are included in the scope of the EP and have a potential to impact the environment are:

- Routine Production / Operational Activities

The operation, monitoring and control of the subsea wells are conducted from the Patricia Baleen Gas Plant by the use of an umbilical line which runs from the plant to the wells.

Operational activities include choke changes to manage production levels and the testing of subsea valves.

¹ The Patricia Baleen offshore gas pipeline and the Patricia Baleen Gas Plant are operated by Santos and are outside the scope of this EP.

- Routine Intervention and Maintenance Activities

The Longtom offshore facilities are unmanned, and any inspection, intervention and maintenance activities will be conducted on an as needs basis from an offshore vessel.

Inspection, intervention and maintenance activities may include, but are not limited to, remotely operated vehicles (ROV) and/or diving campaigns to inspect the subsea facilities; conduct testing of the subsea equipment; replace communication, hydraulic or electrical cables and other subsea equipment; stabilise the facilities with sand bags/concrete mattresses; and installation of a temporary pig launcher.

- Tie-in of the Longtom-5 well into the Longtom Pipeline

Activities associated with tie-in of the future Longtom-5 well include the tie-in of the flying leads (communication, hydraulic and electrical); installation of production spools; and the testing of the new Longtom-5 facilities.

The vessel required for tie-in is likely to be similar to a standard offshore vessel required for other intervention and maintenance activities.

- Non-routine and Unplanned Events

Non-routine and unplanned events which could lead to impacts to the environment were also considered, including the loss of containment of hydrocarbons or the loss of containment of hydraulic fluid, MEG and methanol due to subsea equipment damage.

Operational activities commenced with first gas production in October 2009. Intervention and maintenance activities are expected to occur for approximately one week every year.

The proposed Longtom-5 well is planned to be drilled within approximately 150 metres of Longtom-3. It is anticipated that the Longtom-5 well will be tied into the Longtom pipeline in 2015, with tie-in activities expected to last for a few weeks.

4. Description of the Receiving Environment

4.1 Physical Environment

The Longtom gas facilities are located in Commonwealth waters within the Gippsland basin, approximately 31 km off the Victorian coast in Bass Strait. Bass Strait is located on the northern edge of the westerly wind belt known as the Roaring Forties, where wind speeds are typically in the range of 10 to 45 knots (APASA, 2012), with maximum gusts reaching 100 km/hr. Over winter, the wind direction is predominantly westerly, especially when stronger winds occur. During summer, winds from the east and northeast become common.

Bass Strait is a high energy environment exposed to frequent storms and significant wave heights, with highest wave conditions generally associated with strong west to southwest winds caused by the eastward passage of low pressure systems across Bass Strait.

The mean maximum temperature in coastal Victoria (Lakes Entrance) varies from 14.6°C in July to 23.8°C in February, with the mean minimum temperature being 6.0°C in July and 14.8°C in February. From 1965 to 2006, the average annual rainfall was 710 mm, with the highest total rainfall occurring in November and the lowest total rainfall occurring in February (BoM, 2011).

While the seabed bathymetry across Bass Strait is highly variable, the seabed in the operations area is essentially flat with gently undulating bathymetry with no steep slopes or bathymetric anomalies.

The shallow geology within the operations area is characterised by a surface layer of fine to coarse unconsolidated sands with shells and shell fragments overlying more consolidated bedded sedimentary sequences (Fugro, 2005). This layer varies between 1.7 and 5.6 metres in thickness. This geology is indicative of a high energy environment and is not conducive to forming more stable habitats where marine flora and fauna can establish itself.

The oceanography of the operations area is similar to that of the eastern Bass Strait region due to the absence of seafloor anomalies that may influence local oceanographic conditions.

Currents in eastern Bass Strait are tide and wind-driven. Tidal movements in eastern Bass Strait are predominantly in a northeast-southwest orientation. The main tidal constituents in Bass Strait vary in phase by about 3 to 4 hours from east to west.

Sea surface temperatures in the area range from a minimum of 12.6°C in winter to a maximum of 18.4°C in summer (APASA, 2012).

4.2 Biological Environment

Bass Strait supports a high diversity of a wide range of invertebrate groups. Many species are widely distributed across the Strait, suggesting heterogeneous sediments and many microhabitats.

