Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd

Gippsland Basin Decommissioning
Campaign #1 Steel Piled Jackets
End State Environment Plan

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Table of contents

List of figures

List of tables

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AHO	Australian Hydrographic Office
AIMS	Australian Institute of Marine Science
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
AMC	Australian Maritime College
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
APPEA	Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association Ltd
ATBA	Area To Be Avoided
BIA	Biologically Important Area
BKA	Blackback
BMA	Bream A
BMB	Bream B
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
C&P	Care and Preservation
CBA	Cobia
CGS	Concrete Gravity Structure
CoP	Cessation of Production
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSV	Construction support vessel
CTS	Commonwealth Trawl Sector
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DAWR	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEWHA	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy
DPA	Dolphin

Abbreviation	Definition
DSEWPC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
EAC	East Australian Current
EAPL	Esso Australia Pty Ltd
EMS	Environmental Management System
EOBO	Equal or Better Outcome
EP	Environment Plan
EPBC	Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation
EPO	Environmental Performance Outcome
EPS	Environmental Performance Standard
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
Esso	Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd a.k.a EARPL
FLA	Flounder
FTA	Fortescue
GBJV	Gippsland Basin Joint Venture
HLA	Halibut
HLV	Heavy Lift Vessel
IALA	International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities
ICCP	Induced current cathodic protection
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IMR	Inspection Maintenance and Repair
IMS	Invasive marine species
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JUR	Jack Up Rig
KEF	Key ecological feature
KFA	Kingfish A
KFB	Kingfish B
MKA	Mackerel

Abbreviation	Definition
MNES	Matters of national environmental significance
MODU	Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit
MPSV	Multi-Purpose Support Vessel
MSL	Mean sea level
NOAA	National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
NOPTA	National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator
NORM	Naturally occurring radioactive material
OA	Operational Area
OGUK	Oil and Gas UK
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
ORC	Onshore reception centre
P&A	Plug and abandonment
P&S	Plugged and secured
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCA	Perch
PSZ	Petroleum Safety Zone
ROV	Remotely operated vehicle
SACP	Sacrificial anode cathodic protection
SESSF	Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery
SETFIA	South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association
SGSHS	Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook Sectors
SPJ	Steel Piled Jacket
SSHE	Safety, Security, Health & Environment
SSJF	Southern Squid Jig Fishery
TAC	Total allowable catches
TEC	Threatened ecological community

Abbreviation	Definition
TPAH	Total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
TRH	Total recoverable hydrocarbons
TSS	Traffic Separation Scheme
TSSC	Threatened Species Scientific Committee
VFA	Victorian Fisheries Authority
WIMS	Wells Integrity Management System
WKF	West Kingfish
WTA	Whiting

Units

Abbreviation	Unit
psu	Practical Salinity Units
PM	Particulate Matter
^{o}C	Degrees Celsius
MT	Metric Tonnes
m	Metres
km	Kilometres
m^2	Square metre
Sec	Second

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd (Esso) is the operator of joint ventures for the exploration, development and production of oil and gas from Bass Strait, Victoria. The offshore Bass Strait production network is comprised of 421 wells, 19 offshore platforms and five subsea facilities that are inter-connected by over 800 kilometres of pipelines. Esso has been producing oil and gas in Bass Strait since 1969 and in this time has supplied over 50 percent of Australia's crude oil and liquids and over 40 percent of all of Eastern Australia's natural gas, hence contributing significantly to the national economy and supporting growth in industry and employment. Although the Bass Strait production network has been producing energy for more than 50 years, it remains today the largest single source of gas supply to the Australian east coast domestic market, and has the potential to continue supplying one third of south east Australia's domestic gas demand through to the end of this decade.

After delivering energy to Australia for over 50 years, many of the Bass Strait fields are now reaching the end of their productive life. At the time of submission of this Environment Plan (EP), 10 platforms, three subsea facilities, 16 pipelines and approximately half of all wells drilled are no longer producing oil and gas. Esso is well underway in the planning and preparation of non-producing platforms for the first Bass Strait decommissioning campaign (Campaign #1), to commence in 2027. Work currently in progress includes the plug and abandonment (P&A) of wells that have ceased production and the care and preservation of the platforms in preparation for removal. While work is currently underway for the decommissioning of the non-producing (and soon to be non-producing) parts of the Bass Strait production network, there will be further decommissioning required in the future, of the remaining infrastructure which is continuing to deliver gas to Australia.

An assessment of the decommissioning requirements for the non-producing, and soon to be non-producing, offshore infrastructure has been undertaken. This determined that grouping infrastructure into three common types (Steel Piled Jacket (SPJ) platforms, pipelines/umbilicals and Concrete Gravity Structure (CGS) platforms would enable assessment of the shared characteristics, environmental impacts and removal techniques required to achieve the decommissioning of each type. As a result, separate EPs will be submitted for each infrastructure group. This EP relates to SPJ platforms. EPs for the two other infrastructure groups (pipelines/umbilicals and CGS platforms) will be submitted separately, as outlined in Table 1-1.

The activities described in this EP relate to the proposed decommissioning end states for Campaign #1 SPJ facilities in Bass Strait where an end state is proposed that is different to the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (Cmth) (OPGGS Act) Section 572(3) requirement for complete removal of all property.

In accordance with Section 572(3) of the OPGGS Act a titleholder must remove from the title area all structures that are, and all equipment and other property that is, neither used nor to be used in connection with the operations. Section 572(7) of the OPGGS Act also provides that the obligation to remove all property is subject to other provisions of the OPGGS Act and its associated regulations, directions and other applicable laws. This provides a mechanism for titleholders to demonstrate that proposed deviations from the requirement to remove all property in accordance with Section 572(3) are acceptable. These proposed deviations are presented to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for assessment in an EP, along with appropriate justification.

The scope of this EP includes the following Campaign #1 Steel Piled Jackets (SPJs):

- Halibut (HLA)
- Fortescue (FTA)
- Cobia (CBA)
- Mackerel (MKA)
- Kingfish A (KFA)
- Kingfish B (KFB)
- West Kingfish (WKF)
- Flounder (FLA)
- Bream A (BMA)
- Whiting (WTA).

Esso has undertaken an Options Assessment of potential end state options for the Campaign #1 SPJs, including an options feasibility screening and a detailed environmental impacts and risks assessment of the end state options assessed as 'feasible'. In accordance with the Australian Government Decommissioning Guideline, issued February 2022 (see Section 2.4.1), an end state option that does not result in the complete removal of all property requires demonstration that this option delivers 'equal or better environmental outcomes' as compared to complete removal. As such, an equal or better outcome assessment was undertaken, comparing the feasible end state options against the complete removal of the SPJs. The methodology, results and conclusion of the Options Assessment are presented in Section 3.

Following the Options Assessment, the proposed end state options for the Campaign #1 SPJs are:

- Lower sections of HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place - SPJs cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below mean sea level
- SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – SPJs cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).

Two options are also still under consideration for the disposal of the upper sections of the SPJs removed to achieve the proposed end states. These are:

- removed sections transported to an onshore reception centre (ORC) for dismantling and onshore recycling/disposal
- selected removed sections placed adjacent to the lower sections of the SPJ remaining in place, entirely within the title area (placement option relevant for HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF, and FLA).

Campaign #1 also includes the decommissioning of the Perch (PCA) and Dolphin (DPA) monotowers. As discussed below in Section 1.2.1, these monotowers will be fully removed and hence do **not** form part of the scope of this EP. The activities to remove PCA and DPA will be assessed in the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.

This EP has been prepared as part of the requirements under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009* (OPGGS (Environment) Regulations), as administered by NOPSEMA.

1.2 Scope

The purpose of this EP is to gain acceptance for the proposed end states for the SPJs listed in Section 1.1.

The execution activities required to achieve these end states (i.e. cutting, lifting and removal of SPJs for either onshore disposal or seabed placement and removal of topsides for onshore disposal) are not within the scope of this EP and are subject to a future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP submission. This future EP is expected to be submitted in approximately 2025. Hence there are no execution, or in the field 'activities' within the scope of this EP.

An overview of what is included in this EP, and what is not included in this EP, is shown in Table 1-1. The petroleum titles relevant to this EP are listed in Appendix A1.

Table 1-1 Scope of this Environment Plan

Included	Not included and where addressed
Proposed end states for the Campaign #1 SPJs: • Lower sections of HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place - SPJs cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below mean sea level (MSL). • SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – SPJs cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging). Proposed options to dispose of SPJ sections removed in order to achieve the proposed end states: • removed sections transported to an onshore reception centre (ORC) for dismantling and onshore recycling/disposal • select removed sections placed adjacent to the lower sections of the SPJ remaining in place, entirely within the title area (placement option relevant for HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF, and FLA).	Inspection, maintenance and repair of the SPJ facilities until final decommissioning: • included in Bass Strait Operations EP (AUGO-EV-EMM-002). Decommissioning preparation activities (i.e. air-gapping/flushing/cleaning): • included in Bass Strait Operations EP (AUGO-EV-EMM-002). Well P&A activities, including well conductor removal: • platform-based P&A included in Bass Strait Operations EP (AUGO-EV-EMM-002) • Jack Up Rig (JUR) or Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) based P&A campaigns are subject to separate EP submission(s). The following decommissioning execution activities - which will be included in the future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP: • removal of PCA and DPA monotower facilities • removal of SPJ topsides for onshore dismantling and disposal/recycling • cutting and lifting of SPJ sections and removal from the title area or placement on the seabed adjacent to the lower sections of the SPJs • execution of post-decommissioning monitoring • details of proposed arrangements in relation to Section 270(3e) and (3f) – Consent to Surrender Title of the OPGGS Act*. End states for other property within the title areas:

Included	Not included and where addressed
	• pipelines, pipeline risers, umbilicals and subsea infrastructure – End State EP expected to be submitted in 2023 • CGS platforms – End State EP expected to be submitted in 2023 • debris associated with and in close proximity to facilities being decommissioned – End State EP expected to be submitted in 2023.

* Section 270(3)(e) and (3)(f) of the OPGGS Act requires that the titleholder has provided, to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, for the conservation and protection of the natural resources in the surrender area; and made good any damage to the seabed or subsoil in the surrender area caused by any person engaged or concerned in the operations authorised by the permit, lease or licence.

This EP will end upon:

- acceptance of the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP, which will be the permissioning document for the activities to execute the end state concepts proposed in this EP. The obligations under this EP (for example the Environmental Performance Standards (EPSs) and Environmental Performance Outcomes (EPOs) as included in Section 10) which are still applicable at this time will be transferred to the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP
- following submission and acceptance of the notifications as required under Regulation 29 (end of activity) and Regulation 25A (end of EP) of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations.

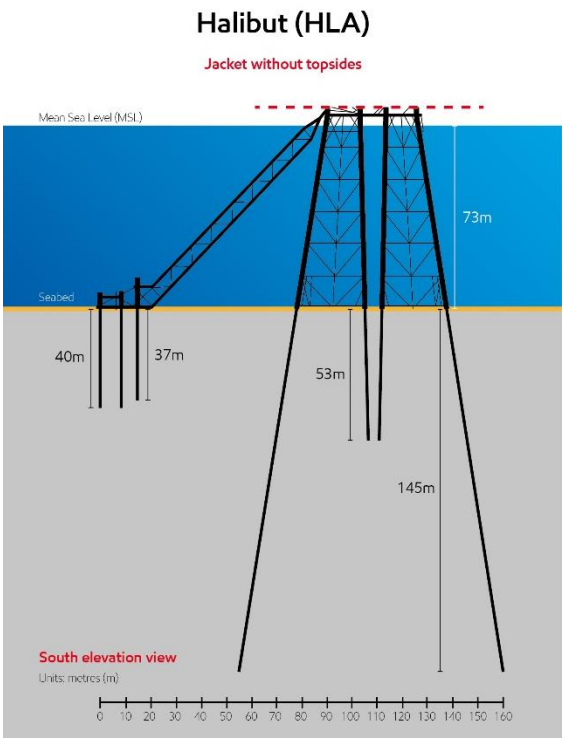
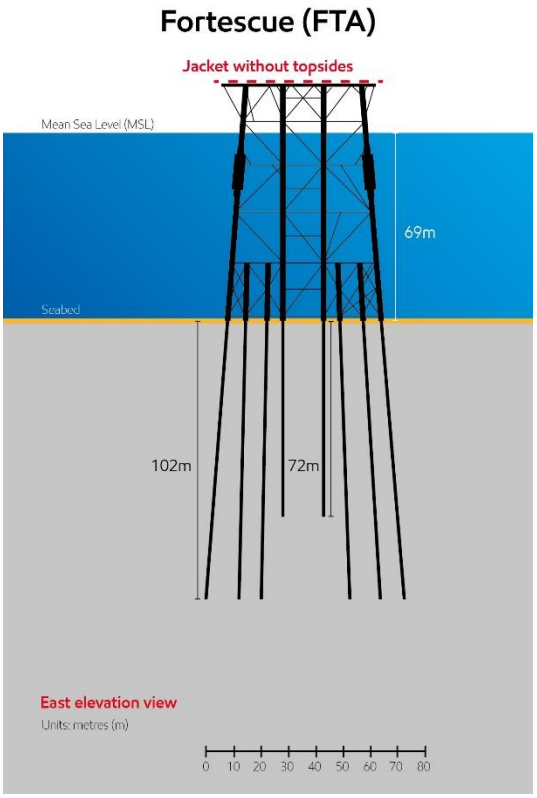
Hence this is not the last EP to be submitted for the petroleum titles listed in Appendix A1.

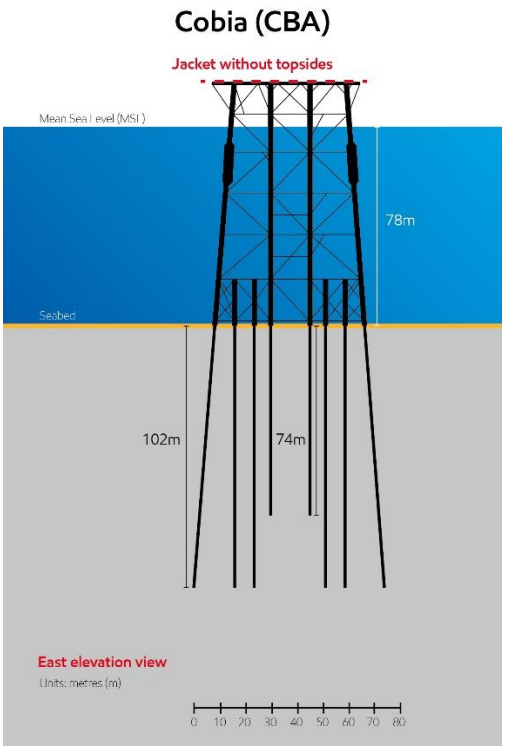
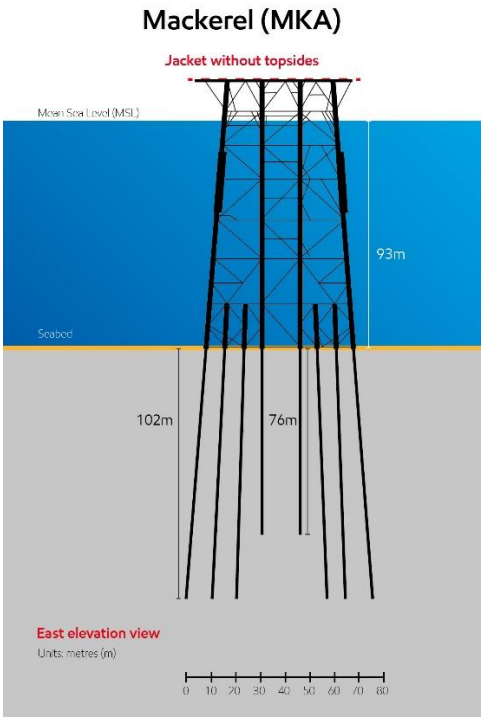
1.2.1 Property within the scope of this Environment Plan

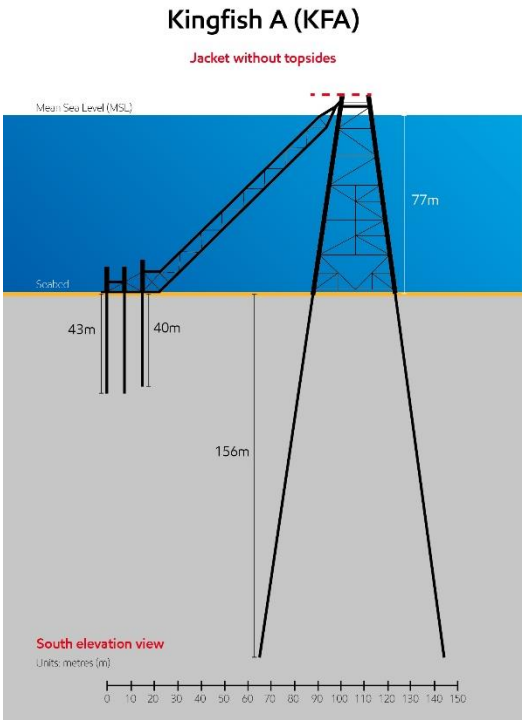
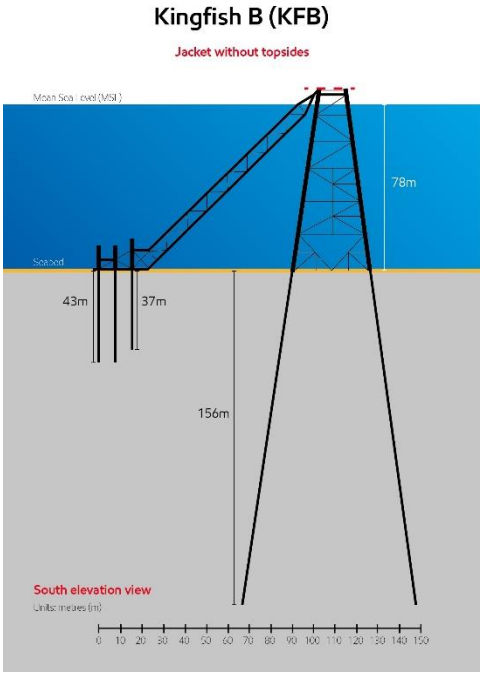
A summary of the Esso Bass Strait property within the scope of this EP is provided in Table 1-2.

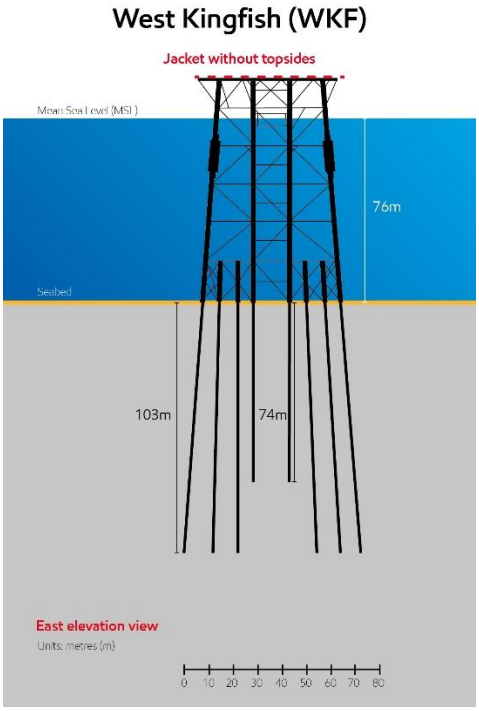
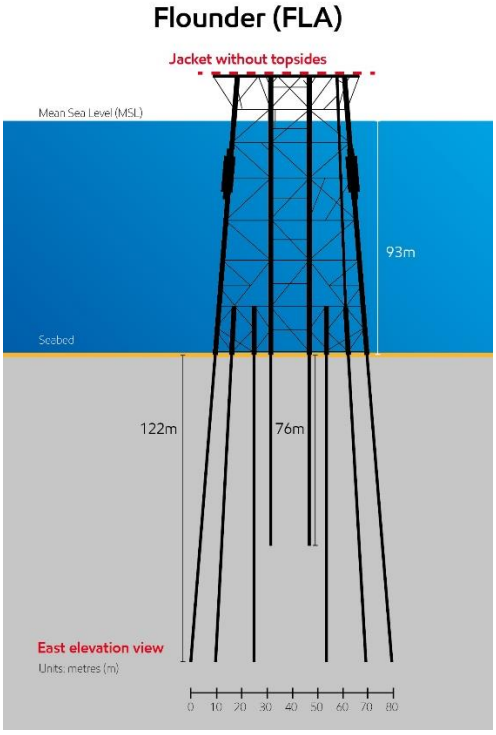
A detailed inventory of property within the scope of this EP has been included in Appendix A1.

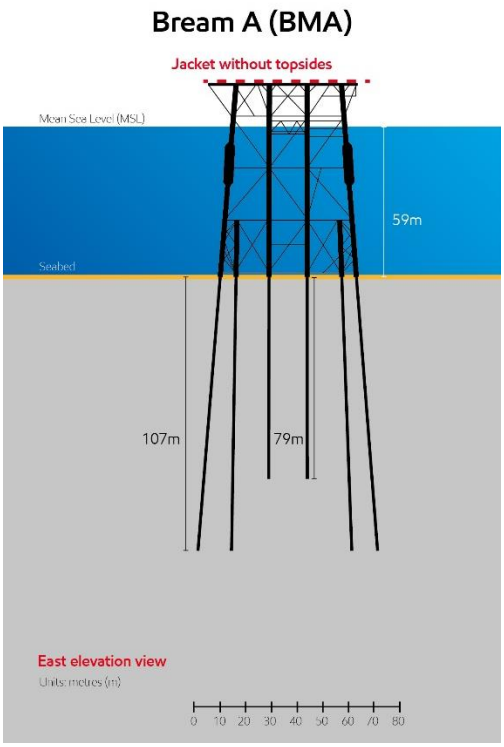
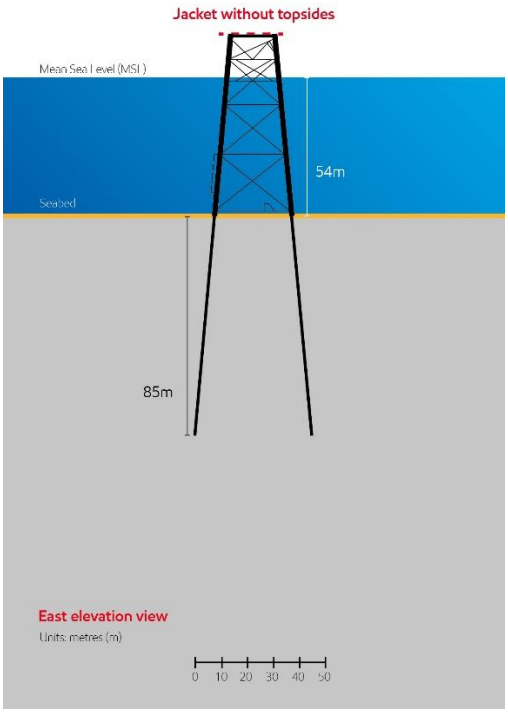
Table 1-2 Esso Bass Strait property in scope of this Environment Plan

Facility		Property overview
Halibut (HLA) 		HLA was installed in 1968 and is located in 73m of water, 63km offshore from the Victorian coastline. The 16-leg SPJ at HLA includes a supporting steel strut to the west of the facility and steel piles extending to 145m below the seabed.
Fortescue (FTA) 		FTA was installed in 1982 and is located in 69m of water, 62km offshore from the Victorian coastline. The eight-leg SPJ at FTA includes steel piles extending to 102m below the seabed.

Facility		Property overview
Cobia (CBA) 		CBA was installed in 1982 and is located in 78m of water, 68km offshore from the Victorian coastline. The eight-leg SPJ at CBA includes steel piles extending to 102m below the seabed.
Mackerel (MKA) 		MKA was installed in 1976 and is located in 93m of water, 72km offshore from the Victorian coastline. The eight-leg SPJ at MKA includes steel piles extending to 102m below the seabed.

Facility		Property overview
Kingfish A (KFA) 		KFA was installed in 1969 and is located in 77m of water, 75km offshore from the Victorian coastline. The eight-leg SPJ at KFA includes a supporting strut and steel piles extending to 156m below the seabed.
Kingfish B (KFB) 		KFB was installed in 1969 and is located in 78m of water, 77km offshore from the Victorian coastline. The eight-leg SPJ at KFB includes a supporting strut and steel piles extending to 155m below the seabed.

Facility		Property overview
West Kingfish (WKF) 		WKF was installed in 1981 and is located in 76m of water, 72km offshore from the Victorian coastline. The eight-leg SPJ at WKF includes steel piles extending to 103m below the seabed.
Flounder (FLA) 		FLA was installed in 1983 and is located in 93m of water, 58km from the Victorian coastline. The eight-leg SPJ at FLA includes steels piles extending to 122m below the seabed.

Facility		Property overview
Bream A (BMA) 		BMA was installed in 1987 and is located in 59m of water, 46km from the Victorian coastline. The eight-leg SPJ at BMA includes steel piles extending to 107m below the seabed.
Whiting (WTA) 		WTA was installed in 1989 and is located in 54m of water, 34km from the Victorian coastline. The four-leg SPJ at WTA includes steel piles extending to 85m below the seabed.

1.2.2 Steel Piled Jacket platform description

SPJ platforms have a substructure (or jacket) that is fastened to the seabed by piles, as shown in Figure 1-1 (Bull & Love, 2019). These jackets support the ‘topsides’, which contain the

production facilities, living quarters, and a helicopter landing pad. Supporting piles are driven through the legs of the SPJ deep into the seabed to keep the structure in place, while the SPJ is braced by a complex array of horizontal, vertical and oblique crossbeams extending around the perimeter and inside and across the jacket (Bull & Love, 2019). A supporting 'strut' is also on place on some SPJs (KFA, KFB and HLA) to provide additional support.

A 70-metre jacket structure is analogous to the height of a more than 20-story building on land (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2022).

Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3 provide historical imagery of the Bass Strait SPJs prior to their installation.

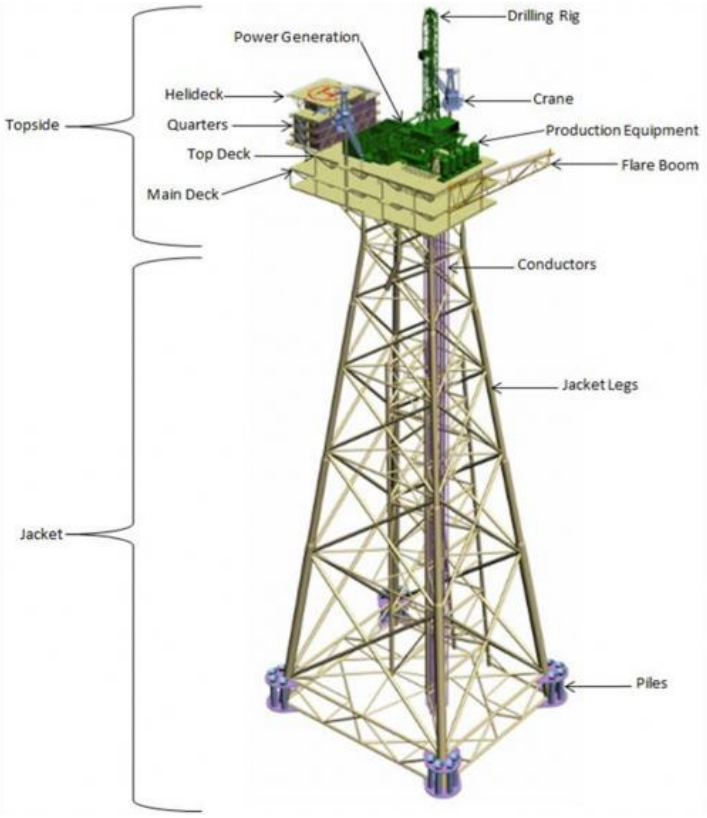


Figure 1-1 Diagram of a typical Steel Piled Jacket platform

Figure 1-2 One of the Kingfish Steel Piled Jackets being transported to its installation location

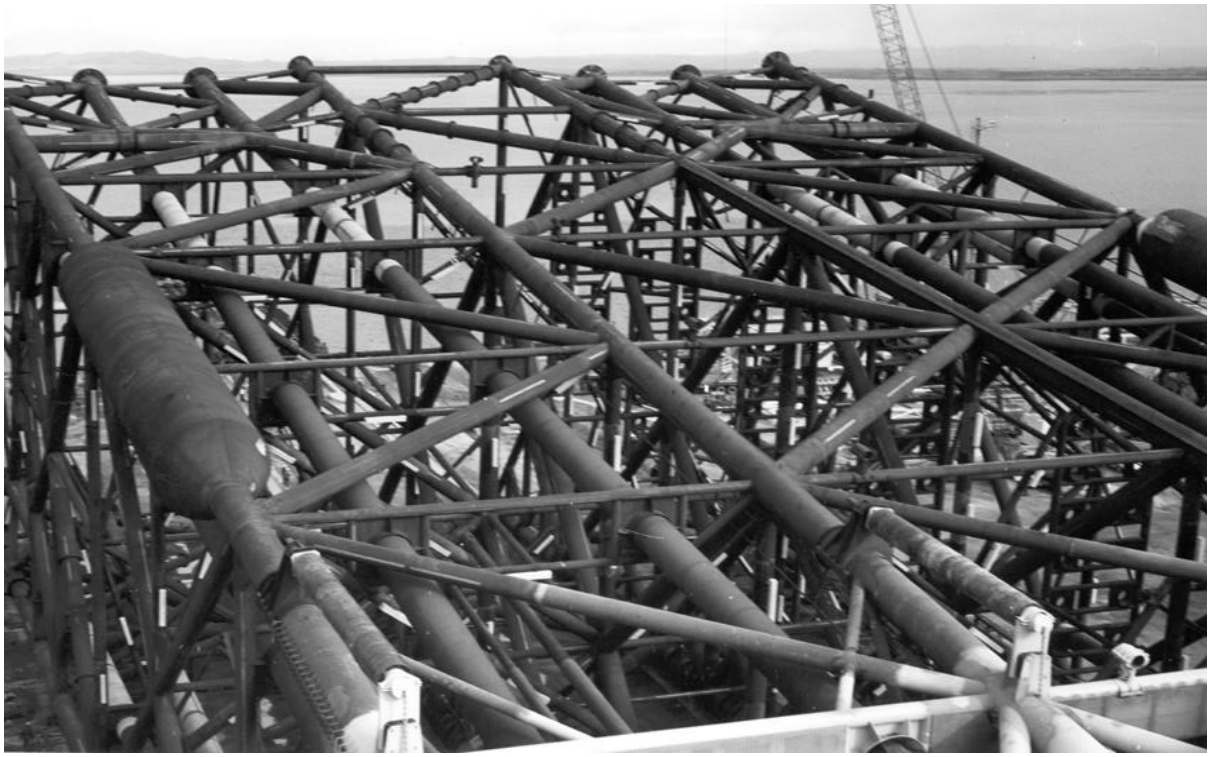


Figure 1-3 The Mackerel Steel Piled Jacket prior to installation, showing the complexity of the structure

1.2.3 Life cycle of a facility

A titleholder may determine what is involved in a particular stage of a petroleum activity and provide adequately for those activities in an EP. As defined in *When to submit a proposed revision of an EP* (NOPSEMA, 2020d), a new stage of activity is defined as a change to the spatial or temporal limits of the petroleum activity described in the accepted EP.

The life cycle stages of the Bass Strait SPJs are shown in Figure 1-4 and Table 1-3.

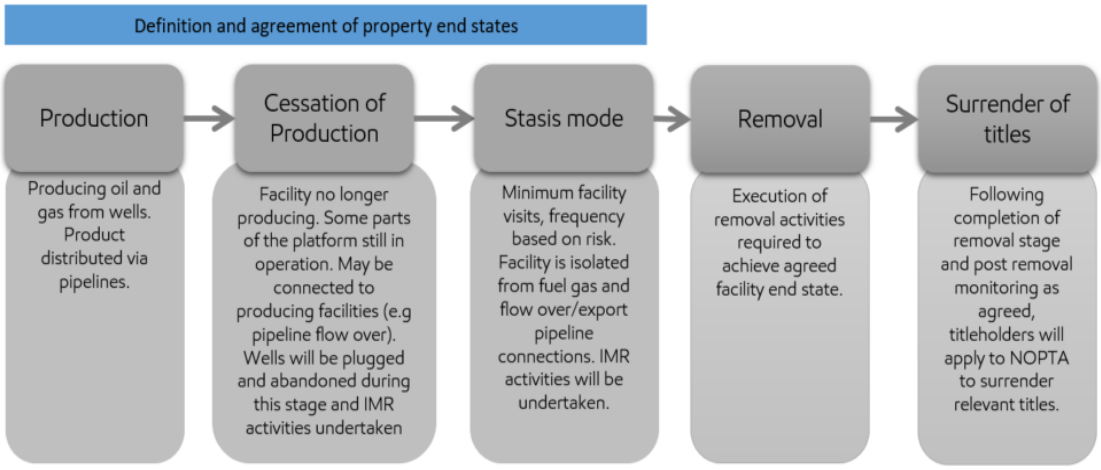


Figure 1-4 Life cycle stages of the Bass Strait facilities

The 10 Campaign #1 SPJs included in this EP are currently either in the Production or Cessation of Production (CoP) life cycle stage (refer to Appendix A1 of this EP for the SPJ status).

Physical activities associated with the Production, CoP and Stasis Mode stages are outside the scope of this EP. These stages are included in the Bass Strait Operations EP (AUGO-EV-EMM-002).

Following the execution of decommissioning activities to achieve the agreed end states and the undertaking of post-decommissioning monitoring as appropriate and agreed with NOPSEMA, the titleholders will apply to the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA) to surrender the relevant petroleum titles. Hence the ‘Removal’ and ‘Surrender of Title’ stages of the facility life cycle are also not within the scope of this EP. These stages will be included in the future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP submission.

