GRIFFIN CESSATION ENVIRONMENT PLAN SUMMARY

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1 Introduction

BHP Billiton Petroleum Pty Ltd (BHP), as nominated Titleholder (on behalf of a Joint Venture comprising BHP, INPEX Alpha Ltd, and Exxon-Mobil Australia Pty Ltd) under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009* (the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 2009), proposes to continue ongoing Cessation activities (the Activity) in Petroleum Production Licence Permit WA-10-L (Griffin Field), hereafter referred to as 'Griffin Cessation'.

This document summarises the updated Griffin Cessation Environment Plan (EP), as accepted by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), which was submitted prior to the five year anniversary of the previously accepted version of the EP to meet the requirements of Regulation 19(1) of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 2009.

Well abandonment (P&A) activities for the Griffin Field have been undertaken in accordance with a separate Griffin Well Abandonment EP, accepted by NOPSEMA on 13 April 2017. Full field decommissioning in Permit Area WA10-L will be undertaken in future and will be subject to another, separate NOPSEMA EP assessment process.

2 Location of the Activity

The Griffin Development is situated within Permit Area WA-10-L located on the North West Shelf (Latitude 21°13.4'S and Longitude 114°38.7'E) approximately 68 km offshore in a water depth of 130 m. The field location is shown in Figure 2-1.

The Griffin Development infrastructure comprises three main components: subsea facilities (includes trees, manifolds, flowlines, umbilicals, moorings, pipeline end manifold [PLEM]); a riser turret mooring (RTM) and an export gas pipeline. The coordinates[1] of key infrastructure are summarised below.

- Riser Turret Mooring: Easting 566888.5m, Northing 765299.6m;
- Gas Sales Pipeline End Manifold (PLEM): Easting 567630m, Northing 7651731m; and
- Gas Sales Pipeline Commonwealth/State boundary: Easting 581028m, Northing 7625791m.

The infield equipment spans an area of approximately 6 km^2 from the RTM central point to six surrounding development sectors. The export pipeline extends ~62 km from the PLEM to the shoreline, south of Onslow. The surrounding area includes Barrow Island and Dampier, 80 km and 235 km north-east respectively and the town of Onslow 70 km to the east.

As part of previously completed field suspension activities all wells have been P&A'd, the flowlines /risers have been flushed (until returns had an oil in water content of less than 30 ppm) and fully displaced with treated water and the gas export pipeline was depressurised and displaced with nitrogen. Production flowlines have been disconnected from the trees.

The Operations Area defines the geographical boundary of the Activity. The Operations Area covers 269.25 km^2 extending 9.26 km (equivalent to 5 nm) radially from the RTM at the centre (Easting 566888.5m, Northing 7652994.4m).

[1] *Coordinates based on The Transverse Mercator Grid used in pipeline design, and is based on the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD 1984) with a non standard central meridian of 114 east of the Greenwich Meridian (0).*

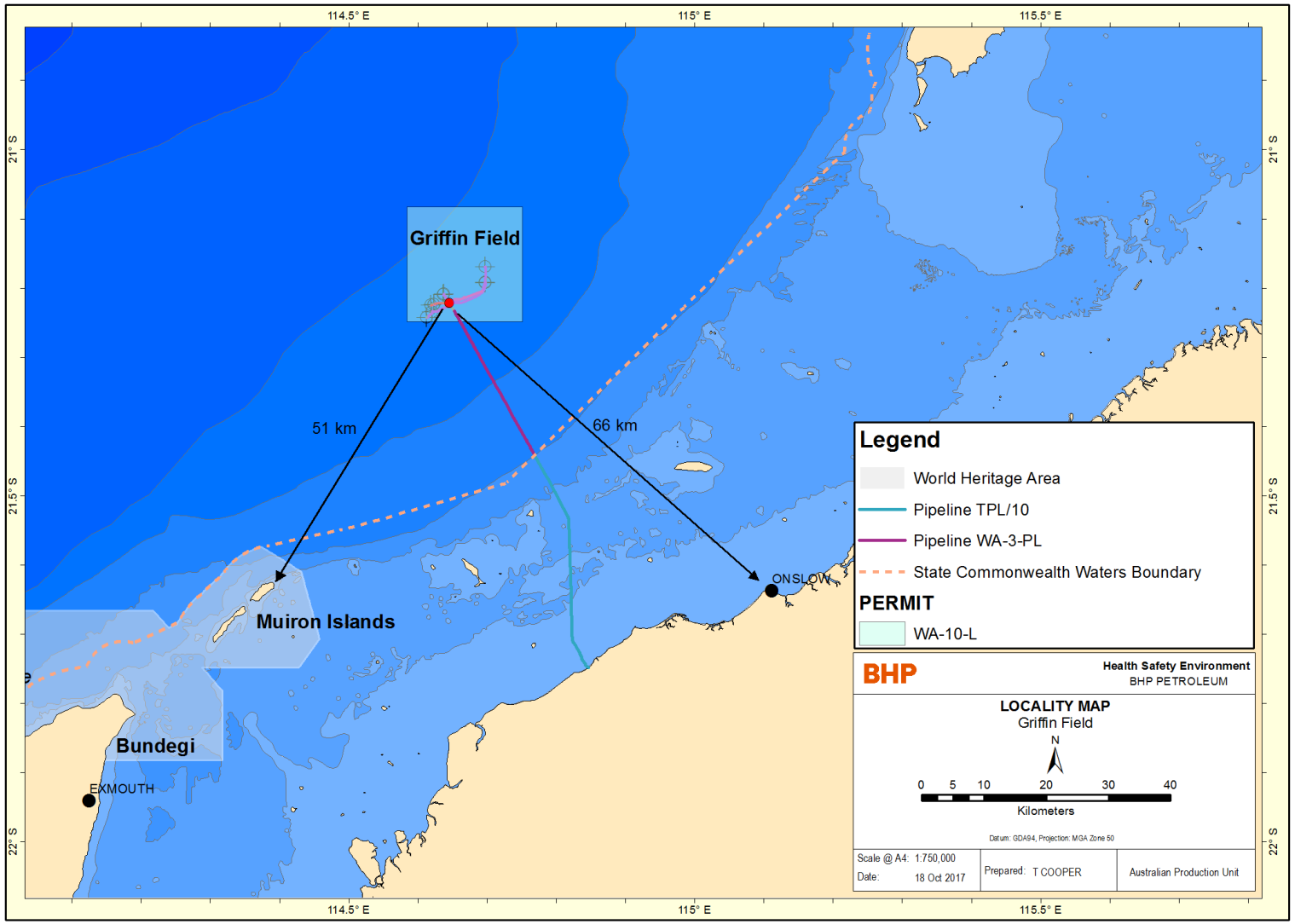

Figure 2-1: Griffin Field location

3 Description of the Activity

3.1 Timing of the Activity

The Cessation Phase for the Griffin Field is expected to continue for the acceptability period of this EP (5 years) during which time BHP will conduct inspection/intervention activities in the field on an as required basis, influenced by vessel availability, weather conditions and results of previous inspections. Typically, surface inspections are likely to be of 1 day duration, with around 2-4 hours in Griffin Field, while subsea inspections may be up to 10 days duration. Intervention works may require up to 15 days.

During the inspection/intervention activity, one or more vessels will be on location or travelling between the subsea infrastructure sites.

3.2 Inspections and Interventions

Surface site inspection work will be undertaken on the submerged RTM. The following activities will typically be done during surface inspections:

- Soundings of the RTM location to confirm the position of the submerged riser;
- Visual inspections for any oil sheens on the sea surface; and
- Visual inspections of the sea surface.