The operations area and the Longtom pipeline route has been found to display a relative homogeneity of seafloor sediment suggesting that the diversity of benthic invertebrates in the area is low. There was no evidence of unusually high benthic invertebrate diversity in the sediment samples collected along the pipeline route. In addition, there is an absence of hard substrate or emergent reefs in the project area and the sediment flats present are generally devoid of emergent fauna but benthic invertebrates such as polychaetes, bivalves, molluscs and echinoderms are present (Wilson and Poore, 1987).

4.2.1 Species Listed Under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act

4.2.1.1 Fish and Shellfish

It is estimated that there are over 500 species of fish found in the waters of Bass Strait, including a number of species of importance to commercial and recreational fisheries (LCC, 1993).

Fish species that may occur in the operations area and surrounds that are listed as threatened under the EPBC Act include the Australian Grayling (*Prototroctes maraena*), the Black Rockcod (*Epinephelus daemeli*) and the Eastern Dwarf Galaxias (*Galaxiella pusilla*). All three species are listed as vulnerable.

Macro-algal (seaweed) habitat in shallow waters provides the key habitat for most species of signathids (pipefishes, seahorses and seadragons). Kelp species such as *Macrocystis angustifolia* and *Eklonia radiata* and the seagrass *Heterozostera tasmanica* (eel seagrass) are the three most common species that provide essential resources for the signathids. The lack of suitable habitat in the operations area makes it unlikely that signathid species occur here.

4.2.1.2 Sharks and Rays

Shark species that may occur in the operations area and surrounds, and that are listed as threatened under the EPBC Act include the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) (listed as vulnerable), the whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) (listed as vulnerable) and the grey nurse shark (*Carcharis Taurus - east coast population*) (listed as critically endangered).

Two other species of shark were recorded as potentially migrating within the project area and surrounds (SEWPaC, 2013); the Shortfin Mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and the Porbeable/Mackerel Shark (*Lamna nasus*). There is no critical habitat for these species in or around the operations area or the Gippsland Basin in general.

4.2.1.3 Whales

A number of whale species occur in Bass Strait, most being seasonal visitors during their migrations. There are eleven whales that may inhabit the waters within the operations area and surrounds (SEWPaC, 2013) including; Minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*); Bryde's whale (*Balaenoptera edeni*); Blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*); Pygmy right whale (*Caperea marginata*); Southern right whale (*Eubalaena australis*); Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*); Killer whale (*Orcinus orca*); Sei Whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*); Fin Whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*); Antarctic Minke Whale (*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*); and Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

Five of these species are listed as nationally threatened under the EPBC Act; the blue (listed as endangered), southern right (listed as endangered), humpback (listed as vulnerable), sei (listed as vulnerable) and fin (listed as vulnerable) whales.

4.2.1.4 Dolphins

There are four dolphin species that may occur in the surrounding area (SEWPaC, 2013) including; Common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*); Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*); Dusky dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*); and Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncates*). These species are classified as 'listed migratory species' under the EPBC Act.

4.2.1.5 Seals

Two seal species, the Australian fur seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus*) and the New Zealand fur seal (*Arctocephalus forsteri*) may occur in the operations area and surrounds. This area is remote from these seal colonies, however seals do use the nearby oil and gas platform structures for resting and were recorded during the Longtom installation campaign hauled out on the installation vessels. The operations area is not within close proximity to any breeding colonies.

4.2.1.6 Seabirds

Forty-three EPBC Act-listed bird species may occur within the project area and surrounds. These bird species are listed as vulnerable and endangered, with the majority being migratory species. The nearest breeding site to the project area is Albatross Island, off the northwest coast of Tasmania, 405 km southwest of the project area.

4.2.1.7 Reptiles

One reptile species is known to regularly occur in Bass Strait, the leathery or leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*). Four other potential, but rare, visitors to Bass Strait include the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) (listed as endangered under the EPBC Act), the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act), the hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) (listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act) and the flatback turtle (*Natator depressus*) (listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act).

4.3 Socio-economic Environment

The communities of Lake Tyers, Lakes Entrance, Orbost and Marlo are closest to the operations area. They are located approximately 31 km, 37 km, 38 km and 44 km northeast, respectively, in the Shire of East Gippsland.

The key towns servicing the tourist trade of the region are Lakes Entrance, Metung, Loch Sport and Paynesville. The Ninety Mile Beach is a key draw card to the region, with this stretch of sand and dunes separating the ocean from the Gippsland Lakes. Lakes Entrance has a fishing port that supports offshore commercial (South East Trawl) and recreational fishing.