Table 1-3 Bass Strait facility life cycle stages

Stage	Definition	Activities within the scope of this EP
Production	Facility is producing oil and gas which is distributed via pipelines. In some instances during this stage, production may temporarily be ceased while future development plans are being evaluated. A facility will move to the CoP stage when production has ceased and there is no intention of returning to production in the future.	**Agreement on end states for the HLA, CBA and WKF SPJs – Yes** Other activities - No

Cessation of Production	Key change from prior stage – CoP stage commences when a facility is no longer producing oil and gas wells are shut-in. There are a number of activities within the CoP stage:
	• Care and Preservation (C&P) activities pre well P&A:
	  ○ systems are being maintained and/or preserved where they are required for future P&A and decommissioning activities and/or to facilitate upstream asset ongoing production
	  ○ wells continue to be monitored as per the Wells Integrity Management System (WIMS) and risk assessments undertaken as required prior to P&A. Wells may be plugged and secured (P&S) using a wireline rig to preserve wellbore integrity for the period prior to P&A.
	Once platforms are temporarily de-staffed, periodic platform visits are conducted as required to complete operations and maintenance tasks (e.g. WIMS testing, well operations, restart equipment that has shut down, top up lube oils, launch/receive pigs, re-establish communications) to facilitate upstream platform operations and/or maintain equipment for future decommissioning activities. Platform visits may be conducted as day trips, or by re-staffing the facility for a period of time (could be weeks/months).
	• Well P&A and well conductor removal:
	  ○ wells will be P&A'd during the CoP stage. Timing of P&A is dependent on the risk profile of the well
	  ○ well conductors will be removed either post-P&A or as part of the Removal stage
	  ○ some systems on the platform are still in operation with temporary or permanent connections (e.g. power, air, safety systems, fuel systems, pig launcher/receivers, cathodic protection, etc.).
	• C&P post-well P&A (as applicable):
		Agreement on end states for SPJs in CoP - Yes
		Other activities - No

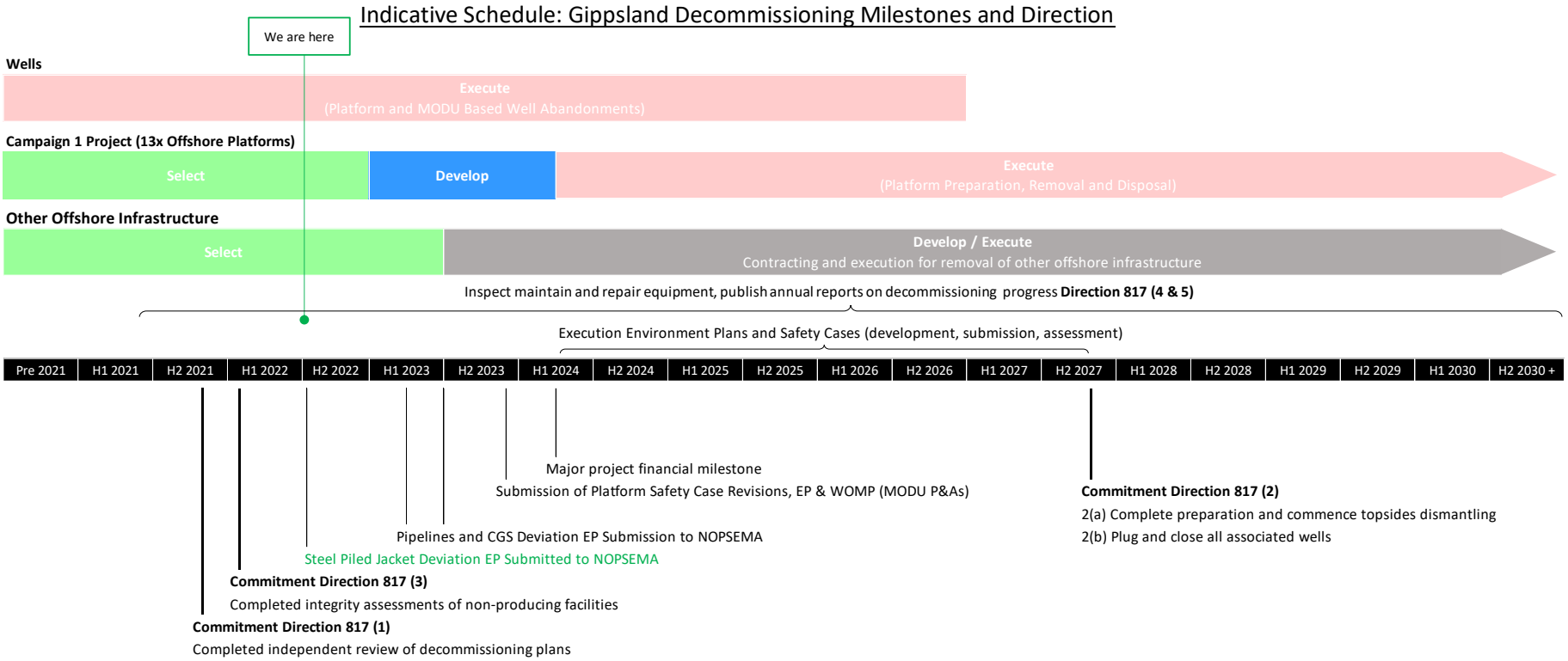
Stage	Definition	Activities within the scope of this EP
	○ Platforms are normally de-staffed, with platform visits conducted as required to complete operations and maintenance tasks (e.g. restart equipment that has shut down, top up lube oils, launch/receive pigs, re-establish communications) to facilitate upstream platform operations and/or maintain equipment for future decommissioning activities. Platform visits may be conducted as day trips, or by temporarily re-staffing the facility for a period of time (could be weeks/months). • Facility preparation for removal: ○ activities are being undertaken to prepare the platform for removal in parallel with Inspection Maintenance and Repair (IMR) to preserve the facility for the Stasis Mode stage ○ facilities will be progressively isolated from fuel gas and flow-over/export pipeline connections. The overall duration of CoP is dependent on current and potential future use requirements of the facility. Due to the high level of interconnectedness of the Bass Strait facilities, some platforms continue to be used to facilitate pipeline 'flow over' to or from producing facilities. Some platform systems will also be used to facilitate the preparation of other facilities for decommissioning such as the flushing of pipelines and umbilicals, and removal of topsides hydrocarbons. At completion of C&P the facility will have completed P&A and facility preparation and can be put into Stasis Mode.	**Agreement on end states for SPJs in CoP - Yes** Other activities – No
Stasis Mode	Key change from prior stage: • activities to prepare facility for a period of minimal activity and removal are complete • facilities are isolated from fuel gas and flow-over/export pipeline connections • facilities are considered to be 'not in use, nor to be used' in connection with the operations (per Section 572 of the OPGGS Act) when Stasis Mode stage is reached • facility is ready for removal. The duration for which a platform will remain in the Stasis Mode stage is dependent on the current and future use requirements (i.e. to facilitate preparation for removal of other facilities) of the facility and the timing of decommissioning campaigns. Platform visits may be undertaken to complete IMR activities to maintain platform prior to future removal.	No

Stage	Definition	Activities within the scope of this EP
Removal	Removal execution activities required to achieve the agreed facilities end state. Removal activities will be undertaken by specialised third party contractors with the appropriate vessels, equipment and expertise to undertake this work.	No
Surrender of Titles	Following the completion of decommissioning and post-decommissioning monitoring, as appropriate and agreed with NOPSEMA, the titleholders will apply to NOPTA to surrender the relevant petroleum titles.	No

1.3 Decommissioning timeline

The decommissioning project schedule has been planned and is being managed to ensure all regulatory permissioning documents are in place to allow commencement of Campaign #1 in 2027. This is in accordance with the requirements of General Direction #817 (refer Section 2.1.1.1). Figure 1-5 is an indicative schedule showing the main milestones required for meeting General Direction #817.

This EP is the first of the permissioning documents needed for decommissioning the SPJs. Once end states concepts are accepted by NOPSEMA, a Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP will be submitted and will need to be accepted by NOPSEMA before work can commence. In addition to the environmental approval requirements required under the OPGGS Act, Esso is actively working to obtain other regulatory approvals to meet the General Direction #817 requirement to commence Campaign #1 by 2027.



* Inclusive of pipelines, Bream B CGS and other remaining property

Figure 1-5 Indicative decommissioning schedule

Based on the current schedule, the facilities included in Campaign #1, inclusive of all platforms and pipelines, are shown in Figure 1-6. The scope of this EP only covers the SPJs as defined in Table 1-2. These are circled with pink dots in Figure 1-6 and further described in Section 2.1.1.1.

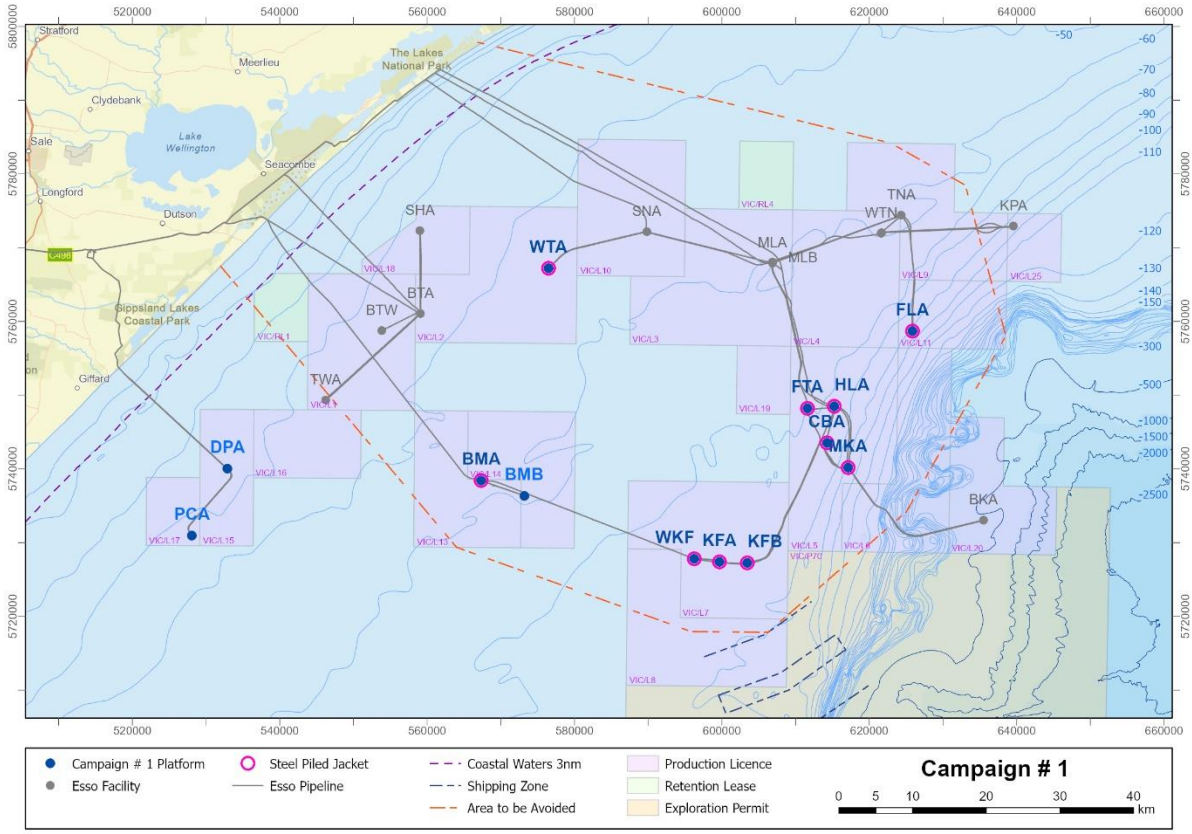


Figure 1-6 Campaign #1 facilities

1.4 Operational Area

The Operational Area (OA) is defined as the geographical spatial area in which the impacts and potential risks as a result of the proposed SPJ end states are addressed by this EP (noting there are no 'operations' nor execution activities as part of this EP). This includes the SPJs and a radius of 500 metres in all directions from each of the SPJ locations (a 1000-metre diameter). Hence there are 10 discrete OAs within this EP. This is discussed further in Section 4.3.

1.5 Structure of the Environment Plan

This EP has been structured in accordance with the requirements of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations, as outlined in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4 Environment Plan process phases, applicable OPGGS (Environment) Regulations and relevant sections of this Environment Plan

Criteria for acceptance	Content requirements	Elements	Section of EP
Regulation 10A(a): *is appropriate for the nature and scale of the activity*	Regulation 13: Environmental assessment Regulation 14: Implementation strategy for the environment plan Regulation 16: Other information in the environment plan	• The principle of 'nature and scale' is applicable throughout the EP.	All sections
Regulation 10A(b): *demonstrates that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable* Regulation 10A(c): *demonstrates that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level*	Regulation 13(1) – 13(7): • 13(1) Description of the activity • 13(2)(3) Description of the environment • 13(4) Requirements • 13(5)(6) Evaluation of environmental impacts and risks • 13(7) Environmental performance outcomes and standards. Regulation 16(a) – 16(b): • 16(a) a statement of the titleholder's corporate environmental policy • 16(b) a report on all consultations under regulation 11A of any relevant person by the titleholder.	• Set the context (the activity, the environment) • Define 'acceptable' (the requirements, the corporate policy, relevant persons) • Detail the impacts and risks • Evaluate nature and scale (consider public comments) • Detail the control measures - As low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and acceptable (consider public comments).	Section 4 Section 5 Section 6 Section 7 Section 8 Section 9 Section 10 Appendix B Appendix C1 Appendix C2
Regulation 10A(d): *provides for appropriate environmental performance outcomes, environmental*	Regulation 13(7) Environmental performance outcomes and standards	• Environmental performance outcomes • Environmental performance standards	Section 10

Criteria for acceptance	Content requirements	Elements	Section of EP
performance standards and measurement criteria		• Measurement criteria.	
Regulation 10A(e): *includes an appropriate implementation strategy and monitoring, recording and reporting arrangements*	Regulation 14: Implementation strategy for the environment plan	• Implementation strategy, including: • Monitoring arrangements for infrastructure remaining in place • Ongoing stakeholder consultation.	Section 6 Section 11
Regulation 10A(f): *does not involve the activity or part of the activity, other than arrangements for environmental monitoring or for responding to an emergency, being undertaken in any part of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act*	Regulation 13(1), 13(2), 13(3): • 13(1) Description of the activity • 13(2) Description of the environment • 13(3) Without limiting [Regulation 13(2)(b)], particular relevant values and sensitivities may include any of the following: ○ (a) the world heritage values of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act; ○ (b) the national heritage values of a National Heritage place within the meaning of that Act ○ (c) the ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland within the meaning of that Act ○ (d) the presence of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community within the meaning of that Act ○ (e) the presence of a listed migratory species within the meaning of that Act ○ (f) any values and sensitivities that exist in, or in relation to, part or all of:	• No activity or part of the activity, undertaken in any part of a declared World Heritage property.	Section 4 Section 5

Criteria for acceptance	Content requirements	Elements	Section of EP
	○ (i) a Commonwealth marine area within the meaning of that Act; or ○ (ii) Commonwealth land within the meaning of that Act.		
Regulation 10A(g): *(i) the titleholder has carried out the consultations required by Division 2.2A; and* *(ii) the measures (if any) that the titleholder has adopted, or proposes to adopt, because of the consultations are appropriate*	• Regulation 11A: Consultation with relevant authorities, persons and organisations, etc ○ Regulation 16(b): A report on all consultations under regulation 11A of any relevant person by the titleholder	• Consultation in preparation of the EP.	Section 6 Appendix C1
Regulation 10A(h): *complies with the Act and the regulations*	Regulation 15(1) and 15(2): Details of titleholder and liaison person Regulation 15(3) :Arrangements for notifying the Regulator of a change in titleholder, a change in the titleholders nominated liaison person or a change in the contact details for either the titleholder of the liaison person. Regulation 16(c): details of all reportable incidents in relation to the proposed activity.	• All content of the EP must comply with the Act and its associated regulations.	Section 0 Section 11

1.6 Titleholder details

Esso, a wholly owned subsidiary of ExxonMobil Australia Pty Ltd, is the operator for the Gippsland Basin Joint Venture (GBJV) (Esso and Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd). Esso receives services, including personnel, from its wholly owned subsidiary, Esso Australia Pty Ltd (EAPL), which is also a wholly owned subsidiary of ExxonMobil Australia Pty Ltd.

Petroleum Production Licences applicable to this EP are listed in Appendix A1.

The nominated registered office for the proponent is:

Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd (ACN 091 829 819)

Level 9, 664 Collins Street, Docklands VIC 3008

The environmental contact for this activity is:

Louise Mayboehm, Decommissioning Safety, Security, Health & Environment Lead

EAPL for and on behalf of Esso

Telephone: (03) 9261 0000

Email: eapl.regulatory@exxonmobil.com

NOPSEMA will be notified of a change in titleholder, a change in the environmental contact or a change in the contact details for either the titleholder or the environmental contact in accordance with Regulation 15(3) of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations.

2 Legislative and other requirements

This Section describes the Commonwealth legislation, international agreements and guidance and industry guidelines relevant to this EP.

The OAs for the EP are located entirely within Commonwealth waters. Legislation relating to vessel operations and spill response have not been included, as vessel operations are not within the scope of this EP and there is no credible spill scenario associated with this EP.

2.1 Key Commonwealth legislation

2.1.1 Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006 and regulations

The OPGGS Act and associated regulations provide the legal framework for offshore petroleum exploration and recovery operations in Commonwealth waters (areas extending beyond the three nautical mile limit). The OPGGS (Environment) Regulations relate specifically to environmental management. The objective is to ensure that any petroleum activity carried out in an offshore area is:

- carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development set out in Section 3A of the *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)
- carried out in a manner by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to ALARP
- carried out in a manner by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level.

The OPGGS (Environment) Regulations provide eight acceptance criteria that NOPSEMA must assess an EP against. The EP must:

- be appropriate for the nature and scale of the activity
- demonstrate that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to ALARP
- demonstrate that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level
- provide for appropriate EPOs, EPSs and measurement criteria
- include an appropriate implementation strategy
- ensure that the activity does not occur in a World Heritage property (with the exception of environmental monitoring or responding to an emergency)
- demonstrate that appropriate consultation has been, and will continue to be, undertaken
- complies with the OPGGS Act and its associated regulations.

The OPGGS Act and associated regulations address licensing, health, safety and environmental matters for offshore petroleum activities in Commonwealth waters and are administered by the NOPSEMA. Obligations in relation to the removal of property brought onto a title are provided in OPGGS Act Section 572. In accordance with Section 572(3) of the OPGGS Act a titleholder must remove from the title area all structures that are, and all equipment and other property that is neither used nor to be used in connection with the operations.

Under Section 572(7) of the OPGGS Act the obligation to remove all property is subject to other provisions of the OPGGS Act and its associated regulations, directions and other applicable laws. Deviations from the property removal requirement of Section 572(3) may be agreed to by NOPSEMA through permissioning documents such as an EP. As stated in the Australian Government Decommissioning Guideline, issued February 2022 (see Section 2.4.1), this requires demonstration that a proposed deviation option delivers equal or better environmental outcomes compared to complete removal and meets all applicable requirements under the OPGGS Act and its associated regulations, including well integrity and safety-related matters, and other applicable laws.

Per Section 270(3) of the OPGGS Act, an application can be made to the Joint Authority to surrender a title (i.e. a production licence) once the titleholder(s) have:

- paid all applicable fees, royalties and levies
- fully complied with the conditions of the title
- complied with all relevant provisions under the OPGGS Act (including submission of reports and data that are due)
- to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA:
    - removed all property (or made other arrangements that are satisfactory to NOPSEMA) from the area
    - plugged or closed off any wells
    - provided for the conservation and protection of the natural resources in the area
    - made good any damage to the seabed or subsoil.

Addressing the requirements of Section 270 is not within the scope of this EP and will be subject to inclusion in the future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP submission, and subsequent EPs if required.

2.1.1.1 General Direction #817

General Direction #817 made under Section 574 of the OPGGS Act, was issued to Esso and BHP (now Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd) on 20 May 2021. A detailed implementation plan was subsequently submitted to NOPSEMA in August 2021, outlining Esso's approach to ensuring compliance with this General Direction, which relates to decommissioning. Quarterly meetings are held between Esso and NOPSEMA to measure progress against this implementation plan.

An annual decommissioning report detailing progress with implementing the requirements of General Direction #817 is also submitted to NOPSEMA in December each year and published on the Esso website. This report should be referred to for current details on progress against General Direction #817 requirements.

The requirements of General Direction #817 and how they relate to this EP have been summarised in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 General Direction #817 requirements

Direction	Action required	Relevance to this EP
1a, b and c	Commission, and submit to NOPSEMA, an independent review of the engineering and project management approach to decommissioning activities to identify opportunities and propose measures to reduce the timeframe for commencing and completing all decommissioning activities. Implement reasonable and practicable measures based on this review.	N/A – review completed and submitted to NOPSEMA on 16 November 2021 and was accepted by NOPSEMA on 8 December 2021.
2a	Complete all preparatory decommissioning activities and commence the topside dismantling campaign as soon as reasonably practicable, and no later than 30 September 2027, for removal of all structures, property and equipment no longer in use associated with facilities listed in Schedule 3 of the Direction.	All facilities listed in Schedule 3 of the Direction are included within the scope of this EP. The submission of this EP is a key activity to enable the scope of Campaign #1 to be defined for removal contracting.
2b	To plug or close, to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, all wells associated with the titles listed in Schedule 3, as soon as reasonably practicable and no later than 30 September 2027.	N/A. Well P&A activities utilising platform-based rigs is addressed in the Bass Strait Operations EP (AUGO-EV-EMM-002). Well P&A activity utilising JURs or MODUs are subject to activity specific EP submissions.
3 a and b	Conduct, and submit to NOPSEMA, an integrity assessment of the Perch and Dolphin facilities to demonstrate that their full removal will not be precluded.	N/A Integrity assessment was submitted to NOPSEMA on 16 August 2021 and was accepted on 28 September 2021.
3 c and d	Conduct, and submit to NOPSEMA, integrity assessments of all equipment structures and property that are in a non-producing state, to demonstrate that full removal of structures, property and equipment will not be precluded.	N/A Integrity assessments were submitted to NOPSEMA on 31 January 2022 and were accepted by NOPSEMA on 10 March 2022.
4	Undertake inspection, maintenance and repair activities on all property and wells associated with facilities listed in Schedule 3 of the Direction to ensure: • Property continues to perform its intended function • Approved decommissioning end states are not precluded	N/A IMR activities for facilities listed in Schedule 3 are described in the Bass Strait Operations EP (AUGO-EV-EMM-002). Property continues to be maintained so as not to preclude its proposed end state and full removal (in the event

Direction	Action required	Relevance to this EP
	• Occupational health and safety, structural integrity and environmental risks continue to be reduced to ALARP.	deviation from full removal is not accepted).
5	Submit a decommissioning progress report to NOPSEMA on an annual basis no later than 31 December each year outlining progress with implementing the General Direction requirements. Report to be published on the Esso website.	N/A The 2021 Annual Bass Strait Operations Decommissioning Report 2021 was accepted by NOPSEMA on 1 March 2022 and published on the Esso website on 3 March 2022.

2.1.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. These are defined in the EPBC Act as matters of national environmental significance (MNES). The EPBC Act is administered by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

In 2014, offshore petroleum activity environmental approvals were streamlined. As a result, petroleum activities that have been assessed and approved by NOPSEMA under the OPGGS Act do not need to be separately assessed under the EPBC Act.

Statutory recovery plans and threat abatement plans for threatened species listed under Part 3 of the EPBC Act are relevant requirements for this EP. These have been outlined in Section 5 of this EP.

2.1.3 Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981

The *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981* (Sea Dumping Act) regulates the disposal of wastes (loading, dumping, and incineration) at sea, and the creation of artificial reefs and applies to all vessels, aircraft and platforms in Australian waters. The definition of ‘dumping’ includes the abandonment or toppling at sea of platforms or other manmade structures for the sole purpose of deliberate disposal.

The Sea Dumping Act aims to fulfil Australia’s international obligations under the London Convention/Protocol (refer to Section 2.2.2). If platforms, equipment or other structures are proposed to be decommissioned partially or fully in place, disposed of at another site or used to create an artificial reef, a Sea Dumping Permit is required.

Esso has undertaken detailed discussions with DCCEEW as to the applicability of the Sea Dumping Act to the proposed SPJ end states. DCCEEW have confirmed that Sea Dumping Permit(s) are required for the proposed end states for the SPJs. Permit applications are being progressed.

2.1.4 Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* (Native Title Act) recognises the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and waters according to their traditional laws and customs and provides recognition and protection of native title. Native title holders and registered native title claimants (native title parties) have procedural rights over project

proposals which may affect their native title (future acts). Native title applications are applications made to the Federal Court under the Native Title Act for a determination, or decision about native title in a particular area. There are no known native title claims in the 10 OAs relevant to this EP.

2.1.5 Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018

The *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* provides for the protection of Australia's shipwrecks, and has broadened protection to sunken aircraft and other types of underwater cultural heritage including Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Underwater Cultural Heritage in Commonwealth waters. Projects that damage or interfere with a historic shipwreck or relic in Australian waters or with a submerged aircraft or associated artefacts in Commonwealth waters requires a permit. There are no known shipwrecks, relics, submerged aircraft or associated artifacts in the OAs relevant to this EP.

2.2 International agreements and guidance

2.2.1 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS) is a comprehensive regime of law and order in the world's oceans and seas establishing rules governing all users of the oceans and their resources by maintaining order, productivity, and peaceful relations on the sea. Australia participated in all three United Nations conferences on the Law of the Sea (1958, 1960 and 1973-82) and became party (or a 'member state') to UNCLOS in 1994.

Article 60 of UNCLOS prescribes that 'any installations or structures which are abandoned or disused must be removed'.

Guidance in relation to Article 60 of UNCLOS was adopted by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) in 1989 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989). The guidance states that 'abandoned or disused offshore installations or structures. are required to be removed, except where non removal or partial removal is consistent with the following guidelines and standards'.

Matters which should be taken into account by member states when deciding on a case-by-case basis if infrastructure should be fully or partially removed include:

- potential effects on safety of navigation and the environment, the potential rate of deterioration of materials and/or the risk infrastructure will shift in the future
- costs, technical feasibility and risk of injury to personnel of removal of the infrastructure
- determination of a new use, or any other reasonable justification for allowing the infrastructure to remain on the seabed.

The IMO guidance (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989) also includes Standards relating to the consideration of full or partial removal of infrastructure. In summary:

- complete removal required for all structures in less than 75 metres of water that weigh less than 4000 tonnes (excluding deck and superstructure)
- complete removal required for all structures in less than 100 metres of water installed after January 1998 and weighing less than 4000 tonnes
- if partially removed, an unobstructed water column of at least 55 metres should be provided for all structures which do not project above the sea surface

- member states may determine that infrastructure may be left in place if it will serve a new use (i.e. enhancing a living resource) or will not cause unjustifiable interference to other users of the sea
- notwithstanding these requirements, if entire removal is not technically feasible, will involve extreme cost or result in unacceptable risk to personnel or the marine environment, the member state may determine that infrastructure need not be fully removed.

An assessment of the proposed SPJ end states against the IMO guidance (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989) is provided in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Proposed Steel Piled Jacket end states: Assessment against IMO Resolution A672 (16)

Guideline or Standard		Facility and proposed end state									
		Halibut (HLA)	Kingfish A (KFA)	Kingfish B (KFB)	Mackerel (MKA)	West Kingfish (WKF)	Cobia (CBA)	Flounder (FLA)	Fortescue (FTA)	Bream A (BMA)	Whiting (WTA)
		Lower section of SPJs (including foundation piles and strut footings where applicable) decommissioned in place – cut to ensure minimum 55m clearance								SPJ footings decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	
1.1	Abandoned or disused offshore installations or structures on any continental shelf or in any exclusive economic zone are required to be removed, except where non-removal or partial removal is consistent with the following guidelines and standards.	Noted.									
2.1	The decision to allow an offshore installation, structure, or parts thereof, to remain on the seabed should be based, in particular, on a case-by-case evaluation, by the coastal State with jurisdiction over the installation or structure, of the following matters:										
	• any potential effect on the safety of surface or subsurface navigation, or of other uses of the sea;	Given effect through consistency with Standard 3.6 (an unobstructed water column sufficient to ensure safety of navigation, but not <55m, should be provided above any partially removed installation or structure which does not project above the surface of the sea).								Impacts and risks to other users of the sea have been discussed in Sections 8.3 and 9.3 of this EP.	
	• the rate of deterioration of the material and its present and possible future effect on the marine environment;	The degradation of SPJ materials is discussed and evaluated in Section 8.5 of this EP.									
	• the potential effect on the marine environment, including living resources;	The impacts and risks of the proposed end states on the marine environment are discussed and evaluated in Section 8 and Section 9 of this EP.									
	• the risk that the material will shift from its position at some future time;	The degradation of the SPJ materials and the predicted future position of the structures is discussed and evaluated in Section 8.5 of this EP.									
	• the costs, technical feasibility, and risks of injury to personnel associated with removal of the installation or structure; and	Technical feasibility, cost and safety risks associated with the removal of the SPJs has been assessed in the Options Feasibility Assessment (Section 3 of this EP).									
	• the determination of a new use or other reasonable justification for allowing the installation or structure or parts thereof to remain on the seabed.	Esso is actively investigating re-purposement options for the SPJs. However, until such time as viable re-use options are identified, planning for removal will continue. A new use or reasonable justification for allowing parts of the SPJs to remain on the seabed is considered to be the ‘enhancement of a living resource’ – this being the ecosystems currently being supported by the SPJs.									

Guideline or Standard		Facility and proposed end state									
		Halibut (HLA)	Kingfish A (KFA)	Kingfish B (KFB)	Mackerel (MKA)	West Kingfish (WKF)	Cobia (CBA)	Flounder (FLA)	Fortescue (FTA)	Bream A (BMA)	Whiting (WTA)
		Lower section of SPJs (including foundation piles and strut footings where applicable) decommissioned in place – cut to ensure minimum 55m clearance								SPJ footings decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	
2.2	The determination of any potential effect on safety of surface or subsurface navigation or of other uses of the sea should be based on: • the number, type and draught of vessels expected to transit the area in the foreseeable future; • the cargoes being carried in the area; • the tide, current, general hydrographic conditions and potentially extreme climatic conditions; • the proximity of designated or customary sea lanes and port access routes, the aids to navigation in the vicinity; • the location of commercial fishing areas; • the width of the available navigable fairway; and • whether the area is an approach to or in straits used for international navigation or routes used for international navigation through archipelagic waters.	Given effect through consistency with Standard 3.6 (an unobstructed water column sufficient to ensure safety of navigation, but not <55m, should be provided above any partially removed installation or structure which does not project above the surface of the sea).								Impacts and risks to other users of the sea have been discussed in Section 8 and Section 9 of this EP.	
2.3	The determination of any potential effect on the marine environment should be based upon scientific evidence taking into account: • the effect on water quality; • geological and hydrographic characteristics; • the presence of endangered or threatened species; • existing habitat types; • local fishery resources; and • the potential for pollution or contamination of the site by residual products from, or deterioration of, the offshore installation or structure.	The impacts and risks of the proposed end states on the marine environment are discussed and evaluated in Section 8 and Section 9 of this EP.									

Guideline or Standard		Facility and proposed end state									
		Halibut (HLA)	Kingfish A (KFA)	Kingfish B (KFB)	Mackerel (MKA)	West Kingfish (WKF)	Cobia (CBA)	Flounder (FLA)	Fortescue (FTA)	Bream A (BMA)	Whiting (WTA)
		Lower section of SPJs (including foundation piles and strut footings where applicable) decommissioned in place – cut to ensure minimum 55m clearance								SPJ footings decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	
2.4	The process for allowing an offshore installation or structure, or parts thereof, to remain on the seabed should also include the following actions by the coastal State with official authorization identifying the jurisdiction over the installation or structure: • special conditions under which an installation or structure, or parts thereof, will be allowed to remain on the seabed; • the drawing up of a specific plan, adopted by the coastal State, to monitor the accumulation and deterioration of material left on the seabed to ensure there is no subsequent adverse impact on navigation, other uses of the sea or the marine environment; • advance notice to mariners as to the specific position, dimensions, surveyed depth and markings of any installations or structures not entirely removed from the seabed; and • advance notice to appropriate hydrographic services to allow for timely revision of nautical charts.	The proposed monitoring arrangements for the infrastructure remaining in place is discussed in Section 11 of this EP. Advance notice to appropriate hydrographic services has been included as a control in Section 10 of this EP.									
3.1	All abandoned or disused installations or structures standing in less than 75 m of water and weighing less than 4,000 tonnes in air, excluding the deck and superstructure, should be entirely removed.	N/A HLA weight >4000t.	N/A KFA in water depth >75m.	N/A KFB in water depth >75m.	N/A MKA water depth >75m and weight >4000t.	N/A WKF water depth >75m and weight >4000t.	N/A CBA water depth >75m and weight >4000t.	N/A FLA water depth >75m and weight >4000t.	N/A FTA weight >4000t.	N/A BMA weight >4000t.	Applicable. Complete removal of WTA not assessed as feasible – refer to Section 3.2.4.1 of this EP.
3.2	All abandoned or disused installations or structures emplaced on the seabed on or after 1 January 1998, standing in less than 100m of water and weighing less than 4,000 tonnes in air, excluding the deck and superstructure, should be entirely removed.	Not applicable – all SPJs were installed prior to 1 January 1998.									
3.3	Removal should be performed in such a way as to cause no significant adverse effects upon navigation or the marine environment. Installations should continue to be marked in accordance with International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) recommendations prior to the completion of any partial or complete removal that may be required. Details of the position and dimensions of any installations remaining after the removal operations should be promptly passed to the relevant national authorities and to one of the world charting hydrographic authorities. The means of removal or partial removal should not cause a significant adverse effect on living resources of the marine environment, especially threatened and endangered species.	Execution activities to achieve the proposed end states will be assessed in the future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP. The end state options proposed avoid large scale dredging, which would be required to remove all SPJs below the seabed, and hence potential significant adverse effects this may cause in the marine environment.									

Guideline or Standard		Facility and proposed end state									
		Halibut (HLA)	Kingfish A (KFA)	Kingfish B (KFB)	Mackerel (MKA)	West Kingfish (WKF)	Cobia (CBA)	Flounder (FLA)	Fortescue (FTA)	Bream A (BMA)	Whiting (WTA)
		Lower section of SPJs (including foundation piles and strut footings where applicable) decommissioned in place – cut to ensure minimum 55m clearance								SPJ footings decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	
3.4	The coastal State may determine that the installation or structure may be left wholly or partially in place where:										
3.4.1	an existing installation or structure, including one referred to in paragraphs 3.1 or 3.2, or a part thereof, will serve a new use if permitted to remain wholly or partially in place on the seabed (such as enhancement of a living resource); and	The impacts and risks of the end state options on the marine environment (including potential enhancement of living resources) is discussed and evaluated in Section 8 and Section 9 of this EP.									
3.4.2	an existing installation or structure, other than one referred to in paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2, or part thereof, can be left there without causing unjustifiable interference with other uses of the sea.	Potential interference to other users of the sea is discussed and evaluated in Section 8.3 of this EP.									
3.5	Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2, where entire removal is not technically feasible or would involve extreme cost, or an unacceptable risk to personnel or the marine environment, the coastal State may determine that it need not be entirely removed.	These aspects have been considered in the Options Feasibility screening for the Bass Strait SPJ facilities (refer to Section 3 of this EP).									
3.6	Any abandoned or disused installation or structure, or part thereof, which projects above the surface of the sea should be adequately maintained to prevent structural failure. In cases of partial removal referred to in paragraphs 3.4.2 or 3.5, an unobstructed water column sufficient to ensure safety of navigation, but not less than 55 m, should be provided above any partially removed installation or structure which does not project above the surface of the sea.	An unobstructed water column of minimum 55m will be provided above partially removed structures.								An unobstructed water column of 55m may not be provided above the remaining BMA structure (BMA is located in 59m water depth). This is dependent on the point at which the lowest practicable cut can be made without dredging. This is further assessed in Section 8.1 of this EP.	An unobstructed water column of 55m will not be provided above the remaining WTA structure, due to water depth (54m). This is further assessed in Section 8.1 of this EP.

Guideline or Standard		Facility and proposed end state									
		Halibut (HLA)	Kingfish A (KFA)	Kingfish B (KFB)	Mackerel (MKA)	West Kingfish (WKF)	Cobia (CBA)	Flounder (FLA)	Fortescue (FTA)	Bream A (BMA)	Whiting (WTA)
		Lower section of SPJs (including foundation piles and strut footings where applicable) decommissioned in place – cut to ensure minimum 55m clearance								SPJ footings decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	
3.7	Installations or structures which no longer serve the primary purpose for which they were originally designed or installed and are located in approaches to or in straits used for international navigation or routes used for international navigation through archipelagic waters, in customary deep-draught sea lanes, or in, or immediately adjacent to, routeing systems which have been adopted by the Organization should be entirely removed and should not be subject to any exceptions.	N/A – HLA location does not meet this criterion.	KFA, KFB and WKF are located adjacent to a Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) established to keep vessels clear of the Esso Bass Strait production area. However, an assessment undertaken by AMC Search in 2022 (AMC Search, 2022a) (AMC Search, 2022b) concluded that allowing a clearance of 55m above the remaining infrastructure does not affect the passage of vessels. Hence even if the TSS was to be removed and vessels were to transit over the remaining structures, safe passage is not precluded.	N/A – MKA location does not meet this criterion.	Refer to KFA and KFB.	N/A – CBA location does not meet this criterion.	N/A – FLA location does not meet this criterion.	N/A – FTA location does not meet this criterion.	N/A – BMA location does not meet this criterion.	N/A – WTA location does not meet this criterion.
3.8	The coastal State should ensure that the position, surveyed depth and dimensions of material from any installation or structure which has not been entirely removed from the seabed are indicated on nautical charts and that any remains are, where necessary, properly marked with aids to navigation. The coastal State should also ensure that advance notice of at least 120 days is issued to advise mariners and appropriate hydrographic services of the change in the status of the installation or structure.	Advance notice to appropriate hydrographic services of the change of status of the structures has been included as a control in Table 10-1 of this EP. The requirement for additional aids to navigation has been assessed in Section 9.2 of this EP. On the basis of the risk assessment, marking the remaining property with further aids to navigation was not deemed necessary.									
3.9	Prior to giving consent to the partial removal of any installation or structure, the coastal State should satisfy itself that any remaining materials will remain on location on the seabed and not move under the influence of waves, tides, currents, storms or other foreseeable natural causes so as to cause a hazard to navigation.	The degradation of the SPJ materials and their predicted future position is discussed and evaluated in Section 8.5 of this EP.									
3.10	The coastal State should identify the party responsible* for maintaining the aids to navigation if they are deemed necessary to mark the position of any obstruction to navigation, and for monitoring the condition of remaining material. The coastal State should also ensure that the responsible party* conducts periodic monitoring, as necessary, to ensure continued compliance with these guidelines and standards.	Advance notice to appropriate hydrographic services of the change of status of the structures has been included as a control in Table 10-1 of this EP. Monitoring arrangements for the infrastructure remaining in place are outlined in Section 11.12 of this EP.									

Guideline or Standard		Facility and proposed end state									
		Halibut (HLA)	Kingfish A (KFA)	Kingfish B (KFB)	Mackerel (MKA)	West Kingfish (WKF)	Cobia (CBA)	Flounder (FLA)	Fortescue (FTA)	Bream A (BMA)	Whiting (WTA)
		Lower section of SPJs (including foundation piles and strut footings where applicable) decommissioned in place – cut to ensure minimum 55m clearance								SPJ footings decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	
3.11	The coastal State should ensure that legal title to installations and structures which have not been entirely removed from the seabed is unambiguous and that responsibility for maintenance and the financial ability to assume liability for future damages are clearly established.	Esso will retain legal title to the infrastructure remaining in place until such time as consent is received to surrender the relevant petroleum titles. After title surrender, the provisions of Part 6.4 of the OPGGS Act are such that 'trailing liability' remains for infrastructure remaining in place. The trailing liability provisions may be used by the Regulator to require action to be taken by former titleholders if issues or impacts arise in relation to previously decommissioned property. The provisions within the OPGGS Act can be applied on an ongoing basis, including after a title has been wholly or partly surrendered.									
3.12	Where living resources can be enhanced by the placement on the seabed of material from removed installations or structures (e.g. to create an artificial reef), such material should be located well away from customary traffic lanes, taking into account these guidelines and standards and other relevant standards for the maintenance of maritime safety.	Placement of some sections of the removed upper sections of the SPJs on the seabed adjacent to the lower sections of some SPJs remaining in place has been included in this EP as a potential option, however Esso is not seeking to create an artificial reef by placing removed material on the seabed in an alternative location outside of the current title areas.									
3.13	On or after 1 January 1998, no installation or structure should be placed on any continental shelf or in any exclusive economic zone unless the design and construction of the installation or structure is such that entire removal upon abandonment or permanent disuse would be feasible.	Not applicable.									
3.14	Unless otherwise stated, these standards should be applied to existing as well as future installations or structures.	Noted.									