Subsea inspection/intervention activities will in most instances be performed by a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) operating from a Dynamically Positioned (DP) vessel. An overview of intervention activities currently scheduled over the life of the EP includes:

- Inspection by ROV of the field infrastructure on as determined/required basis, which may include, but is not necessarily limited to:
    - Visual inspection of subsea infrastructure, including Cathodic Potential readings; and
    - Manual valve operations on manifolds.
- Inspection and risk remediation as required for the mid depth buoys (MDBs). These activities will involve a Construction Support Vessel(s) (CSV) entering the field to remediate the buoyancy risk via removal of the MDBs. This will require severing the MDB hold down chains so that the MDBs float to surface for recovery and transport from the field by vessel for 3rd party reuse, recycling and/or disposal. The lower section of each chain will be left attached to its concrete footing and remain on the seabed. All of the risers currently suspended by the MDBs will also be laid down on the seabed which will require either cutting or disconnection from the MDB. Final permanent decommissioning of the remaining MDB infrastructure will be part of a future permanent decommissioning EP;
- Inspection and/or taking samples of production flowlines and associated infrastructure to further inform permanent decommissioning planning for the Griffin Field infrastructure. Taking samples typically involves use of a ROV mechanical cutting tool to make two lateral cuts through the flowline, and removing the intervening section (sample) for recovery to surface. The cut (open) ends of both the sample and the remaining flowline are capped/plugged prior to the sample being lifted from the seabed;
- Flooding the gas export pipeline with seawater. The export pipeline was previously cleaned and flooded with nitrogen. Flooding with seawater will be undertaken with the aid of a ‘soft’ pig introduced into the pipeline via valving on the PLEM, or (if PLEM valves are inoperable) a flowline immediately upstream of the PLEM, to displace the nitrogen toward shore (activities in state waters/onshore are covered by a separate EP); and
- Operation of PLEM valving, inspection and/or taking samples of gas export pipeline, PLEM and or flexible flowline/riser, to further inform permanent decommissioning planning for the Griffin Field

infrastructure. The process for taking a sample would be similar to that described above for the production flowlines and would occur following flooding in the case of the gas export pipeline.

3.3 Vessels

CSVs with ROV capability and Offshore Support Vessels (OSV) are likely to be chartered for subsea intervention and general visual inspections of the site of the submerged RTM, respectively. The scopes anticipated to occur during the cessation period are expected to require one to two vessels onsite at any one time.

Marine vessels and marine operations suppliers are audited and verified as qualified to meet all the requirements of the BHP Marine Operations Controls prior to award.

4 Description of the Receiving Environment

4.1 Physical Environment

The permit area is located in the North West Marine Region (North West Province bioregion), as defined in the Marine Bioregional Plan for the North West Marine Region (link).

Water depth and sea floor composition of the region varies greatly: the flat inner shelf component (30-60 m) is characterised by sparse sandy substrata; the mid (60-200 m) and outer (200+ m) shelf sediments are comprised of sands and gravels on cemented hard ground which transition to muds in the deeper areas; and the continental slope (1000-3,000 m) is characterised by muddy sediments.

The province is a transitional zone between tropical and temperate marine species and has a high level of endemism in demersal fish communities on the slope. The Exmouth Plateau is the dominant topographical feature within the province and is an important feature as it modifies the flow of deep waters and contributes to uplifting of deeper, more nutrient-rich waters.

The region experiences an arid sub-tropical climate and a distinct summer monsoonal “wet” season from November to February followed by a typically cooler winter “dry” season. The climate is controlled by two major atmospheric pressure systems: Indian Tropical Maritime air moving in from the west or northwest, and the tropical continental air from the inland.

The region has a sub-tropical climate with a distinct summer monsoonal “wet” season from November to February followed by a typically cooler winter “dry” season. The northwest coast between Broome and Exmouth experiences on average about five tropical cyclones between November to April each year which generally traverse the region from the east-northeast, veering towards the south.

The region’s oceanography is strongly influenced by the warm, low salinity waters of the Indonesian Through Flow (ITF), which affects the upper 1,250 m of the water column. Surface currents vary seasonally: the Eastern Gyral Current intensifies during July-September; and the Leeuwin Current is strongest between March and May, and weaker between December and February. Tides in the region are semi-diurnal (i.e. there are two high tides and two low tides each day) and run on a north-east and south-west axis. Wind driven surface currents reflect the prevailing seasonal wind directions, which are predominantly from the south-west during summer and from the east, south-east and south during winter

The average sea surface temperature within the area ranges from 20°C to 24°C during winter and 24°C to 28°C during summer. There is likely to be a distinct thermocline in deep offshore waters, associated with the warming influence of the Leeuwin current, which overlays colder, more saline, deeper ocean waters that vary seasonally. Salinity is relatively uniform at 35 parts per thousand (ppt).

4.2 Ecological Environment and Sensitivities

There are no World Heritage Properties or National Heritage Places in or adjacent to the Operations Area in permit area WA-10-L. No Indigenous or non-Indigenous heritage values have been identified in the Operations Area. There are not any Ramsar Wetlands or threatened ecological communities in or adjacent to the Operations Area. There are not any Commonwealth or State protected areas overlapping or in close proximity to the Operations Area. Two Key Ecological Features (KEFs) intersect with the Operations Area (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1: Key Ecological Features in the Operations Area

Value / Sensitivity	Description
Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour	Parts of the ancient coastline, particularly where it exists as a rocky escarpment, are thought to provide biologically important habitats in areas otherwise dominated by soft sediments. The topographic complexity of these escarpments may also facilitate vertical mixing of the water column, providing relatively nutrient-rich local environments.
Continental slope demersal fish communities	The diversity of demersal fish assemblages on the continental slope in the Timor Province, the Northwest Transition and the Northwest Province is high compared to elsewhere along the continental slope.

The Griffin Permit area contains benthic assemblages predominantly suited to soft sediment habitat including burrowing crustaceans, echinoderms, molluscs, and small fish that associate with sparse communities of sessile sponges, soft corals, sea pens and gorgonians.

Unplanned events may affect the environment outside of the Operations Area including parts of the Ningaloo (recreational use zone) and Gascoyne (multiple use zone) Marine Parks (Cwlth) and the Muiron Islands Marine Management Area (State).

The ecological and social values of the Ningaloo Coast and Muiron Islands have been recognised by UNESCO and can be found in the World Heritage listing (external link). The Ningaloo and Gascoyne Marine Parks have a diverse range of values and sensitivities which are described in full in the North-West Network Management Plan 2018 (external link).

There are 22 marine species listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act that may occur, or their habitat may occur, within the wider area, with most of these also listed as migratory under the Act (Table 4-2). An additional 23 listed migratory species may occur, or their habitat may occur, within the wider area. Recognised Biologically Important Areas (BIA) for six species intersect with the Operations Area, with unplanned events potential overlapping with a further three BIAs.

Table 4-2: Threatened species or species habitat that may occur in the Operations Area or wider area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Threatened Status	Migratory	Operations Area
Marine Mammal Species				
Sei whale	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Vulnerable	✓	✓
Pygmy blue whale	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Endangered	✓	✓
Southern right whale	*Eubalaena australis*	Endangered	✓	✓
Humpback whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Vulnerable	✓	✓
Fin whale	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Vulnerable	✓	✓
Fish and Shark Species				
Dwarf sawfish	*Pristis clavata*	Vulnerable	✓	✓
Green sawfish	*Pristis zijsron*	Critically Endangered	✓	✓
Grey nurse shark	*Carcharias taurus* (west coast population	Vulnerable	✓	✓

Common Name	Scientific Name	Threatened Status	Migratory	Operations Area
Great white shark	*Carcharodon carcharias*	Vulnerable	✓	✓
Whale shark	*Rhincodon typus*	Vulnerable	✓	✓
Marine Reptile Species				
Short-nosed seasnake	*Aipysurus apraefrontalis*	Critically Endangered	x	
Loggerhead turtle	*Caretta caretta*	Endangered	✓	✓
Green turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	Vulnerable	✓	✓
Leatherback turtle	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Endangered	✓	✓
Hawksbill turtle	*Eretmochelys imbracata*	Vulnerable	✓	✓
Flatback turtle	*Natator depressus*	Vulnerable	✓	✓
Protected Bird Species				
Red knot	*Calidris canutus*	Endangered	✓	✓
Curlew sandpiper	*Caldris ferruginea*	Critically Endangered	✓	✓
Southern giant petrel	*Macronectes giganteus*	Endangered	✓	✓
Eastern curlew	*Numenius madagascariensis*	Critically Endangered	✓	✓
Soft plumaged petrel	*Pterodroma mollis*	Vulnerable	x	
Australian fairy tern	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Vulnerable	x	✓

4.3 Socio-Economic and Cultural Heritage

There are no known sites of Indigenous or European cultural or heritage significance, or historic shipwrecks, within the Operations Area. Sites of cultural significance, including shipwrecks, occur within the wider area that may be affected by the worst-case unplanned spill event or spill response activities.

The wider region includes State commercial fisheries from the North Coast and Gascoyne bioregions and whole of state fisheries, and three Commonwealth commercial fisheries, with activity in two Commonwealth and one State managed fishery potentially overlapping with the Operations Area.

The catch of these fisheries includes a variety of crustacean and mollusc species, as well as pelagic, demersal and reef fish species. Fishing methods utilised include (but are not limited to) nets, longline, gillnet, trawling, and diving.