4.3.1 Oil and Gas Production

Bass Strait contains large oil and gas deposits. In 1996, the Gippsland Basin produced over 40% of Australia's total crude oil and all of Victoria's natural gas requirements. As of 2011, Victoria (mostly the offshore Gippsland Basin), accounts for 14% of Australia's oil and condensate production, and 17% of Australia's gas production, second behind WA.

4.3.2 Shipping

Bass Strait is one of the busiest shipping routes in Australia, with more than 3,000 vessels transiting through the area each year (NOO, 2002). The Longtom operations area is located approximately 60 km northwest of the main shipping lane and therefore interaction with commercial shipping vessels is expected to be negligible.

4.3.3 Commercial Fishing

The operations area is overlapped by the jurisdiction of several Commonwealth and State-managed fisheries, including the; Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark (SESS); incorporating; Bass Strait Central Zone

Scallop; Southern Squid Jig; Southern Bluefin Tuna; Eastern Skipjack (Tuna); Eastern Tuna and Billfish; and Small Pelagic fisheries (AFMA, 2011).

Victorian-managed fisheries with jurisdictions to fish over the operations area include the; Abalone; Rock lobster (incorporating giant crab); Scallop; Snapper; Shark; and Squid fisheries.

4.3.4 Recreational Fishing

Recreational fishing is a significant activity in the nearshore area along Ninety Mile Beach, comprising beach-based fishing and boat-based fishing. Rocky reefs near Marlo, Cape Conran and Lakes Entrance are the main sites for boat angling (and also recreational diving), with boat ramps located at Port Albert, Port Welshpool, McLoughlins Beach, Manns Beach and Lakes Entrance. Most marine recreational fishing in the area is coastal, surf, inland lakes and estuary fishing with only a small proportion of recreational boating activities venturing offshore.

4.4 Conservation Areas and Sensitivities

4.4.1 Cultural Environment

There are no historic shipwreck protected zones in or near the operations area (SEWPaC, 2011).

There are also no records of Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal archaeological sites in or around the operations area (SEWPaC, 2012).

4.4.2 Commonwealth Marine Reserves

Marine conservation areas and RAMSAR sites closest to the operations area and surrounds include the; East Gippsland Commonwealth Marine Reserve; Beagle Commonwealth Marine Reserve; Flinders Commonwealth Marine Reserve; Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (Eastern Victorian Coast); and the Logan Lagoon Ramsar site (Tasmania).

4.4.3 Other Areas of Interest

Marine conservation areas closest to the operations area and surrounds include:

- **Victoria:** Point Hicks Marine National Park; Croajingolong Biosphere Reserve and National Park; Cape Howe Marine National Park; Beware Reef Marine Sanctuary; and the Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park.
- **Tasmania:** Kent Group (Deal, Erith and Dover Islands).
- **NSW:** Nadgee Nature Reserve and Wilderness Area.

5. Environmental Impacts, Risks and Controls

Nexus Energy has undertaken an environmental risk assessment to identify the potential impacts and risks associated with the Longtom gas operations and to identify controls to reduce the impacts and risks to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and to acceptable levels.

The risk assessment methodology was consistent with HB 203:2006 (*Environmental risk management - principles and process*), AS/NZS 31000: 2009 (*Risk management -Principals and guidelines*) and the Nexus Energy Risk Assessment Protocol.

A summary of the risks, potential impacts and preventative and mitigative controls are summarised below.

Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation
Routine Impacts		
Discharge of hydraulic fluid	Changes in water quality and impacts to marine environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance with Longtom Pipeline Safety Case, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment design and validation - Process controls, alarms and trips - Training and competency of personnel - Procedures for operating and maintenance activities. - Chemicals selected in accordance with the Chemical Selection Process - The selected hydraulic fluid does not bioaccumulate.
Physical presence of offshore facilities – Impact on marine fauna and seabed	Localised turbidity and permanent displacement of a small area of seabed habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engineering design. - Chemicals selected in accordance with the Chemical Selection Process. - An ROV survey will be undertaken following the tie-in of Longtom-5.
Physical presence of offshore facilities – Impact on other users	Damage to fishing equipment, reduction in fishing grounds, localised disturbance to habitat for target commercial species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Longtom-5 to be located within the existing Longtom-3 petroleum safety zone. - Consultation will be maintained with commercial fishing groups. - A survey will be undertaken following intervention and maintenance activities.
Non Routine Impacts		
Loss of containment of hydrocarbons – Subsea equipment damage	A hydrocarbon spill to water column and surface, decrease in water quality, pathological effects to fish larvae and marine fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance with the Longtom Pipeline Safety Case – details see above. - Compliance with the Well Operations Management Plan. - Maintenance, intervention and tie-in campaigns subject to risk assessment. - Adherence to Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Emergency Response Plan, and AMOSC membership for support in a Spill Response - Source control to intersect and kill a well release or blowout.
Loss of containment of hydraulic fluid, MEG and methanol – Subsea equipment damage	Localised and temporary decrease in water quality, localised impact on marine life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance with Longtom Pipeline Safety Case – details see above. - The selected hydraulic fluid has been assessed to have a low environmental impact. - The MEG and methanol are low environmental impact fluids. - Shut down of chemical and hydraulic pumps at the gas plant.
Impacts from Vessels/ROV Operations/Longtom-5 tie-in		
Vessel collisions with marine fauna	Risk assessed as Non credible impact	
Noise emissions	Risk assessed as Non credible impact	

Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation
Light emissions	Risk assessed as Non credible impact	
Atmospheric emissions	Risk assessed as Non credible impact	
Discharge of sewage and grey water	Localised and temporary increase in nutrient load, impacts to marine environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vessels will be required to comply with MARPOL Annex IV and have in place a valid International Sewage Pollution prevention Certificate.
Discharge of putrescible waste	Localised and temporary increase in nutrient load, impacts to marine environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vessels will comply with MARPOL Annex IV and V. - Macerated food waste will not be discharged overboard within 12 nm of any coastline. - Cooking oils and greases will be collected in containers and transported back to shore for disposal. - All non-food galley wastes will be transported back to shore for recycling or disposal. - The galley macerator will macerate food scraps to a diameter of less than 25 mm before being disposed of overboard, in compliance with MARPOL Annexes IV and V. If the macerator fails, all food waste will be bagged and sent ashore for disposal.
Discharge of contaminated deck/bilge water	Temporary changes to water quality, acute or chronic impacts to marine fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vessels will comply with MARPOL Annex I and have an International Oil Pollution Prevention Certificates and accepted SOPEP. - Hydrocarbon and chemical storage areas are bunded and chemicals are stored in chemical storage lockers. - Areas where spills could occur are drained to a bilge tank and discharged via an oily water separator. Discharges are monitored via an oil in water meter and no discharge of >15 ppm oil in water is allowed. - Fixed and mobile equipment is maintained in accordance with the preventative maintenance system (PMS). - Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP).
Discharge of non-hazardous waste	Injury or mortality of fish or marine birds, litter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vessels will be required to comply with MARPOL Annex V and hold an International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships Certificate. - The vessel will implement a Waste Management Plan. - An ROV survey of the seabed will check for (and retrieve) dropped objects following a construction campaign.
Discharge of hazardous waste	Pollution and contamination with either direct or indirect effects on marine organisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vessels will be required to comply with MARPOL Annex V and hold an International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships Certificate. - Chemical drums and dry bagged chemicals will be stored in bunded areas. - The vessel will implement a Waste Management Plan. - SOPEP response kits are located throughout the vessel in appropriate locations and well stocked. - An ROV survey of the seabed will check for (and retrieve) dropped objects.
Discharge of cooling water	Risk assessed as Non credible impact	
Discharge of desalination brine water	Risk assessed as Non credible impact	
Introduction of invasive marine species	Out-compete native species, depletion of fishing grounds and aquaculture stock, changes to the nature of the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vessels have a valid International Anti-fouling System Certificate in place. - Vessels will have to pass Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) ballasting requirements (Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements, 2011, v5) prior to entering Australian waters. - Where the vessel has relocated from Australian coastal waters to Bass Strait, the vessel will be required to comply with the Victorian EPA Waste

Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation
		Management Policy (Ships' Ballast Water) 2004. - No ballast water exchange will occur within 12 nautical miles of land.
Vessel diesel spill	Changes to water quality, impacts to marine fauna.	- Vessel design, class, certification and maintenance, which will be confirmed for appropriateness during pre-mobilisation audit. - Vessel manned by competent, trained and experienced marine crew with appropriate qualifications, which will be confirmed during pre-mobilisation audit. - No refuelling at sea. - SOPEP material is available on board and personnel are trained in its use. - Adherence to the OSCP and ERP in the event of a spill to sea. - Source control for spill containment.
ROV discharges	Toxic impacts to marine fauna.	- Design of vessel; bunding arrangements. - Pre-installation and pre-dive checks conducted. - ROV is maintained and tested in accordance with the PMS. - ROV fluid to be selected / approved for use by Nexus. - Discharge prevented by ROV design for isolation of feed supplies in the event of a major hydraulic leak. - SOPEP material is available on board and personnel are trained in its use.
Discharges during Longtom-5 tie-in	Localised and temporary decrease in water quality, localised impact on marine life.	- Installation engineering and procedures. - MEG is a low environmental impact fluid. - The hydrotest chemicals are Gold and E rated chemicals and if these change will be subject to the Nexus chemical selection process. - Shut down of chemical and hydraulic pumps at the gas plant and or on the installation vessel.

6. Implementation Strategy

The Longtom gas operations will be managed in accordance with the EP accepted by NOPSEMA under the Environment Regulations and the Nexus Energy HSEC Management Standards.

The implementation strategy detailed in the Longtom Gas Project Operations EP identifies the management standards, protocols and procedures required to ensure the environmental impacts and risks of the operations are reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels. The implementation strategy also describes the measures required to ensure environmental performance objectives and standards are met.

The implementation strategy includes the following elements:

- Environmental roles and responsibilities.
- Competence, training and awareness.
- Environmental incident recording and reporting.
- Environmental monitoring, auditing, performance review and management of change.
- Emergency preparedness and response.
- Ongoing consultation.

Compliance with the EP will be regularly reviewed, including a review of the environmental risks and ALARP assessments (conducted annually) to ensure the hazards continue to be managed to an acceptable level.

6.1 Oil Spill Contingency Plan

Nexus Energy has developed an Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP) for the operations activities. The OSCP outlines the response arrangements that could be undertaken in the event of a spill, including; monitoring; natural weathering and dispersion; water sampling and laboratory analysis; sediment sampling and analysis; deflection and recover; and beach clean-up.

The OSCP will be subject to regular drills and exercises to test the organisational responsiveness to an incident.

7. Consultation

Nexus Energy has undertaken extensive consultation with stakeholders in relation to the Longtom gas operations and will continue to consult with stakeholders as required throughout the life of the operations.

7.1 Consultation Already Undertaken

In accordance with the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 R11A & R14(9) the following stakeholders and interested parties have been identified and consulted as part of the stakeholder engagement process. Individual names have not been provided in accordance with data privacy regulations.

Commonwealth Department or Agency

- Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)
- Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)
- Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO)
- National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA)
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC)
- Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (DRET).
- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT).

Victorian Departments, Agencies and NGOs

- Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI)
- Department of Transport
- Department of State Development, Business and Innovation (DSDBI).
- Environment Protection Agency (EPA)
- Parks Victoria
- Victorian National Parks Association

Oil Spill Response Agencies

- AMOSC
- APASA

Fishing Interest Groups

- Lakes Entrance Fisherman's Cooperative Pty Ltd (LEFCOL)
- South - East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA)
- Sustainable Shark Fishers Association
- Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA)
- Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV)
- San Remo Fisherman's Co-operative

- Tasmanian Fish Industry Council
- Southern Squid Jig Fishery
- Lakes Entrance Scallop Fishing Industry Association
- Victorian Scallop Industry Association
- Eastern Rock Lobster Industry Association
- Victorian Abalone Divers Association
- VRFish and
- Individual Licenced Small Pelagic Fishermen.

Adjacent Oil and Gas/Commercial Operators

- Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd
- ROC Oil
- Hibiscus / 3D Oil
- Santos

A number of mechanisms to communicate with stakeholders have been utilised to ensure stakeholders are fully informed about the operations and its potential environmental and social impacts. This has included; project briefings; one-on-one technical discussions; information releases; and an information website and telephone number.

None of the organisations or persons consulted to date have raised any issues regarding operation of the Longtom facilities or the revision of the EP.

7.2 Ongoing Consultation

Ongoing consultation will be undertaken with relevant authorities (Commonwealth and Victorian), parties with defined actions during a spill event, and other interested parties as detailed in the EP. A stakeholder consultation log was established during the consultation process and will continue to be maintained for future activities.

Additional stakeholder consultation will take place prior to any significant activities being undertaken. The exact requirements will be determined as any offshore campaign is developed.

8. Contact Details

The environmental contact for this activity is:

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9. References

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