*The terms 'party responsible' and 'responsible party' refer to any juridical or physical person identified by the coastal State for a purpose mentioned in paragraph 3.10.

2.2.2 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter 1972 and subsequent 1996 Protocol

Australia is party to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972 (the London Convention) and subsequent 1996 Protocol (the London Protocol) which aims to prevent pollution of the sea by dumping of wastes and other matters. The IMO is responsible for administering the London Convention/Protocol and has adopted guidance (International Maritime Organisation, 2000) for use where disposal of a platform or other structure at sea is contemplated. Guidance has also been issued by IMO regarding the development of artificial reefs to ensure this activity is consistent with the aims and provisions of the London Convention and Protocol (United Nations Environment Programme, 2009). The London Convention/Protocol is given effect in Australia by the Sea Dumping Act. Refer to Section 2.1.3.

2.2.3 Other relevant international conventions and agreements

The EPBC Act (refer to Section 2.1.2) provides the domestic legal framework for implementing Australia's obligations under a number of international conventions related to the environment, including the:

- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 (Ramsar Convention)
- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972 (World Heritage Convention)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1979 (Bonn Convention)
- Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (Biodiversity Convention) and Agenda 21.

The EPBC Act also includes provisions relating to migratory bird conservation bilateral agreements. These include the:

- Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of Australia for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment (JAMBA), 1974
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment (CAMBA), 1986
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Korea on the Protection of Migratory Birds (ROKAMBA), 2006.

2.3 State legislation

As the OAs for this EP are limited to Commonwealth waters, no relevant State legislation has been identified for this EP.

State legislation may be relevant to the assessment of indirect consequences of removing the property from the title area such as transporting sections of the removed SPJs onshore for dismantling and disposal. Management of waste is primarily the responsibility of the States and Territories, which regulate waste handling, including prescribed wastes, and disposal in accordance with their respective legislation, policies and programs.

At the time of submission of this EP, dismantling and disposal locations for the removed sections of the SPJs and the topsides have not been finalised and this is subject to further discussion and contracting with third party providers. Relevant state legislation as applicable will be included in the future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP submission.

2.4 Industry guidelines

2.4.1 Offshore petroleum decommissioning guideline

Guideline: Offshore petroleum decommissioning (Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, 2022) sets out the Australian Decommissioning Regulatory Framework, with the aim of assisting titleholders with planning and approval for decommissioning activities, and understanding the expectations of the relevant decision makers.

2.4.2 NOPSEMA Decommissioning Policy and Guidance

NOPSEMA has issued specific guidance to assist industry in meeting OPGGS Act obligations in relation to decommissioning. The following policies and guidance have informed this EP:

- Section 572 Maintenance and Removal of Property (NOPSEMA, 2020c):
    - In accordance with Section 6.1.1 of Section 572 Maintenance and Removal of property of the OPGGS Act and Regulation 10A(h) of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations, NOPSEMA must be reasonably satisfied that the Deviation EP meets the criteria for acceptance and complies with the OPGGS Act and its associated regulations. Refer to Table 2-3.
- *Decommissioning Compliance Strategy [2021 to 2025]* (NOPSEMA, 2021b)
- *NOPSEMA decommissioning compliance plan* (NOPSEMA, 2021d)
- *Complying with your decommissioning obligations* (NOPSEMA, 2021a)
- *Planning for proactive decommissioning* (NOPSEMA, 2021e)
- *Section 270 Consent to surrender title* (NOPSEMA, 2022).

Table 2-3 Deviations from the requirements to maintain and to remove property – Criteria for acceptance

Criteria for acceptance	Section of EP
An evaluation of the feasibility of all options, including partial and complete property removal.	Section 3
An evaluation of environmental impacts and risks of all feasible options, including complete property removal, to enable NOPSEMA to have regard to the Australian Government Decommissioning Guideline policy principle that deviations will provide an equal or better environmental outcome when compared to complete property removal. The evaluation of all the environmental impacts and risks of each option must include consideration of control measures necessary to manage the impacts and risks.	Section 3
Evaluation of all environmental impacts and risks within Australia's environment including, where relevant, indirect consequences that may arise from the petroleum activity of removing property from a title area.	Section 8 and Section 9

Criteria for acceptance	Section of EP
Where deviation(s) to removal of property or relocation of property is proposed, titleholders are to address arrangements for long-term monitoring and management. Environment plans requiring long-term monitoring for property will be subject to environmental performance reporting requirements and compliance monitoring by NOPSEMA for the duration of the monitoring program. NOPSEMA advises the Joint Authority of EPs requiring long term monitoring for property and this may be a matter taken into account when considering surrender of titles.	Section 11
Consideration of relevant persons' consultation with respect to the options being proposed.	Section 6

3 Decommissioning Options Assessment

3.1 Overview

NOPSEMA's policy *Section 572 Maintenance and Removal of Property* (NOPSEMA, 2020c) requires that an EP seeking a deviation from the OPGGS Act Section 572(3) requirement for removal of all property must include:

- an evaluation of the feasibility of all options, including partial and complete removal
- an evaluation of the environmental impacts and risks of all feasible options, including complete property removal, to enable NOPSEMA to have regard to the Australian Government Decommissioning Guideline policy principle that deviations will provide an Equal or Better Outcome (EOBO) when compared to complete property removal
- the evaluation of all the environmental impacts and risks of each option must include consideration of control measures necessary to manage the impacts and risks.

In addition, *Planning for proactive decommissioning* (NOPSEMA, 2021e) notes that:

- there is no one-size-fits-all approach to decommissioning. The nature and complexity of property varies considerably between projects and when combined with the safety, environment, economic, and technical considerations, mean that decommissioning each piece of property will have its own unique challenges. As such, decommissioning plans and programs should be developed to suit the specific circumstances of the petroleum project
- notwithstanding that complete removal of all property is the 'base case' as outlined in the *Guideline: Offshore petroleum decommissioning* (Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, 2022), alternative end state options may be accepted by NOPSEMA through permissioning documents in accordance with other provisions of the OPPGS Act and its associated regulations as provided for under section 572(7).

Esso has undertaken a Decommissioning Options Assessment for the Campaign #1 SPJs in accordance with Figure 3-1. An overview of the process and the results of this assessment are provided in this Section.

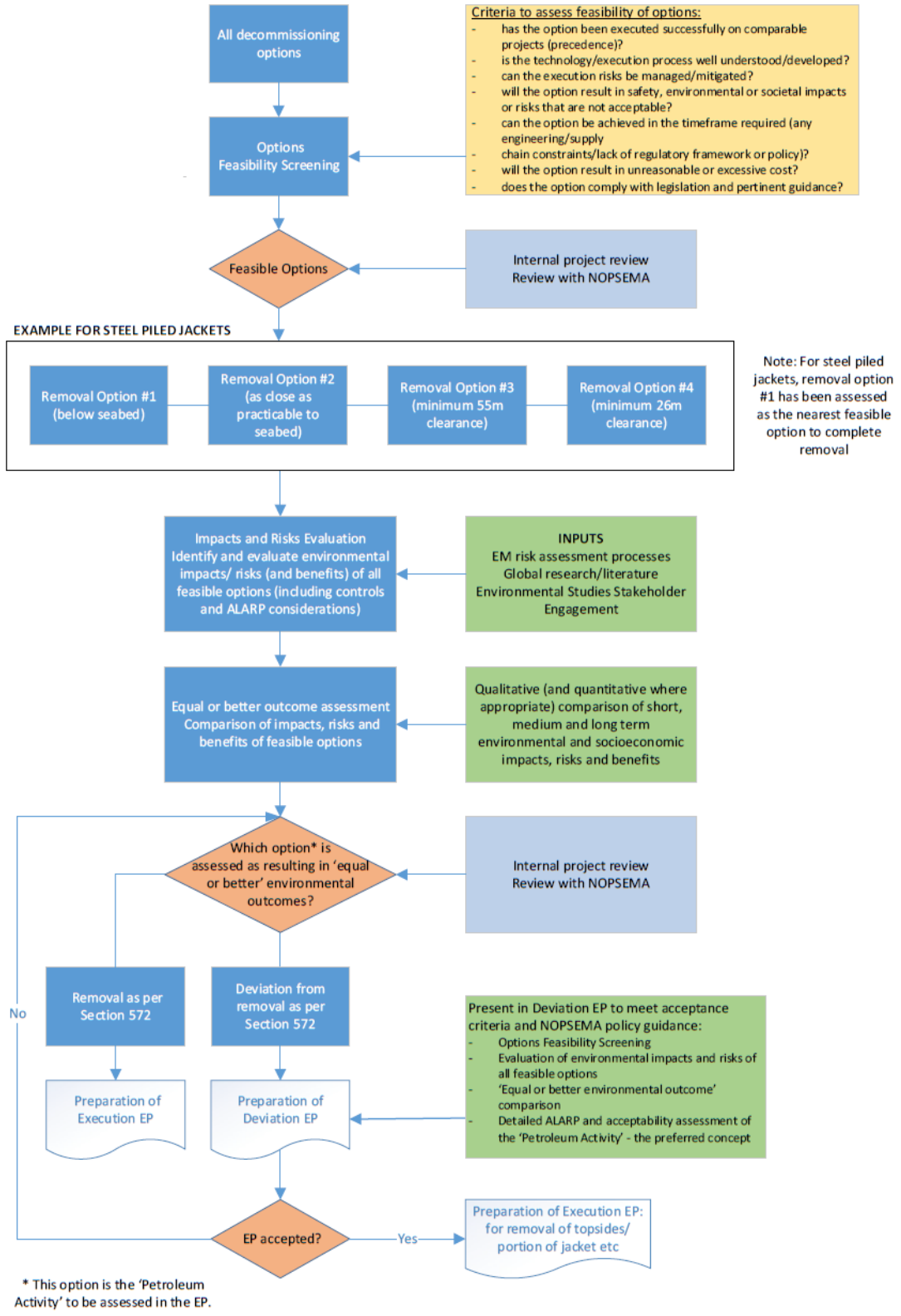


Figure 3-1 Overview of Decommissioning Options Assessment

3.2 Options feasibility screening

3.2.1 Overview of process and criteria

NOPSEMA (NOPSEMA, 2020c) requires the titleholder to undertake an evaluation of the feasibility of all decommissioning options for property, including partial and complete property removal.

This section of the EP describes:

- the process undertaken to screen potential end state options for feasibility
- the criteria used to determine whether an end state option is feasible
- the end state options assessed for feasibility
- the results of the assessment.

In order to complete the feasibility screening, Esso evaluated potential end state options for the Campaign #1 SPJs within the scope of this EP against the criteria in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Screening criteria used to assess the feasibility of potential Steel Piled Jacket end state options

Screening criteria	Considerations
Precedents	Has the option been executed successfully on comparable projects – either internationally or within Commonwealth or State waters off Victoria or elsewhere in Australia?
Technical feasibility	Is the technology/execution process to achieve the option well understood/developed?
Execution complexity	Can the execution risks associated with the method to achieve the option be managed/mitigated?
Safety, environmental and societal acceptability	Will the option potentially result in safety, environmental or societal impacts or risks that are considered acceptable?
Timing	Can the option be achieved in the timeframe required i.e. are there any engineering/supply chain constraints/lack of regulatory framework or policy that would preclude execution of the option?
Cost and liability	Will the option result in unreasonable or excessive cost or ongoing liability aspects?
Legislation and pertinent guidance	Does the option comply with applicable legislation and is consistent with relevant guidance?

Evaluation of the option against the screening criteria determined whether an option was considered to be feasible.

Each option screened as being feasible was then taken forward for further evaluation of:

- environmental impacts and risks

- whether the option would provide an equal or better environmental outcome relative to complete removal.

For the assessment, the SPJs within the scope of this EP were considered together, with any differences due to water depth, location, construction etc noted and discussed for any implications during the assessment process.

3.2.2 Steel Piled Jacket end state options assessed

The end state options that have been assessed for each of the Campaign #1 SPJs within the scope of this EP are presented in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 End State Options – Campaign #1 SPJs

Option	Description
A	Re-purpose the SPJ (topsides removed with SPJ remaining above MSL) for an alternative use.
B	Complete removal of SPJ, including foundation piles up to 156m below the seabed. Further details regarding this Option are included in Section 3.2.4.1.
C	SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required). Further details regarding this Option are included in Section 3.2.5.1.
D	Lower section (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed). Further details regarding this Option are included in Section 3.2.5.2.
E	Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m. Further details regarding this Option are included in Section 3.2.5.3.
E plus placement	Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m. Selected removed upper sections (excluding any with splash zone monel wrap or storage tanks) placed adjacent to the lower section remaining in place. Further details regarding this Option are included in Section 3.2.5.4.
F	Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m. Further details regarding this Option are included in Section 3.2.5.5.
G	Full SPJ left in place with topsides removed and SPJ remaining above MSL. Further details regarding this Option are included in Section 3.2.4.3.

Under all options the facility topsides (the section of the facility containing production and service facilities) will be removed and transported to an onshore facility for dismantling and recycling/disposal. Esso will seek assessment and acceptance for the execution of this activity in a future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.

3.2.3 Summary of results

Each of the potential SPJ end state options was assessed against the criteria outlined previously in Table 3-1.

As noted in Section 2.2 Esso is continuing to investigate re-purposement options (Option A) for the Bass Strait SPJs. However, until such time as a viable re-use option is identified and plans approved, planning for the removal of all Campaign #1 SPJ's will continue, consistent with the requirements of General Direction #817. As such, Option A has not been taken forward as an option for assessment in this EP and is not discussed further.

Table 3-3 below presents a summary of the feasibility screening assessment conducted. At the conclusion of the screening, Option B and Option G were not considered to be feasible and were not taken forward for further assessment. The reasons for these conclusions are discussed in Section 3.2.4.

Options C, D, E and F were assessed as 'feasible' and were taken forward for further evaluation of environmental impacts and risks. These options are discussed further in Section 3.2.5.

Table 3-3 Summary of feasibility screening – Proposed Steel Piled Jacket end state options

Option		Criteria							Feasible?
		Precedents	Technical feasibility	Execution complexity	Safety, Environmental and Societal	Timing	Cost and Liability	Legislation and guidance	
A	Re-purpose the facility for an alternative use.	Re-purposement options continue to be assessed for feasibility.							
B	Complete removal of SPJ, including legs and foundation piles up to 156m below the seabed.	No known precedents.	Not feasible.	Execution risks cannot be managed/ mitigated.	Safety risks unable to be determined due to lack of reliable execution method.	Will not meet timing required by General Direction #817 due to execution complexity and lack of technically feasible method.	Cost considered disproportionate to socioeconomic benefits gained.		No
C	SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required).			Large scale dredging creates execution complexity and risks.	Potential for environmental impact associated with large scale dredging.	Large scale dredging would require an extended timeframe to execute.	Cost considered disproportionate to socioeconomic benefits gained.	Deviation from OPGGS Act Section 572(3) in accordance with Section 572(7).	Yes
D	Lower section (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed).							Deviation from OPGGS Act Section 572(3) in accordance with Section 572(7).	Yes
E	Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m.							Deviation from OPGGS Act Section 572(3) in accordance with Section 572(7).	Yes
E plus place-ment	Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m. Selected removed upper section(s) placed adjacent to the remaining lower section.							Deviation from OPGGS Act Section 572(3) in accordance with Section 572(7).	Yes

Option		Criteria							Feasible?
		Precedents	Technical feasibility	Execution complexity	Safety, Environmental and Societal	Timing	Cost and Liability	Legislation and guidance	
F	Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m.	Accepted practice in the Gulf of Mexico			Clearance insufficient for large commercial vessels in adverse sea state and vessel orientation.			Deviation from OPGGS Act Section 572(3) in accordance with Section 572(7). Not consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989) but carried forward based on precedence.	Yes
G	Remove topsides and leave full SPJ in place.	No known precedents.			Environmental impacts and risks to other users of the sea not considered to be acceptable.		Ongoing liability aspects not considered to be acceptable (based on risks to other users of the sea).	Deviation from OPGGS Act Section 572(3) in accordance with Section 572(7). Not consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989).	No

3.2.4 Steel Piled Jacket end state options assessed as 'not feasible'

3.2.4.1 Option B

Complete removal of Steel Piled Jacket, including buried legs and deep piles

Option B requires the removal of the foundation piles (both main leg piles and skirt piles) that have been driven and cement grouted (that is, concreted) up to approximately 156 metres into the seabed.

Table 3-4 provides the pile configurations and numbers of piles for all of the SPJs within the scope of this EP.

Table 3-4 Foundation pile configurations for Campaign #1 SPJs

SPJ	Max. pile depth below seabed (m)	Number of piles				Estimated weight below seabed* (MT)
		Main	Skirt	Strut footing	Total	
Halibut (HLA)	145	16	16	8	40	2245
Kingfish A (KFA)	156	8	4	8	20	2866
Kingfish B (KFB)	156	8	4	8	20	2863
Mackerel (MKA	102	4	12	N/A	16	2848
West Kingfish (WKF)	103	4	12	N/A	16	2294
Cobia (CBA)	102	4	12	N/A	16	3158
Flounder (FLA)	122	4	12	N/A	16	3261
Fortescue (FTA)	102	4	12	N/A	16	2973
Bream A (BMA)	107	4	8	N/A	12	1687
Whiting (WTA)	85	4	N/A	N/A	4	735
TOTAL		60	92	24	176	24,930

* Estimated weight is for steel and cement grout. MT = metric tonne

In order to ensure the integrity of wells producing to the facilities, the SPJs were designed to withstand 1-in-100-year storm events and the depth and design of the deep foundation piles reflects this. The consequence of this design is that these deep foundation piles were engineered to provide a strong, secure, and enduring bond with the soil. Future removal was not a consideration of the design standards of the day and no feasible method of complete removal at depth has been identified.

Figure 3-2 illustrates the extent of the foundation piles beneath the seabed for KFA.

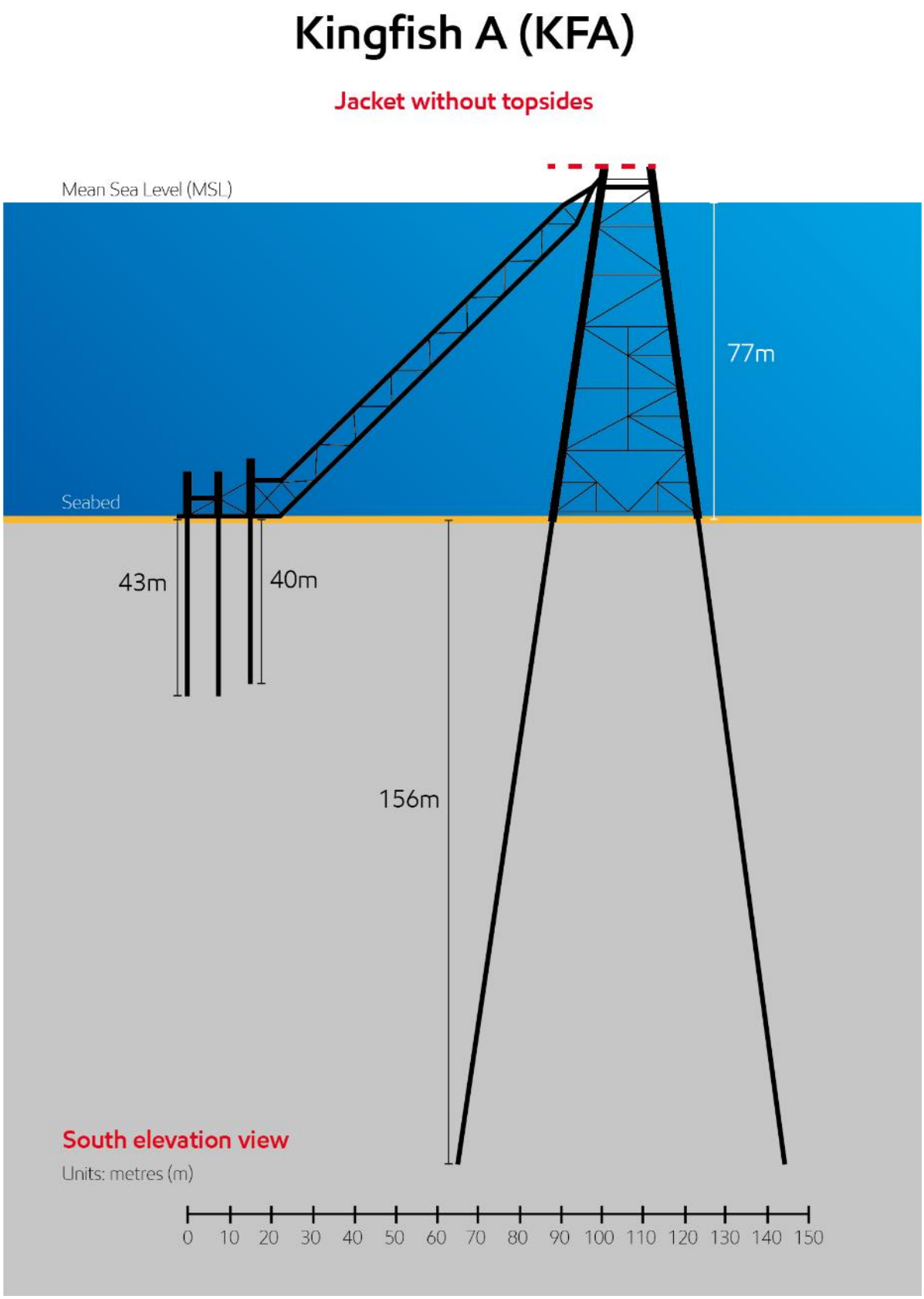


Figure 3-2 Schematic of Kingfish A facility

3.2.4.2 Deep foundation pile construction

The main features of the deep foundation piles are the:

- Pile sleeve (steel) – The outer pile segment which is the initial pile segment between the jacket, the upper soil regions and the pile insert.
- Pile insert (steel) – An inner pile segment driven to target depth.
- Cement grouted annulus – Cement grout between the outer diameter of the pile insert and the soil annulus and between the pile insert and pile sleeve.
- Cement grout plug – Typically there is a cement grout plug located at the base of the pile insert.

Figure 3-3 provides a schematic of a typical deep foundation pile.

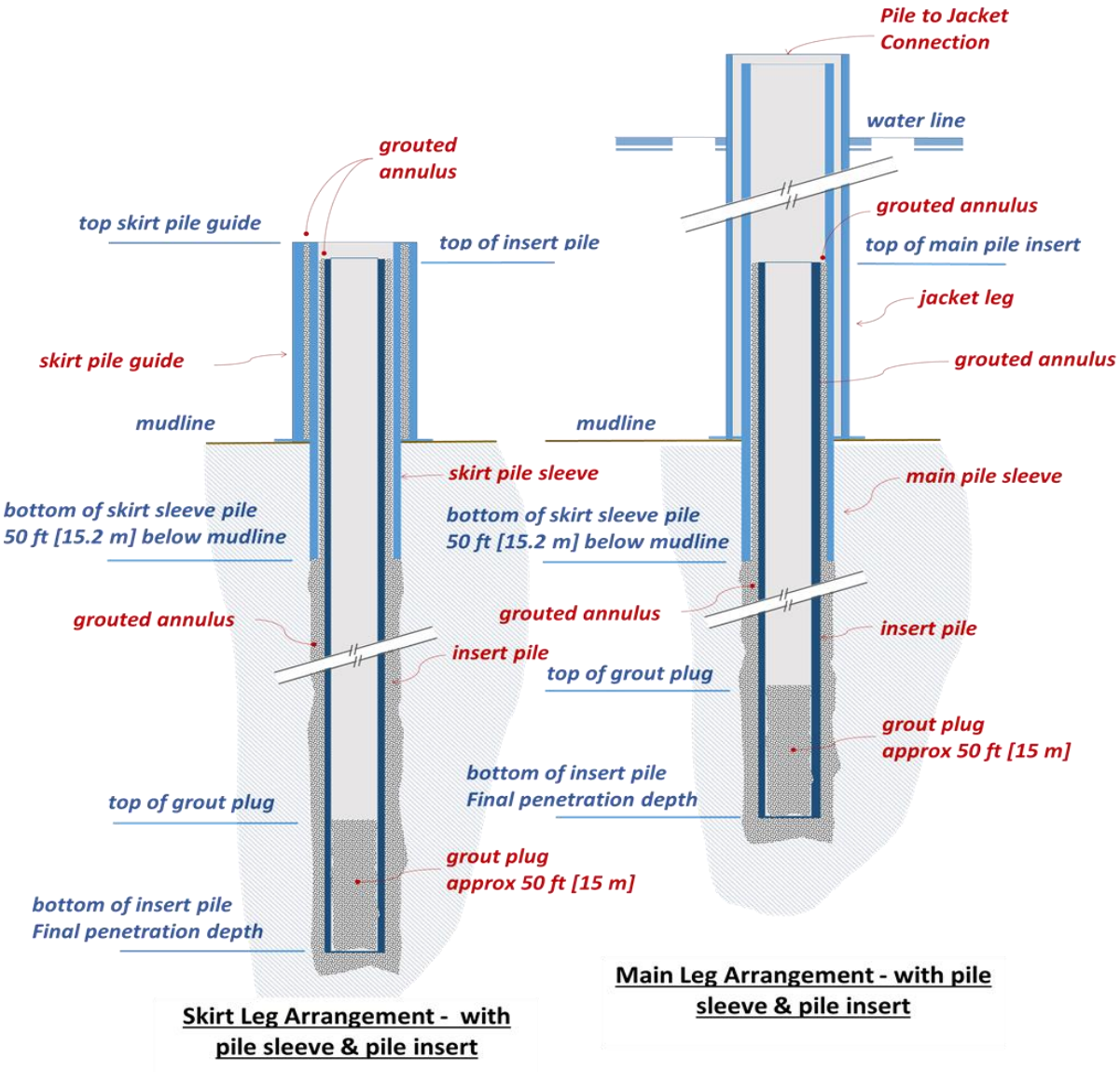


Figure 3-3 Schematic of a typical foundation pile

The key technical issue in achieving complete removal of the deep foundation piles is the absence of a precedent or proven technique to safely remove them in their entirety. Extremely high crane loads would be required to overcome the very high skin friction forces of the embedded piles. Theoretically, pile segments could be cut into smaller segments in an attempt to limit skin friction and prevent overloading of the removal vessel's crane, however, the potential for success of such pile cutting and extraction is highly uncertain. A few examples of the range of technical issues that would need to be resolved include:

- maintaining loss of interface friction for sufficient time to allow removal of the pile segments
- collapse of the bore hole – once the stabilising pile sleeve is removed, the bore holes may continue to collapse, hence necessitating continuous seabed dredging or new stabilising material, which would then also need to be removed
- complexity with removing the segments would increase with pile depth. The area of seabed dredging would likely need to be expanded further, impacting a significant seabed area the deeper the pile being removed
- possible snags and jamming of the cement grout segments during removal, possibly resulting in pile removal equipment being stuck below the seabed
- Safety risks associated with potential high pulling force against variable friction levels and risk of shock loading equipment.

Esso has not been able to establish any Australian or international precedents of SPJ foundation piles being removed to their full extent beneath the seabed. Given the lack of precedents and the technical issues outlined, a reliable and safe execution method has not been established for this activity. If such a method could theoretically be engineered, the configuration and number of the piles to be removed (176 piles for the Campaign #1 SPJs) would likely require an execution duration of many years and vast seabed and ecosystem disturbance to allow access to all piles for cutting and removal.

From an environmental perspective, the estimated corrosion rate for buried piles is expected to be slower than that for steel in seawater. Degradation studies have estimated that deep buried/cement grouted piles can be expected to corrode at a rate of 0.01 millimetres/year (Kent Plc, 2022). Foundation pile thicknesses range from 16-80 millimetres, which indicates that the foundation piles will slowly degrade until full dissolution in approximately 1600-8000 years. Given the very slow degradation rate, environmental impacts as a result of leaving the deep foundation piles in place are expected to be negligible.

Option B has been assessed as not feasible based on the following:

- no precedent for full removal of deep foundation piles was found
- a technically feasible method for removal of deep piles was not identified
- safety risks are not able to be adequately assessed, given the lack of a feasible removal method
- the environmental impacts of removal are not considered to be acceptable, given the extent of seabed and ecosystem disturbance that would be required to remove all 176 piles associated with Campaign #1 SPJs
- the extensive cost and duration to remove foundation piles would far outweigh any benefit to the environment or other users of the sea that may be realised by removal of the deep foundation piles.

3.2.4.3 Option G

Full Steel Piled Jacket left in place (topsides removed)

Option G would involve the removal of the topsides facilities, with the entire SPJ including steelwork above MSL left in place. An indicative example of the remaining structure for the MKA facility is shown in Figure 3-4. This Option has been assessed as not feasible due to a lack of Australian and international precedents. Ongoing impacts and risks to other users of the sea are also not considered to be acceptable, hence this Option has not been considered further.

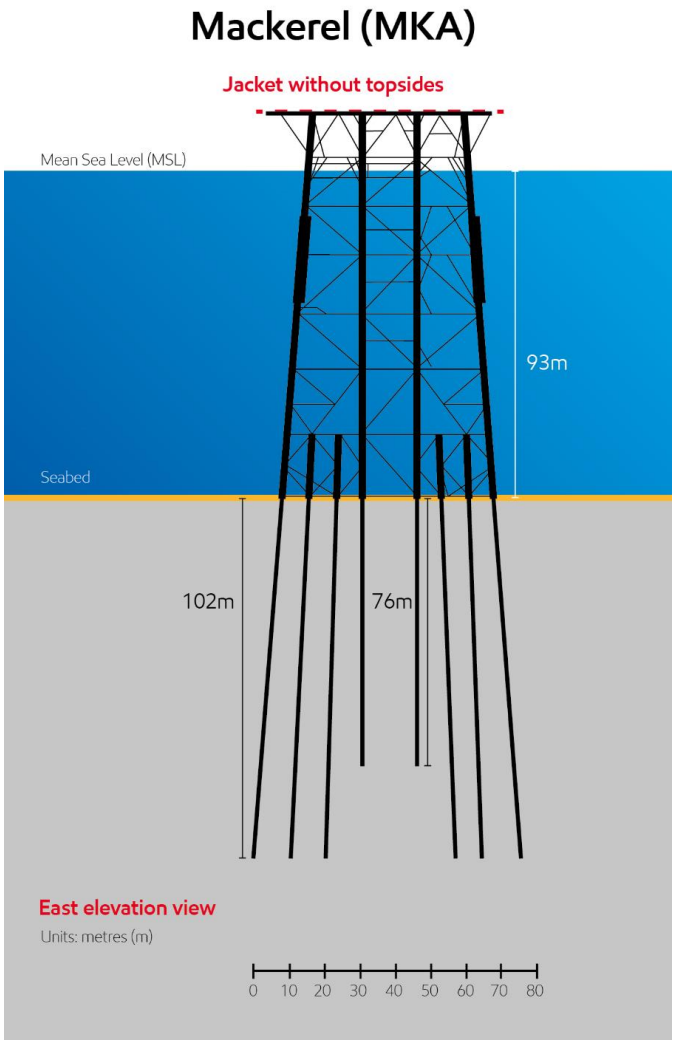


Figure 3-4 Schematic of Mackerel facility showing topside removal only

3.2.5 Steel Piled Jacket end state options assessed as 'feasible'

3.2.5.1 Option C

Steel Piled Jacket foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)

Option C would involve full removal of the SPJ and cutting of the foundation piles below the seabed. For simplicity, seabed is considered to be the elevation of the underside of the jacket.

For all SPJs except HLA, KFA and KFB this datum will be referenced off the underside of the jacket leg support rings and reflects the seabed at the time of SPJ installation. Indicative jacket support rings are shown in Figure 3-5. For HLA, KFA and KFB, the bottom part of the jacket leg self penetrates into the seabed and a logical cut point below seabed would be determined as part of the development of the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.

There are two potential execution methods that can be utilised to separate a jacket from the foundation piles below seabed level:

- internal cutting techniques
- external cutting techniques.

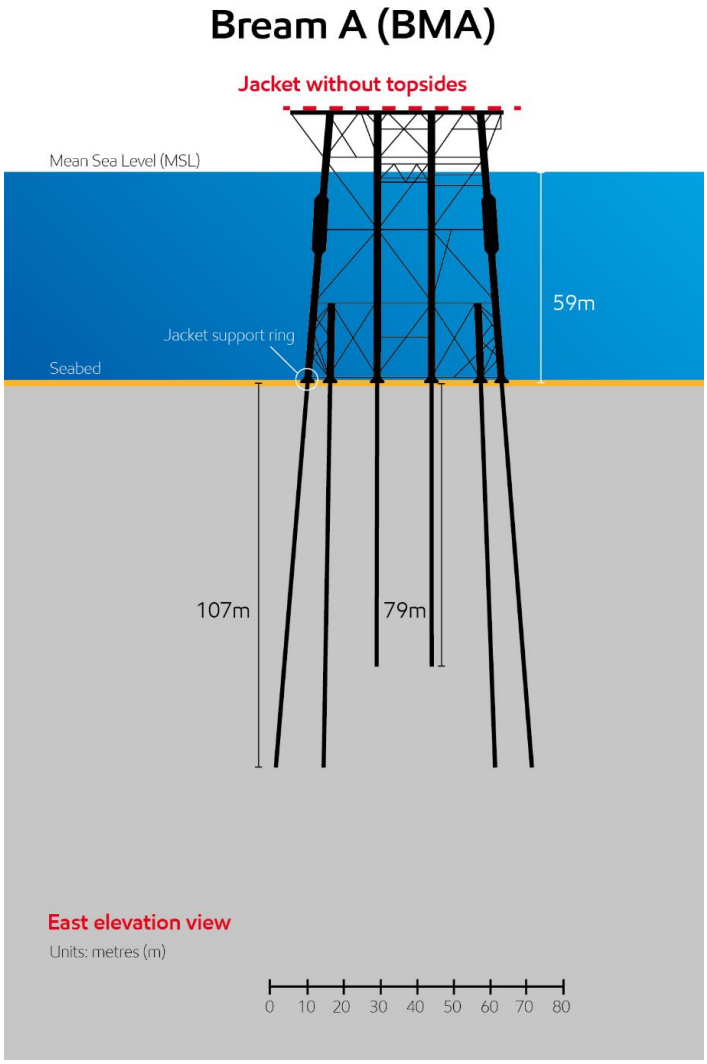


Figure 3-5 Schematic of Bream A facility showing topside removal only

Internal cutting refers to the technique of lowering an internal cutting tool inside the foundation piles and, in this case, below the seabed depth, to make the cut. For this technique to be feasible, there needs to be no obstructions, such as cement grout or soil plugs, within the SPJ legs. It will not be possible to assess whether such obstructions are present before removal of the topsides nor is it guaranteed that such obstructions, if they do exist, can be removed to allow internal cutting to be successful. Given the uncertainty of success for internal cutting, external cutting of the foundation piles below the seabed has been considered as the basis for assessment of feasibility.

External cutting equipment requires external access to each pile below the seabed for the cutting equipment. To provide the required access to the piles below the seabed, large scale dredging of the seabed sediments is assumed to be required to provide sufficient clearance around the piles for a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) and cutting tool to be able to operate.

An estimate of the dredging volumes required to allow the external cutting of each pile associated with the Campaign #1 SPJs has been made by adopting a similar dredge profile to that undertaken during the decommissioning of the platforms in the Sable Offshore Energy project in Canada. For the purpose of this estimate, cutting with a diamond wire cutting tool was assumed. The Sable project provided a range of lower and upper bound dredging rates and also demonstrated the physical volume of dredge required to provide reasonable access for a ROV with diamond wire cutter. Figure 3-6 provides a pictorial of the indicative dredged area (denoted in blue) required around a single pile to provide access for a ROV and cutting tool (an area approximately 20 metres long, 5 metres wide and 5 metres deep). Figure 3-7 provides an indicative dredging arrangement for the MKA platform if each pile was to be cut externally.

In order to establish a worst-case scenario basis for the purpose of impact and risk assessment, this Option assumes all 176 piles associated with the SPJs covered in this EP will need to be dredged.

A dredge volume of 610 cubic metres per individual pile has been assumed, based on the comparative dredging required to access the piles for external cutting during the removal of the Sable platforms. A simple multiplication of *dredge volume per individual pile x number of piles* estimates that over 100,000 cubic metres of seabed would need to be dredged. However, the proximity of some piles to each other (hence an overlap in dredged area) has been considered. This results in a maximum estimated required dredge volume of approximately 88,000 cubic metres of seabed.

This example arrangement assumes the surrounding sediments would remain stable and the excavated areas would not be subject to slumping, replenishment or other disturbance which would require re-dredging or alteration of pile excavations during the works. Re-dredging has been excluded from all dredge volume or work duration estimates for the purpose of impact assessment. In practice however, given the active Bass Strait currents, some re-dredging may be required to maintain sufficient hole depth for long enough to achieve effective operation of the ROV and cutting tool below seabed.