The region supports significant commercial shipping activity, the majority of which is associated with the oil and gas industry. There are several oil and gas production areas located in proximity to the Griffin Permit Areas, although none lie within or in close proximity to the Operations Area. The Griffin Field within Permit Areas WA-10-L lies outside of any declared and charted shipping fairways. The nearest shipping route to the Griffin Field is a distance of 26.7 km.

The North West Shelf is Australia's most prolific oil and gas production area that includes operations on several of the offshore islands (Barrow, Thevenard and Varanus Islands). A network of shipping fairways off the north coast of Western Australia 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.

There are not any known tourism activities within or adjacent to the Operations Area. The wider area hosts substantial recreational fishing activity which makes up a significant component of the regions tourism, and the Ningaloo Shark Bay World Heritage Areas attracting thousands of tourists annually. The nearest population centres to the BHP permit areas are the towns of Onslow (~65 km) and Exmouth (~85 km).

5 Environmental Impacts and Risks

5.1 Evaluation of Impacts and Risks

A risk analysis was completed to identify the potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the activity and the control measures required to manage these impacts and risks to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and an acceptable level. This risk assessment and evaluation process was consistent with the procedures outlined in the Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 (Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines) and BHP's Risk Management Framework.

An Environmental Hazard Identification (ENVID) process was undertaken to identify the impacts and risks of each environmental aspect and source of hazard for the activity. The objective of the assessment was to develop an understanding of the impacts and risks, to identify appropriate controls and to demonstrate that risks had been reduced to ALARP and that this was acceptable to BHP. The ENVID process included a detailed impact assessment for the sources of hazard, the controls chosen to reduce or prevent the impact or risk and why some controls were not chosen. This also involved consideration of the sources of risk, their positive and negative consequences and the likelihood that those consequences may occur.

The ENVID process considered both planned and unplanned impacts with variation on how each of these impacts or risks was assessed through to ALARP and acceptability.

The ENVID assessment was conducted as a workshop with a range of personnel from different disciplines including Operations, HSE, Government Relations and Surface and Subsea Engineering. Decisions made within the ENVID included:

- Confirmation of the sources of hazard identified;
- A Protection Objective developed based on the source of hazard and potential impact (later used for the Performance Outcome);
- Identification of all potential controls and their acceptance through an ALARP process;
- Allocation of likelihood rating for an unplanned source of hazard;
- Severity rating for all sources of hazard; and
- Final acceptability of the impact or risk to BHP using the acceptability criteria.

The outcome of the assessment process illustrated in Figure 5-1 is summarised in Section 5.2.

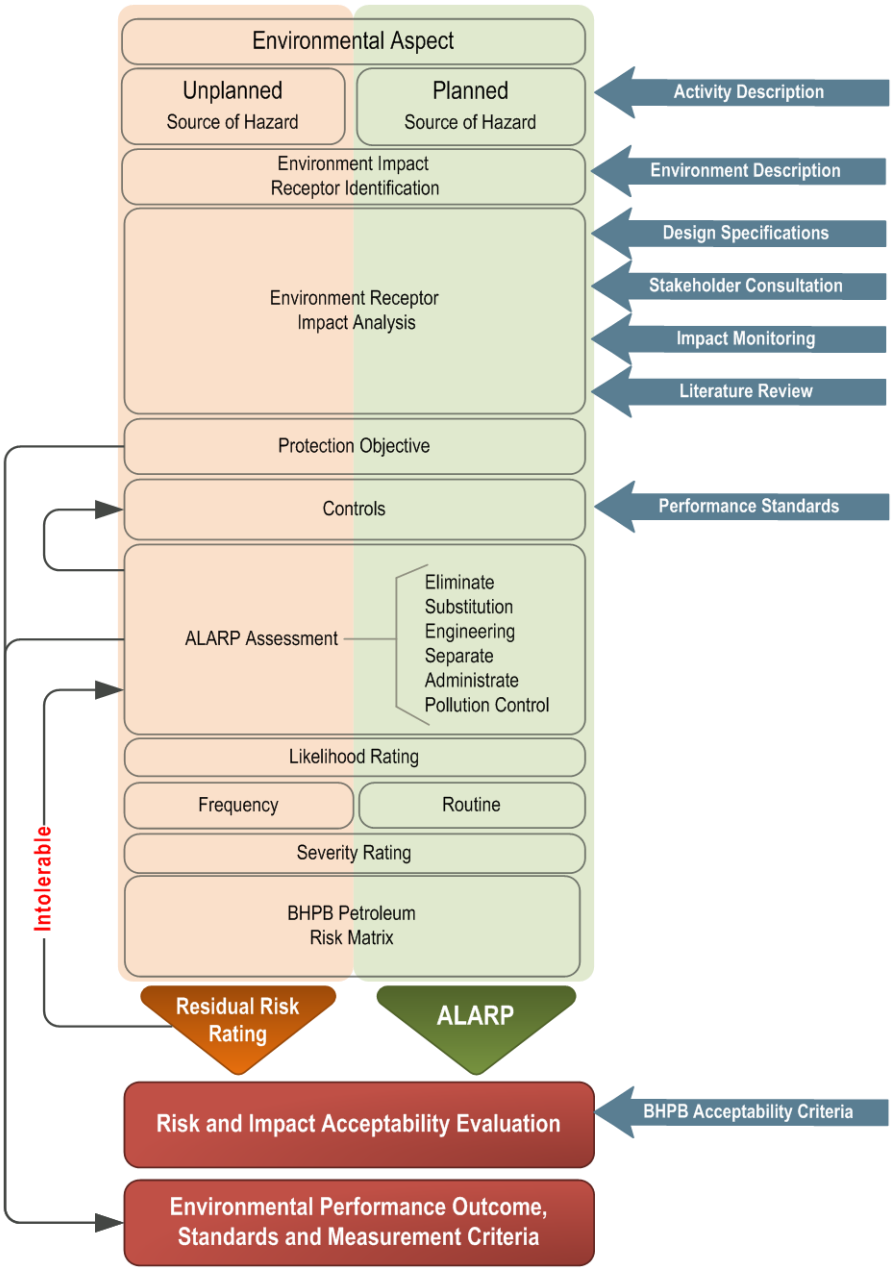

Figure 5-1: Environment Plan integrated impact and risk assessment

5.1.1 Environmental Impact Assessment

The environmental impacts were based on the environmental receptors identified in the Operational Area and the broader area that might be affected by a hydrocarbon spill with the impact descriptions developed in an initial screening process that identified the specific receptor that may be impacted. Further quantitative or qualitative definition of the impact was then completed to ensure an understanding of the impact (routine or unplanned) to confirm that the severity of the risk and impact was correctly assigned during the evaluation process.

5.1.2 Demonstration of ALARP

Regulation 10A(b) of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 2009 requires demonstration that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

Determining whether risks have been reduced to ALARP requires an understanding of the nature and cause of the risk to be avoided and the sacrifice (in terms of safety, time, effort and cost) involved in avoiding that risk. The hierarchy of decision tools (from lowest risk to highest risk) has been adapted from the UKOOA *Framework for Risk Related Decision Support*[2] is:

- Codes and Standards;
- Good Oilfield Practice;
- Professional Judgement;
- Risk-based Analysis;
- BHP Values; and
- Societal Values.

A summary of the application of these decision tools and protocols in relation to the different categories of risk is presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Summary of risk ratings, decision-making tools and decision-making protocols

Risk Rating	Decision-Making Tool	Decision-Making Protocol
Tolerable	Comparison to codes and standards, good oilfield practice and professional judgement are used to determine risk acceptability.	If the environmental risk was found to fall within the "Tolerable" zone and the control measures are consistent with applicable standards and 'good oilfield practice' then no further action is required to reduce the risk further. However, if a control measure that would further reduce the impact or risk is readily available, and the cost of implementation is not disproportionate to the benefit gained, then it is considered 'reasonably practicable" and should be implemented.
ALARP Zone	In addition to comparisons with codes and standards, good oilfield practice and professional judgement, risk-based analyses are used to determine risk acceptability.	If the environmental risk of the hazard has been found to fall within the "ALARP Zone" then an iterative process to identify alternative/additional control mechanisms will be conducted to reduce the risk to the "Tolerable" zone. However, if the risk associated with a hazard cannot be reasonably reduced to the "Tolerable" zone without grossly disproportionate sacrifice (e.g. cost, time, resources and safety); then the mitigated environmental risk is considered to be ALARP.
Intolerable	All of the above decision making tools apply combined with consideration of BHP corporate values and societal values.	If the environmental risk of the hazard has been found to fall within the "Intolerable Zone" then the source of hazard will need additional barriers and is not acceptable to BHP in the current condition. Work to reduce the level of risk should be assessed against the precautionary principle with the burden of proof requiring demonstration that the risk has been reduced to the ALARP Zone before the activity can commence.