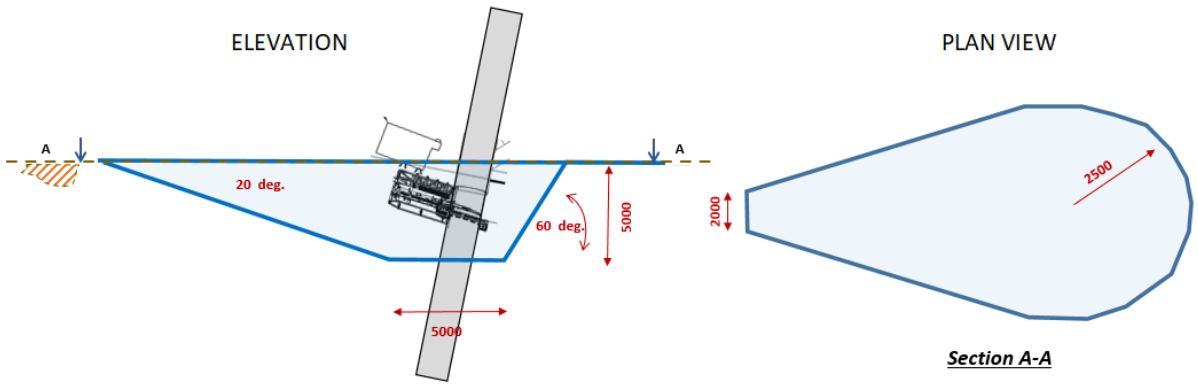


Figure 3-6 Indicative area of dredging required around each pile

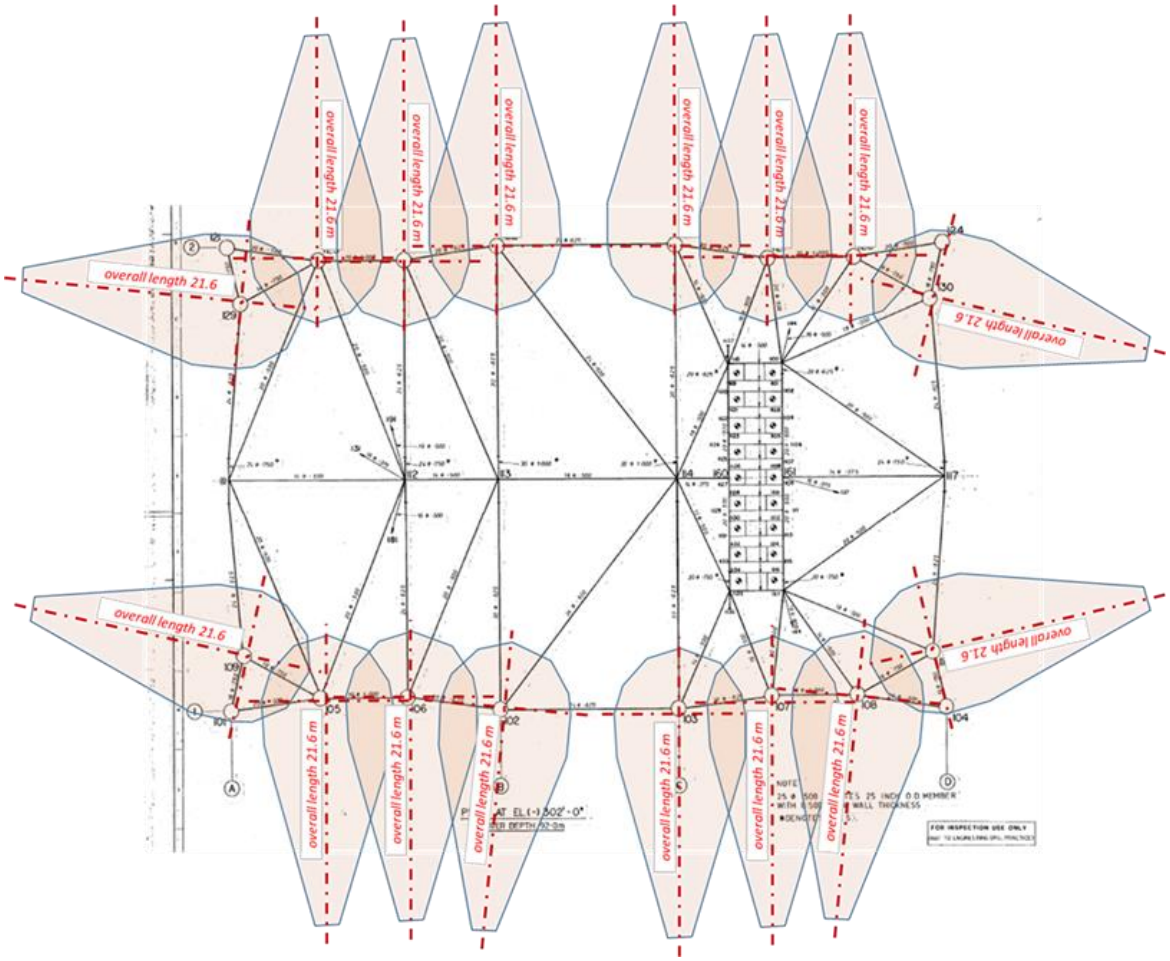


Figure 3-7 Plan view of Mackerel platform indicative dredging arrangement for external pile cutting

Based on the adopted dredge rate and vessel needs assumptions, the extent of dredging required to facilitate below seabed cutting for all 176 piles is estimated to require in the order of 343 construction support vessel (CSV) days and 114 heavy lift vessel days to execute. This estimated vessel time was considered separately to the vessel time required for the cutting and removal of the SPJ for the purpose of comparative impact assessment. This additional vessel time may result in significant environmental impacts from prolonged vessel operations. Impacts include but are not limited to vessel fuel consumption emissions, wastes, light and cumulative marine noise generated by the dredge equipment in conjunction with that generated from the support vessels.

Given the depth to seabed, recovery and onshore disposal of dredge spoil is not considered feasible. All dredge spoil would be discharged directly into the surrounding marine environment. The impact to fish and surrounding benthic assemblages from the dispersal of dredged material depends on many variables, including the volume of the sediment, the characteristics of the released sediment and oceanographic conditions at the disposal locations (Cruz-Motta & Collins, 2004).

At the conclusion of the works, any resulting depressions in the seabed would be left to backfill naturally over time, as shown in Figure 3-8. Natural replenishment of dredging depressions is expected to occur within a decade of the works occurring.

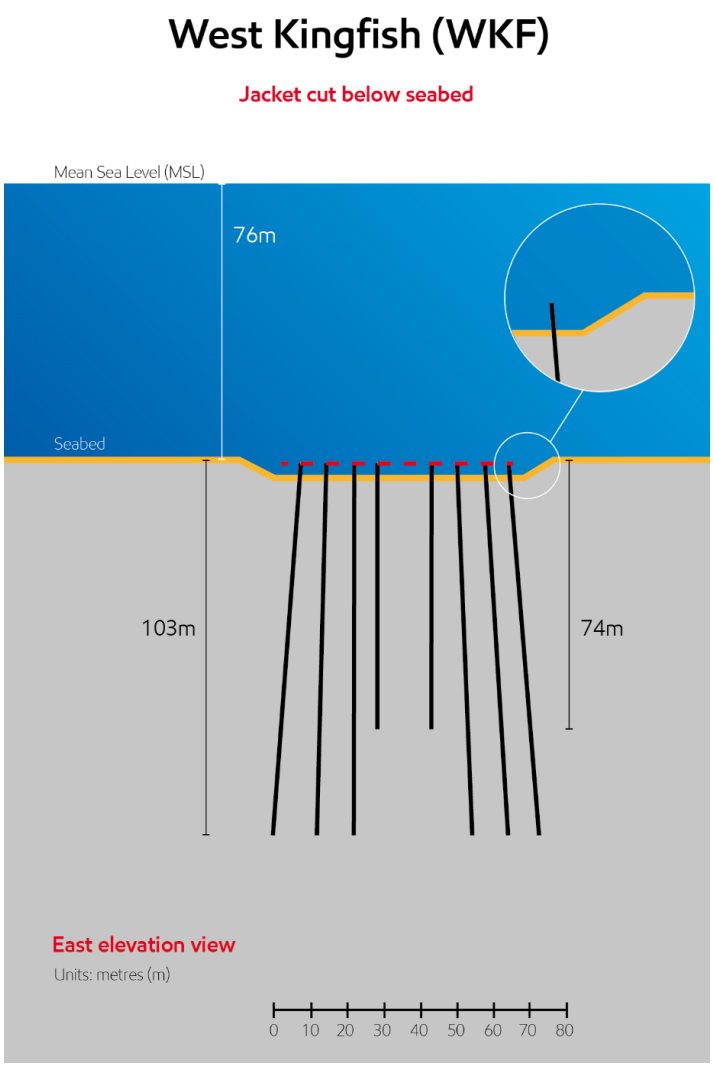


Figure 3-8 Schematic of West Kingfish facility showing Option C

Ecological impacts of Option C

The complete removal of all Campaign #1 SPJs to below the seabed and the associated dredging of all 176 piles would result in a significant alteration to the ecological communities which have developed within the SPJ surrounds since installation of the SPJ's. It is expected to take many years for dredged areas to recover to a sediment cover state comparable with the nearby surrounding environment.

Under this Option, all sessile benthic fauna and infauna surrounding all the SPJs that is too slow or unable to move away from the dredge area and the dredge spoil plumes is likely to be buried or smothered as sediments become mobile in the water column and then settle back on the seabed. Small sessile fauna that are filter or suspension feeders are the most vulnerable category to impacts from dredging, including mussels, barnacles, small sessile worms and sponges (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2011).

One study (Newell, Seiderer, & Hitchcock, 1998) suggests that marine communities conform to well-established principles of ecological succession, and that these allow some realistic predictions on the likely recovery of benthic communities following cessation of dredging. Recolonization of dredged deposits is initially by 'opportunistic' species and the community is subsequently supplemented by an increased species variety of long-lived and slow-growing

'equilibrium' species that characterise stable undisturbed deposits such as coarse gravels. Rates of recovery reported in the literature suggest that a recovery time of six to eight months is characteristic of many estuarine muds where frequent disturbance of the deposits precludes the establishment of long-lived components. In contrast, a community of sands and gravels (similar to the broader Gippsland Basin environment) may take two to three years to establish, depending on the proportion of sand and level of environmental disturbance by waves and currents, and may take even longer where rare slow-growing components were present in the community prior to dredging. As the deposits get coarser along a gradient of environmental stability, estimates of five to 10 years are probably realistic for development of the complex biological associations between the slow-growing components of equilibrium communities characteristic of reef structures.

Sampling and analysis of sediments around the WTA, KFA, CBA, HLA and FLA facilities was undertaken in early 2021 (Hook S. E., et al., 2022). The outcomes of sediment analysis are discussed in more detail in Section 5 however in summary, the analysis indicated that there were concentrations of metal and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAHs) measured in the sediments around the facilities, although these rarely exceeded the adopted screening level guidelines. Measured concentrations were most often located within 200 metres of the facility structures. In the event of dredging in the immediate vicinity of the jacket to gain access to the foundation piles, sediments will be suspended. Upon resuspension, a portion of the metals and PAHs that are associated with the sediment could desorb and become biologically available to filter-feeding organisms, with impacts potentially exacerbated by the mobilisation of suspended sediments to a wider area via currents (Hook S. E., et al., 2022).

Option C is technically feasible and whilst there is international precedence for the approach, the potentially significant cumulative environmental impacts to the local marine ecology also needs to be considered. As the 'full removal' (Option B as described in Section 3.2.4.1) was assessed as 'not feasible', Option C – SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed, has been deemed as the closest feasible option to complete removal and hence has been used as the 'base case', against which 'deviation options'[1] have been compared in the EOBO Assessment.

3.2.5.2 Option D

Steel Piled Jacket (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed, without large scale dredging of the seabed

Option D results in the topsides being removed and the SPJs being cut and removed as close as practicable to the seabed. Cuts will be executed either above or below the seabed as practicable on a case-by-case basis. Execution parameters including but not limited to practicability of cut locations, cut methods, tool options and vessel needs have been assumed for the purpose of this EP and will be addressed in further detail as part of the preparation of the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP. A cut below seabed may be achieved if internal cutting methods are able to be made. However, as the viability of internal cutting

[1] 'Deviation options' in this context is defined as those options which are different to the OPGGS Act Section 572(3) requirement for full removal of property from the title area once it is neither used nor to be used in connection with the operations. Such deviations may be agreed to by NOPSEMA through a permissioning document per Section 572(7).

techniques cannot be assessed until the topsides are removed, this Option assumes all cuts may need to be made externally, above seabed.

External cutting requires sufficient access to allow the ROV and cutting tool to access the SPJ footings. Some dredging may be required on a limited basis where necessary to facilitate the optimum cut location for removal of the SPJs as close as practicable to the seabed.

The specific location of each cut will be determined by the execution contractor in consideration of a number of factors including but not limited to equipment, SPJ design characteristics and heavy lift vessel and transport safety considerations. While cuts will be made as close as practicable to seabed, the final height of the SPJ lower section and strut footing where this is present (at HLA, KFA and KFB) is not expected to exceed 5 metres above the seabed.

Given the range of outcomes under this Option, for each aspect considered in the impacts and risks assessment, the ‘worst-case’ outcome specific to each scenario has been assumed. For example, in the context of potential impacts as a result of habitat removal, it has been assumed that the SPJs would be cut below the seabed, but for potential impacts to commercial fishing, it has been assumed that up to five metres of the SPJ may remain above the seabed.

This Option results in the removal of the majority of the SPJ and avoids the significant environmental impact associated with large scale dredging of all 176 piles as considered in Option C (refer to Section 3.2.5.1).

Figure 3-9 depicts the SPJs following removal of the topsides and the upper sections under Option D.

Option D was assessed as feasible using the criteria outlined in Section 3.2.3 and taken forward for further assessment of environmental impacts and risks and the EOBO Assessment.

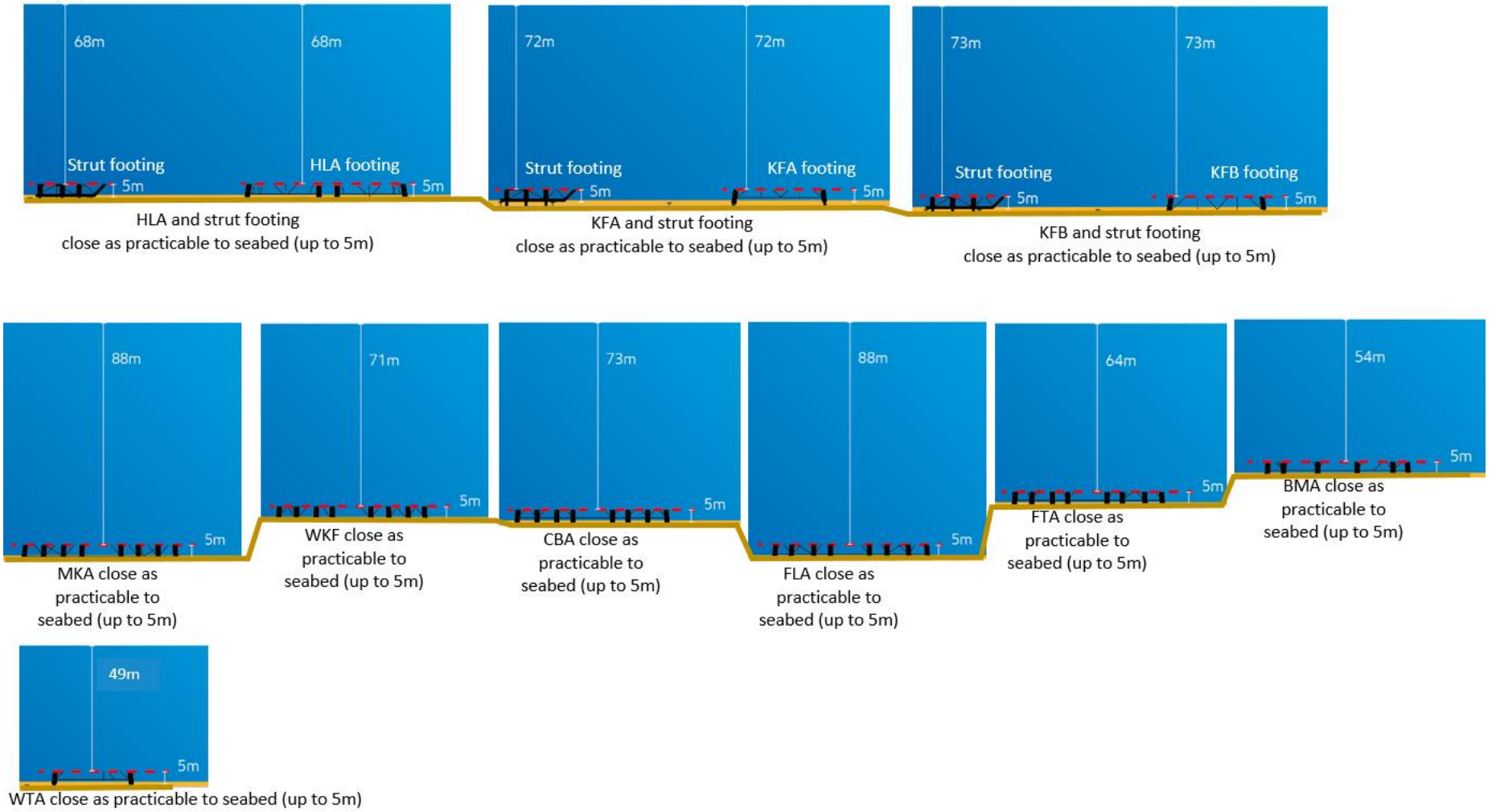


Figure 3-9 Option D – Steel Piled Jacket lower sections (including strut footings) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed)

3.2.5.3 Option E

Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55 metres below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55 metres

Option E results in the topsides being removed and the upper section of the SPJ being cut and removed to provide a minimum clearance of 55 metres below MSL. The lower sections of the SPJ below 55 metres would remain in place. Strut footings where present will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55 metres. Strut footings are present at HLA, KFA and KFB.

The 55 metres clearance depth is consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989), which states:

“In cases of partial removal…. an unobstructed water column sufficient to ensure safety of navigation, but not less than 55 m, should be provided above any partially removed installation or structure which does not project above the surface of the sea.”

Figure 3-10 depicts the SPJ’s following removal of the topsides and the top section of SPJs under Option E.

Option E was assessed as feasible using the criteria outlined in Section 3.2.3 and taken forward for further assessment of environmental impacts and risks and the EOBO Assessment. It is noted that WTA and BMA are excluded from assessment under Option E due to insufficient water depth.

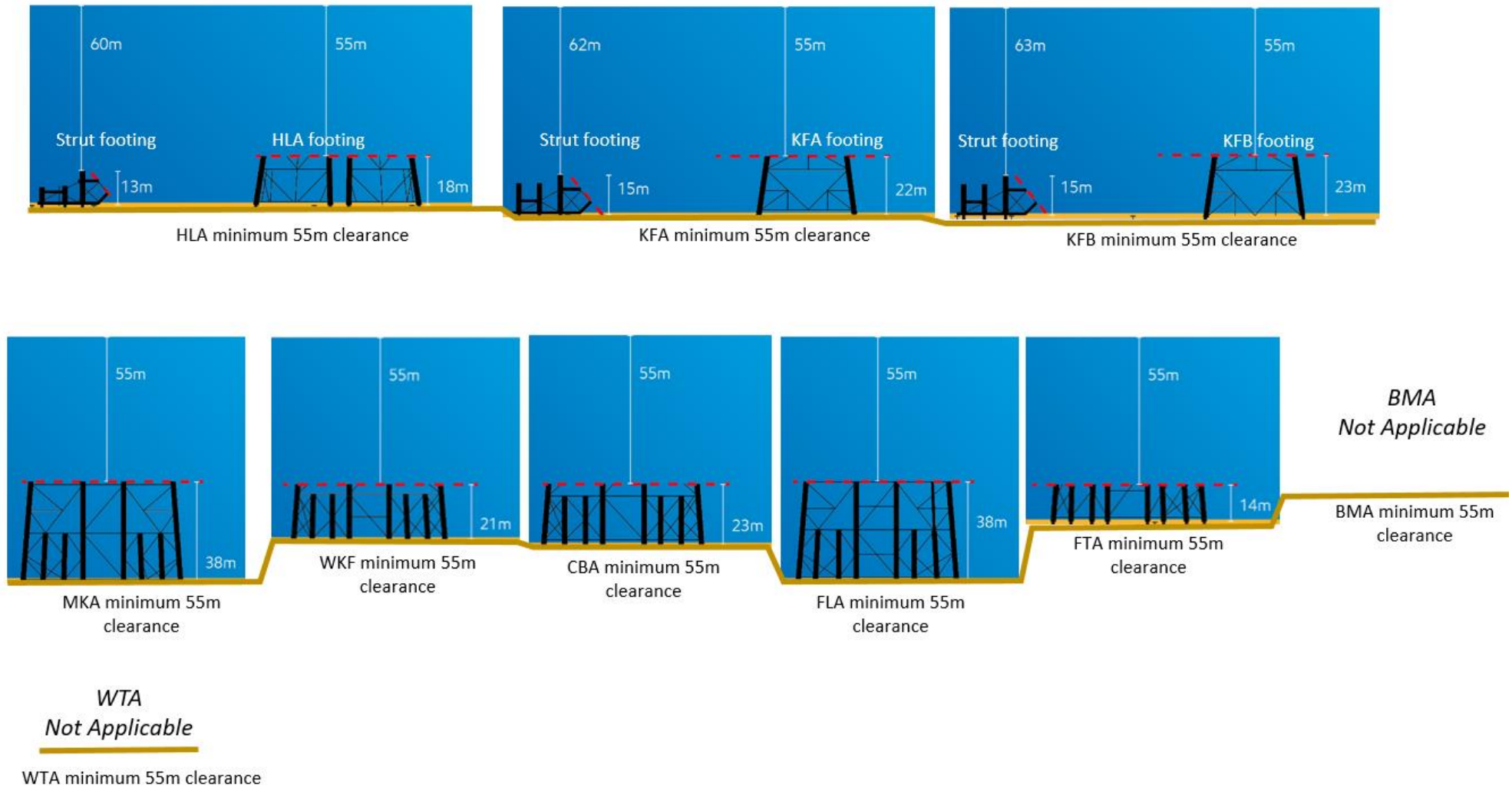


Figure 3-10 Option E – Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55 metres below mean sea level plus strut footings cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55 metres

3.2.5.4 Option E plus seabed placement

Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55 metres below MSL plus strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55 metres. Selected portions of the removed SPJ placed adjacent to the remaining footings

This Option is based on achieving the minimum clearance depth as Option E however includes the placement of selection portions of the SPJ on the seabed adjacent to the footings of the original structure.

Only cut portions of the cut SPJ and struts that are free from splash zone monel wrap and storage tanks would be considered for adjacent placement.

Technical aspects of this Option would require further assessment based on the selected contractor's equipment and optimal cut patterns as part of preparing the Campaign #1 SPJs – Execution EP. Placement positions would be further assessed as part of developing the End State Execution EP. Placement is assumed to occur within a 200-metre radius of the respective SPJ lower section within the allocated title area for impact and risk assessment purposes in this EP.

Adjacent placement may possibly be achieved with a similar cutting effort to Option E depending on the vessel size and heavy lift capabilities of the execution contractor. However, as a worst-case scenario for the purpose of impact and risk assessment, it was assumed that more cutting effort would be required.

Placed sections would need to achieve a minimum clearance depth of 55 meters. For this reason, WTA, BMA and FTA are excluded from assessment due to insufficient water depth. For the purpose of impact and risk assessment, the maximum potential mass of SPJ that may be placed has been adopted. Indicative quantities are included in Appendix A2.

Option E plus placement was assessed as feasible using the criteria outlined in Section 3.2.3 and taken forward for further assessment of environmental impacts and risks and the EOBO Assessment.

3.2.5.5 Option F

Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26 metres below MSL. Strut footings where present will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26 metres

The 26-metre clearance was assessed based on consideration of precedents from the decommissioning of SPJs to this depth in the Gulf of Mexico (e.g. High Island-A-480 reef). Refer to Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Artificial Reefs Interactive Mapping (https://tpwd.texas.gov/gis/ris/artificialreefs).

Option F results in the topsides being removed and the upper section of the SPJ and strut (where present) being cut and removed to provide a minimum clearance of 26 metres below MSL. The lower sections of the SPJs would remain in place. Strut footings where present will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26 metres. Strut footings are present at HLA, KFA and KFB. As well as the 26-metre clearance, additional cut depth has been included for MKA and FLA to ensure potential chemical and hydrocarbon residues associated with storage facilities within the upper SPJ sections are removed and taken onshore for appropriate dismantling and disposal. Minimum clearance for these SPJs would be approximately 40 metres for MKA and 31 metres for FLA.

Figure 3-11 depicts the SPJs following removal of the topsides and the top section under Option F.

Option F was assessed as feasible using the criteria outlined in Section 3.2.3 and taken forward for further assessment of environmental impacts and risks and the EOBO Assessment.

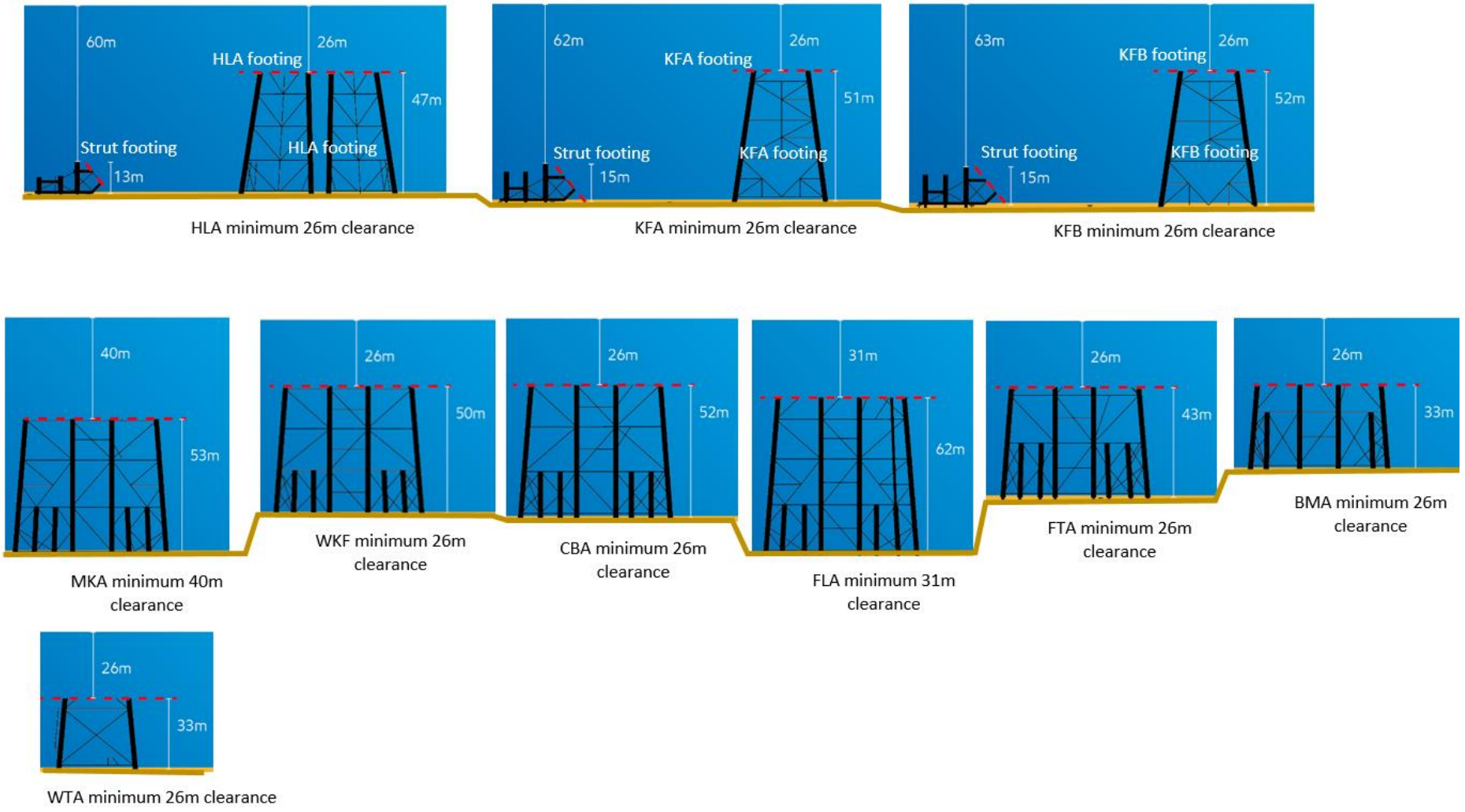


Figure 3-11 Option F – Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26 metres below mean sea level. Strut footings at Halibut, Kingfish A and Kingfish B will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26 metres

3.2.6 Summary of Options Feasibility Assessment

Table 3-5 provides a summary of the end state options assessed as feasible (and hence taken forward for assessment of environmental impacts and risks) following the completion of the Options Feasibility Assessment and the applicability to each Campaign #1 SPJ.

Table 3-5 Feasible SPJ end state options

Facility	End state option applicability			
	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ deep foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	**Option D:** Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	**Option E:** Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL	**Option F:** Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL
Halibut (HLA)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kingfish A (KFA)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kingfish B (KFB)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mackerel (MKA)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes – remove to 40m below MSL
West Kingfish (WKF)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cobia (CBA)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flounder (FLA)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes – remove to 31m below MSL
Fortescue (FTA)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bream A (BMA)	Yes	Yes	N/A (cut depth equivalent to Option D)	Yes
Whiting (WTA)	Yes	Yes	N/A (insufficient water depth)	Yes

3.3 Environmental impacts and risks evaluation of feasible options

Consistent with NOPSEMA's policy (NOPSEMA, 2020c), an evaluation of the environmental impacts and risks of all feasible end state options was undertaken. The results of this evaluation are presented in this Section of the EP.

The environmental impact and risk evaluation of the feasible end state options was undertaken in accordance with the methodology described in Section 7 of this EP.

Environmental impacts are defined as resulting from activities that are *reasonably certain* to occur (e.g. planned discharges to water or air), while environmental risks result from unplanned events that may occur (such as other users of the sea interacting with infrastructure decommissioned in place etc.).

As discussed in Section 3.2.4.1, complete removal of the SPJ's (which includes removal of deep foundation piles underneath the seabed) was assessed as not feasible. Hence the environmental impacts and risks of 'complete removal' as described by Option B have not been assessed. Option C - cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required) - has been assessed as the closest feasible option to complete removal and as such has been used as the 'base case' for the purposes of the EOBO Assessment.

3.3.1 Supporting studies

In order to inform the environmental impact and risk evaluation of the feasible options, the following studies were reviewed, along with a number of peer reviewed scientific papers (which are referenced throughout the EP). The key studies used to inform the impacts and risks assessment of the feasible options are presented in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Summary of key studies used to inform impacts and risks evaluation

Date	Study title	Author	Scope overview
March 2021	*Ecological Assessment from Industrial Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) Inspection Footage: Platforms & Pipelines Lookbook* (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021a)	Deakin University	Study assessed over 1000 hours of historical ROV imagery captured during routine inspection and maintenance of oil and gas infrastructure in the Bass Strait from 2008-2018. The study provides site specific data on habitats and marine flora and fauna associated with the oil and gas infrastructure.
August 2021	*Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast* (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b)		
December 2021	*Environmental Media Report - Gippsland Basin Decommissioning State of the Environment* (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2021)	AECOM	Study provides the results of sediment chemistry and infauna analysis from samples collected around Esso infrastructure during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) undertaken February to March 2021.

Date	Study title	Author	Scope overview
February 2022	*Catch, value and relative risk of commercial fisheries operating around Esso Australia's Eastern Bass Strait field* (SETFIA, 2022)	South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA)	Study identifies and describes commercial fishing stakeholders in Bass Strait and outlines potential impacts and risks to the commercial fishing industry as a result of the Esso infrastructure.
February 2022	*Results of the Contaminant Levels Survey in the Marine Environment of the Gippsland Basin* (Hook S. E., et al., 2022)	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)	Study provides the analysis of sediment samples collected as part of Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) undertaken February to March 2021. Concentrations of metals and PAHs around sampled Esso infrastructure was compared with reference areas and contaminant screening values.
February/April 2022	Potential Impacts Posed by different Decommissioning Scenarios: Commercial Shipping (AMC Search, 2022a) (AMC Search, 2022b)	Australian Maritime College (AMC) Search	Study investigated the impacts and potential risks of different Bass Strait decommissioning options on commercial vessels.
February/April 2022	Potential Impacts Posed by different Decommissioning Scenarios: Commercial Fishing (AMC Search, 2022c)	AMC Search	Study investigated the impacts and potential risks of different Bass Strait decommissioning options on commercial fishers.
March 2022	*Decommissioning Literature Review* (Advisian, 2022)	Advisian	Study was an update to *Scientific Literature Review - Environmental Impacts of Decommissioning Options* (Advisian, 2017) prepared for Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association Ltd (APPEA). The report is a review of research literature published post 2016 to complement the Advisian (2017) report.
May 2022	*Marine Communities of Platform Facilities, Subsea Pipelines and Surrounding Natural Ecosystems in the Gippsland Region, south-east Australia* (AIMS, 2022a)	Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)	Study assessed the visual data collected during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) undertaken February to March 2021. Study provides site specific baseline data on habitats and marine flora and fauna associated with the Esso infrastructure around which visual data was collected.

Date	Study title	Author	Scope overview
June 2022	*Gippsland Decommissioning Project Campaign 1, SPJ – Rate of Degradation Study* (Kent Plc, 2022)	Kent Plc	Study investigated the degradation of the SPJ steel constituents and anodes. An Environmental Impact Assessment was also conducted, which calculated potential concentrations of metal leached from the degrading structures and compared to guideline values. Potential impacts to marine biota and habitats were also assessed as a result of eventual structure collapse.

3.3.2 Impacts and risks evaluation of feasible options

The impact evaluation of the feasible decommissioning options is presented in Table 3-7 and the risk evaluation of the feasible decommissioning options is presented in Table 3-8.