The ALARP assessment process primarily considers good engineering plus industry practice and legal requirements as key factors affecting the acceptability of a risk. Other factors such as physical constraints,

[2] UKOOA. (2014). Guidance on Risk Related Decision Making. Issue 2. Oil & Gas, UK. London. 25 pp.

stakeholder perceptions, asset protection and the interaction between environmental and safety risk is also considered as part of the overall decision-making process.

The risk assessment approach described above implies a level of proportionality wherein the principles of decision-making applied to each particular hazard are proportionate to acceptability of environmental risk of that hazard. The decision-making principles for each level risk are based on the precautionary principle (as defined in the EPBC Act) and provide assurance that the environmental impacts and risks are reduced to ALARP and of an acceptable level.

All environmental risks and associated sources of hazard in the EP have been assessed through a tailored ALARP assessment that presents all identified controls in a hierarchal framework. All of the risks associated with the Griffin Cessation Activity correspond to Type A Decisions according to the UKOOA Guidance (UKOOA, 2014), which indicates they do not represent anything new or unusual, the risks are well understood, the adopted control measures represent established good oilfield practice and there are no conflict with BHP corporate values or major stakeholder implications.

The general preference is to accept controls that are ranked as Tier 1 categories as these controls provide a preventive means of reducing the likelihood of the hazard occurring. Tier 2 categories reduce the potential consequence of the impact or risk. This ranking of controls was considered during the determination of ALARP and the impact and risk acceptance process.

The ALARP process considers all possible controls for planned and unplanned impacts and risks, analyses of risk reduction (prevent or mitigate) proportional to the benefit gained and their final acceptance as a control or rejection and reasoning as to why.

The hierarchy of controls applied in the EP are defined below and are in order of preference:

- Tier 1:
    - Eliminate – Remove the source preventing the impact, i.e. eliminate the hazard;
    - Substitution – Replace the source preventing the impact;
    - Engineering – Introduce engineering controls to prevent or control the source having an impact;
    - Separate – Separate the source from the receptor preventing impact;
- Tier 2:
    - Administrate – Procedures, competency and training implemented to minimise the source causing an impact;
    - Pollution Control – Implement a pollution control system to reduce the impact;
    - Contingency Planning – Mitigate control reducing the impact; and
    - Monitoring – Program or system used to monitor the impact over time.

The controls associated each of the risks for planned and unplanned events of the activity, along with those for the response strategies proposed in the unlikely event of an oil spill, were assessed taking into consideration the potential environmental benefit gained if the control was implemented compared with the practicability of its implementation. If the control had high effectiveness (Availability, Functionality, Reliability, Survivability, Independence/Compatibility) and were practicable to implement, i.e. there was no disproportionate cost/time/safety/effort sacrifice, then the control was adopted. Similarly, if the controls were not practicable, i.e. the cost, time and effort to implement the control was grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained, then the control was rejected.

5.1.3 Demonstration of Acceptability

Regulation 10A(c) of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 2009 requires demonstration that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level.

The process used to determine acceptability is as follows:

- Tolerable residual risks are 'Acceptable', if they meet legislative requirements, codes and standards, good industry practice and professional judgement; and
- ALARP residual risks are ‘Acceptable’ if ALARP can be demonstrated using risk based analysis in addition to legislative requirements, codes and standards, good industry practice and professional judement.

In addition, BHP evaluates the following criteria for all Tolerable and ALARP residual risks:

- Principles of Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD) as defined under the EPBC Act;
- Internal context - the proposed controls and residual risk level to be consistent with BHP Policy and HSE Management System; and
- External context – consideration of the environmental best practice and stakeholder views.

Intolerable residual risks are not acceptable. The source of hazard requires additional barriers and is not acceptable to BHP in the current condition.

5.2 Risk and Impact Assessment

The environmental aspects and sources of risk identified during an ENVID assessment were divided into planned (i.e. routine operations) and unplanned (i.e. incidents) activities. A total of 12 planned and unplanned activities were identified that had an associated potential source of risk that may have an environmental impact requiring risk assessment and evaluation.

Table 5-2: Summary of the key environmental hazards/ risks and control measures for Planned Activites

Aspect	Environmental Hazard/ Risk	Potential Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures		Residual Risk Rating
			Control	Effectiveness of Control	
Interaction with other marine users	Presence of subsea infrastructure and interactions with other users of the sea while undertaking vessel activities in the operational area.	Commercial fisheries and shipping activities restricted by presence of exclusion zone around the well heads and cautionary note around field. Temporary loss of small part of fishing area or deviation from normal course to avoid area/vessels.	Navigation, bridge and communication equipment compliant with appropriate marine navigation and vessel safety and requirements. Vessel bridge-watch crew on duty 24 hours and qualified in accordance with International Conventions. Gazetted 500 m safety exclusion zone and 5 nm radius Cautionary Area on nautical charts. Notifications to marine safety authorities and other marine users.	Ensure other marine users are aware of the presence of the vessels and are provided with information on timings of the activity, so that the maritime industry is aware of the petroleum activities.	Tolerable
		Damage and/ or loss of fishing gear due to gear snagging on subsea infrastructure.	Notifications to marine safety authorities and other marine users. Consultation with stakeholders including regular Community Reference Group (CRG) meetings include commercial and recreational fishing group representatives.	Onsite vessel interactions managed with Stakeholders to minimise potential interference to fishing activites.	Tolerable
Seabed Disturbance	Seabed disturbance from subsea infrastructure and vessel activities in the operational area.	Small area of direct damage to seabed and associated communities. Temporary increase in local turbidity. Impact mitigated by ubiquitous distribution of similar habitat in the region. No sensitive seabed features have been identified in any of the surveys conducted within the operational area or in similar water depths within the permit area.	Vessel/s not permitted to anchor onsite during normal operations.	Use of dynamic position rather than anchoring for vessel-based operations, the predicted impact will be minimised to sessile epifauna and infauna communities such as crustaceans, molluscs and polychaetes worms.	Tolerable
	Dropped objects.		Recovery of dropped objects where practical to do so and when recovery will provide a net environmental benefit.	Avoids long term changes to seabed.	Tolerable
	RTM topples over.		Inherently stable design of RTM.	Reduces risk of RTM toppling and contacting seabed.	Tolerable

Aspect	Environmental Hazard/ Risk	Potential Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures		Residual Risk Rating
			Control	Effectiveness of Control	
Noise Emissions	Noise emissions from vessel activiteis, ROV surveys or other inspection/ intervention activities in the operational area.	Noise radiated underwater can cause marine fauna to take avoidance measures thereby causing disruption to normal behaviours. Noise interference from anthropogenic noise sources including industrial noise and vessels is identified as a potential threat to marine turtles in the Recovery Plan and the Approved Conservation Advice for humpback whales. No recognised breeding or resting area for cetaceans, turtles or shark species are known to occur in the area potentially impacted by noise emissions, although a flatback turtle internesting habitat buffer zone (60 km of Barrow Island) and whale shark foraging BIA overlaps the operational area so individuals are expected to pass through the area.	Vessel Masters to operate vessels in accordance with the EPBC Regulations 2000 Part 8 Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05) to avoid interactions with cetaceans, whale sharks and turtles. Vessels will not knowingly travel greater than 6 knots within 300 m of marine megafauna (caution zone) or approach closer than 100 m for a large whale or whale shark, or 50 m of a dolphin or turtle (with the exception of bow riding). Environmental awareness induction provided to vessel crew to advise marine fauna interaction requirements. Stakeholder complaint register and annual review process.	Procedure for interacting with marine fauna, reduces risk of physical and behavioural impacts to marine fauna from vessels and associatied activities.	Tolerable
			Noise emitting machinery/ equipment will be appropriately maintained to prevent excessive noise emissions.	Reduces the level of noise emissions to acceptable levels.	Tolerable
Atmospheric Emissions	Emissions from vessels, ROV survey or other inspection/ intervention activities. Emissions from vessel engines, generators and mobile/fixed plant and equipment. Non-hazardous solid waste incineration.	Atmospheric emissions generated during the vessel activities will result in a localised, temporary reduction in air quality in the environment immediately surrounding the discharge point and contribute to the global greenhouse effect. Gaseous emissions under normal circumstances quickly dissipate into the surrounding atmosphere. Vessel activities are located in an area where air emissions will disperse and rapidly assimilate with the surrounding environment.	Vessels will hold a current International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate, indicating that they meet the requirements of MARPOL Annex VI. Vessel engines will meet NOx emission levels as required by Regulation 13 of MARPOL Annex VI. Marine-grade, low sulphur diesel will be used (not heavy fuel oil).	Reduces probability of potential impacts to air quality due to ODS emissions, high NOx, SOx emissions.	Tolerable
			Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) will be managed in accordance with international standards.	Reduces probability of potential impacts to air quality due to ODS emissions.	
Vessel Discharges	Routine Discharges from Vessels including, sewage, grey	Localised and temporary change in water quality surrounding discharge point – increase in nutrients, increase in salinity.	Current International Sewage Prevention Pollution, current International Oil Pollution Prevention certificate for oily water filtering equipment onboard vessel.	Sewage treatment system reduces potential impacts of inappropriate discharge of sewage. Ensures compliance with MARPOL requirements.	Tolerable

Aspect	Environmental Hazard/ Risk	Potential Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures		Residual Risk Rating
			Control	Effectiveness of Control	
	water, cooling water, food waste.	Minor increase in water temperature. Potential for acute toxicity effects to marine biota. Potential water quality impacts leading to bioaccumulation and toxicity to biota immediately adjacent to vessels.	Routine liquid waste discharges will comply with Australian standards and international maritime conventions. Environmental awareness induction provided to vessel crew prior to activities to advise waste management requirements.		
	Deck Drainage.	Detergent, oil and grease discharge to marine environment during rainfall or wash-down activities.	Liquid from drains may only be discharged if the oil in water content does not exceed 15 ppm after treatment in a MARPOL-compliant oily water filter system. Fuels, oils and hazardous chemicals must be stored with secondary containment. Scupper plugs or equivalent deck drainage control measures available where chemicals and hydrocarbons are stored and frequently handled.	Drainage from areas of a high risk of hydrocarbon or chemical contamination will be managed via a closed drainage system that drains to a slops tank with an automated Oil in Water sensor to ensure that it has an oil content of less than 15 ppm prior to overboard discharge, otherwise it will be sent to shore for disposal. Reduces potential impacts of planned discharge of oily water to the environment. Ensures compliance with MARPOL requirements.	Tolerable
Wastes Management	Waste (hazardous and non-hazardous) generated by miscellaneous vessel activities.	Improper management of wastes may result in pollution and contamination of the environment. There is also the potential for secondary impacts (ingestion and/ entanglement) on marine fauna that may interact with wastes such as packaging and binding materials, should these enter the ocean.	Waste management plan implemented, including preventative and mitigating controls. Waste stored in clearly marked and covered waste containers prior to transfer to onshore licence waste disposal facility for recycling, disposal or treatment.	Waste management plan reduces probability of garbage being discharged to sea, reducing potential impacts to marine fauna. Stipulates putrescible waste disposal conditions and limitations. Ensure compliance with MARPOL requirements.	Tolerable
			Where Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme (OCNS) rating of D or E or a CHARM rating of Silver or Gold rated chemicals are used, no further control required. If other non-rated chemicals are required, chemical selection procedures described in BHP Hazardous Materials Acquisition Environmental Supplement Procedure will be followed.	Chemical selection aids in the process of chemical management that reduces the impact of discharges to sea. Only environmentally acceptable chemicals are used.	Tolerable
	Loss of non-hazardous solid	Accidental loss overboard of single items or units of waste may impact the environment	Waste bins have metal lids/cvers to reduce the potential for rubbish overboard.	Waste management practices, crew education and reportiing reduce the	Tolerable

Aspect	Environmental Hazard/ Risk	Potential Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures		Residual Risk Rating
			Control	Effectiveness of Control	
	waste (rubbish) overboard.	through a reduction in water quality, or present a hazard to marine fauna, depending on the waste involved.	Environmental awareness induction to include BHP requirements for waste management. Any loss or discharge to sea of harmful materials is to be reported to the AMSA Rescue Coordination Centre.	potenitial loss of non-hazardous waste (rubbish) overboard.	
Residual Hydrocarbon Release	Hydrocarbon release from cutting sections may be cut and recovered from subsea 'pipelines' to provide information for future decommissioning of infrastructure.	Release of small residual accumulations of hydrocarbons into the marine environment when cutting pipelines is expected to have a minor adverse impact on water quality. Any reduction in water quality is expected to be short-term (hours) and localised (to within a few metres of the discharge point) given the small volumes, low oil in water content (less than 30 ppm) for production lines and the dispersive nature of the offshore, deep water (approximately 130 m) location of the field.	Pipeline samples to be taken after the wells have been plugged and abandoned and any pressure in the flowlines has been relieved. Where possible, flowlines will be cut at a low point reducing the chance for any release of residual hydrocarbons from flowlines. Caps/plugs will be placed on the exposed ends of both the cut sample and the ends left on the seabed. Cuts will be made with an ROV grinder, the ROV footage will be monitored and recorded throughout the process.	Cutting of pipelines is managed to reduce volumes of residual hydrocarbons released.	Tolerable
Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM)	NORM scale associated with subsea infrastructure being cut.	NORM scale deposits (calcified fragments) associated with the Griffin subsea infrastructure are barium/radium sulphate (and potentially barium/radium carbonates). Barium sulphate, which is typically the main component of scales, is highly insoluble in seawater and as such has a low bio-availability to marine organisms. Barium does not emit radiation. Radium sulphate also has a low bioavailability, but it poses a risk to the marine environment due to radium and its decay products emitting ionising radiation.	Use of cutting tool that generates clean cut with minimal expulsion of materials to seabed. Ship to shore transport of NORM-contaminated recovered subsea infrastructure for storage at appropriate facility. Surface handling / storage of NORMS managed in accordance with procedures. Pipeline pressure relieved when wells P&A'd to ensure no differential pressure (minimal driving force) to release NORM from pipelines when opened. All potential NORM bearing infrastructure will be capped or sealed to limit exposure to the environment. Specialist 3rd parties to assist in the NORM management and to provide 24 hour coverage as the Radiation Safety Officers on the vessel during infrastructure sampling campaigns with potential for exposure to NORM.	Reduces potential for NORM scale release to the marine environment.	Tolerable

Table 5-3: Summary of the key environmental hazards/ risks and control measures for Unplanned Activites

Aspect	Environmental Hazard/ Risk	Potential Environmental Impact	Controls – Mitigation Measures	Effectiveness of Control	Residual Risk Rating
Unplanned Interference to Fauna	Presence of vessel, ROV survey or other inspection/ intervention activities.	Interference with marine fauna movements. Potential for migratory species to be diverted from following normal migratory route.	Environmental awareness induction provided to all marine crew to advise marine fauna interaction requirements.	Procedure for interacting with marine fauna, reduces risk of physical and behavioural impacts to marine fauna from vessels and associatied activities.	Tolerable
	Collision of vessels with marine fauna.	Potential lethal impact or harm to protected species from collision. The risk assessment has identified speed of movement and observation effort as the two key variables affecting probability of collision that are under control of BHP.	Vessel Masters to operate vessels in accordance with the EPBC Regulations 2000 Part 8 Division 8.1 (Regulation 8.05) to avoid interactions with cetaceans and whale sharks. Vessels will not knowingly travel greater than 6 knots within 300 m of marine megafauna (caution zone) or approach closer than 100 m for a large whale or whale shark, or 50 m of a dolphin or turtle (with the exception of bow riding). Sightings of cetaceans and whale sharks to be recorded by crew and reported to DoEE annually. Vessels will not enter Exmouth Gulf during the period 15 September to 31 October in any year except in emergency situations. Injury or death of any marine fauna species listed as threatened or migratory under the *EPBC Act* reported to NOPSEMA.	Reduces injury or mortality to marine fauna as a result of vessel collision. Speed is managed by application of Part 8 of the EPBC Regulations 2000. Effort of observation is managed by induction of bridge crew.	Tolerable