Table 3-7 Impact evaluation – Feasible end state options

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
Impacts to other users of the sea								
Impacts to users of the sea through the continuing physical presence of remaining SPJs.	Physical presence of SPJs remaining in place requires **commercial vessels** to continue to be diverted from direct transit over SPJs, resulting in incremental transit time.	Long term (years)	Remaining infrastructure will be marked on navigational charts. If sections of removed SPJs are placed on the seabed this will be undertaken within an approximate 200m radius of the lower SPJ sections remaining in place.	**No impact**	**No impact**	**No impact**	**No impact**	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				This Option will remove SPJs to below the seabed and hence will not require any commercial vessels to divert from direct transit.	Commercial vessels are able to choose the most direct route between Wilsons Promontory and Cape Howe in the event current shipping controls in place around the Esso operational facilities are removed in the future – the clearance provided over the remaining structures has been assessed as adequate even under severe weather events and for the largest commercial vessels to transit Bass Strait (AMC Search, 2022a). No impact to commercial vessels expected.	Commercial vessels are able to choose the most direct route between Wilsons Promontory and Cape Howe in the event current shipping controls in place around the Esso operational facilities are removed in the future – the clearance provided over the remaining structures has been assessed as adequate even under severe weather events and for the largest commercial vessels to transit Bass Strait (AMC Search, 2022a). No impact to commercial vessels expected.	Removed sections will be cut and placed to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. Impacts consistent with Options C, D and E. No impact to commercial vessels expected.	Large commercial vessels may have an effective clearance sufficiently deep to potentially collide with remaining SPJs in severe weather/wave conditions. Hence large commercial vessels may need to continue to avoid the area and be prevented from taking the most direct route from Wilsons Promontory to Cape Howe, if the Area To Be Avoided (ATBA) and TSS are removed in the future. Deviation of transit routes of commercial vessels around SPJ locations would result in addition to sail time, estimated to be 13 minutes per transit (AMC Search, 2022a).
	Physical presence of SPJ's remaining in place requires ongoing exclusion of **commercial fishing** from the immediate vicinity of the SPJs. Commonwealth bottom- and mid-water trawling and Danish seine fisheries,	Long term (years)	Remaining structures will be marked on navigational charts. If sections of removed SPJs are placed on the seabed this will be undertaken within an approximate 200m radius of the lower SPJ sections remaining in place.	**No impact**	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				This Option will remove the SPJs to below the seabed. It is assumed that potential future commercial fishing operations will not be displaced from the SPJ locations once natural processes have sufficiently replenished any dredged areas.	Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. It is possible that some SPJs may be completely cut off below seabed and therefore not present a long-term snagging hazard to commercial fishing gear however for the purpose of impact assessment, a worst-case basis of some structure	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option D, as remaining lower sections of SPJs will not be over trawlable.	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option D, as seabed placed sections of SPJs will not be over trawlable. Commercial fishing would be excluded from a small incremental (to Option D) area of seabed under this Option (the footprint of the placed sections) – however it is assumed that sections will be placed within a nominal 200m radius of the SPJ lower sections, thus reducing the	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option D, as remaining lower sections of SPJs will not be over trawlable.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
					remaining above seabed is assumed for all SPJs. Remaining structures will not be over trawlable and therefore have the potential to damage fishing equipment if snagging occurred. Commercial fishing operations would need to continue to avoid SPJ locations. The Commonwealth demersal/mid-water trawl and Danish seine fisheries collectively account for a significant portion of the catch in the Gippsland Basin. Combined catch and revenue were identified to be on average ~1000t and ~$5.7M per year (SETFIA, 2022). This Option results in no reduction or impact to the currently available fishable area, however the presence of the remaining SPJ's will result in the long-term exclusion of commercial fishing from the SPJ locations. The area currently excluded from fishing at each SPJ (including the current 500m exclusion zone) is approximately 0.8km^2 per SPJ. By comparison, the total extent of the Gippsland Basin is approximately 30,000km^2. Impacts are limited to the vicinity of the remaining SPJ locations and are expected to be inconsequential.		area which is unavailable for commercial fishing to a small vicinity around each remaining SPJ.	
	Physical presence of SPJs remaining in place requires	Long term (years)	Remaining structures will be marked on	**No impact**	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
	ongoing exclusion of **commercial fishing** from the immediate vicinity of the SPJs. Commonwealth long line and gillnet, hook, jig and trap fishing methods.		navigational charts. If sections of removed SPJs are placed on the seabed this will be undertaken within an approximate 200m radius of the lower SPJ sections remaining in place.	This Option will remove the SPJ to below the seabed. It is assumed that potential future commercial fishing operations will not be displaced from the SPJ locations once natural processes have sufficiently replenished any dredged areas.	Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. For the purpose of assessing impacts to other marine users, an assumption has been made that some structure will remain above the seabed for all SPJs. Remaining structures have the potential to damage long line and fishing equipment. Fishing operations would need to continue to avoid the immediate area around SPJ locations. The assessed impact reflects the lower prevalence of these fishing methods in the Gippsland Basin. Combined catch and revenue were identified to be on average ~140t and ~$1M per year (SETFIA, 2022). This Option results in no reduction or impact to current fishable area, however the presence of remaining SPJs will result in the long-term exclusion of commercial fishing from the SPJ locations. Impacts are limited to the vicinity of the remaining SPJs and are expected to be inconsequential.	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option D, as remaining lower sections of SPJs will not be over trawlable.	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option D, as seabed placed sections of SPJs will not be over trawlable. Commercial fishing would be excluded from a small incremental (to Option D) area of seabed under this Option (the footprint of the placed sections) – however it is assumed that sections will be placed within a nominal 200m radius of the SPJ lower sections, thus reducing the area which is unavailable for commercial fishing to a small vicinity around each remaining SPJ.	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option D, as remaining lower sections of SPJs will not be over trawlable.
	Physical presence of SPJs remaining in place requires ongoing exclusion of **commercial fishing** from the immediate	Long term (years)	Remaining SPJs will be marked on navigational charts. If sections of removed SPJs are placed on the seabed	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. This Option will remove the SPJs to below the seabed. It is assumed that potential future commercial fishing	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option D as remaining	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option D, as seabed placed	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option D as remaining lower

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
	vicinity of the SPJs. State fisheries including but not limited to purse seine, rock lobster, scallop, octopus and general ocean fisheries		this will be undertaken within an approximate 200m radius of the lower SPJ sections remaining in place.	operations will not be displaced from the SPJ locations once natural processes have sufficiently replenished any dredged areas. It is recognised that while this Option does not displace these fishing methods in the future, complete removal of the SPJ above the seabed may not benefit the Rock Lobster Fishery. Small numbers of rock lobsters were observed in the Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) ROV footage from CBA, HLA and KFA. Removal of the SPJs to below the seabed will likely eliminate these local populations.	seabed. It is possible that some SPJs may be completely cut off below seabed and therefore not present a long-term snagging hazard to commercial fishing gear. However for the purpose of assessing impacts to other marine users, an assumption has been made that some structure will remain above the seabed for all SPJs. Remaining structures have the potential to damage a range of equipment including during anchor/ballast drops. Fishing operations would need to continue to avoid the immediate area around former SPJ locations. Combined catch and revenue were identified to be on average ~1550t and ~$5.5M per year (SETFIA, 2022). This Option results in no reduction or impact to current fishable area. The presence of remaining SPJs however will result in the long-term exclusion of commercial fishing from the SPJ locations. Impacts are limited to the vicinity of the remaining SPJs and impacts are expected to be inconsequential. The Rock Lobster Fishery may broadly benefit from the retention of some reef like habitat and existing breeding populations.	lower sections of SPJs will not be over trawlable.	sections of SPJs will not be over trawlable. Commercial fishing would be excluded from a small incremental (to Option D) area of seabed under this Option (the footprint of the placed sections) – however it is assumed that sections will be placed within a nominal 200m radius of the SPJ lower sections, thus restricting the area which is unavailable for commercial fishing to a small vicinity around each remaining SPJ.	sections of SPJs will not be over trawlable.
	Physical presence of SPJs remaining	Long term (years)	Remaining structures will be marked on	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects.	**No impact** Benefit.	**No impact** Benefit.	**No impact** Benefit.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
	in place results in interference to **recreational fishing activities** in the area.		navigational charts. If sections of removed SPJs are placed on the seabed this will be undertaken within an approximate 200m radius of the lower SPJ sections remaining in place.	Under this Option the SPJ is removed to below the seabed and recreational fishers will lose the fish attracting habitat available in Options E and F.	Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. While it is recognised that some structure may remain under this Option (up to ~5m), the maximum removal to below the seabed has been assumed for the purpose of assessing impacts to recreational fishing. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option F.	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option F. Placement of sections of the removed SPJs on the seabed will provide additional fish attracting habitat for recreational fishing.	No negative impact to recreational fishing identified. Recreational fishing may benefit from increased access to fishing locations around the remaining SPJs and remaining fish attracting habitat. This Option results in the greatest benefit to recreational fishing resulting from the highest retention of habitat.
	Physical presence of SPJs remaining in place results in the exclusion of other **potential future industries** (e.g. wind power) from the immediate location of the SPJs.	Long term (years)	Remaining structures will be marked on navigational charts. If sections of removed SPJs are placed on the seabed this will be undertaken within an approximate 200m radius of the lower SPJ sections remaining in place.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Remaining SPJs would not preclude the installation of future assets by other parties within the region but may displace installation locations by short distances (up to 300m) to avoid interaction with the remaining deep foundation piles. The area of displacement is very small in the context of the total area available within the Gippsland Basin.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C. It is assumed that sections would be placed within a nominal 200m radius of the remaining SPJ lower sections, thus minimising the area which is unavailable for the use of potential future marine industries.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.
	Reduction in SPJ leads to reduction in fish habitat, leading to a reduction in **commercial fishing catch (through assumed loss of**	Long term (years)	Further studies are being undertaken by AIMS to better define potential impacts on the productivity and connectivity for	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. The SPJs provide habitat that supports a higher abundance of fish compared to reference sites. Globally, platform structures have been observed to support productivity and facilitate	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. While it is recognised that some structure may remain under this Option (up	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option F.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option F. The placement of removed sections of the seabed will	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. This Option results in the lowest disturbance to habitat and is considered not likely to have an impact on commercial fishing catch within the Gippsland Basin.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
	productivity/connectivity)		selected species.	seascape connectivity for larvae and mobile adult invertebrates, fish and megafauna; including threatened and commercially important species (McLean, et al., 2022). The Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) imagery identified 20 fish species that are targeted by recreational and/or commercial fishers (AIMS, 2022a). The impact to fisheries of partial or complete SPJ removal options will depend on the level of connectivity between the SPJs and surrounding areas and the extent to which fish production sourced from the SPJS contribute to populations elsewhere. It has been assumed for the purpose of this impact assessment that complete removal of the habitat currently provided will have a minor impact.	to ~5m), the maximum removal to below the seabed has been assumed for the purpose of assessing this impact. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.		provide additional hard substrate habitat to support fish species.	Based on the extent of structure retention, this Option may provide the most benefit in terms of any ongoing productivity and connectivity.
Impacts to marine flora and fauna								
Impacts to marine biota through the loss or modification of SPJ habitats.	Local loss of abundance and diversity of **sessile organisms** (fixed to the SPJ) organisms through reduction in SPJ height.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects.	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects.	Consequence Level IV Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				Observations during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) have confirmed that the SPJs support a greater abundance of benthic biota than observed at surrounding reference and natural reef locations. This Option results in the greatest extent of loss of sessile	Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. While it is recognised that some structure may remain under this Option, the maximum removal to below the seabed has been assumed for the purpose of assessing	This Option retains many of the encrusting jewel anemones and most sponges for the SPJs.	Placement of removed upper sections of some SPJs on the seabed will provide additional hard substrate on the seabed for colonisation by sessile organisms.	This Option results in the lowest extent of removal of sessile organisms and retains the majority of encrusting jewel anemones and sponges.

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				organisms with all of the encrusting biota and associated crustaceans present on the structure lost when the SPJ is removed and taken onshore for dismantling and disposal.	impacts to sessile organisms. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.			
	Local loss of abundance and diversity of **fish and other mobile** organisms through reduction in habitat provided by SPJs.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects height.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects
				Field surveys have identified a total of 69 taxa of fish and confirmed that the SPJs support a greater abundance of fish than observed at surrounding reference locations and natural reef locations. Based on the extent of removal under this Option, the alteration to the observed abundance and diversity of local fish populations is expected to be significant.	Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. While it is recognised that some structure may remain under this Option, maximum removal to below the seabed has been assumed for the purpose of assessing impacts to fish and other mobile species. Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.	A relative reduction in the abundance and diversity of local fish populations as a result of this Option may occur. The extent of reduction would vary between SPJs with the deepest SPJs being least impacted. The overall impact across all of the SPJs is considered minor.	Placement of removed upper sections of some SPJs on the seabed will provide additional hard substrate on the seabed to provide habitat for fish and other mobile organisms.	A study of the impacts from partial removal (to -26m) of platforms in California assessed that on average, 80% of fish biomass and 86% of secondary fish production would be retained after partial removal (-26m), with above 90% retention expected for both metrics on many platforms (Claisse, et al., 2015). On this basis, inconsequential impacts to the abundance and diversity of local fish species could be expected.
	Local loss of abundance and diversity of not yet identified sponge species observed in water depths greater than 60m.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects
				Field surveys identified that the base of structures appear to have the greatest diversity of benthic biota, including several unidentified sponge species. Identification is limited based on the available published research on sponges found at depth within the Gippsland Basin. The observed base sponge gardens appear diverse and well established with many mobile organisms among	Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. While it is recognised that some structure may remain under this Option, maximum removal to below the seabed has been assumed for the purpose of assessing impacts to sponge species. Impacts of this Option have therefore been assessed as consistent with Option C.	As most sponges have been observed at depths greater than 60m, this Option is expected to have inconsequential impacts on the observed sponge species. This Option retains many of the encrusting sponges for the SPJs	As most sponges have been observed at depths greater than 60m, this Option is expected to have inconsequential impacts on the observed sponge species. This Option retains many of the encrusting sponges for the SPJs	As most sponges have been observed at depths greater than 60m, this Option is expected to have inconsequential impacts on the observed sponge species. This Option retains many of the encrusting sponges for the SPJs.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				them (crabs, fish etc.) (AIMS, 2022a). Complete removal of the SPJ will result in the loss of all attached sponges and the loss of future opportunities for study of this group of organisms.				
	Reduction in SPJ height leading to behavioural changes in identified endangered species **(white shark** (*Carcharodon carcharias*)) as a result of changes to current food sources.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level III –** Minor adverse effects. The white shark is currently listed as Endangered. One white shark was observed by the ROV near WTA during the Environmental Survey 1 (Summer). Due to the extent of removal under this Option, fish populations and Australian fur seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus)* foraging activity around the SPJs is expected to be dispersed to other feeding locations. These localised changes in food source distribution (especially fur seal) may result in changes in white shark behaviour and distribution in the region.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. While it is recognised that some structure may remain under this Option, maximum removal to below the seabed has been assumed for the purpose of assessing impacts to the white shark. Impacts of this Option have therefore been assessed as consistent with Option C.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Under this Option, local fish populations and Australian fur seal behaviour may alter but this is not expected to impact white shark behaviour and distribution in the region.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Placement of removed upper sections of some SPJs on the seabed will provide additional hard substrate on the seabed to provide habitat for fish and foraging opportunities for Australian fur seals. Hence white shark behaviour and distribution in the region is not expected to be impacted.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects Under this Option, local fish populations and Australian fur seal behaviour may alter but this is not expected to impact white shark behaviour and distribution in the region, as the greatest extent of habitat and food source opportunity remains.
	Reduction in SPJ height leading to changes to food source location and abundance for **Australian fur seals** (protected), resulting in changes in behaviour and distribution.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects. The Australian fur seal is a protected species that was hunted to the edge of extinction in the 19th century. Population sizes are now increasing (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2018). The Australian fur seal has a relatively restricted	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects. Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. While it is recognised that some structure may remain under this Option, maximum removal to below the seabed has been assumed for the purpose of assessing	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Under this Option, Australian fur seals will lose haul-out opportunities however will retain deeper demersal fish foraging habitat. A smaller reduction in overall fish populations compared to Options C and D as a result of	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Under this Option, Australian fur seals will lose haul-out opportunities however will retain deeper demersal fish foraging habitat. A smaller reduction in overall fish populations compared to Options C and D as a result of this Option is expected to occur.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Under this Option, Australian fur seals will lose haul-out opportunities however will retain deeper demersal fish foraging habitat. The limited habitat removal in this Option is expected to result in a minimal overall reduction in local fish populations. A study of the impacts from partial removal (to -

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				distribution around the islands of Bass Strait, parts of Tasmania and southern Victoria. They can be seen hauling out on islands off South Australia and areas of southern New South Wales (The Australian Museum, 2022). Masses of Australian fur seals are frequently observed by Bass Strait platform operators and have been observed in review of historical ROV footage. The Australian fur seal is a benthic foraging species that feeds on a wide variety of demersal fish and cephalopod species. A 2015 study (Arnould, et al., 2015) on individuals from the Kanowna Island colony observed that the presence of anthropogenic structures (including oil and gas infrastructure) in Bass Strait appear to be providing a geographic link to valuable prey habitat for fur seals. Under this Option, Australian fur seals will lose haul-out opportunities and fish foraging habitat. Fish will no longer aggregate at the SPJs and will disperse to broader Gippsland Basin. The extent of alteration could drive long-term changes in seal behaviour across the Gippsland Basin.	impacts to the Australian fur seal. Under this Option, Australian fur seals will lose haul-out opportunities and fish foraging habitat. Fish will no longer aggregate at the SPJs and will disperse to broader Gippsland Basin and seal foraging behaviour will need to adjust accordingly. Impacts of this Option have therefore been assessed as consistent with Option C.	this Option is expected to occur.		26m) of platforms in California assessed that on average, 80% of fish biomass and 86% of secondary fish production would be retained after partial removal (-26m), with above 90% retention expected for both metrics on many platforms (Claisse, et al., 2015).
	Reduction in SPJ height leading to changes in food	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
	source location and abundance resulting in changes to the distribution of **open water pelagic species** (including EPBC Act-listed species).			There are various open water pelagic species that may occur in the Gippsland Basin. A number of these species are EPBC listed, including the Southern right whale (*Eubalaena australis*) and blue whales (*Balaenoptera musculus*). Species such as the Southern right whales and blue whales are also subject to Conservation Management Plans. Changes directly associated with the end state of the platforms are considered unlikely to have a measurable impact on overall populations of any open water pelagic species as these species have a broad feeding and migration range.	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.	Impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.
	Reduction in SPJs leading to a cumulative reduction in Gippsland Basin **ecosystem richness and diversity** as a result of a loss of productivity and connectivity (*based on literature).	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects. Oil and gas platforms off the coast of California have the highest secondary fish production per unit area of seabed of any other studied marine habitat (Claisse, et al., 2014). A plankton survey study around nine offshore platforms (including BMA, CBA, FTA, FLA, HLA and MKA) in south-eastern Australia documented a diversity of larval and early-stage juvenile fishes (Neira, 2005). Observations during the Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) confirmed that the SPJs support a greater richness and abundance of	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects. Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. While it is recognised that some structure may remain under this Option, maximum removal to below the seabed has been assumed for the purpose of assessing impacts to the Bass Strait ecosystem as a result of a loss of productivity and connectivity. Therefore, impacts of this Option have been assessed as consistent with Option C.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. It is considered that this Option will result in some minor alteration to local productivity and connectivity.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. It is considered that this Option will result in some minor alteration to local productivity and connectivity. Placement of some removed sections of the SPJs will provide additional hard substrate on the seabed which could be utilised as fish habitat. Hence impacts of this Option may be less than Option E (but still minor).	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. It is considered that this Option will result in only minimal alteration to local productivity and connectivity, as the greatest extent of the SPJ is retained. Claisse et al. (2015) examined how secondary fish production would change under different decommissioning scenarios and found that partial removal of platforms did reduce fish production, but not to a large extent.

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				marine biota than that observed at surrounding reference and natural reef locations. Studies at various facilities globally have identified that as species become established on oil and gas structures, the structures and biota they support can become important source populations (Thums, McLean, Ferreira, Benthuysen, & Miller, 2021). Platform structures have also been observed to facilitate seascape connectivity for larvae and mobile adult invertebrates, fish and megafauna; including threatened and commercially important species (McLean, et al., 2022). Based on the extent of removal to below the seabed, this Option may result in significant alteration to the local productivity of some species.				
Seabed placement of some removed sections of SPJs.	Relocation of removed section(s) of jacket to deeper depths, resulting in local loss of abundance and diversity of biota due to change of habitat.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Seabed placement may result in the loss of encrusting sessile biota on the sections of the SPJs placed on the seabed if this biota is unable to survive in deeper depths (due to requirement for light/nutrients present in shallower water). If partial or full loss of the sessile biota occurred, recolonisation over time would be expected to occur with deeper water species. Note that under the alternative	**N/A** No seabed placement.

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							option for the disposal of removed sections of SPJs (transport to shore for dismantling and disposal), all encrusting sessile biota will be lost. The assessed impact also considers the loss of localised immobile species (such as infauna) on the seabed at the position of placement that will be crushed at the time of installation.	
	Relocation of upper section(s) of jacket to deeper depths – resulting in removal of fish and mobile marine biota habitat.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Relocation of the upper sections of the SPJs to deeper depths may remove habitat if certain mobile species are unable to inhabit the lower depths (due to light/food source requirements). The consequence is considered to be consistent with the consequences of taking the removed sections of SPJs onshore for dismantling and disposal.	**N/A** No seabed placement.
	Relocation of upper section(s) of SPJs to deeper depths, resulting in an increase in hard seabed habitat for sessile and mobile marine biota.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**No impact** Benefit. Recolonisation of the placed sections is expected to occur over time with deeper water sessile species. The placement of some removed sections of the SPJs will increase the habitat and food sources available on the seabed for mobile biota such as fish and Australian fur seals.	**N/A** No seabed placement.
Discharges to the sea								

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Degradation of SPJs remaining in place.	Degradation of remaining SPJ **structural steel**, leading to iron and trace metals (chromium, copper, magnesium, nickel) dissolution into immediate waters and exposure to marine biota encrusted to SPJ or using the SPJ as habitat.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Under this Option all of the SPJ above the seabed is removed and deep foundation piles remain. Degradation of those piles will be very slow (>2000 years) and given the location of the piles deep under the seabed, a receptor exposure pathway between any products of material degradation and marine biota is unlikely to exit. Dissolution of metals will be slow (>2000 years) and impacts to any organisms and predators that may be exposed are considered negligible.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Degradation of the SPJs will be a slow process and collapse will occur gradually over a very long period of time (estimated in the order of 500-1200 years for complete disintegration) (Kent Plc, 2022). All feasible end state options will remove the SPJ upper sections, so no materials associated with splash zone coatings/wraps or storage tanks need to be considered. The remaining SPJ sections are comprised of steel with some cement grout and sacrificial anodes remaining. Cement grout and anodes are assessed separately. This assessment has assumed the highest weight % of listed steel constituents across relevant steel grades for the consideration of environmental impact. Iron, the main constituent (~98%) of the SPJ is not considered a significant contaminant in the marine environment. Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) water quality guidelines (ANZECC, 2000) provide marine water quality trigger levels for nickel, chromium and copper and estimated concentrations of these are predicted to be below applicable criteria (Kent Plc, 2022).	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Degradation of the SPJs will be a slow process and collapse will occur gradually over a very long period of time (estimated in the order of 500-1200 years for complete disintegration) (Kent Plc, 2022). As per Option C, dissolved metals concentrations from the surface of exposed steel have been conservatively estimated and were assessed to remain below applicable ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines (Kent Plc, 2022). Dissolution of metals will be slow and impacts to encrusting organisms and predators that may be exposed are considered negligible.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. The degradation of the steel constituents in the removed sections of the SPJs placed on the seabed is not expected to result in any incremental impacts to receptors above those assessed for Option E. No sections of SPJS with splash zone coatings/wraps or storage tanks will be placed on the seabed.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. This Option retains the largest volume of materials in the environment however, as per Option C, dissolved metals concentrations from the surface of exposed steel have been conservatively estimated and were assessed to remain below applicable ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines (Kent Plc, 2022). Dissolution of metals will be slow and impacts to encrusting organisms and predators that may be exposed are considered negligible.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
					Dissolution of metals will be slow and impacts to encrusting organisms and predators that may be exposed are considered negligible.			
	Degradation of remaining sacrificial **anodes**, leading to metals (aluminium, cadmium, copper, chromium, nickel, zinc) dissolution into immediate waters and exposure to marine biota encrusted to the SPJ or using the SPJ as habitat.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**No impact**	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				Under this Option, all sacrificial anodes will be removed.	HLA, KFA and KFB have no anodes and so there are no impacts associated with these SPJs. For the remaining SPJs, the timeframe to anode depletion has been estimated as less than 2.5 years (Kent Plc, 2022). The anode composition is mostly aluminium with minor cadmium, copper, chromium, nickel and zinc. Calculated concentrations of anode leachate in water (at 1cm) predicted concentrations to be below the most stringent (99% species protection) ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines before any dilution occurs (Kent Plc, 2022). Cadmium is noted in ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines as possible bioaccumulation however as the estimated concentrations are low, impacts to encrusting organisms and predators that may be exposed by bioaccumulation are considered negligible.	Calculated concentrations of dissolved metals are predicted to be below applicable ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines. Impacts are consistent with those described for Option D. Dissolution of metals will be slow and impacts to encrusting organisms and predators that may be exposed are considered to be negligible.	Impacts of the degradation of sacrificial anodes under this Option are considered to be consistent with Option F, as the number of sacrificial anodes remaining in place will be similar.	This Option retains the largest volume of materials in the environment however estimated concentrations of dissolved metals are predicted to be below applicable ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines. Impacts are consistent with those described for Option D. Dissolution of metals will be slow and impacts to encrusting organisms and predators that may be exposed are considered to be negligible.
	Degradation of **cement grout,** leading to constituent	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
	dissolution into immediate waters and exposure to marine biota encrusted to the SPJ or using the SPJ as habitat.			Under this Option all of the SPJs above the seabed are removed. Deep foundation piles and associated cement grout will remain. Degradation of those piles will be very slow (>2000 years) and given the location of the piles deep under the seabed, a receptor exposure pathway between any products of material degradation and marine biota is unlikely to exit. Dissolution of constituents will be slow and impacts to any organisms and predators that may be exposed are considered negligible.	Cement grout was used as an internal construction material in the SPJs. It is largely contained in the annulus between the various layers of steel at the base of the SPJs. Previous studies on the commencement of the disintegration of cement grout in seawater, indicate that some 200-300 years would be required for free chloride ion penetration into the cement grout to start the corrosion of embedded steel (Kent Plc, 2022). The inert chemical properties of the cement grout are not considered to have any ecotoxicological effect on the surrounding environment (Kent Plc, 2022).	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option D.	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option D.	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option D.
	Degradation of remaining SPJs, leading to gradual **disintegration and collapse** of the structures and associated smothering impacts to marine biota.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**No impact**	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				Under this Option all of the SPJ above the seabed is removed.	Collapse of the remaining sections of the SPJs will occur gradually over a very long period of time. It is estimated that loss of minor structural components may commence in the range of 35-100 years however complete disintegration may take in the order of 500-1200 years (Kent Plc, 2022). The material degradation study (Kent Plc, 2022) predicted the footprint that may be affected if the remaining SPJ crumbles in on itself or if the structure falls to	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option D. The material degradation study (Kent Plc, 2022) predicted the zone of influence for this Option would be restricted to the immediate SPJ footprint.	Given the height of the sections placed on the seabed would be consistent with Option D, the zone of influence once the placed sections have disintegrated and collapsed is considered to also be restricted to the immediate footprint of the placed sections. This would result in a small incremental area of impact to marine biota (infauna and sessile biota that cannot move away), however impacts to marine biota as a result of smothering are still considered to be inconsequential.	Under this Option, the ‘zone of influence’ is predicted to be larger due to the potential drift of falling steel from the higher elevation of the SPJ remaining in place and the potential for ‘pushover collapse’ from environmental loading. Collapse of the SPJ may happen instantaneously, or a piece of the SPJ may fall from the remaining structure, in which case the seabed habitat and the biota within the zone of influence would be smothered. However collapse of the SPJ is more likely to occur slowly, which would have little effect on the existing environment. Losses through

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					one side – termed the 'zone of influence'. Given the maximum height of any remaining SPJ under this Option is 5m, the zone of influence of this Option has been assessed as remaining within the current SPJ footprint (Kent Plc, 2022). Option D results in the smallest 'zone of influence' and the impact to marine biota as a result of smothering was assessed as inconsequential.			crumbling of parts of the structure will be localised, gradual and the flora and fauna populations would adapt to the changing structure over time (RSK in (Kent Plc, 2022)).
Impact of activities to execute end state options								
Direct environmental emissions from dredging activities.	Impact of seabed dredging to environment – **smothering** of local infauna and benthic surrounds as part of dredging excavation for pile cutting causing biota mortality.	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**No impact**	**No impact**	**No impact**
				This Option assumes large scale seabed dredging is required to facilitate the cutting of 176 piles beneath the seabed. A total of 88,000m^3 of material is estimated to require dredging. Dredge spoil will be released to the environment and will result in the smothering of some of the immediate surrounds of each SPJ. A key ecological feature (KEF) known as the East of Eden Upwelling is located near the FLA SPJ. Dredging at FLA may result in impacts to the KEF. At the conclusion of the works, any resulting depressions in the seabed will be left to replenish sediment cover naturally over time. It I expected that	This Option assumes the majority of cuts will be able to be executed either above or below seabed without dredging. Some minor/small scale dredging may be required in order to provide access to cut locations. Impacts will be localised and is expected to be proportionately less than for Option C based on the overall differing extent of dredging required.	No seabed dredging will take place as part of this Option.	No seabed dredging will take place as part of this Option.	No seabed dredging will take place as part of this Option.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				replenishment would occur within a decade. The area of impact around each SPJ that would be subject to smothering would extent well beyond the SPJ footings. This Option would result in a significant alteration to the local infauna and benthic communities within the immediate surrounds of each SPJ location and it is expected to take several years for each area to recover to a state comparable with the nearby surrounding sandy bottom environment.				
	Impact of seabed dredging to environment – water quality (**turbidity**) causing impacts to biota	Short - medium term (days - months)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects	**No impact**	**No impact**	**No impact**
				This Option assumes large scale seabed dredging is required to facilitate the cutting of 176 piles. A total of 88,000 m^3 of material is estimated to require dredging. Dredge spoil will be released to the environment and will result in the generation of localised turbidity at each SPJ. A KEF known as the East of Eden Upwelling is located near the FLA SPJ. Dredging at FLA may result in impacts to this KEF. Turbidity is expected to resolve in a short period of time following the completion of dredging. Larger, mobile fauna such as fish and crabs have the ability to move away from the sediment	This Option assumes the majority of cuts will be executed either above or below seabed without dredging. Some minor/small scale dredging may be required in order to provide access to cut locations. Impacts will be localised and is expected to be proportionately less than for Option C based on the overall differing extent of dredging required.	No seabed dredging will take place as part of this Option.	No seabed dredging will take place as part of this Option.	No seabed dredging will take place as part of this Option.

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				plume generated by dredging and are likely to be less affected. There would likely be localised turbidity that may impact gill function in impacted individuals.				
	Impact of seabed dredging to environment – **release of contaminants** causing a reduction in ecosystem health.	Short - medium term (days - months)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects	**No impact**	**No impact**	**No impact**
				This Option assumes large scale seabed dredging is required to facilitate the cutting of 176 piles. A total of 88,000 m^3 of material is estimated to require dredging. Dredge spoil will be released to the environment at each SPJ. Sampling and analysis of sediments around the WTA, KFA, CBA, HLA and FLA facilities was undertaken as part of the Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) (Hook S. E., et al., 2022). The analysis identified low concentrations of metals and PAHs in the sediments around the SPJs. Dredging will disturb these sediments and a portion of the metals and PAHs contained within the sediment could desorb and become biologically available to filter-feeding organisms, with impacts potentially exacerbated by the mobilisation of suspended sediments to a wider area via currents (Hook S. E., et al., 2022). In the long term, conditions will stabilise as the more mobile components dissipate and new sediment	This Option assumes the majority of cuts will be able to be executed either above or below seabed without dredging. Some minor/small scale dredging may be required. Impacts will be smaller than that expected for Option C.	No seabed dredging will take place as part of this Option.	No seabed dredging will take place as part of this Option.	No seabed dredging will take place as part of this Option.

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				cover is deposited over disturbed areas.				
Direct environmental emissions from seabed placement activities.	Disturbance of sediments as a result of placement of removed SPJ section(s) on the seabed, leading to smothering and loss of benthic **infauna**.	Medium - long term (months - years)	Seabed placement would be undertaken within an approximate 200m radius of the lower jacket sections remaining in place.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects Seabed disturbance from the placement of cut sections of jackets on the seabed will be limited to close proximity to the jacket lower sections (assumed to be within a nominal 200m radius). Infauna and communities within the OAs show natural small-scale variation, however, are mostly homogenous, with no particular areas of value or sensitivity. The extent of impact will be limited to the footprint of any cut section of structure to be placed.	**N/A** No seabed placement.
	Disturbance of sediments as a result of placement of removed section(s) on the seabed, leading to changes in local water quality as a result of turbidity and release of contaminants.	Medium - long term (months - years)		**N/A** No seabed placement.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	**N/A** No seabed placement.	Consequence Level IV Inconsequential or no adverse effects	**N/A** No seabed placement.
							Turbidity impacts are likely to be short term and temporary – as sediments will settle and water quality will return to pre disturbance levels. In terms of exposure of marine biota to potential contaminants in the sediments, the concentrations of metals and PAHs measured in sediment samples collected around the existing SPJs in 2021 (Hook S. E., et al., 2022) concluded that concentrations rarely exceeded the higher screening levels for the analytes sampled, suggesting there is not widespread nor significant	

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							contamination of sediments around the SPJs.	
Direct environmental emissions from SPJ removal activities.	Disturbance and modified behaviour of sensitive marine fauna (e.g. blue whales) as a result of exposure to **underwater noise** generated by vessel and cutting activities to execute end states.	Medium - long term (months - years)	To be defined in the Campaign #1 – End State Execution EP.	**Consequence Level II** Significant adverse effects. Sources of marine noise during decommissioning include sound from vessel propulsion systems (e.g. engine and thrusters), vessel from equipment (e.g. pumps, generators, etc.) and underwater equipment including ROV and cutting equipment. Highest noise levels are likely to occur during the use of bow thrusters to maintain position. Eni Australia Ltd (2019) measured underwater noise from a support vessel holding its position using bow-thrusters and strong thrust from its main engines as 182dB (re: 1 µPa) at 1m and 137dB (re: 1µPa) at 405m. Levels of 120dB (re 1µPa) extended for a distance of approximately 3-5 km from the source. This Option assumes large scale dredging is required to facilitate the cutting of 176 piles. Dredging equipment will also add cumulative noise impacts. The Gippsland Basin is a Biologically Important Area (BIA) for several sound sensitive species. Sensitive species include cetaceans, pinnipeds and marine	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are similar to that for Option D.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Adjacent placement may possibly be achieved with a similar cutting effort to Option E depending on the final vessel size and heavy lift capabilities. However, for the purpose of impact and risk assessment, it was assumed that minor additional cutting effort would be required. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are consistent with that for Option D.	**Consequence Level III** Minor adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are proportionately less than that for Option D.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				reptiles. Five whale species are currently listed under the EPBC Act as nationally threatened and known to be present, breed or forage in the Gippsland Basin area: blue whale (E), Southern right whale (E), sei whale (V), fin whale (V) and humpback whale (V). Three turtle species are currently listed under the EPBC Act as nationally threatened and known to occur in the OAs: leatherback turtle (E), loggerhead turtle (E) and green turtle (V). Blue whales and Southern right whales also are subject to Conservation Management Plans. Loud noises or noise for long periods of time may lead to avoidance of important habitat areas, interruption to communication, disturbance of foraging and, in some situations, physical damage, including permanent or temporary hearing loss. Impacts from decommissioning noise sources are expected to be limited to temporary behavioural change and threshold shift in marine fauna (e.g. increase stress levels in marine fauna, disruption to marine fauna underwater acoustic cues and secondary ecological effects – alteration of predator prey relationship). Permanent noise related injury is not anticipated. Any displacement due to noise disturbance is likely to				

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				be localised to the area of the decommissioning activities and is not expected to displace or disrupt species from foraging within the broader Gippsland Basin area. Any behavioural impacts resulting from underwater sound emissions will be short term and will not impact the long-term survival of sound sensitive species. The estimated total work effort required for this Option is in the order of two months of Heavy Lift Vessel (HLV) days and five months of CSV days per SPJ. Impacts of this Option are approximately double that for Option D.				
	Disturbance and modified behaviour of marine fauna (such as turtles) as a result of exposure to **lighting** during vessel and cutting activities to execute end states.	Medium – long term (months - years)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Lights on vessels will be required on a 24-hour basis for safety and navigational purposes. Light may change the behaviours of light-sensitive species such as seabirds, turtles, squid and zooplankton which in turn may affect predator-prey dynamics and/or alteration of behaviour that may affect species during breeding periods (e.g. turtles). Any behavioural impacts resulting from light emissions are expected to be short term and are not expected to impact the long-term survival and recovery of threatened species.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are similar to that for Option D.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Adjacent placement may possibly be achieved with a similar cutting effort to Option E depending on the final vessel size and heavy lift capabilities. However, for the purpose of impact and risk assessment, it was assumed that minor additional cutting effort would be required. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are consistent with that for Option D. .	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are proportionately less than that for Option D.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				The estimated total work effort required for this Option is in the order of two months of HLV days and five months of CSV days per SPJ. Impacts of this Option are approximately double that for Option D.				
	Release of **non-greenhouse gas air emissions** from vessels during activities to execute end states causing a reduction in local air quality impacting marine fauna (such as seabirds) in the immediate area.	Medium - long term (months - years)	To be defined in future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Localised release of non-greenhouse gas emissions (such as nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides), can lead to a reduction in local air quality which could impact marine fauna such as seabirds in the immediate vicinity of the discharge. Local impacts are considered mitigated by the dispersive nature of the offshore environment. Any potential local elevated concentrations of air emissions will be short and unlikely to be detectable except in the near vicinity of point of release. Total discharges and differences in emissions between Options are a function of the respective work durations. The estimated total work effort required for this Option is in the order of two months of HLV days and five months of CSV days per SPJ. Impacts of this Option are approximately double that for Option D.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are similar to that for Option D.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Adjacent placement may possibly be achieved with a similar cutting effort to Option E depending on the final vessel size and heavy lift capabilities. However, for the purpose of impact and risk assessment, it was assumed that minor additional cutting effort would be required. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are consistent with that for Option D.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are proportionately less than that for Option D.
				Consequence Level III	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
	Release of **greenhouse gas** air emissions from vessels during activities to execute end states contributing to local greenhouse gas emissions.	Medium - long term (months - years)	No controls identified.	Minor adverse effects.	Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				The levels of air emissions generated from vessels and equipment used in SPJ decommissioning will vary based on the extent of works required. Generally, emissions would be expected to increase with increasing SPJs weight (i.e. the amount of the SPJ to be removed) and water depths. Structural complexity of the SPJs also influences emissions as this impacts the duration of work, number of crane lifts and equipment needed. Total differences in overall greenhouse gas emissions between options are a function of the respective work durations. The estimated total work effort required for this Option is in the order of two months of HLV days and five months of CSV days per SPJ. Impacts of this Option are approximately double that for Option D.	Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option.	Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are similar to that for Option D.	Adjacent placement may possibly be achieved with a similar cutting effort to Option E depending on the final vessel size and heavy lift capabilities. However, for the purpose of impact and risk assessment, it was assumed that minor additional cutting effort would be required. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are consistent with that for Option D.	Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are proportionately less than that for Option D.
	Impacts to local infauna or sessile organisms from **small-scale disturbance of sediments** from anchoring/ mooring during activities to execute end states.	Short term (days)	No controls identified.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				The extent of disturbance of sediments from mooring and anchoring activities is considered to be negligible. Chemical characterisation of samples collected during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) identified that the majority of samples returned	Due to the very localised and minimal areas of disturbance, impacted communities are expected to recolonise any damaged areas upon completion of activities (Eni Australia Ltd, 2019). Anchoring/mooring may be required under all options.	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option C and D. Anchoring/mooring may be required under all options.	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option C and D. Anchoring/mooring may be required under all options.	Impacts of this Option are similar to that for Option C and D. Anchoring/mooring may be required under all options.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				concentrations below ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines screening levels. The overall level of contamination (metals and occasionally PAHs) is low and the environmental impact of small-scale disturbance is expected to be minimal based on screening values alone. Deployment of moorings may also result in localised crushing, disturbance or smothering of adjacent organisms. Mooring activities are not expected to result in widespread disturbance of sediments or habitats.				
	Routine vessel discharges during activities to execute end states (brine, deck drainage and bilge, sewage and grey water, cooling water, food waste) leading to changes in water quality, injury or behavioural change in fauna.	Medium - long term (months - years)	To be defined in Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts will be localised to the discharge location(s). As discharges will be intermittent and vessels will be moving around the OAs, impacts are expected to be short term with water quality quickly returning to ambient levels. Cumulative impacts are not expected. Any impacts will be inconsequential or have no adverse effect, and no impacts to ecological, economic, cultural or social receptors are expected. Impacts are proportionate to overall required vessel durations. The estimated total work effort required for this Option is in the order of two months	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are similar to that for Option D.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Adjacent placement may possibly be achieved with a similar cutting effort to Option E depending on the final vessel size and heavy lift capabilities. However, for the purpose of impact and risk assessment, it was assumed that minor additional cutting effort would be required. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are consistent with that for Option D.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are proportionately less than that for Option D.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				of HLV days and five months of CSV days per SPJ. Impacts of this Option are approximately double that for Option D.				
Physical presence of vessels during activities to execute end states – Impacts to commercial fishing.	**Exclusion of commercial fisheries** from OA during decommissioning execution operations which extend outside the 500m zone, leading to a reduction in fish catch.	Medium - long term (months - years)	To be defined in future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Decommissioning activities will require transit of vessels between shore and the OAs. Activities outside the 500m platform exclusion zone may result in temporary disruption of nearby commercial fishing activities around the exclusion zone. Given the extensive operating area utilised by Commonwealth and State fisheries and the low number of vessels likely to be operating in the area, impacts are expected to be inconsequential or no adverse effects. Impacts are proportionate to overall required vessel durations. The estimated total work effort required for this Option is in the order of two months of HLV days and five months of CSV days per SPJ. Impacts of this Option are approximately double that for Option D.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are similar to that for Option D.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Adjacent placement may possibly be achieved with a similar cutting effort to Option E depending on the final vessel size and heavy lift capabilities. However, for the purpose of impact and risk assessment, it was assumed that minor additional cutting effort would be required. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of one month of HLV and two months of CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects. Estimated vessel needs are in the order of a month each of HLV and CSV days per SPJ to execute this Option. Impacts of this Option are proportionately less than that for Option D.
Indirect consequences of end state options (onshore dismantling and disposal of removed sections of SPJs)								
				Consequence Level IV	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
Generation of **discharges and emissions** from onshore processing/ recycling of scrap steel.	Combustion and greenhouse gas emissions contribute to impacts on local ambient air quality and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.	Medium - long term (months - years)	Onshore dismantling and disposal to comply with applicable permits/ regulatory requirements applicable to the ORC. Dismantling and waste disposal to be managed in accordance with environmental management plans.	Inconsequential or no adverse effects. SPJ materials brought onshore for dismantling and disposal will be dismantled down to smaller sizes for recycling as scrap metal. Air emissions (nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, greenhouse gas etc.) associated with onshore processing and handling of materials are considered minimal in comparison with the energy requirements to melt scrap steel (as part of the recycling process). Scrap metal is most commonly reprocessed in electric arc furnaces (Sustainability Victoria, 2022). The total steel removal weight estimated for Option C is in the order of 33,000MT. Carbon dioxide and other combustion emissions will be proportionate to the total mass of steel to be disposed of. On that basis, this Option produces the highest relative emissions. While processing scrap does produce emissions, those emissions are expected to be less than that required to manufacture virgin steel and so a net reduction in overall emissions on a lifecycle basis may be achieved.	Inconsequential or no adverse effects. The total steel removal weight to be processed onshore as estimated for Option D is in the order of 30,000MT.	Inconsequential or no adverse effects. The total steel removal weight to be processed onshore as estimated for Option E is in the order of 25,000MT.	Inconsequential or no adverse effects. The total steel removal weight to be processed onshore as estimated for this Option is in the order of 17,000MT. This Option avoids the combustion and greenhouse gas emissions that would occur if all removed sections of the SPJs were taken onshore for processing/recycling. However this Option also results in the retention of steel in place that may alternatively be recycled and reused, thus reducing emissions required to manufacture virgin steel.	Inconsequential or no adverse effects. The total steel removal weight estimated for Option F is in the order of 16,000MT. This Option will result in the lowest relative air emissions.
	Release of odour onshore from marine growth prior to	Medium - long term		**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
	dismantling of SPJ, leading to nuisance and community complaints.	(months - years)		Localised odour may be generated from the onshore processing/removal of marine growth during dismantling of SPJs. Onshore dismantling and processing of wastes will be managed under approved environmental management plans and in accordance with any licences or permits required for the operation of the ORC.	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option C.	Odour may be expected to be proportionally less than Options C and D based on the lower volume of marine growth bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.	Odour may be expected to be proportionally less than Option E, due to the lower volume of marine growth bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.	Odour may be expected to be proportionally less than Options C and D based on the lower volume of marine growth bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.
	Generation of noise during onshore dismantling of removed sections of SPJs, leading to nuisance and community complaints.	Medium - long term (months - years)		**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				Localised noise emissions will be generated from the onshore processing of materials. Onshore dismantling impacts will be managed under approved environmental management plans and in accordance with any licences or permits required for the operation of the ORC.	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option C.	Any noise impacts would be expected to be proportionally less than Options C and D based on the proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling.	Any noise impacts would be expected to be proportionally less than Option E based on the proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling.	Any noise impacts would be expected to be proportionally less than Options C and D based on the proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling.
	Generation of additional **traffic** during onshore dismantling and disposal of SPJs, leading to nuisance and community complaints.	Medium - long term (months - years)		**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				Limited and localised additional traffic will be generated from the onshore processing of materials. Onshore dismantling and disposal impacts will be managed under approved environmental management plans and in accordance with any licences or permits	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option C.	Generation of additional traffic would be expected to be proportionally less than Options C and D based on proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.	Generation of additional traffic would be expected to be proportionally less than Option E based on the proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.	Generation of additional traffic would be expected to be proportionally less than Options C and D based on the proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.

Aspect	Impact	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				required for the operation of the ORC.				
	Generation of **light emissions** during onshore dismantling of SPJs, leading to nuisance and community complaints.	Medium - long term (months - years)		**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				Limited and localised light emissions will be generated from the onshore processing of materials.	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option C.	The duration of the generation of light would be expected to be proportionally less than Options C and D based on proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.	The duration of the generation of light would be expected to be proportionally less than Option E based on the proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.	The duration of the generation of light would be expected to be proportionally less than Options C and D based on proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.
	Generation of **dust emissions** during onshore dismantling of SPJs, leading to nuisance, community complaints and impacts to local air quality.	Medium – long term (months - years)		**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.	**Consequence Level IV** Inconsequential or no adverse effects.
				Dust (PM2.5 and PM10) may be generated by heavy equipment and transport movements on unsealed roads during the onshore processing of scrap steel prior to disposal. Onshore dismantling impacts will be managed under approved environmental management plans and in accordance with any licences or permits required for the operation of the ORC.	Impacts of this Option are consistent with those assessed for Option C.	Dust generation would be expected to be proportionally less than Options C and D based on the proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.	Dust generation would be expected to be proportionally less than Option E based on the proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.	Dust generation would be expected to be proportionally less than Options C and D based on the proportionally less volume of material bought onshore for dismantling and disposal.

WTA and BMA excluded from Option E assessment due to shallow water depths.
WTA, BMA and FTA excluded from Option E plus placement assessment due to shallow water depths.

Table 3-8 Risk evaluation – Feasible end state options

Aspect	Risk scenario	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
Evaluation of environmental risks – impacts to other users of the sea								
Interactions with other users of the sea.	**Vessel collision** with SPJ left in place, resulting in vessel damage and loss of cargo (environmental and socioeconomic impacts).	Long term (years)	Remaining SPJs will be marked on navigational charts.	**Risk not credible** Entire SPJ will be removed above seabed.	**Risk not credible** This Option provides adequate navigational clearance even under extreme weather events and for the largest vessels expected in Bass Strait (AMC Search, 2022a).	**Risk not credible** This Option provides adequate navigational clearance even under extreme weather events and for the largest vessels expected in Bass Strait (AMC Search, 2022b).	**Risk not credible** This depth provides adequate navigational clearance even under extreme weather events and for the largest vessels expected in Bass Strait (AMC Search, 2022b).	**Low (4 - EII)** Currently large commercial vessels do not sail in proximity to the SPJs as they are required to adhere to the ATBA and TSS. This assessment assumes the ATBA and TSS will be removed at some time in the future, allowing vessels to traverse over or in proximity to the former SPJ locations. The event scenario envisages: • a large vessel • directly over a remaining structure providing a 26m clearance and • during the right wave conditions. Assessments performed by AMC Search demonstrated that the right wave conditions that could lead to an effective clearance of 26m or greater would be experienced at a frequency of 0.001 in Bass Strait. The likelihood that a large vessel (such vessels are estimated to undertake ~180 transits/year in Bass Strait) would be transiting directly over an SPJ remaining in place with a clearance of 26m below MSL

Aspect	Risk scenario	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
								(small area relative to the size of Bass Strait) at the exact time that these right wave conditions are experienced, is considered to be highly unlikely.
	Commercial fishing gear interaction with SPJ left in place, resulting in equipment damage and/or loss of catch.	Long term (years).	Remaining SPJ will be marked on navigational charts. The current Fishman's Tribunal for compensation for equipment damaged by Esso facilities, will remain in place whilst Esso continues to operate in Bass Strait. Esso will continue to investigate frameworks used to compensate commercial fishers in other jurisdictions (such as the UK Fisheries Trust Fund) and whether such frameworks might be suited to Bass Strait.	**Risk not credible** This Option will remove the SPJs to below the seabed. It is assumed that potential future commercial fishing operations will not need to be displaced from the SPJ locations once natural processes have sufficiently replenished any dredged areas. There will be no risk to commercial fishing gear once natural cover is established. Based on our past experience with trenching and umbilical works within Gippsland Basin, natural replenishment of dredging depressions is expected to occur within a decade of the works occurring.	**Medium (3 - DII)** Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. While it is recognised that no SPJ above the seabed may remain under this Option, the maximum retention of up to 5m of SPJ above the seabed has been assumed for the purpose of assessing impacts to commercial fishing vessels. Any remaining structures are not over trawlable and hence remain a trawl risk. The probability of this event assumes some degree of navigational error or loss of vessel control.	**Medium(3 - DII)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D as remaining structures will not be over trawlable.	**Medium (3 - DII)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D as remaining structures will not be over trawlable.	**Medium (3 - DII)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D as remaining structures will not be over trawlable.
	Fishing gear interaction with SPJ left in place, resulting in **vessel capsize** (loss of vessel and hence inability to fish).	Long term (years)	Remaining SPJ will be marked on navigational charts.	**Risk not credible** This Option will remove the SPJs to below the seabed. It is assumed that potential future commercial fishing operations will not need to be displaced from the SPJ locations once natural processes have sufficiently	**Low (4 - EII)** Under this Option, cutting as close as practicable to the seabed may result in cuts being either above or below seabed. While it is recognised that no SPJ above the seabed may remain under this Option, the maximum retention of up to	**Low (4 - EII)** The assessed risk associated with this Option is the same as that for Option D as remaining structures will not be over trawlable.	**Low (4 - EII)** The assessed risk associated with this Option is the same as that for Option D as remaining structures will not be over trawlable.	**Low (4 - EII)** The assessed risk associated with this Option is the same as that for Option D as remaining structures will not be over trawlable.

Aspect	Risk scenario	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				replenished any dredge areas. There will be no risk to commercial fishing gear once natural cover is established. Based on our past experience with trenching and umbilical works within Gippsland Basin, natural replenishment of dredging depressions is expected to occur within a decade of the works occurring.	5m of SPJ above the seabed has been assumed for the purpose of assessing impacts to commercial fishing vessels. There are no known instances of such a scenario in Bass Strait. The only known instance with any similarity is the capsize and sinking of the Westhaven AH190 in the North Sea in 1997 (Marine Accident Investigation Branch, 1998). The Westhaven was a 19m wooden fishing vessel that sunk with four crew onboard when a trawl door became snagged on a pipeline. The incident investigation concluded that the capsize occurred due to the combination of excessive winch pre-tension, swell, and propeller thrust that pulled the vessel over. Probability of a similar event occurring in the Gippsland Basin is considered unlikely given the general operating precautions and practices of the local fishing fleet.			
Evaluation of environmental risks – marine flora and fauna								
Impacts to the Gippsland Basin from previously absent invasive marine species (IMS).	SPJs remaining in place provides a potentially suitable habitat for initial colonisation by an **invasive marine species.**	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**No risk** SPJ removed to below the seabed. Once natural processes have sufficiently replenished any dredge areas, there will be no remaining hard substrate habitat.	**Low (4 - DIV)** There are two known IMS in the Gippsland Basin, the Northern Pacific seastar (*Asterias amurensis*) and New Zealand screw shell (*Moaricolpus roseus*) (Esso, 2020).	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D. While there would be more incremental structure on the seabed for potential IMS colonisation under this	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.

Aspect	Risk scenario	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
					For this event to occur a vessel would need to discharge ballast etc. directly over the infrastructure and the IMS would need to survive to colonise. The chance of this event occurring has been assessed as very unlikely. No IMS have been identified in any of the ROV footage of the SPJs reviewed to date.		Option, this is not assessed as significant enough to change the assessed probability and consequence of this scenario.	
	SPJs remaining in place act as **vectors for the spread of introduced IMS** (between multiple SPJs and/or natural areas).	Long term (years)	No controls identified.	**No risk** SPJ removed to below the seabed. Once natural processes have sufficiently replenished any dredge areas, there will be no remaining hard substrate habitat.	**Low (4 - DIV)** SPJ's left in place have the potential to act as vectors to the spread of IMS - by acting as 'stepping stones' which provide hard substrate across a soft seabed habitat. There is no indication that platforms are currently acting as vectors for IMS based on field survey results to date or in the review of historical ROV footage.	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D. While there will be more incremental structure on the seabed under this Option, this is not assessed as significant enough to change the assessed probability and consequence of this scenario.	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.
Evaluation of environmental risks – execution activities to achieve end states								
Impacts to marine biota through incidents during the execution of the decommissioning works	Risk to marine life from **small dropped objects** (floating waste) from vessel operations.	Short term (days).	Operational controls.	**Low (4 - CIV)** Potential impacts associated with small dropped objects include potential physical harm to marine fauna resulting from ingestion or entanglement with solid floating waste (such as plastic bags). Potential impacts are likely to be limited to one or a few	**Low (4 - DIV)** This Option requires approximately half the vessel operating time as Option C. Total works duration is a factor in the likelihood of occurrence.	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.

Aspect	Risk scenario	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				individual marine animals, with the most likely fauna affected being those swimming or feeding within the surface waters. This assessment considers that industry standard operating practices require vessel crews to make all reasonable endeavours to secure wastes and materials to prevent potential losses. Potential losses are considered very infrequent and small volume. The estimated total work effort for Option C is 266 HLV and 688 CSV days for all SPJs included in this EP. Total works duration is a factor in assessing the likelihood of dropped object events occurring.				
	Risk to marine life from **large dropped objects** (i.e. large segment of structure) from vessel operations.	Medium Term (months).	Operational controls.	**Low (4 - EIV)** Dropped objects (large structure segments) may result in mortality of sessile and slow-moving biota through direct contact with benthic communities growing on the remaining SPJ or disturbance of the adjacent seabed. Large dropped objects will need to be recovered. Disturbed areas will regenerate over time. Loss of a large segment of structure is considered very	**Low (4 - EIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C.	**Low (4 - EIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C.	**Low (4 - EIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C.	**Low (4 - EVI)** This Option removes the least amount of material from the facilities. The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C.

Aspect	Risk scenario	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				unlikely and will be addressed in the execution planning.				
	Risk to marine life from unplanned loss of small quantities (<800L) of hydrocarbons (diesel) from work vessels.	Short term (days)	Procedures and operational controls.	**Low (4 – BIV)** Spills may occur due to equipment failure or incorrect storage and handling of materials. Potential spill volumes are considered small and will most likely be associated with any on-deck generators or temporary equipment. Early life stages of fish (embryos, larvae) and other plankton would be most susceptible to the toxic exposure from an unplanned release of hydrocarbons, as they are less mobile and therefore can become exposed to the plume. Phytoplankton are typically not sensitive to the impacts of oil, though they do accumulate it rapidly, whilst zooplankton are known to be vulnerable to hydrocarbons (Hook, Batley, Holloway, Irving, & Ross, 2016). Due to the high energy marine environment, impacts will be limited to the discharge location and will be quickly dissipated. Any impacts will be inconsequential or have no adverse effects. The estimated total work effort for Option C is 266	**Low (4 – BIV)** This Option requires approximately half the vessel operating time as Option C. Total works duration is a factor in the likelihood of occurrence.	**Low (4 – BIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.	**Low (4 – BIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.	**Low (4 – BIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.

Aspect	Risk scenario	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				HLV and 688 CSV days for all SPJs included in this EP. Total works duration is a factor in assessing the likelihood of spill events occurring.				
	Risk to marine life from **unplanned loss of small quantities of chemical residues** from storage tanks during removal of upper sections of the SPJ.	Short term (days)	Procedures and operational controls	**Low (4 - DIV)** All storage tanks within the SPJs will be drained and flushed prior to works commencing. Due to the high energy marine environment, impacts will be limited to the discharge location and will be quickly dissipated. Any impacts will be inconsequential or have no adverse effects.	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C, as storage tanks will be removed under all options.	**Low (4 - EII)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C, as storage tanks will be removed under all options.	**Low (4 - EII)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C, as storage tanks will be removed under all options.	**Low (4 - DIV)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C, as storage tanks will be removed under all options.
	Risk of **injury or mortality of protected EPBC Act-listed marine life** (e.g. Southern right whale) from impact with decommissioning vessel (collision).	Short term (days)	Controls will be considered in the development of the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.	**Low (4 - DIII)** Vessel collision with marine fauna may result in injury or death of marine fauna. Marine fauna that are present in surface waters such as cetaceans are most susceptible to vessel collisions due to their proximity to the vessel (hull, propeller or equipment). Cetaceans including humpback whales demonstrate a variety of behaviours in response to approaching vessels (attributed to vessel noise), including longer dive times and moving away from the vessel's path with increased	**Low (4 - DIII)** This Option requires roughly half the vessel operating time as Option C. Total works duration is a factor in the likelihood of occurrence.	**Low (4 - DIII)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.	**Low (4 - DIII)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.	**Low (4 - DIII)** The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option D.

Aspect	Risk scenario	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
				speed (Eni Australia Ltd, 2019). These behaviours may contribute to reducing the likelihood of a vessel collision. Other marine fauna species including seabirds and fish species are likely to avoid any moving vessels and are considered at low risk of potential vessel collision. Given that marine fauna exhibit avoidance behaviour, the likelihood of vessel collision with marine fauna is low. This assessment assumes that during movements into or out of the OAs, vessels will move slowly to reduce the risk of collision and allow time for marine fauna to move out of the immediate area. The use of marine mammal observers to reduce the risk of collision is also assumed. The estimated total work effort for Option C is 266 HLV and 688 CSV days for all SPJs included in this EP. Total works duration is a factor in assessing the likelihood occurrence.				
Evaluation of Environmental Risks – Indirect Risks associated with onshore dismantling/disposal of removed sections of SPJs.								
				Low (4 - DIV)	**Low (4 - DIV)**	**Low (4 - DIV)**	**Low (4 - DIV)**	**Low (4 - DIV)**

Aspect	Risk scenario	Time-frame	Control measures	BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	Option D: Lower section of SPJ (including strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging)	Option E: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	Option E plus seabed placement: Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	Option F: Lower section of SPJ left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
Onshore dismantling and disposal of removed sections of SPJ.	Risk of **soil or groundwater contamination** resulting from repeated loss of small volumes of hydrocarbons during the dismantling and disposal operations.	Medium to long term (months - years)	Onshore dismantling and disposal to comply with applicable permits/regulatory requirements applicable to the ORC.	Small volumes of hydrocarbons may be released to unsealed surfaces during the onshore processing of waste materials including losses of fuel or hydraulic fluids from the heavy equipment needed to dismantle the SPJ. Best efforts will be made to utilise site waste and wastewater handling infrastructure and minimise the potential for soil or groundwater contamination. Potential spill volumes are likely to be small and contamination limited by spill response and clean up practices.	The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C.	The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C.	The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C.	The assessed risk of this Option is consistent with that assessed for Option C.

WTA and BMA excluded from Option E assessment due to shallow water depths.
WTA, BMAA and Fortescue excluded from Option E plus placement assessment due to shallow water depths.

3.4 Equal or Better Outcome Assessment

An EOBO Assessment was undertaken to determine whether any of the feasible end state options will result in an equal or better environmental outcome when compared to the 'base case' of complete removal.

As stated in Section 3.3, Option C (SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed) was defined as the 'base case' for comparison purposes. Option B (complete removal of the SPJs including deep foundation piles, some which extend up to 156 metres below the seabed) is not feasible (refer to Section 3.2.4.1).

The EOBO was a qualitative comparison of the identified environmental and socioeconomic impacts and risks of the feasible decommissioning options, as compared to the 'base case' (Option C). The results of the assessment are provided in Table 3-9.

For the purpose of this assessment, an 'equal or better outcome' was achieved where an equal or greater number of impacts and risks for an option were assessed as **Consequence Level IV** (inconsequential or no adverse impacts), **Lower**, **No impact** or **No risk** than for the 'base case' option. A summary of the assessment is included at the end of Table 3-9.

The EOBO Assessment concluded that the following feasible end state options will result in an EOBO than the 'base case' which is defined as Option C - SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required):

- Option D – SPJ lower section (and strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed).
- Option E – SPJ lower section (and strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line to achieve a minimum 55 metre clearance below MSL.
- Option E plus placement – SPJ lower section (and strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line to achieve a minimum 55 metres clearance. Selected SPJ sections placed adjacent to the lower sections left in place.
- Option F – SPJ lower section (and strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line to achieve a minimum 26 metre clearance below MSL.

Table 3-9 Equal or Better Outcome Assessment

Impact/risk scenario	Time-frame	Assessed impact/risk level				
		BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	**Option D:** SPJ Lower section (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed)	**Option E:** SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	**Option E plus seabed placement:** Option E plus placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	**Option F:** SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
Other users of the sea						
Environmental impacts						
Physical presence of SPJ remaining in place requires commercial vessels to continue to be diverted from direct transit over SPJs, resulting in incremental transit time.	Long term (years)	**No impact**	**No impact**	**No impact**	**No impact**	**Consequence Level IV**
Physical presence of SPJs remaining in place requires ongoing exclusion of commercial fishing from the immediate vicinity of the SPJs.	Long term (years)	**No impact**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Physical presence of SPJs remaining in place results in interference to recreational fishing activities in the area.	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**	**No impact - benefit**	**No impact - benefit**	**No impact - benefit**
Physical presence of SPJs remaining in place results in the exclusion of other industries (i.e. wind power) from the immediate locations of the SPJs.	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Reduction in SPJ structure leads to a reduction in fish habitat, leading to a reduction in commercial fishing catch (through a loss of productivity/connectivity).	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Environmental risks						
Vessel collision with SPJ left in place, resulting in vessel damage and loss of cargo (environment and socioeconomic impacts).	Long term (years)	**Risk not credible**	**Risk not credible**	**Risk not credible**	**Risk not credible**	**Lower**
Commercial fishing gear interaction with SPJ left in place, resulting in equipment damage and/or loss of catch.	Long term (years)	**Risk not credible**	**Medium**	**Medium**	**Medium**	**Medium**
Fishing gear interaction with SPJ left in place, resulting in vessel capsize (loss of vessel and hence inability to fish).	Long term (years)	**Risk not credible**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**
Discharges to the Sea						
Environmental impacts						
Degradation of remaining SPJ structural steel, leading to steel constituent dissolution into immediate waters and exposure to marine biota encrusted to SPJ or using the SPJ as habitat.	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**

Impact/risk scenario	Time-frame	Assessed impact/risk level				
		BASE CASE Option C: **SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)**	**Option D:** **SPJ Lower section (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed)**	**Option E:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m**	**Option E plus seabed placement:** **Option E plus placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL**	**Option F:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m**
Degradation of sacrificial anodes present on SPJs, leading to anode constituent dissolution into immediate waters and impacts to marine biota encrusted to SPJ or using the SPJ as habitat.	Long term (years)	**No impact**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Degradation of cement grout, leading to dissolution of components into immediate waters and exposure to marine biota encrusted to SPJ or using the SPJ as habitat.	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Degradation of remaining SPJs, leading to gradual disintegration and collapse of the SPJ and associated periodic smothering impacts to local infauna.	Long term (years)	**No impact**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Environmental risks						
No unplanned discharges to the sea are associated with the proposed end state options being assessed, noting that risks associated with decommissioning activities to execute these end state options will be assessed in the future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.						
Marine flora and fauna						
Environmental impacts						
Local loss of abundance and diversity of sessile (fixed to SPJ) organisms through reduction in SPJ height.	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level IV**
Local loss of abundance and diversity of fish and other mobile organisms through reduction in habitat provided by SPJs.	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level IV**
Local loss of abundance and diversity of not yet identified sponge species observed in water depths greater than ~60m.	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Reduction in height of SPJs leading to behavioural changes in identified endangered species (white shark) as a result of changes to current food sources.	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Reduction in height of SPJs leading to changes to food source location and abundance for Australian fur seals (protected), resulting in changes in behaviour and distribution.	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**
Reduction in height of SPJs leads to changes in food source location and abundance resulting in changes to the distribution of open water pelagic species (including EPBC Act-listed species – whales etc.).	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**

Impact/risk scenario	Time-frame	Assessed impact/risk level				
		BASE CASE Option C: SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)	**Option D:** SPJ Lower section (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed)	**Option E:** SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m	**Option E plus seabed placement:** Option E plus placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL	**Option F:** SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m
Reduction in height of SPJs leading to a cumulative reduction in Gippsland Basin ecosystem richness and diversity as a result of a loss of productivity/connectivity (*based on literature).	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level IV**
Relocation of removed section(s) of SPJs to deeper depths, resulting in local loss of abundance and diversity of biota due to change of habitat.	Long term (years)	**N/A – no seabed placement**	**N/A – no seabed placement**	**N/A – no seabed placement**	**Consequence Level III**	**N/A – no seabed placement**
Relocation of upper section(s) of SPJs to deeper depths – resulting in removal of fish and mobile marine biota habitat.	Long term (years)	**N/A – no seabed placement**	**N/A – no seabed placement**	**N/A – no seabed placement**	**Consequence Level III**	**N/A – no seabed placement**
Relocation of upper section(s) of SPJs to deeper depths, resulting in an increase in hard seabed habitat for sessile and mobile marine biota.	Long term (years)	**N/A – no seabed placement**	**N/A – no seabed placement**	**N/A – no seabed placement**	**N/A - Benefit**	**N/A – no seabed placement**
Environmental risks						
SPJs remaining in place provides a potentially suitable habitat for initial colonisation by an IMS.	Long term (years)	**Risk not credible**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**
SPJs remaining in place act as vectors for the spread of introduced IMS (between multiple SPJs and/or natural areas).	Long term (years)	**Risk not credible**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**
Impact of activities to execute end state options						
Environmental impacts						
Impact of dredging on local environment – smothering of local infauna and benthic surrounds as part of the initial excavation and cut of piles causing biota mortality.	Long term (years)	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level IV**	**N/A – no dredging**	**N/A– no dredging**	**N/A– no dredging**
Impact of dredging on local environment – water quality (turbidity) causing impacts to biota.	Short - medium term (days - months)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**N/A– no dredging**	**N/A– no dredging**	**N/A– no dredging**
Impact of dredging on local environment – release of contaminants causing a reduction in ecosystem health.	Short - medium term (days - months)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**N/A– no dredging**	**N/A– no dredging**	**N/A– no dredging**
Disturbance of sediments as a result of placement of removed SPJ section(s) on the seabed, leading to smothering and loss of benthic infauna.	Short - medium term (days - months)	**N/A– no seabed placement**	**N/A– no seabed placement**	**N/A– no seabed placement**	**Consequence Level IV**	**N/A– no seabed placement**

Impact/risk scenario	Time-frame	Assessed impact/risk level				
		BASE CASE Option C: **SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)**	**Option D:** **SPJ Lower section (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed)**	**Option E:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m**	**Option E plus seabed placement:** **Option E plus placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL**	**Option F:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m**
Disturbance of sediments as a result of placement of removed section(s) on the seabed, leading to changes in local water quality as a result of turbidity and release of contaminants.	Short - medium term (days - months)	**N/A– no seabed placement**	**N/A– no seabed placement**	**N/A– no seabed placement**	**Consequence Level IV**	**N/A– no seabed placement**
Disturbance and modified behaviour of sensitive marine fauna as a result of exposure to underwater noise generated by vessels and cutting activities.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level II**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level III**
Disturbance and modified behaviour of marine fauna (such as turtles) as a result of exposure to light from the use of vessels.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Release of combustion emissions to atmosphere from the use of vessels causing a reduction in local air quality and impacts to marine fauna (such as seabirds) in the immediate area.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Release of greenhouse gases to atmosphere from the use of vessels, contributing to local greenhouse gas emissions.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level III**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Impacts to local infauna or sessile organisms from small scale disturbance of sediments from anchoring/mooring during execution of works.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Routine vessel discharges during activities to execute end state (brine, deck drainage and bilge, sewage and grey water, cooling water, food waste) leading to changes in water quality, injury or behavioural change in fauna.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Exclusion of commercial fisheries from OA during decommissioning execution operations which extend outside the 500m zone, leading to a reduction in fish catch.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**

Impact/risk scenario	Time-frame	Assessed impact/risk level				
		BASE CASE Option C: **SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)**	**Option D:** **SPJ Lower section (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed)**	**Option E:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m**	**Option E plus seabed placement:** **Option E plus placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL**	**Option F:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m**
Environmental risks						
Mortality or injury of marine fauna as a result of impact with a vessel undertaking removal activities.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**
Small dropped objects from vessel operations, resulting in impacts to benthic habitats.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**
Large dropped objects during cutting and lifting operations, resulting in seabed disturbance and impacts to benthic habitats.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**
Risk to marine biota from unplanned loss of small quantities (<800L) of hydrocarbons (diesel) from vessels.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**
Risk to marine biota from unplanned loss of small quantities of chemical residues from storage tanks during removal of upper portions of the SPJs.	Short term (days)	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**
Risk of injury or mortality of protected EPBC Act-listed marine life (e.g. Southern right whale) from impact with decommissioning vessel (collision)	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**
Indirect consequences of decommissioning options (onshore dismantling and disposal of removed sections of SPJs)						
Generation of combustion emissions (including greenhouse gas emissions) to air from onshore processing and recycling of scrap steel contributing to impacts on local air quality and contributing to global greenhouse gas emissions.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Release of odour during removal of marine growth onshore prior to dismantling of SPJs, leading to nuisance and community complaints.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**

Impact/risk scenario	Time-frame	Assessed impact/risk level				
		BASE CASE Option C: **SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)**	**Option D:** **SPJ Lower section (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed)**	**Option E:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m**	**Option E plus seabed placement:** **Option E plus placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL**	**Option F:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m**
Generation of noise during onshore dismantling of removed sections of SPJs, leading to nuisance and community complaints.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Generation of dust emissions during onshore dismantling of SPJs, leading to nuisance, community complaints and impacts to local air quality.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Generation of additional light during onshore dismantling and disposal of SPJs, leading to nuisance and community complaints.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Generation of additional traffic during onshore dismantling and disposal of SPJs, leading to nuisance and community complaints.	Medium - long term (months - years)	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**	**Consequence Level IV**
Environmental risks						
Risk of soil or groundwater contamination resulting from repeated loss of small volumes of hydrocarbons during the dismantling/disposal operations.	Medium – long term (months to years)	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**	**Lower**
Total impacts and risks assessed as ‘Lower’: ‘Lower’ is defined as **Consequence Level IV** (inconsequential or no adverse impacts), ‘Lower’, ‘No impact’, No impact – Benefit, No risk or ‘Risk not credible’.		**38**	**39**	**43**	**41**	**46**
Total impacts and risks assessed as ‘Higher’: ‘Higher’ is defined as **Consequence Level III** (minor adverse impacts), or **Consequence Level II** (significant adverse impacts) or ‘Medium’.		**11**	**10**	**6**	**8**	**3**
Does option result in an equal or better environmental outcome as compared to the ‘base case’? ‘Yes’ = a higher number of impacts and risks assessed as ‘Lower’ and a lower number of impacts and risks assessed as ‘Higher’ when compared to the ‘base case’ Option.		**BASE CASE**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**

WTA and BMA excluded from Option E assessment due to shallow water depths.
WTA, BMA and Fortescue excluded from Option E plus placement assessment due to shallow water depths.

Legend

Environmental impacts	Environmental risks
No impact	**No risk**
Consequence Level IV Inconsequential or No Adverse Impacts	**Category 4** Lower
Consequence Level III Potential Short term, Minor adverse Effects	**Category 3** Medium
Consequence Level II Potential localised, Medium Term, Significant Adverse Effects	**Category 2** Medium
Consequence Level I Potential Widespread, Long Term, Significant Adverse Effects	**Category 1** Higher

Refer to Sections 7.6 and 7.7 for more detail on impact and risk classification matrix and process.

3.5 Acceptability and As Low As Reasonably Practicable assessment

An assessment was undertaken for the feasible end-state options to determine if the impacts and risks identified for the option could be reduced to levels that were acceptable and ALARP. These are the key acceptance criteria for EP acceptance under the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the processes outlined in Sections 7.6 and 7.7 of this EP.

Following the assessment, it was concluded that, for the end state Option F (lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26 metres below MSL, Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26 metres), it could not be demonstrated that the impacts and risks to other users of the sea (particularly commercial vessels) could be reduced to acceptable levels. This was based on:

- the requirements of IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989), which state that ”in cases of partial removal of a structure…an unobstructed water column sufficient to ensure safety of navigation, but not less than 55 metres, should be provided above any partially removed installation or structure which does not project above the surface of the sea”. Thus, providing an unobstructed water column of 26 metres (or slightly deeper in the case of MKA and FLA) is not consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989)
- Consultation with Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) to date has noted that whilst ASMA do favour the benefits of full removal of existing infrastructure, from a safety of navigation perspective, a 55-metre clearance would be adequate and is considered consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989)

As a result of the assessment for acceptability and ALARP, the end state Option F (lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26 metres below MSL, Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26 metres) was not taken forward as an option for the SPJ’s.

3.6 Proposed Steel Piled Jacket end states

Based on the outcomes of the impacts and risks evaluation of the feasible options, the EOBO Assessment and the acceptability and ALARP evaluation, Table 3-10 presents the proposed SPJ end states for the 10 SPJs that are within the scope of this EP. For the purposes of assessment of this EP against the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations, these proposed end state concepts are defined as the ‘petroleum activity’.

Table 3-10 Proposed Steel Piled Jacket end states

Facility	End state option				
	BASE CASE Option C: **SPJ foundation piles left in place, with cut line below the seabed (large scale dredging assumed to be required)**	**Option D:** **SPJ Lower section (including strut footings where present) left in place, with cut line as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging of the seabed)**	**Option E:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m**	**Option E plus placement:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 55m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 55m. Selected portions of the removed SPJ placed adjacent to the remaining footings.**	**Option F:** **SPJ Lower section left in place with cut line to achieve a minimum clearance of 26m below MSL. Strut footings at HLA, KFA and KFB will be cut at a practical location within the minimum clearance of 26m**
Halibut (HLA)	Not selected – Option E will result in EOBO than Option C (the ‘base case’).	This Option results in an EOBO than Option C (the ‘base case’) however was not selected for these SPJs.	Selected – this Option results in an EOBO than Option C (the ‘base case’).	This Option will be carried forward for further consideration.	Not selected based on acceptability assessment discussed in Section 3.5.
Kingfish A (KFA)					
Kingfish B (KFB)					
Mackerel (MKA)					
West Kingfish (WKF)					
Cobia (CBA)					
Flounder (FLA)					
Fortescue (FTA)				Not selected - insufficient water depth.	
Bream A (BMA)		Selected - this Option results in an EOBO than Option C (the ‘base case’).	Not selected – insufficient water depth.		
Whiting (WTA)					

3.7 Equal or Better Outcome discussion

Environmental impacts to the marine ecosystems that have established on and around the SPJs over the past 50 years have been assessed as the key differentiator between the 'base case' end state and the alternative end state options.