Aspect	Environmental Hazard/ Risk	Potential Environmental Impact	Controls – Mitigation Measures	Effectiveness of Control	Residual Risk Rating
Unplanned Marine Spills of Stored Chemicals or Refined Oil	Hydrocarbon spills (refined oil and lube oil) / hazardous chemicals or liquid waste	Localised decrease in water quality causing toxicity/ oiling of marine receptors at sea surface.	Vessels to have a current International Oil Pollution Prevention certificate for oily water filtering equipment. All oily water exceeding 15 ppm must be contained and disposed of at a licensed onshore reception facility or to a carrier licensed to receive waste. Liquids from drains may only be discharged if the oil-in-water content does not exceed 15 ppm after treatment in a MARPOL-compliant oily water filter system. Continuous bunding or drip trays are used around machinery or equipment with the potential to leak chemicals/ fuel. Scupper plugs or equivalent deck drainage control measures available where hazardous chemicals and hydrocarbons are stored and frequently handled. Hazardous waste materials are contained onboard for onshore disposal at a licensed reception facility or to a carrier licensed to receive waste. Fuels, oils and hazardous chemicals must be stored with secondary containment at least 110% of largest single waste container. Critical hoses outside bunded areas are identified and regularly inspected/ maintained/replaced as part of the Preventative Maintenance System.	Hazardous chemical management procedures reduces the risk of spills and leaks (discharges) to sea by controlling the storage, handling and clean-up.	Tolerable
			Vessels will have current MARPOL-compliant Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) and Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP - for noxious liquid) – the latter may be combined with a SOPEP. All shipboard hazardous liquid, chemical and hydrocarbon spills and leaks will be managed in accordance with the SOPEP/ SMPEP. Spill clean-up equipment is located where hydrocarbons and hazardous chemicals are frequently handled.	Implements response plan for the effective management of an accidental hydrocarbon spill (discharge to sea) in order to reduce impacts to the marine environment.	Tolerable
	Subsea releases of treated water and hydrocarbons.	Localised decrease in water quality causing localized toxicity to marine receptors.	Where Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme (OCNS) rating of D or E or a CHARM rating of Silver or Gold rated chemicals are used, no further control required. If other non-rated chemicals are required, chemical selection procedures described in BHP Hazardous	Chemical selection aids in the process of chemical management that reduces the impact of discharges to sea. Only environmentally acceptable chemicals are used.	Tolerable

Aspect	Environmental Hazard/ Risk	Potential Environmental Impact	Controls – Mitigation Measures	Effectiveness of Control	Residual Risk Rating
			Materials Acquisition Environmental Supplement Procedure will be followed.		
Unplanned Diesel Spill from Bulk Storage due to Vessel Collision	Diesel spill from ruptured fuel tank due to vessel collision.	Contamination / pollution of water column potentially causing localised acute toxic response.	Navigation, bridge and communication equipment will be compliant with appropriate navigation and vessel safety requirements. Navigational aids (AIS). Crew undertaking vessel bridge-watch will be qualified in accordance with International Convention of STCW95, AMSA Marine Order - Part 3: Seagoing Qualifications or certified training equivalent. Maintain a 500 m exclusion zone around subsea infrastructure and 5 nm Cautionary Area over Field. Notification of location, duration of activities, etc. to AMSA Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC), which triggers RCC to issue an AusCoast Warning, and to the Australian Hydrographic Service (AHS) who will issue a 'Notice to Mariners'. Establish and maintain a Community Engagement Program by regularly meeting with the CRG. Implement and maintain vessel MARPOL-compliant SOPEP. Bridge-watch on all vessels to be maintained 24-hours per day. Response strategies as per: *Section* 7 - *Oil Pollution Emergency Plan Summary*.	Reduces accidental release of environmentally hazardous chemicals or refined oil to the marine environment. Implements response plan for the effective management of an accidental hydrocarbon spill (discharge to sea) in order to reduce impacts to the marine environment. Ensures compliance with MARPOL requirements.	Tolerable
Introduced Marine Species	Movement of vessels from known high introduced marine species risk areas.	Biofouling on vessel hulls and other external niche areas pose a potential risk of introduced marine species in Australian waters. Under the Commonwealth Government's National Biofouling Management Guidelines a risk assessment approach is applied to manage biofouling.	Vessels sourced from outside the North West Bioregion subject to introduced marine species risk assessment, before mobilisation to operational area, as described in BHP Introduced Marine Species Management Procedure.	Reduces the risk of introducing IMS due to assessment procedure.	Tolerable
			Ballast water management in accordance with the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements, Version 7.	Reduces the risk of introducing IMS through procedures managing ballast water exchange and identifying high risk ballast water.	Tolerable

6 Monitoring and Reporting of Environmental Performance

The Griffin Cessation activities will comply with the EP accepted by NOPSEMA and BHP's risk management policy. The Implementation Strategy for the EP includes:

- Measures, systems, practices and procedures to ensure environmental performance outcomes and standards are met;
- Chain of command, key roles and responsibilities for key BHP and contractor personnel in relation to the EP implementation, management and review;
- How training, competencies and on-going environmental awareness will be maintained for the duration of the activity, for all personnel and contractors with responsibilities under the EP;
- Monitoring, auditing and management of non-conformance;
- Record management;
- Routine and incident reporting;
- Oil spill response arrangements;
- Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP);
- Review and testing arrangements of the OPEP; and
- OPEP consultation.

Environmental performance will be managed through an inspection, monitoring, auditing and review regime to ensure environmental performance (among other matters) is consistent with BHP standards and the EP. Records and reports are maintained for the duration of the cessation activities and an additional 5 years thereafter, including, but not limited to:

- External communications (e.g. stakeholder consultation logs, reporting of incidents);
- Training and competency assessments;
- Emissions and discharges (e.g. ODS Record Book, Garbage Record Book, Envirosys Records; National Pollutant Inventory Report);
- Cetacean and whale shark sighting datasheets;
- Environmental Performance reports;
- Reportable and recordable incidents and/or near misses, and investigations;
- Audits, inspections, test certificates, non-conformance, and corrective actions;
- EPs, EP revisions and supporting documentation;
- Records of periodical tests and maintenance of HSE-related (and other) equipment and tools;
- Records of HSE meetings and training/ emergency drills;
- Modification and changes authorised by BHP and/ or contractor; and
- Risk assessments (e.g. chemicals to be discharged; management of changes).

BHP will report information on environmental performance to regulators to remain in compliance with key environmental legislation and regulations.

If any changes to the activity are required, BHP will assess if the proposed changes create any new or increased environmental impacts or risks. If there is a change in the risk profile of the activity a revision of the accepted EP may be required pursuant to Regulation 17 of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 2009. In this case BHP will prepare a revised EP for submission to NOPSEMA for assessment and acceptance.

7 Oil Pollution Emergency Plan Summary

The *Griffin Cessation Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) (GV-HSE ER-0001)* is BHP's response strategy in the event of an oil spill during cessation activities. The OPEP has been accepted by NOPSEMA as compliant with the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 2009.

BHP has utilised a Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) methodology to identify the appropriate response strategies for individual credible and worst-case hydrocarbon spill scenarios that could occur during Griffin Cessation. A strategic NEBA was conducted to determine the benefits and constraints of the spill response strategies along with an assessment of the associated risks and impacts that may occur from their implementation.

In the event of an oil spill, an Operational NEBA will be undertaken to select the most appropriate spill response (or responses). The response strategy can evolve as conditions change.

The potential environmental risks and impacts of these strategies include:

- Physical presence of vessels and equipment causing disturbance to marine fauna including inteference/temporary displacement of marine fauna;
- Noise / air emissions causing a temporary increases in ambient noise and reduction in air quality, respectively;
- Increased routine liquid waste discharge and generation of solid waste from response vessels/personnel;
- Physical damage to shoreline habitats from clean-up operations;
- Physical injury and stress to wildlife if captured for treatment; and
- Pollution of the marine environment from unplanned chemical/hydrocarbon spills and waste generated during a spill response.

7.1.1 Primary Response Strategies

Primary response strategies which may be applied following a hydrocarbon spill:

- Source Control:
    - Vessel Control – the primary response strategy for single point spills, transfer hose/ pipe failure, spills during diesel bunkering, tank overflows, hull leakage and spills in the event of a vessel collision. Activities will be dependent on the type of incident but may include:
        - Closing valves, isolating pipework and shutting down pumps;
        - Temporary patches or bungs/plugs to seal holes, until permanent measures are made;
        - Spill response equipment, including small booms, absorbent pads, spill absorbent litter, spill recovery containers, permissible cleaning agents and other materials; and
        - The transfer of product between tanks on the vessel or between vessels - in the event of a leaking tank or tank rupture from a vessel collision.
- Monitor and Evaluate – to maintain situational awareness and inform the response to any spill event:
    - Surveillance using boats and aircraft;
    - Oil spill trajectory modelling; and
    - Use of satellite imagery, surveillance and subsea plume tracking devices (oil spill tracker buoys and autonomous underwater vehicle) to track hydrocarbon spill trajectory.
- Natural Recovery – makes use of the natural degradation and weathering processes to breakdown and remove surface oil and stranded hydrocarbons.

7.1.2 Secondary Response Strategies

Secondary response strategies may be implemented if needed and practicable:

- Operational and Scientific Monitoring – to support the response strategies for large spills and to understand any effects on sensitive receptors;
- Shoreline Clean-up – where natural recovery is unsuccessful and oil reaches shore, shoreline clean-up activities will be implemented requiring multiple vessels, equipment, clean-up crew and waste management resources;
- Oiled Wildlife Response – pre-oiling activities include: onshore exclusion barriers (e.g. fencing) to stop wildlife accessing shoreline areas affected by hydrocarbons; shepherding wildlife away from oil slicks or oiled shorelines with visual and auditory devices; and pre-emptive capture and removal of wildlife that may come into contact with hydrocarbons. Post-oiling activities include: collection and rehabilitation of oiled fauna at dedicated Oiled Wildlife Response Centres; and
- Waste Management – waste generated from shoreline clean-up response strategies through on-site waste handling and storage, segregation of waste, offsite transport and storage, waste treatment and disposal options, and waste monitoring and reporting.

7.2 BHP Oil Pollution Emergency Arrangements

BHP has the following emergency response arrangements in place:

- Standing Agreement and Service Contract with Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre (AMOSC) for the supply of experience personnel and equipment, including a Subsea First Response Toolkit (SFRT) and National dispersant stockpiles;
- Contract agreement with Oil Spill Resources Limited (OSRL) to supply incident management / specialist personnel;
- Mutual Aid Memorandum of Understand (MOU) with other regional oil and gas operators to assist (including to source and mobilise offshore support vessels) in an oil spill situation;
- Other support services such as 24/7 oil spill trajectory modelling and satellite monitoring services as well as ‘on-call’ aerial, marine, logistics and waste management support; and
- MOU with AMSA, as managers of the National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies, will support BHP with response equipment from National stockpiles. Equipment stockpiles are located around Australia in strategic locations such as Exmouth, Dampier, Darwin and Fremantle.

8 Stakeholder Consultation

8.1 Summary

BHP has been actively engaging with residential and business stakeholders of the North West Cape region since 1992, when the Griffin Field was first developed. Extensive consultation has been undertaken involving stakeholders whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the Griffin Cessation activities and/or any associated potential impacts and risks from the activities, including Commonwealth and State departments and agencies, and local government as well as fisheries, local residents and business stakeholders.

BHP has consulted broadly with relevant stakeholders regarding the EP revision, including sharing information with stakeholders, responding directly to enquiries and allowing stakeholders adequate time for consideration of this information, and has taken account of potential impacts and risks identified by stakeholders. The information provided included the timing and duration of the activity, the mitigation measures for relevant impacts and risks, BHP's policies and experience, and contact details to facilitate providing feedback to BHP.

In addition, consultation on activities in the Griffin Field was undertaken through the Exmouth Community Reference Group (CRG) and Onslow CRG. These groups were established to facilitate consultation in relation to BHP's multiple assets in the North West Cape region, including the Griffin Field. BHP has held regular CRG meetings in Exmouth and Onslow during 2014-2017 to provide stakeholders with updates on petroleum activities including all Griffin Field activities. Meeting participants are invited to raise any concerns or issues. Meeting agendas are prepared and circulated in advance of meetings, minutes are recorded and contact details for BHP are made available to stakeholders. The BHP Corporate Affairs toll-free 1800 number and email address are made available to stakeholders.

8.1.1 Stakeholder Consultation Undertaken

BHP's consultation comprised an open and transparent process including CRG meetings and the wide distribution of an Activity Summary fact sheet and follow up phone and email correspondence. The information provided included the timing and duration of the activity, the mitigation measures for relevant impacts and risks, BHP's policies and experience, and contact details to facilitate providing feedback to BHP.

Stakeholders who raise objections and claims during consultation in the preparation of an EP are responded to directly, and any concerns raised (if not already considered by BHP) are addressed in the EP in the same manner as all risks identified by BHP.

8.1.2 Consultation Outcomes

No objections or significant concerns were raised by stakeholders during consultation in the preparation of the EP. Stakeholders who provided feedback during consultation were responded to directly (summary in Table 8-1), and any concerns raised (if not already considered by BHP) are addressed in the EP in the same manner as all risks identified by BHP.

Cessation is an ongoing process and BHP's associated consultation is similarly ongoing (refer Section 1.1); any concerns raised by stakeholders subsequent to EP acceptance will be duly considered and addressed.

Table 8-1: Summary of stakeholder consultation and BHP's assessment of feedback and response

No.	Stakeholder	Date Consultation Commenced	Consultation Method	Stakeholder Response / Requests / Claim	BHP Response	Outstanding Issues / Claims	BHP Action / Commitment
Business Partner / Contractor							
1	Bhagwan Marine	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
2	Bristow Australia Operations	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Community Organisation							
3	Ecocean Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
4	Exmouth District High School	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
5	Exmouth Game Fishing Club	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
6	Exmouth Info	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
7	Exmouth Volunteer Marine Rescue Group	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
8	Ningaloo Whale Shark Festival	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
9	Onslow Volunteer Marine Rescue	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
10	Ashburton Aboriginal Corporation	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
11	North, West Cape Aboriginal Corporation	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Consultancy							

No.	Stakeholder	Date Consultation Commenced	Consultation Method	Stakeholder Response / Requests / Claim	BHP Response	Outstanding Issues / Claims	BHP Action / Commitment
12	Asia-Pacific Applied Science Associates (APASA)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Environmental NGO							
13	Cape Conservation Group	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	Requested more information on the removal of the MDBs and transporting them to Exmouth for processing, in particular the timing and process planned.	In relation to your queries on the mid-depth buoys (MDB), removal is scheduled to occur in April or early May 2018, subject to vessel availability and weather, and is expected to take approximately 15 days. The MDBs are currently suspended below the sea surface by chains attached to the seabed. The removal process involves cutting the chains using a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) so that the MDBs float to the surface where they will be recovered and towed from the field by vessel, for third party reuse, recycling and/or disposal. This consultation period will close on 1 February and we would appreciate if you could provide any additional comments or queries prior to this date.	No further response received at time of EP submissio n.	Not applicable
14	Conservation WA	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
15	Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Fisheries Operator							
16	A & N Lucas	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
17	A.R. & L.A. Williams	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
18	Aldo, Carmelo& Jim Mendolia	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
19	Austfish Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

No.	Stakeholder	Date Consultation Commenced	Consultation Method	Stakeholder Response / Requests / Claim	BHP Response	Outstanding Issues / Claims	BHP Action / Commitment
20	Austral Fisheries	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
21	Australian Fishing Enterprises	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
22	Berardino Fitti And Guy William Bradbury	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
23	Boots Superannuation Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
24	Clean Seas Tuna Limited	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
25	Coral Park Seafood's	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
26	Correia Fishing Co (Wa) Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
27	Daniel Kilgraff	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
28	Dvs Enterprises Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
29	Ea Morrison & Sd Bransby	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
30	Elmwood Holdings P/L As Trustee For The M Mcgowan Family Trust	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
31	Far West Scallops Industries Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

No.	Stakeholder	Date Consultation Commenced	Consultation Method	Stakeholder Response / Requests / Claim	BHP Response	Outstanding Issues / Claims	BHP Action / Commitment
32	Fat Marine Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
33	Geoffrey John Dowsett & Sharon May Mcauliffe	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
34	Gntm Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
35	Haydn Lancelot Webb	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
36	Melissa A Schneider	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
37	Mg Kailis Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
38	Mn & Lj Manifis	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
39	Newbeach Nominees Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
40	Ningaloo Aquaria	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
41	Old Brown Dog Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
42	P.R.& V.W.Dolton And R.C.Batemen	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
43	Panorama Management Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
44	Pine Dene Nominees Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
45	Rnr Fisheries Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