It has been repeatedly established in literature that offshore structures have the potential to attract, promote and support biodiversity (Advisian, 2022). This is the basis of rigs-to-reefs programs which are a well-established practice in the Gulf of Mexico and also applied globally (Bull & Love, 2019). Data obtained from long established offshore structures off California suggests these are some of the most productive habitats in the oceans (Claisse, et al., 2014). Reasons as to why offshore oil and gas structures support such rich marine ecosystems include:

- the construction of SPJs with multiple cross beams, support struts and vertical pilings (illustrated in Figure 3-12), which offer suitable hard surfaces for sessile (fixed to the platform) invertebrates such as mussels and barnacles, which in turn provide abundant food and shelter for both juvenile and adult fish (Neira, 2005)
- the vertical profile of the SPJs, which provides alternate microhabitats, with differences in light and temperature, from the seabed through the water column to the surface
- artificial offshore structures can unintentionally, provide a localised refuge from fishing activities (Fujii, 2015)
- in the marine environment, high relief (i.e. having more vertical features) and physically complex structures are associated with a higher abundance and diversity of marine organisms (Advisian, 2017).

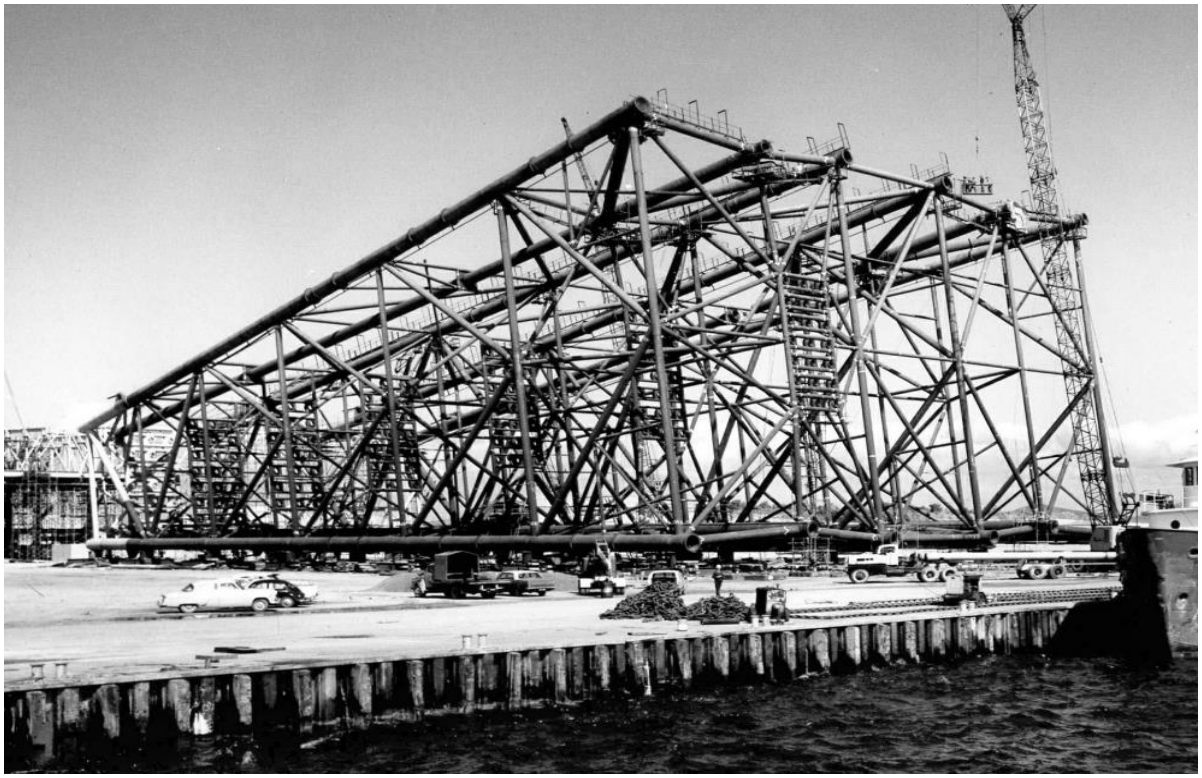


Figure 3-12 One of the Kingfish Steel Piled Jackets under construction at Barry Beach (1969)

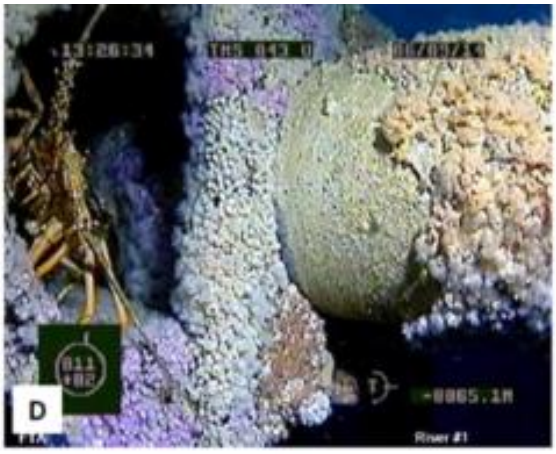
The Esso facilities in Bass Strait are some of the oldest oil and gas structures in Australia, with the HLA, KFA and KFB SPJs installed in 1969. The Gippsland Basin is predominantly composed of a series of massive sediment flats, interspersed with small patches of natural reef and bedrock (Esso, 2009) and there is limited availability of hard habitats directly around the OAs ((Bax & Williams, 2001) cited in (Neira, 2005)). Hence it is expected that given the relative lack of hard substrate in the Gippsland Basin, the long period of time the SPJs have been present in the marine environment and the number of SPJs installed in a relatively small area, the SPJs are supporting an abundant and species rich marine ecosystem.

To support this position, an environmental survey of selected SPJs was completed in 2021. The ROV imagery collected during that survey (Environmental Survey 1 (Summer)) was reviewed by AIMS and a detailed review of historical ROV imagery collected was undertaken by Deakin University in 2020/2021 (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b).

These studies investigated the marine ecosystems associated with the SPJs to understand the ecological value of the SPJs and the potential consequences of decommissioning. The results of these studies are discussed in detail in Section 8.5 of this EP. In summary:

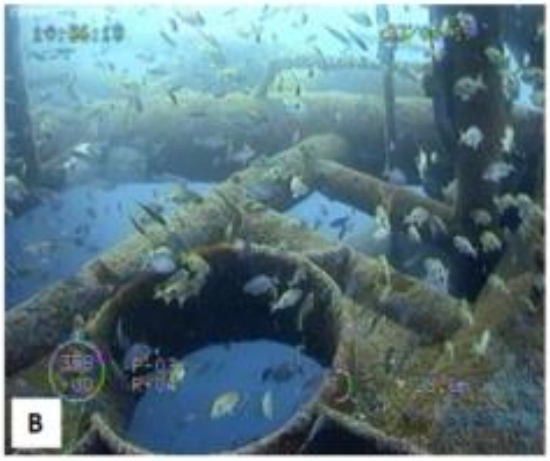
- biological communities associated with the SPJs more closely resemble near shore reef communities than that observed in the surrounding sandy bottom environment
- attached benthic communities were dominated by jewel anemones however the species diversity increased in the lower structure sections and notably included a variety of sponge species (typically greater than 60 metres water depth)
- a number of sponge species observed were not able to be identified. It was noted by AIMS that there is limited published information on sponge species found at depth in the Gippsland Basin and that preservation of these sponges would provide future research opportunities
- fish species richness and total abundance was found to be greatest in deeper waters (greater than 60 metres water depth)
- a much lower abundance of fish species was observed at reference locations (away from the platform) and at a natural reef present in the vicinity (South East Reef) when compared to that found at the SPJs
- important state and Commonwealth fishery species were observed at the SPJs, including jackass morwong (*Nemadactylus macropterus*), redfish (*Centroberyx affinis*), silver trevally (*Pseudocaranx georgianus*), banded morwongs (*Cheilodactylus spectabilis*) and southern rock lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*)
- Australian fur seals (EPBC Act-listed marine species) were commonly seen around the SPJs and swimming around the platform structure at all levels from the surface to the seabed. Foraging activity was observed.

Figure 3-13 and Figure 3-14 provides a selection of imagery captured as part of the 2021 Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) and review of the historical ROV footage, illustrating some of the marine ecosystems present on and around the SPJs. Further images are provided in Section 8.4 of this EP.



Rock lobsters shelter in the jacket at FTA

Seals observed at HLA.



Fish species at WKF

Red rock crabs, sponges and soft coral at KFB

Fish and sessile biota at KFB

Sea sweeps at FLA

Figure 3-13 A selection of the marine ecosystems observed around the Steel Piled Jackets

Figure 3-14 Flora and fauna observed at Cobia at 75 metres water depth (top) and Halibut at 70 metres water depth (bottom)

Scarbrorough Bull & Love (2019) state that the total removal of a platform structure will kill the majority of the organisms associated with the structure, causing a dramatic reduction in local species diversity and abundance. A study undertaken in the Gulf of Mexico (Claisse, et al., 2015) concluded that “on average 80 percent of fish biomass and 86 percent of secondary fish production would be retained after partial removal, with above 90 percent retention expected for both metrics on many platforms.”

Removing the SPJs to as close as practicable to the seabed will result in the loss of the majority of sessile (fixed to the structure) marine biota such as anemones, sponges, barnacles

and crustacea, which in some instances cover the entire surface of the SPJs (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b).

Complete platform removal will destroy all sessile invertebrates, most invertebrate species, and some fish species associated with the SPJs. Any remaining fish surviving the direct removal of habitat, would have to disperse widely to find another habitat (Scarbrorough Bull & Love, 2019).

As sessile biota and marine flora attached to the SPJ provides habitat, feeding and spawning opportunities for marine biota such as fish, seals and larger predators, impacts to the behaviour, abundance and diversity of these species would also be expected.

In a survey of 200 global decommissioning experts, spanning academic, government, and private organizations (Fowler, et al., 2018), the majority (91.9 percent) agreed that 'if a group of installations may be ecologically interconnected, decommissioning options for these structures should be considered in combination rather than on an individual basis."

'Ecological connectivity' refers to the movement of organisms, materials and energy between habitat 'units', or areas, within the marine environment (Bishop, et al., 2017). Offshore structures can act as a conduit for the movement of species across an area, both between structures and natural habitats such as reefs. Scientific literature suggests that the removal of structures that have been in place for extended periods may disrupt ecological processes (Sommer, et al., 2019). The complete removal of all SPJs would likely represent a large-scale disturbance to marine biota in the Gippsland Basin, particularly if the SPJs are ecologically connected to each other, to other infrastructure in the Gippsland Basin and to any nearby 'natural' habitat features (i.e. the South East Reef).

In summary, in place decommissioning of the SPJs, where this is consistent with applicable international guidance to ensure the safety of navigation[2], maximises the retention of the marine ecosystems established on and around the SPJs, whilst also ensuring impacts and risks to other users of the sea are minimised.

Degradation of the remaining SPJs in the marine environment is expected to result in negligible environmental impacts due to the low concentrations estimated to result from the degradation of the SPJ constituents and the very slow rate of degradation over multiple centuries (Section 8.5 of this EP discusses the impacts of SPJ degradation in more detail).

Specific commercial fishing types which undertake deep- or mid-water trawling will continue to be excluded from the remaining SPJ footprint under all feasible options, however these areas are considered to be very small (0.8 square kilometres per SPJ) in comparison to the total extent of the Gippsland Basin (approximately 30,000 square kilometres). (Section 8.5 of this EP discusses the impacts to fishing in more detail).

Infrastructure remaining in place in the marine environment may provide a potentially suitable habitat for initial colonisation by an invasive marine species, or act as 'vectors' to facilitate the spread of IMS to natural areas. No IMS have been identified on any SPJ in either environmental survey #1 – summer, or the review of historical ROV footage. The risk of either

[2] IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989) states that a clear water column of at least 55 metres should be provided in the case of partial removal to ensure safety of navigation.

of these events occurring has been assessed as low (Section 9.4 of this EP discusses this risk in more detail).

Hence it has been assessed that in place decommissioning of the SPJs, cut to a minimum of 55 metres below MSL for eight SPJs (HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA) will result in an EOBO than the 'base case' of removing the SPJs to below the seabed.

Where the water depth does not support partial removal to a minimum of 55 metres below MSL (i.e. WTA and BMA), the proposed SPJ end state is to remove these SPJs to as close as practicable to the seabed, to ensure that impacts and risks to other users of the sea are minimised.

3.8 End fate of removed sections of Steel Piled Jackets

Two options are still under consideration for the end fate of the upper sections of removed SPJs:

- Disposal option #1: removed SPJ sections taken to an ORC for dismantling and recycling/disposal (location is yet to be determined); and
- Disposal option #2: place some removed upper SPJ sections on the seabed adjacent to the SPJ lower sections remaining in place.

Both of these options are assessed in this EP and described further in Section 4.5.1.

4 Description of the activity

4.1 Purpose of activity

The purpose of this EP is to gain acceptance of the proposed decommissioning end states of the Campaign #1 SPJs. As discussed in Section 0, the proposed end state for each SPJ differs from the requirement in the OPGGS Act Section 572(3), which is complete removal of all property. Therefore, the activity covered under this EP is the *demonstration* of an equal or better environmental outcome of the proposed end state for each SPJ, where the end state is not complete removal of all property. Refer to Section 3 for the process undertaken to select the end states.

The SPJs covered by this EP are HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF, FLA, BMA and WTA, as outlined in Section 1.2.1. For each of these SPJs (including foundation piles below the seabed and strut footings where present), an end state of complete removal is not proposed. Refer to Section 4.4 for details of each structure.

The items described in this section are:

- a description of each SPJ after the topsides are removed
- a description of each SPJs proposed end state, where the end state is not complete removal of all property (refer to Section 3.6).

Section 1.3 describes the activities that are excluded from this EP. On this basis, this EP only describes the SPJs in Campaign #1 and assumes the following:

- all associated wells have been plugged and abandoned and conductors removed
- all pipelines have been cleaned and flushed
- complete topsides removal from all Campaign #1 SPJs has been completed
- pipeline risers and associated pipelines have been removed from each SPJ.

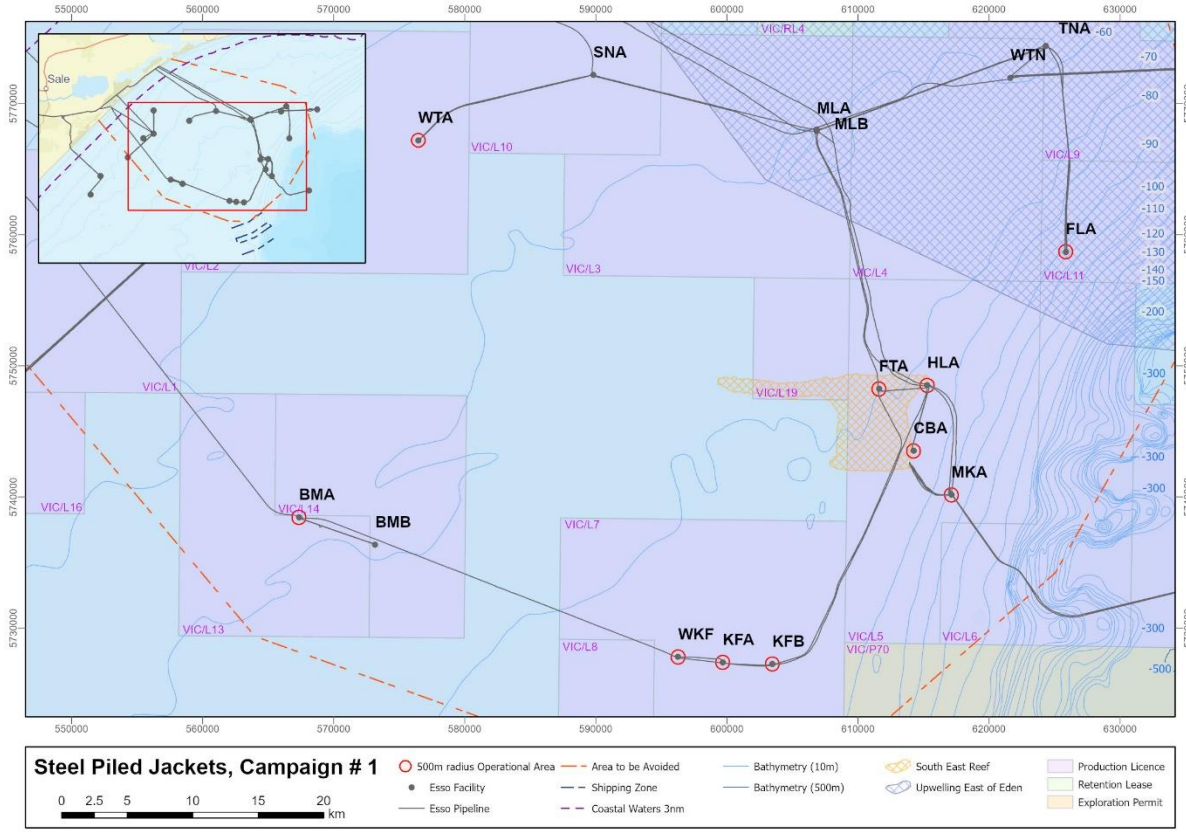
Execution of the decommissioning activities to achieve the end states will be covered by a subsequent Campaign #1 SPJs – End State EP.

4.2 Location of the activity

The Gippsland Basin is located in Bass Strait, offshore Victoria’s southern coast. The Esso facilities and title areas covered by Campaign #1 are shown in Figure 1-6. This EP only covers the SPJs in Campaign #1 as defined in Section 1.2.1 and Table 4-1.

4.3 Operational Areas

As per Section 1.4, the 'OAs’ for each SPJ is are defined as the areas encompassing a 500-metre radius around each of the 10 SPJs covered by this EP. Table 4-1 shows the locations of these SPJs and Figure 4-1 shows the extent of the OAs within Bass Strait.



Note: All Esso facilities (per this figure) have a 500m radius Petroleum Safety Zone.
For illustrative purposes, only the SPJs and their respective OA as covered by this EP are highlighted in this figure.

Figure 4-1 Operational Area for each Steel Piled Jacket in Campaign #1

Table 4-1 Location of Steel Piled Jacket

Production Licence No.	Facility name	Code	Distance from coast (km)	Water depth (m)	Latitude	Longitude
VIC/L02	Whiting	WTA	34	54	38° 14' 29" S	147° 72' 20" E
VIC/L05	Halibut	HLA	63	73	38° 24' 20" S	148° 19' 07" E
VIC/L05	Fortescue	FTA	62	69	38° 28' 50" S	148° 20' 28" E
VIC/L05	Cobia	CBA	68	78	38° 24' 32" S	148° 16' 36" E
VIC/L05	Mackerel	MKA	72	93	38° 27' 04" S	148° 18' 28" E
VIC/L07	Kingfish A	KFA	75	77	38° 35' 51" S	148° 08' 35" E
VIC/L07	Kingfish B	KFB	77	78	38° 35' 54" S	148° 11' 11" E
VIC/L07	West Kingfish	WKF	72	76	38° 35' 39" S	148° 06' 15" E
VIC/L11	Flounder	FLA	58	93	38° 18' 44" S	148° 26' 16" E

Production Licence No.	Facility name	Code	Distance from coast (km)	Water depth (m)	Latitude	Longitude
VIC/L13	Bream A	BMA	46	59	38° 30' 03" S	147° 46' 15" E

4.4 Description of property

A detailed inventory of the property to be decommissioned in accordance with this EP is provided in Appendix A1.

4.4.1 Steel Piled Jacket construction materials

4.4.1.1 Steel

The construction material of the SPJs in Campaign #1 is majority steel. The steel material for all SPJs and piles was fabricated and provided by BHP Steel with the SPJs installed from 1968 (HLA) to 1987 (BMA) (refer to Table 1-2). The Australian Standard steel material codes for the time show that steels used were initially in line with AS A.149-1965 and AS A.157-1966, with subsequent BHP Steel catalogue 1974, showing AS 1204 (1972) [17] and AS 1205 (1972). A consolidated composition is used to provide an indicative composition of the grade and its constituents (Table 4-2 (Kent Plc, 2022)). This composition is compiled taking the highest value of each element used in all relevant 250 and 350 grades defined in the standards (Kent Plc, 2022). A detailed list of these constituents and the total mass proposed to remain in place is provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

Table 4-2 Steel composition of jackets (compiled) estimating highest content of each element

Component	Weight %**
Iron	98
Carbon	0.25
Phosphorus	0.15
Manganese	1.5
Silicon	0.70
Sulphur	0.04
Nickel	0.50
Chromium	1.00
Copper	0.45
Other+	0.15

** Total weight exceeds 100% as elements are the highest from different grades.
+ Typical constituents will be a combination of grain refining and micro alloying components such as aluminium, niobium, molybdenum, vanadium, titanium, calcium, cerium, tin, nitrogen and boron. These are unlikely that any will exceed 0.03% weight.

4.4.1.2 Cement grout

The cement grout material (cementitious grout) used to secure the footings, skirts and piles makes up the majority of the remaining material after the steel. Cementitious grout is made from ordinary cement mixed with fresh water and a fine mineral aggregate such as sand, silica fume, pulverised fly ash, bentonite or barytes depending upon the required strength, density and shrinkage characteristics. Occasionally, other chemical additives are designed into the mix e.g. set retarders, accelerators and non-shrink (i.e. expansion) agents. Generally, these are respectively lignins, calcium chloride, and aluminium powder. Of these only lignins are organic and would have been fully reacted in the body of cement grout shortly after placing and setting (Kent Plc, 2022).

4.4.1.3 Anodes

All SPJs are fitted with cathodic protection systems which are devices that protect structures and metalwork from corrosion. After the installation of the first three SPJs, (HLA, KFA and KFB) which used induced current cathodic protection (ICCP) from the time of installation, the subsequent platforms initially used sacrificial anode cathodic protection (SACP) and were subsequently fitted with ICCP systems. The only exception is WTA for which an ICCP was never installed and the structure remains with the SACP system.

Anodes have been identified as aluminium-based indium activated alloy (mercury has not been used in anodes on SPJs in Bass Strait). As for the steel, the composition of the relevant Australian Standard codes from the time of construction are used to summarise the composition of the anodes (Table 4-3 (Kent Plc, 2022)). There are two compositions presented which may have been used, types designated A1 and A2.

Table 4-3 Anode composition (compiled) estimating highest content of each element

Element	Composition weight %**				
	Designation A1		Designation A2		Overall max
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Zinc	2.1	2.7	3.0	5.0	5.0
Indium	0.017	0.025	0.02	0.05	0.05
Cadmium	0.008	0.012	-	-	0.012
Silicon	0.05	0.20	0.05	0.20	0.20
Iron	-	0.15	-	0.15	-
Magnesium	-	-	0.6	2.2	2.2
Titanium	-	-	0.02	0.05	0.05
Copper	-	0.006	-	0.006	0.005
Other total	-	0.05	-	0.05	0.05
Aluminium	96.857	97.825	92.294	96.31	97.825

** Total weight exceeds 100% as elements are the highest from different designations.

4.4.1.4 Other

Other components, located below the topsides, which are considered potential contaminant sources and exist on the SPJs are skimmer piles and chemical or fuel tanks. These have been either purpose built (in the case of some skimmer piles) or converted for this purpose. Some SPJs (FTA, FLA, BMA, WKF, CBA and MKA) had buoyancy tanks which were only needed for installation. In some cases, these buoyancy tanks were converted into storage tanks (chemical, fuel and potable water) or skimmer piles. Other pile types are converted well conductors and converted skirt pile followers. All of these skimmer piles and tanks will be fully removed as part of the removal of the SPJ upper sections and transported to an ORC for dismantling and processing for disposal. SPJs that did not have the buoyancy tanks have all their storage tanks on the topsides which will be fully removed (refer to Section 4.1). All the components considered as potential contaminant sources associated with the SPJs (those located below the topsides) will also be fully removed. These are itemised under the description of each SPJ in the following sections.

Other minor components which will also be removed with the upper sections are the epoxy coating or monel wraps on the splash zone of each SPJ. Both the epoxy coating and the monel wraps are used for corrosion protection. Monel wraps are made of a nickel/copper alloy which has a very low corrosion rate in (Kent Plc, 2022). No plastics are associated with the remaining SPJ structures under the proposed end states.

4.4.2 Halibut (HLA)

The HLA SPJ has 16 legs and a strut. The strut was installed post installation of the SPJ to provide additional support to the structure.

Figure 4-2 shows the HLA SPJ prior to decommissioning (left) and under the proposed end state, which would remain post decommissioning (right). With a 55-metre clearance below MSL the remaining structure would have an elevation above seabed of approximately 18 metres or less for the lower section and 13 metres or less for the strut. The deep foundation piles and strut footings would remain intact and extend to approximately 145 metres below the seabed. Table 3-4 provides details of the foundation pile configurations for HLA. The foundation pile construction materials are steel and cement grout. The estimated weights of the materials to remain both above and below the seabed for the proposed end state are provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

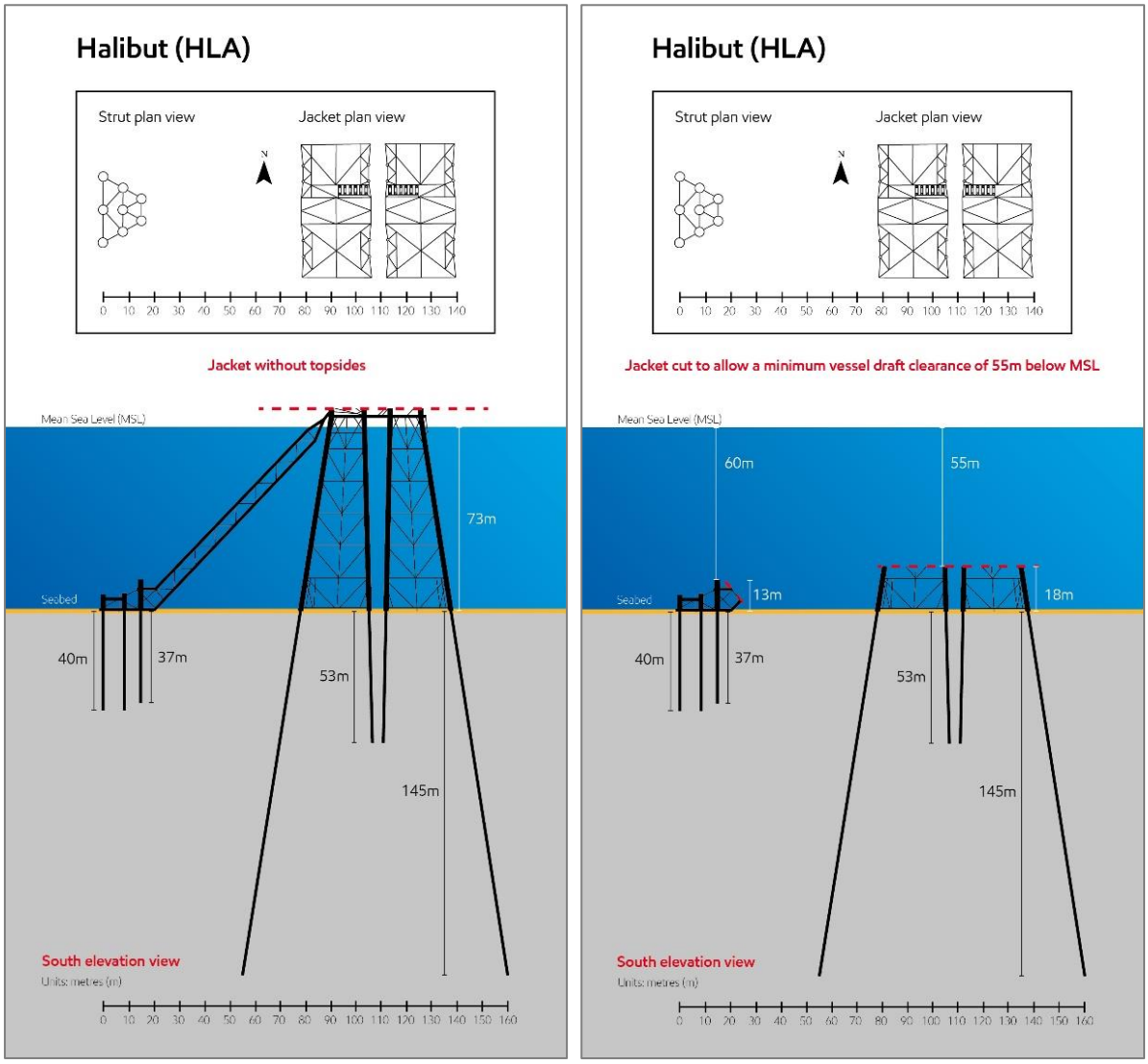


Figure 4-2 **Halibut Steel Piled Jacket without topsides (left) and under proposed end state (right)**

Where SPJs have skimmer piles and storage tanks used for chemical or fuel storage which are located below the MSL, they will be fully removed together with the upper section of the SPJ.

Table 4-4 summarises the skimmer piles that will be fully removed together with the upper section of the SPJ (refer to Section 4.4.1.4). The HLA SPJ does not have leg tanks (refer to Section 4.4.1.4). Storage tanks for chemicals or fuels are located on the topside of the platform which will be fully removed.

Table 4-4 **Halibut Steel Piled Jacket skimmer piles and storage tanks located below the topside**

SPJ	Jacket leg storage tanks			Skimmer piles	
	Diesel	Glycol	Methanol	Open	Closed
HLA	No jacket leg tanks			1	1

4.4.3 Fortescue (FTA)

The FTA SPJ has eight legs. Figure 4-3 shows the FTA SPJ prior to decommissioning (left) and under the proposed end state, which would remain post decommissioning (right). With a 55-metre clearance below MSL the lower section would have an elevation above seabed of approximately 14 metres or less. The deep foundation piles would remain intact and extend to approximately 102 metres below the seabed. The foundation pile construction materials are steel and cement grout. The estimated weights of the materials to remain both above and below the seabed for the proposed end state are provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

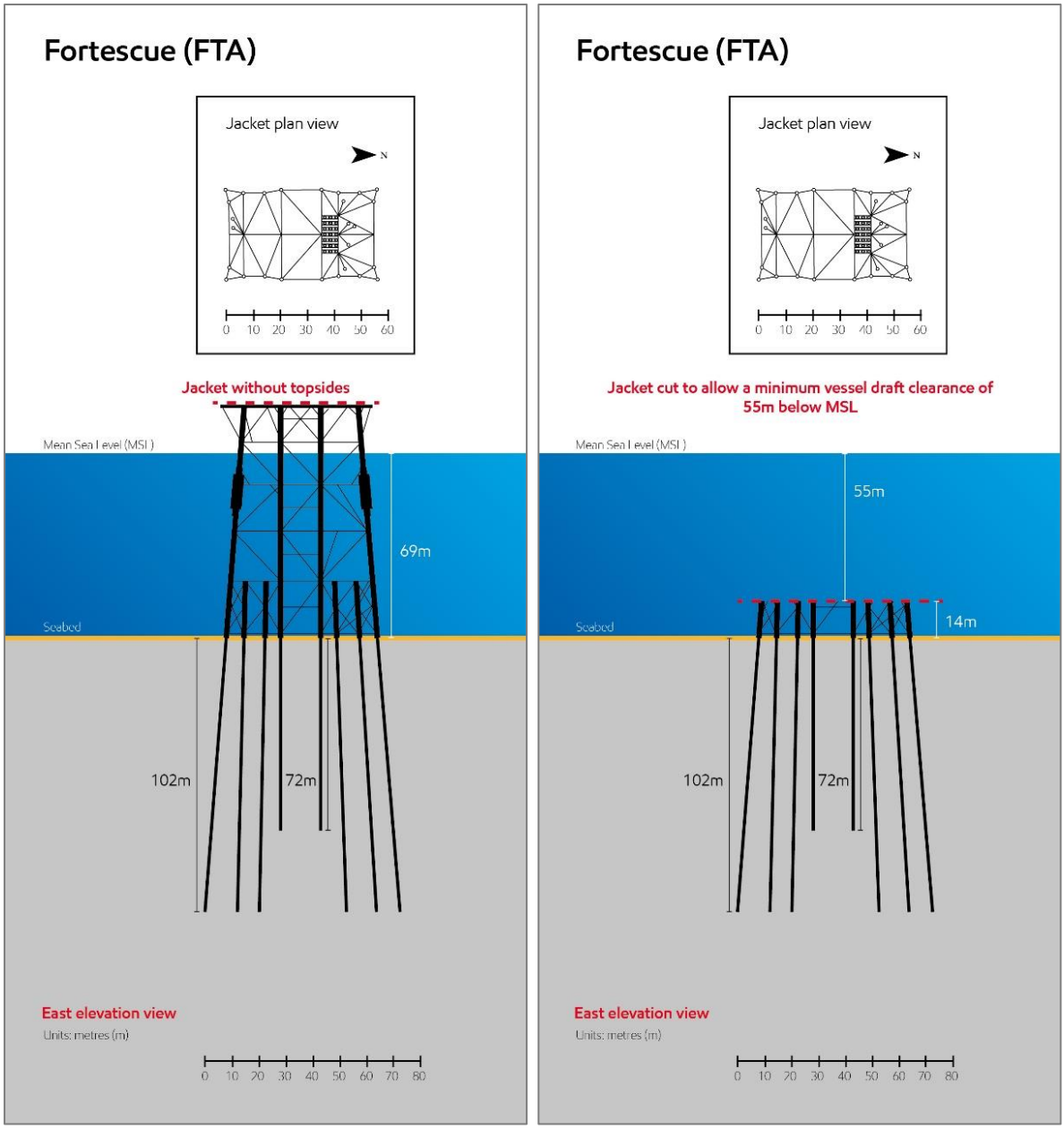


Figure 4-3 Fortescue Steel Piled Jacket without topsides (left) and under proposed end state (right)

Table 4-5 summarises the storage tanks and skimmer piles located below the topside that will be removed together with the upper section of the SPJ (refer to Section 4.4.1.4).

Table 4-5 Fortescue Steel Piled Jacket skimmer piles and storage tanks located below the topside

SPJ	Jacket leg storage tanks			Skimmer piles	
	Diesel	Glycol	Methanol	Open	Closed
FTA	1	Nil	Nil	1	1

4.4.4 Cobia (CBA)

The CBA SPJ has eight legs. Figure 4-4 shows the CBA SPJ prior to decommissioning (left) and under the proposed end state, which would remain post decommissioning (right).

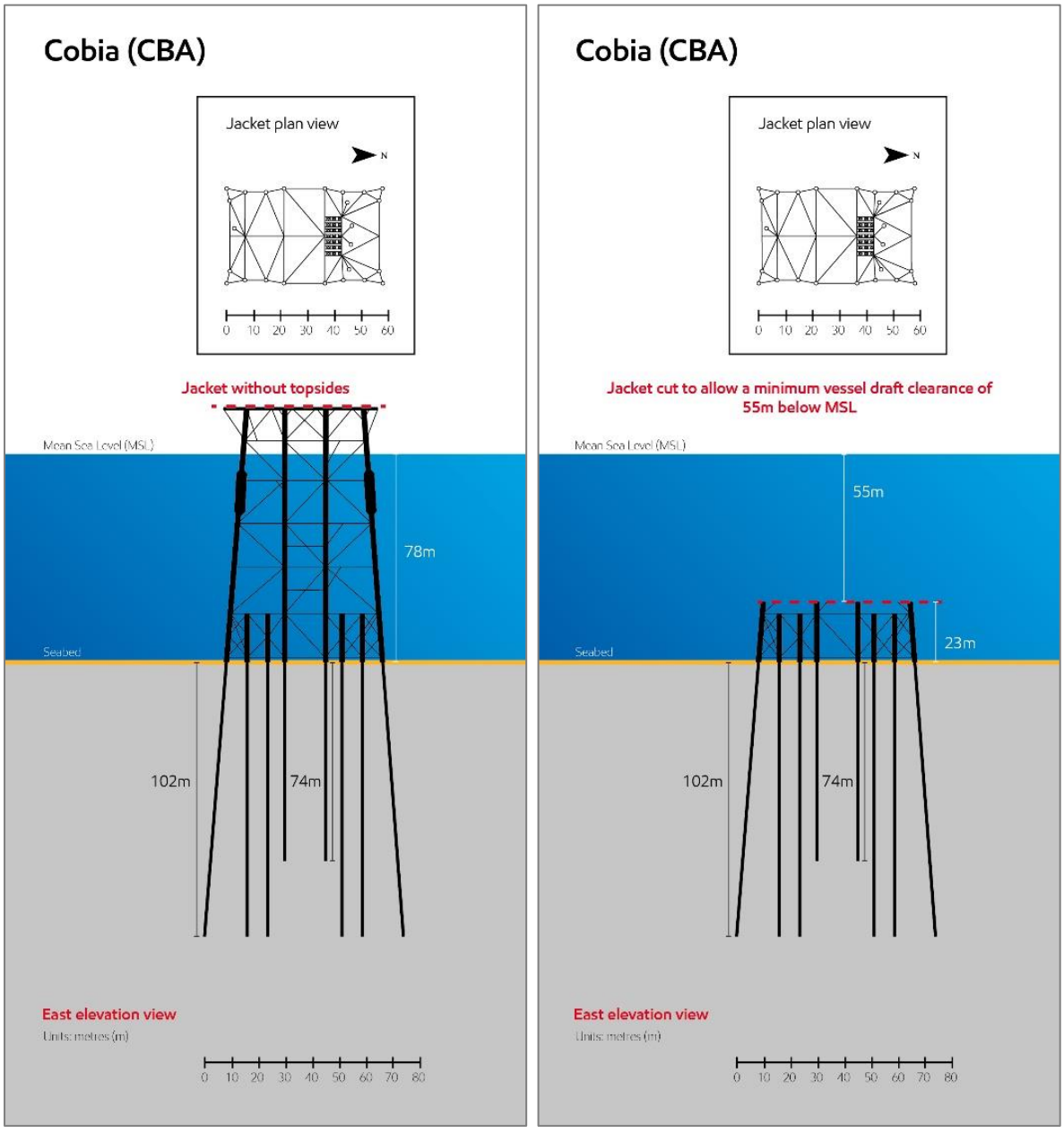


Figure 4-4 Cobia Steel Piled Jacket without topsides (left) and under proposed end state (right)

With a 55-metre clearance below MSL the lower sections would have an elevation above seabed of approximately 23 metres. The deep foundation piles would remain intact and extend to approximately 102 metres below the seabed. The foundation pile construction materials are steel and cement grout. The estimated weights of the materials to remain both above and below the seabed for the proposed end state are provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

Table 4-6 summarises the storage tanks and skimmer piles located below the topside that will be fully removed together with the upper section of the SPJ (refer to Section 4.4.1.4).