No.	Stakeholder	Date Consultation Commenced	Consultation Method	Stakeholder Response / Requests / Claim	BHP Response	Outstanding Issues / Claims	BHP Action / Commitment
46	Robert And Leigh James Mitchell	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
47	Rogers Fishing Co P/L & Scallop Enterprises P/L	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
48	Sakan Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
49	Samson Seafoods Pty Ltd	1/02/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
50	Seafresh Holdings Pty Ltd	1/02/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
51	Seafresh Holdings Pty Ltd & Fabron Holdings Pty Ltd	1/02/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
52	Shark Bay Nominees Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
53	Simpson Seafoods Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
54	Southern Trading Australia Pty. Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
55	Tasmanian Seafoods Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
56	Tony's Tuna International	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
57	Victor & Marie Filippou	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
58	W.A. Seafood Exporters Pty Ltd	1/02/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
59	WA Seafoods	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

No.	Stakeholder	Date Consultation Commenced	Consultation Method	Stakeholder Response / Requests / Claim	BHP Response	Outstanding Issues / Claims	BHP Action / Commitment
60	Warren Kalajzich Nominees P/L	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
61	Wendy Jean Clauson	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
62	Western Liberty Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
63	Western Wild Fisheries Holdings Pty Ltd	5/02/2018	Letter, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
64	Westmore Seafoods	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Government - Commonwealth							
65	Australian Fisheries Management Authority	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	North West Slope Fishery is active in the area with four licenced operators with boats in the area. Contact details provided for operators. Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery is not active in the area.	Relevant fishery operators emailed EP consultation materials on 02/02/2018 and provided with opportunity to comment.	None	Not applicable
66	Australian Customs and Border Protection	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
67	Australian Defence Support Group - Central & West	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
68	Australian Hydrographic Service (AHS)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
69	Australian Maritime Safety Authority	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

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70	Department of Defence (Commonwealth)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
71	Department of Environment and Energy - Australian Marine Parks (Commonwealth)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Based on the information provided, the planned activities do not overlap any Australian Marine Parks. Therefore there is no authorisation requirements from the Director of National Parks (DNP). In planning for emergency response actions that are likely to occur within a marine park, we ask that you're Environment Plan and/or Oil Pollution Emergency Plan considers the potential impacts on the park values and demonstrate how the environmental impacts and risks of that activity will be of an acceptable level and reduced to ALARP. Please note that the DNP should be made aware of oil/gas pollution incidence which occur within marine parks or are likely to impact on a park as soon as possible.	No response required	None	DNP will be notified if there is an emergency event that requires response in Marine Park and contact details supplied are included in the OPEP.
72	Department of Environment and Energy (Commonwealth)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
73	Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (Commonwealth)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
74	Department of Infrastructure and	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

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	Regional Development (Commonwealth)						
75	National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
76	RAAF Aeronomical Information Service	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
77	Fisheries Research and Developmental Corporation	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Government - Local							
78	Shire of Ashburton	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
79	Shire of Exmouth	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
80	Exmouth Visitors Centre	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
81	Onslow Tourist Information Centre	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Government - State							
82	Dampier Port Authority	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
83	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (WA)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
84	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions - Parks and Wildlife Service (WA)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

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85	Department of Health (WA)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
86	Department of Immigration and Border Protection (WA)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
87	Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (WA)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
88	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	Acknoweldged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
89	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (WA)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
90	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (WA)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	The Department uses these opportunities: (i) to encourage the licence holder to progress to decommissioning as soon as practicable (if applicable); and (ii) to communicate its preferred decommissioning outcomes. With respect to the latter, it encourages companies to ensure that abandoned wells/sites are left in a condition that allows fishing operations of all types to occur in the future. DPIRD provided contact details for individual licence holders of relevant State-managed fisheries, in response to BHP's application.	Decommissioning is not covered in the current EP but DPIRD's advice is noted. Based on contact details provided by DPIRD, relevant fishery operators were sent EP consultation materials on 05/02/2018 and invited to provide comment.	None	Advice from DPIRD related to decommissioning to be considered by BHP when appropriate
91	Department of Transport (WA)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	MEER unit is responsible for reviewing OSCP and OPEP. Requested advice if there are	DoT is currently reviewing Pyrenees OPEP; changes and comments will be carried over to the Griffin OPEP if relevant.	None	DoT is currently reviewing Pyrenees OPEP; changes and

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				any changes proposed to the existing OPEP and/or if there are any risks of spills that may impact on State waters.			comments will be carried over to the Griffin OPEP if relevant.
92	Exmouth Police Station	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
93	Gascoyne Development Commission	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
94	Main Roads WA	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Main Roads have no objections to the activities proposed in the revised Environment Plan.	Main Roads response noted.	None	Not applicable
95	Member for North West Central (State Government Elected Representative)	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
96	Minister for Environment; Heritage	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
97	Minister for Mines and Petroleum	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
98	Minister for Transport, Planning and Lands	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
99	Onslow Hospital	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
100	Onslow Police Station	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
101	Onslow Primary School	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
102	Pilbara Development Commission	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

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103	Pilbara Port Authority	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Industry Associations							
104	Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
105	Onslow CCI	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
106	AMOSC	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
107	APPEA	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
108	Australian Institute of Petroleum	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
109	Chamber of Commerce & Industry WA	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Industry Associations – Fisheries							
110	Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
111	Commonwealth Fisheries Association	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
112	Pearl Producers Association	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
113	Recfishwest	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

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114	Southern Bluefin Tuna Association	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary, Phone Call	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
115	Western Australian Fishing Industry Council	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Provided advice on active commercial fisheries in permit area Requested confirmation relevant individual commercial license holders have been updated and consulted Noted move from cessation to eventual decommissioning and requested opportunity to meet with BHP provide input	WAFIC's advice on active fisheries noted. Contact details for individual licenced fishers sought from AFMA and DPIRD and relevant persons contacted as part of consultation process. Decommissioning is not covered in the current EP but WAFIC's advice is noted and we would be pleased to receive further input from you to inform our decommissioning planning process as it progresses. BHP would appreciate an opportunity to meet with WAFIC to discuss decommissioning planning, and offer a general business update ahead of several further upcoming EP consultation processes in 2018.	None	Meeting to be held with WAFIC to discuss and receive input on future decommissioning planning, and provide a general business update ahead of several further upcoming EP consultation processes in 2018.
Local Business							
116	Avis Australia	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
117	Bluewater Tackle World	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
118	Cleanaway	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
119	Driftwood Jewellers	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
120	Exmouth Aviation Services	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
121	Exmouth Diving Centre	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
122	Exmouth Engineering	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

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123	Exmouth Freight and Logistics	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
124	Exmouth Industrial Parts and Labour Hire	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
125	Exmouth Light Engineering	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
126	Exmouth Marina Village	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
127	Exmouth Tackle and Camping Supplies	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
128	Gun Marine Services	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
129	Mantarays Ningaloo Resort	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
130	Ningaloo Lodge Exmouth	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
131	North Coast Charters	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
132	Oil Spill Response Limited	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
133	Onslow Campus at Pilbara TAFE	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
134	Onslow Salt Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
135	Potshot Hotel Resort	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
136	Scubaroo Dive	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

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137	Sunseeker	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
138	Toxfree	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
139	Trick Electricks Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Regional Operator							
140	Chevron	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
141	Shell Australia	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
142	Total E&P Australia	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
143	Woodside Energy	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	Acknowledged receipt of information. No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
144	Qadrant Energy	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
Research Institute							
145	Australian Institute of Marine Science	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
146	Centre for Whale Research	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
147	Oceans Institute University of WA	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable
148	Oceanwise Australia Pty Ltd	2/01/2018	Email, Activity Summary	No response at time of EP submission.	No response required	None	Not applicable

8.2 Ongoing Consultation

Stakeholder consultation will be ongoing and BHP will work with stakeholders to address any future concerns if they arise throughout the validity of this EP. Should any new stakeholders be identified, they will be added to the stakeholder database and included in all future correspondence as required. BHP's commitments to ongoing consultation include:

- Responding in a timely manner to all stakeholder and community contact regarding BHP activities in the Griffin Field;
- Stakeholders who raise objections and claims following EP submission will be responded to directly, and should any concerns raised have not already been addressed in the EP, these will be assessed in the same manner as all risks identified by BHP and an EP revision submitted to NOPSEMA if required;
- Prior to mobilisation of vessels for inspection/intervention activities, BHP will issue a notification of the location and duration of activities to the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) who will issue a 'Notice to Mariners';
- BHP will meet with WAFIC to discuss longer term planning for decommissioning, and as part of our broader offshore petroleum activities; and
- Continued regular Exmouth and Onslow CRG meetings.

9 Titleholder Nominated Liaison Person

For further information about this activity please contact the BHP Petroleum Corporate Affairs Team.

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