Table 4-6 Cobia Steel Piled Jacket skimmer piles and storage tanks located below the topside

SPJ	Jacket leg storage tanks			Skimmer piles	
	Diesel	Glycol	Methanol	Open	Closed
CBA	1	Nil	Nil	1	1

4.4.5 Mackerel (MKA)

The MKA SPJ has eight legs. Figure 4-5 shows the MKA SPJ prior to decommissioning (left) and under the proposed end state, which would remain post decommissioning (right). With a 55-metre clearance below MSL the lower section would have an elevation above seabed of approximately 38 metres. The deep foundation piles would remain intact and extend to approximately 102 metres below the seabed. The foundation pile construction materials are steel and cement grout. The estimated weights of the materials to remain both above and below the seabed for the proposed end state are provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

Table 4-7 summarises the storage tanks and skimmer piles located below the topside that will be fully removed together with the upper section of the SPJ (refer to Section 4.4.1.4).

Table 4-7 Mackerel Steel Piled Jacket skimmer piles and storage tanks located below the topside

SPJ	Jacket leg storage tanks			Skimmer piles	
	Diesel	Glycol	Methanol	Open	Closed
MKA	Nil	Nil	1	1	1

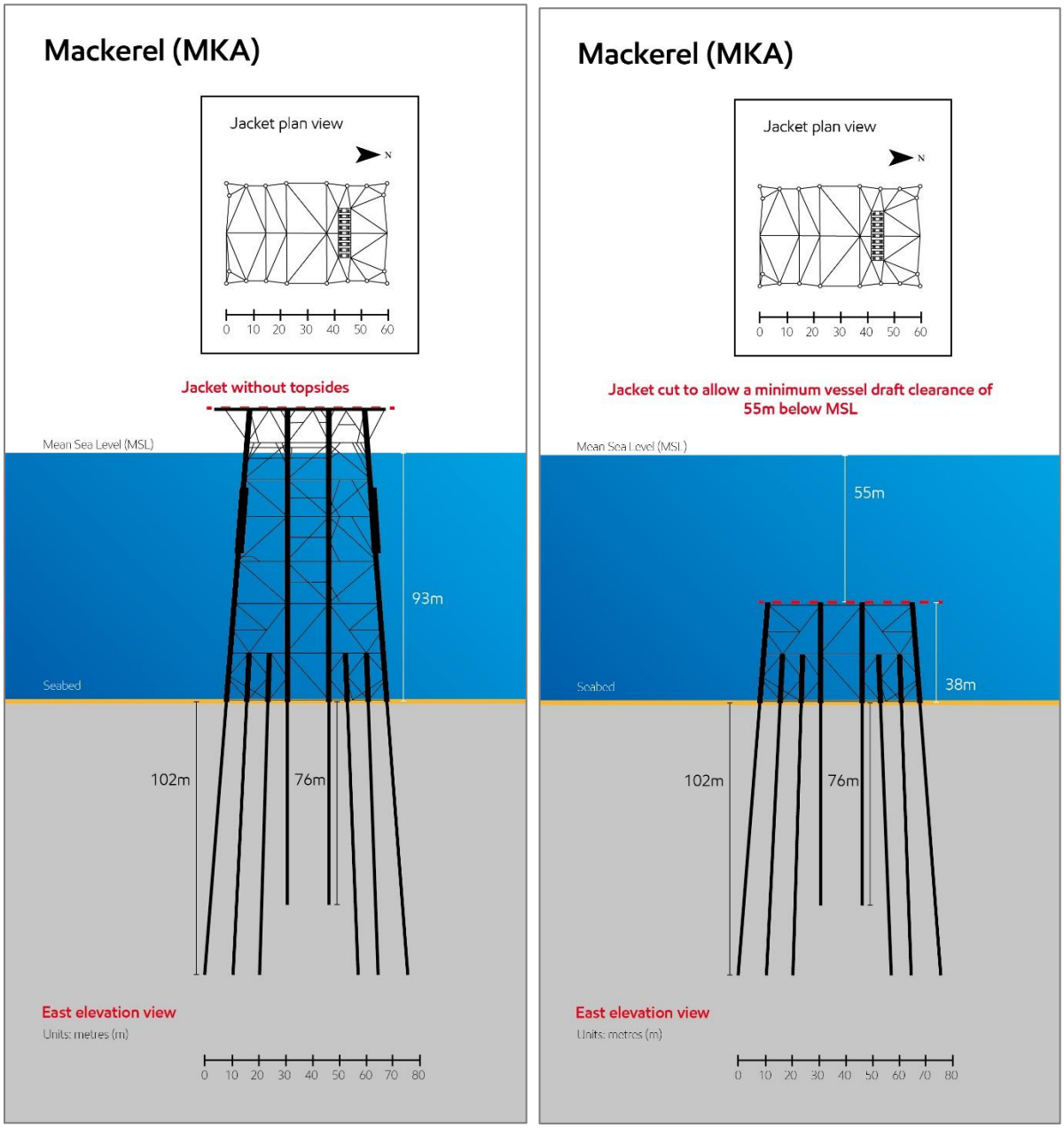


Figure 4-5 Mackerel Steel Piled Jacket without topsides (left) and under proposed end state (right)

4.4.6 Kingfish A (KFA)

The KFA SPJ has eight legs and a strut. The strut was installed post installation of the jacket to provide additional support to the structure.

Figure 4-6 shows the KFA SPJ prior to decommissioning (left) and under the proposed end state, which would remain post decommissioning (right). With a 55 metres clearance below MSL the remaining structure would have an elevation above seabed of approximately 22 metres or less for the lower section and 15 metres for the strut footings. The deep foundation piles and footings for the strut would remain intact and extend to approximately 156 metres below the seabed. The estimated weights of the materials to remain both above and below the seabed for the proposed end state are provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

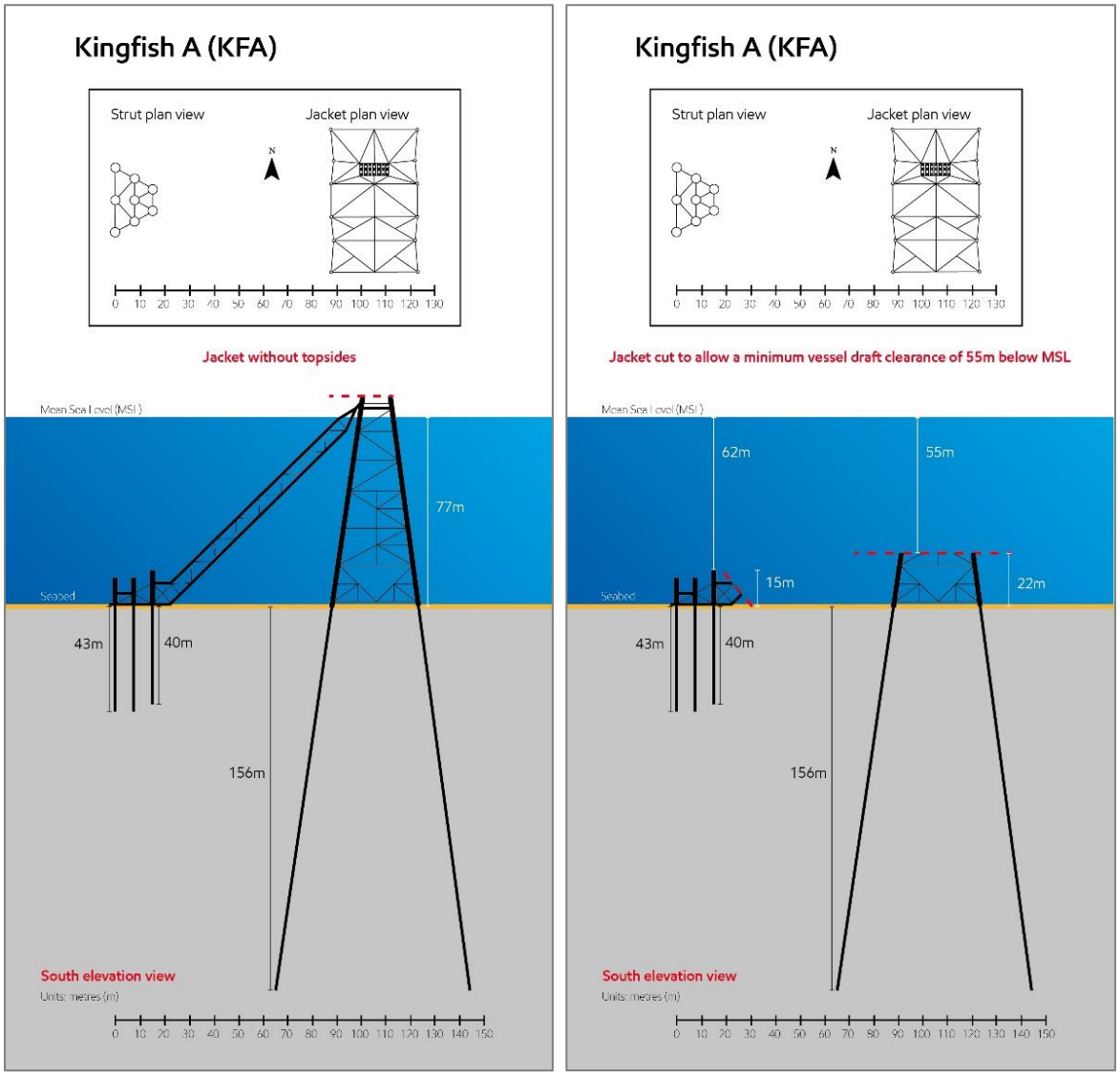


Figure 4-6 Kingfish A Steel Piled Jacket without topsides (left) and under proposed end state (right)

Table 4-8 summarises the skimmer piles that will be removed together with the upper section of the jacket (refer to Section 4.4.1.4). KFA SPJ does not have jacket leg tanks (refer to Section 4.4.1.4). Storage tanks for chemicals or fuels are located on the topside of the platform which will be fully removed.

Table 4-8 Kingfish A Steel Piled Jacket skimmer pile and storage tanks located below the topside

SPJ	Jacket leg storage tanks			Skimmer piles	
	Diesel	Glycol	Methanol	Open	Closed
KFA	No jacket leg tanks			1	1

4.4.7 Kingfish B (KFB)

The KFB SPJ has eight legs and a strut. The strut was installed post installation of the SPJ to provide additional support to the structure.

Figure 4-7 shows the KFB SPJ prior to decommissioning (left) and under the proposed end state, which would remain post decommissioning (right). With a 55-metre clearance below MSL the lower section would have an elevation above seabed of approximately 23 metres or less for the lower section and 15 metres for the strut. The deep foundation piles and footings for the strut would remain intact and extend to approximately 156 metres below the seabed. The foundation pile construction materials are steel and cement grout. The estimated weights of the materials to remain both above and below the seabed for the proposed end state are provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

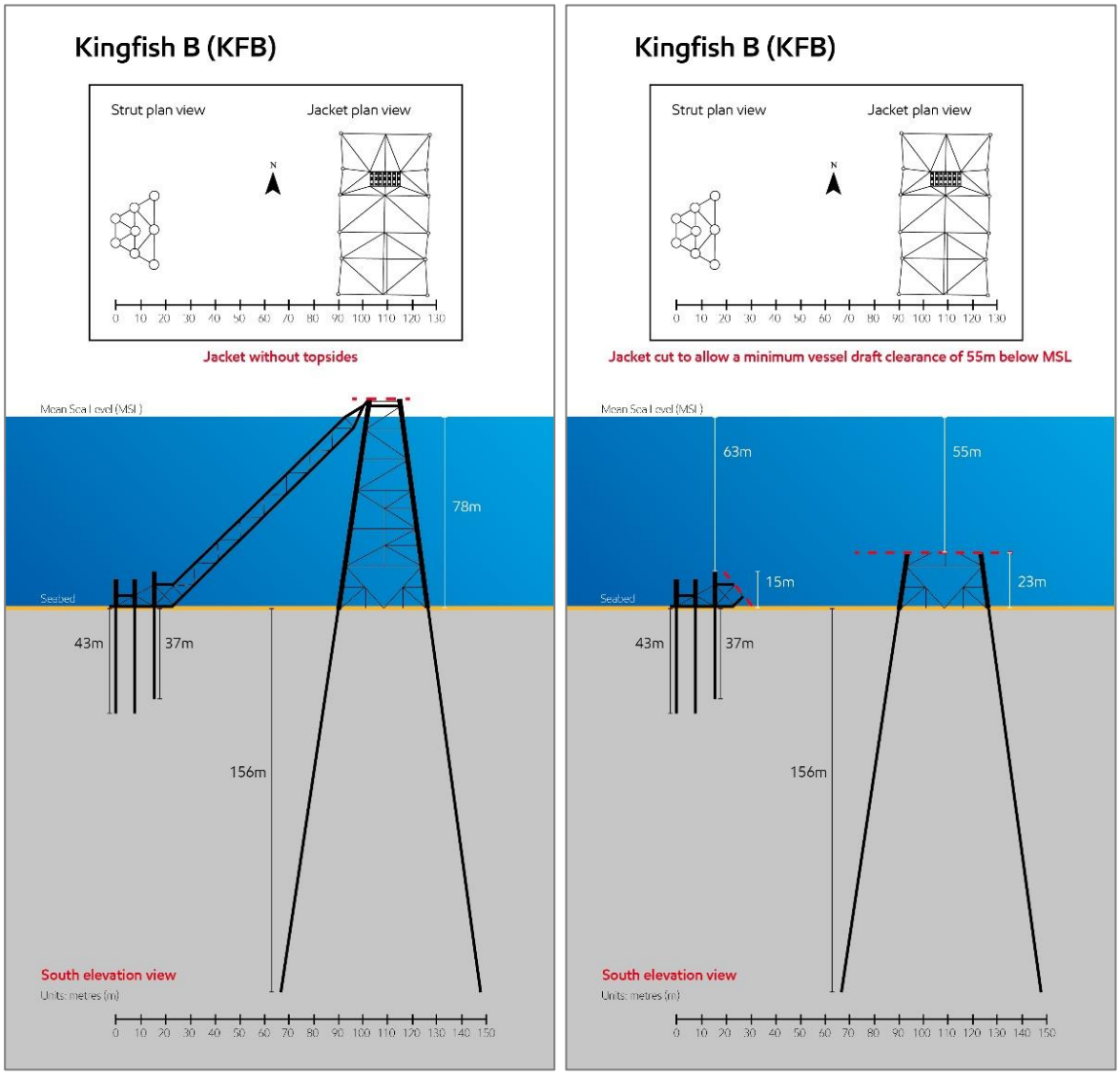


Figure 4-7 Kingfish B Steel Piled Jacket without topsides (left) and under proposed end state (right)

Table 4-9 summarises the skimmer piles that will be removed together with the upper section of the SPJ (refer to Section 4.4.1.4). KFB SPJ does not have leg tanks (refer to Section

4.4.1.4). Storage tanks for chemicals or fuels are located on the topside of the platform which will be fully removed.

Table 4-9 Kingfish B Steel Piled Jacket skimmer piles and storage tanks located below the topside

SPJ	Jacket leg storage tanks			Skimmer piles	
	Diesel	Glycol	Methanol	Open	Closed
KFB	No jacket leg tanks			1	1

4.4.8 West Kingfish (WKF)

The WKF SPJ has eight legs. Figure 4-8 shows the WKF SPJ prior to decommissioning (left) and under the proposed end state, which would remain post decommissioning (right). With a 55-metre clearance below MSL the lower section would have an elevation above seabed of approximately 21 metres or less. The deep foundation piles would remain intact and extend to approximately 103 metres below the seabed. The foundation pile construction materials are steel and cement grout. The estimated weights of the materials to remain both above and below the seabed for the proposed end state are provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

Table 4-10 summarises the skimmer piles and storage tanks located below the topside that will be fully removed together with the upper section of the SPJ (refer to Section 4.4.1.4).

Table 4-10 West Kingfish Steel Piled Jacket skimmer piles and storage tanks located below the topside

SPJ	Jacket leg storage tanks			Skimmer piles	
	Diesel	Glycol	Methanol	Open	Closed
WKF	1	Nil	Nil	1	1

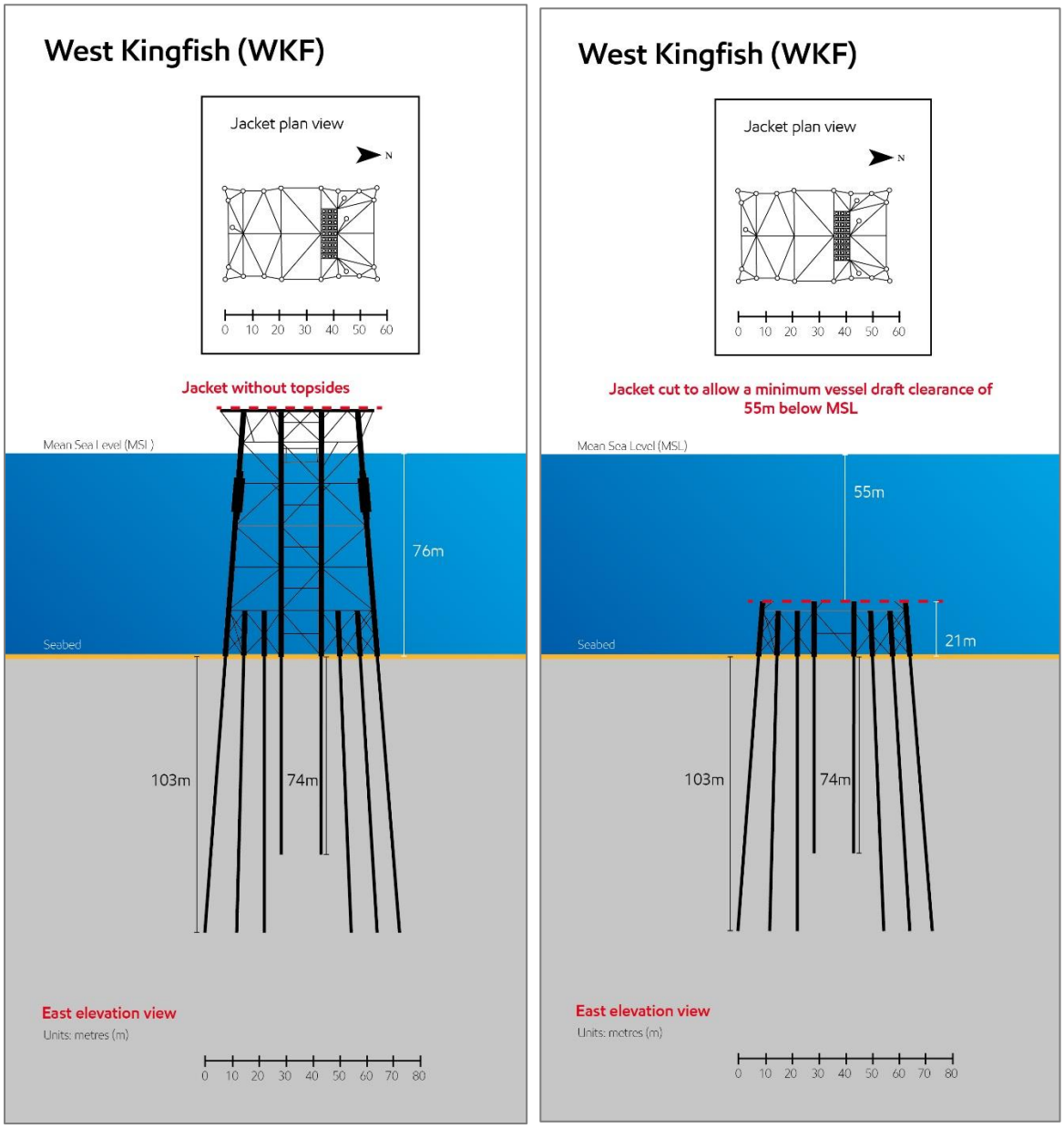


Figure 4-8 West Kingfish Steel Piled Jacket without topsides (left) and under proposed end state (right)

4.4.9 Flounder (FLA)

The FLA SPJ has eight legs. Figure 4-9 shows the FLA SPJ prior to decommissioning (left) and under the proposed end state, which would remain post decommissioning (right). With a 55-metre clearance below MSL the lower sections would have an elevation above seabed of approximately 38 metre or less. The deep foundation piles and footings for the strut would remain intact and extend to approximately 122 metres below the seabed. The foundation pile construction materials are steel and cement grout. The estimated weights of the materials to remain both above and below the seabed for the proposed end state are provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

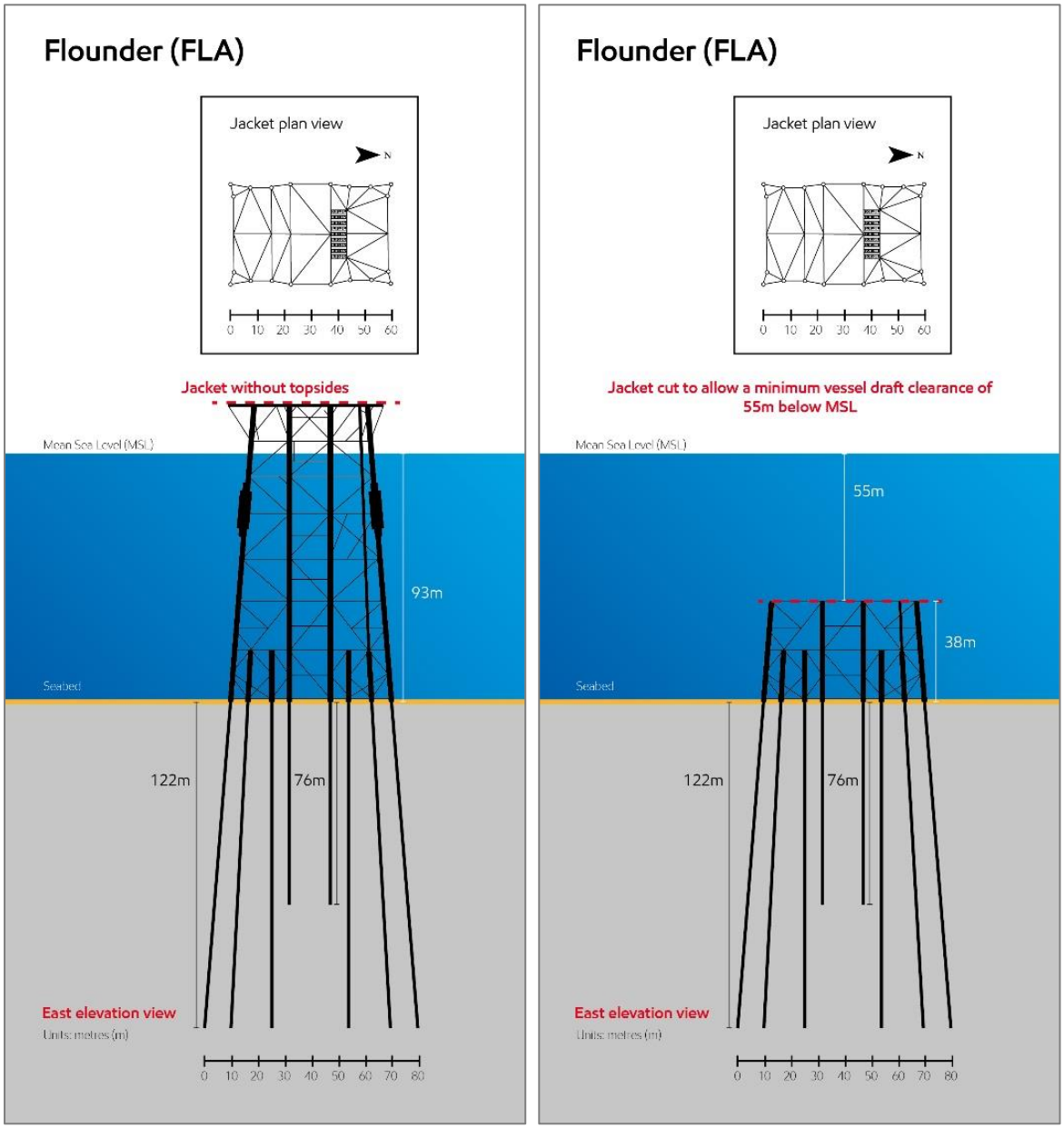


Figure 4-9 Flounder Steel Piled Jacket without topsides (left) and under proposed end state (right)

Table 4-11 summarises the skimmer piles and storage tanks located below the topside that will be fully removed together with the upper section of the SPJ (refer to Section 4.4.1.4).

Table 4-11 Flounder Steel Piled Jacket skimmer piles and storage tanks located below the topside

SPJ	Jacket leg storage tanks			Skimmer piles	
	Diesel	Glycol	Methanol	Open	Closed
FLA	Nil	1	Nil	1	1

4.4.10 Bream A (BMA)

The BMA SPJ has eight legs. Figure 4-10 shows the BMA SPJ prior to decommissioning (left) and under the proposed end state, which would remain post decommissioning (right). The proposed end state is to cut the SPJ as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging). This could result in the decommissioned structure having an estimated elevation above seabed of approximately 0-5 metres. The final elevation for this option will be dependent on the technical feasibility of cutting methods which may include internal or external cuts (refer Section 3). The deep foundation piles would remain intact and extend to approximately 107 metres below the seabed. The foundation pile construction materials are steel and cement grout. The estimated weights of the materials to remain both above and below the seabed for the proposed end state are provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

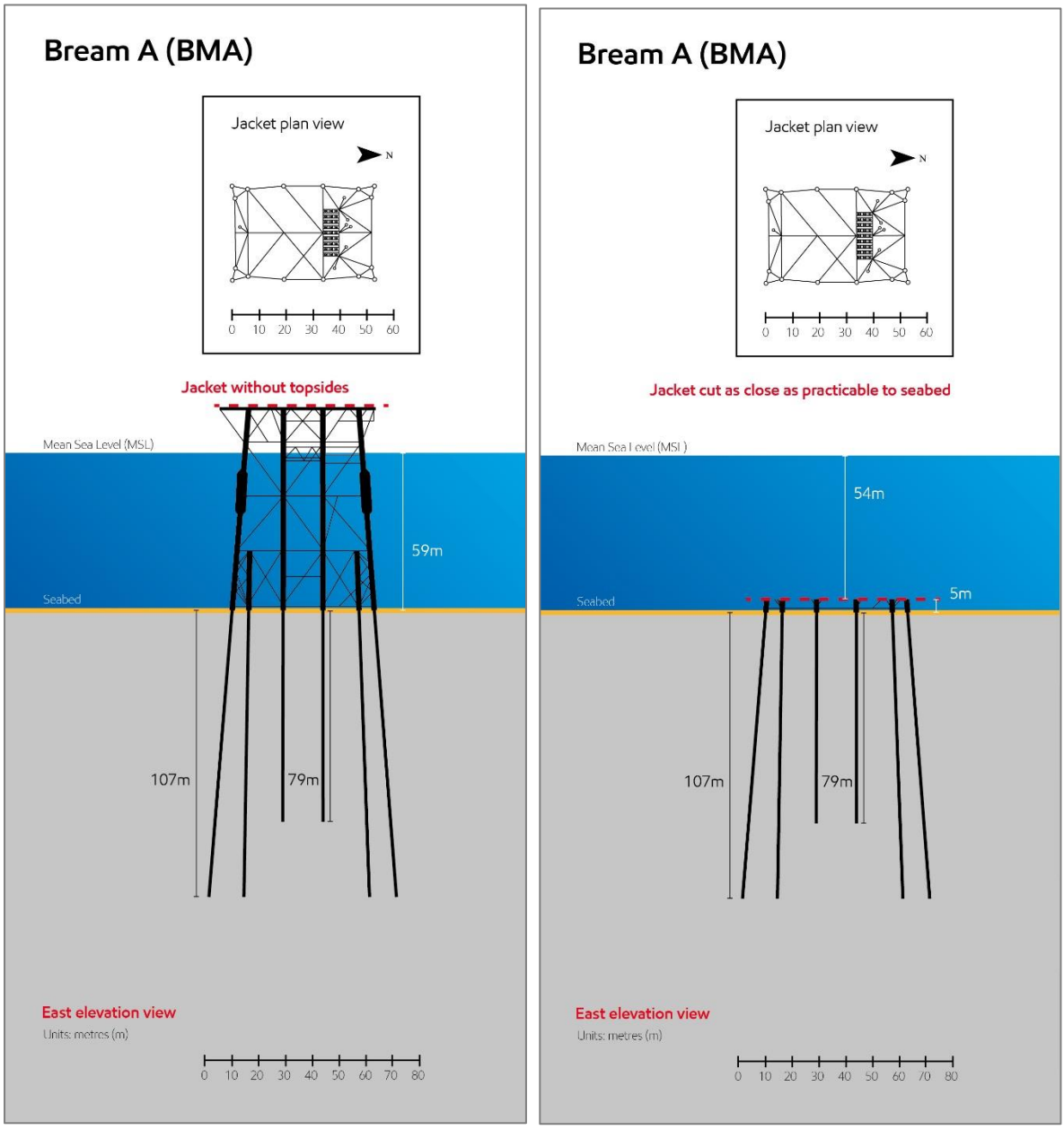


Figure 4-10 Bream A Steel Piled Jacket without topsides (left) and under proposed end state (right)

4.4.11 Whiting (WTA)

The WTA SPJ has four legs. Figure 4-11 shows the WTA SPJ prior to decommissioning (left) and under the proposed end state, which would remain post decommissioning (right). The proposed end state for WTA is to cut the SPJ as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging). This could result in the decommissioned structure having an estimated elevation above seabed of between approximately 0-5 metres. The final elevation for this option will be dependent on the technical feasibility of cutting methods which may include internal or external cuts (refer to Section 3.2.5.2). The deep foundation piles would remain intact and extend to a maximum of 85 metres below the seabed. The foundation pile construction materials are steel and cement grout. The estimated weights of the materials to remain both above and below the seabed for the proposed end state are provided in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5.

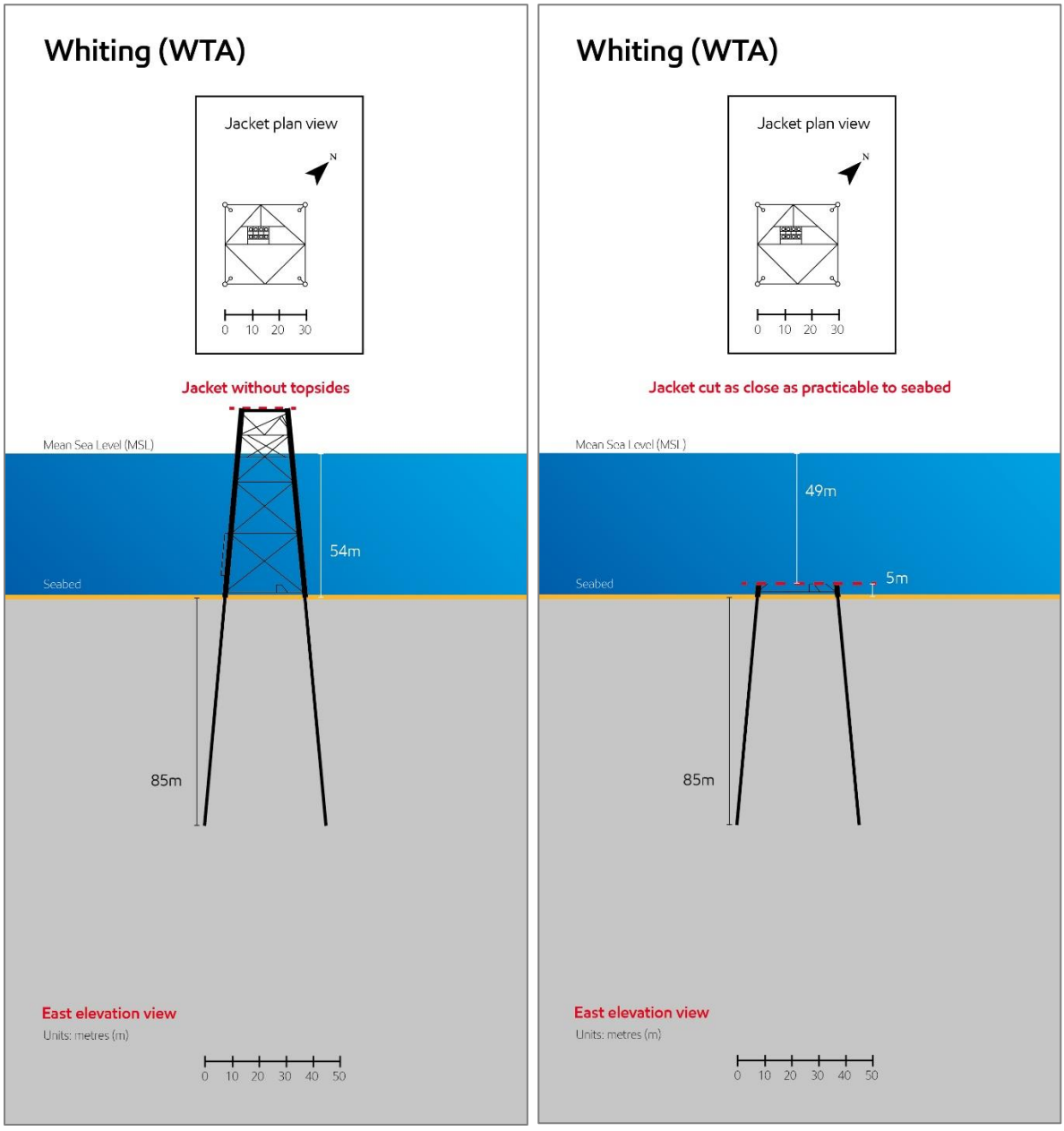


Figure 4-11 Whiting Steel Piled Jacket without topsides (left) and Steel Piled Jacket under proposed end state (right)

4.5 Fate of removed sections of Steel Piled Jackets

Two options are being carried forward for the removed sections of SPJs as described in Section 3.8. The first is to transport the removed sections to an onshore location for further processing, and the second is placement of feasible sections on the seabed adjacent to the existing structure.

4.5.1 Seabed placement

The placement of removed sections of the SPJ on the seabed adjacent to the existing structure is only considered feasible where the following criteria are met[3]:

- the cut section of the SPJ must not include any components deemed to be contaminants. These include skimmer piles, tanks used for hydrocarbon or chemical storage, sections of the SPJ in the splash zone which have protective epoxy coatings or monel wraps
- the removed section must be of a height such that placement must ensure a 55 metre clearance below MSL, consistent with the base criteria of the proposed end states for the SPJs.

Where removed sections of the SPJ meet these criteria, the location for placement must meet the following:

- placement to avoid pipelines and any other seabed infrastructure
- placement to occur within an approximate 200-metre radius of the lower SPJ section.

In accordance with these criteria, WTA, BMA and FTA removed sections were not considered feasible for seabed placement due to insufficient water depth. An indication of the maximum number of removed SPJ sections that are being considered for placement are shown in Figure 4-12. This maximum is calculated based on the height of the structure that is available for placement once the components with contaminants are discounted. If this option were to be carried forward, detailed calculations would be required to determine the final number of removed sections that could be placed and this would depend on the feasibility of cutting methods and whether they could meet the placement criteria.

The three struts which will be removed from HLA, KFA and KFB are also considered for placement (pending removal of upper sections deemed not feasible for placement due to epoxy coatings or monel wraps as discussed in Section 3), although not shown in Figure 4-12.

Under the maximum placement scenario, 18 removed sections from seven SPJs plus the three removed struts would be placed alongside the lower sections of the SPJ's remaining in place. The indicative dimensions for the removed structures are summarised in Table 4-12. Appendix A1 and Appendix A2 provides the details of the property inventory including the breakdown of estimated weights for the proposed SPJ end states.

[3] OAs for the SPJs covered by this EP do not include protected areas or MNES that would preclude placement options.

Table 4-12 Indicative component dimensions and weights for maximum placement options per SPJ

SPJ		Water depth (m)	Maximum number seabed placement	Minimum footprint area (m^2)	Weight of placed sections (MT)		Surface area placement (m^2)
					Steel	Anode	
HLA	Jacket and strut	73.0	6	9800	2437	-	12500
KFA	Jacket and strut	77.0	3	8900	1776	-	9300
KFB	Jacket and strut	78.0	3	6600	1730	-	9100
MKA	Jacket	93	1	2500	365	1	1900
WKF	Jacket	76.0	2	4500	1103	1	5800
CBA	Jacket	78.0	2	4600	1027	1	5400
FLA	Jacket	93.0	1	2600	937	-	4900

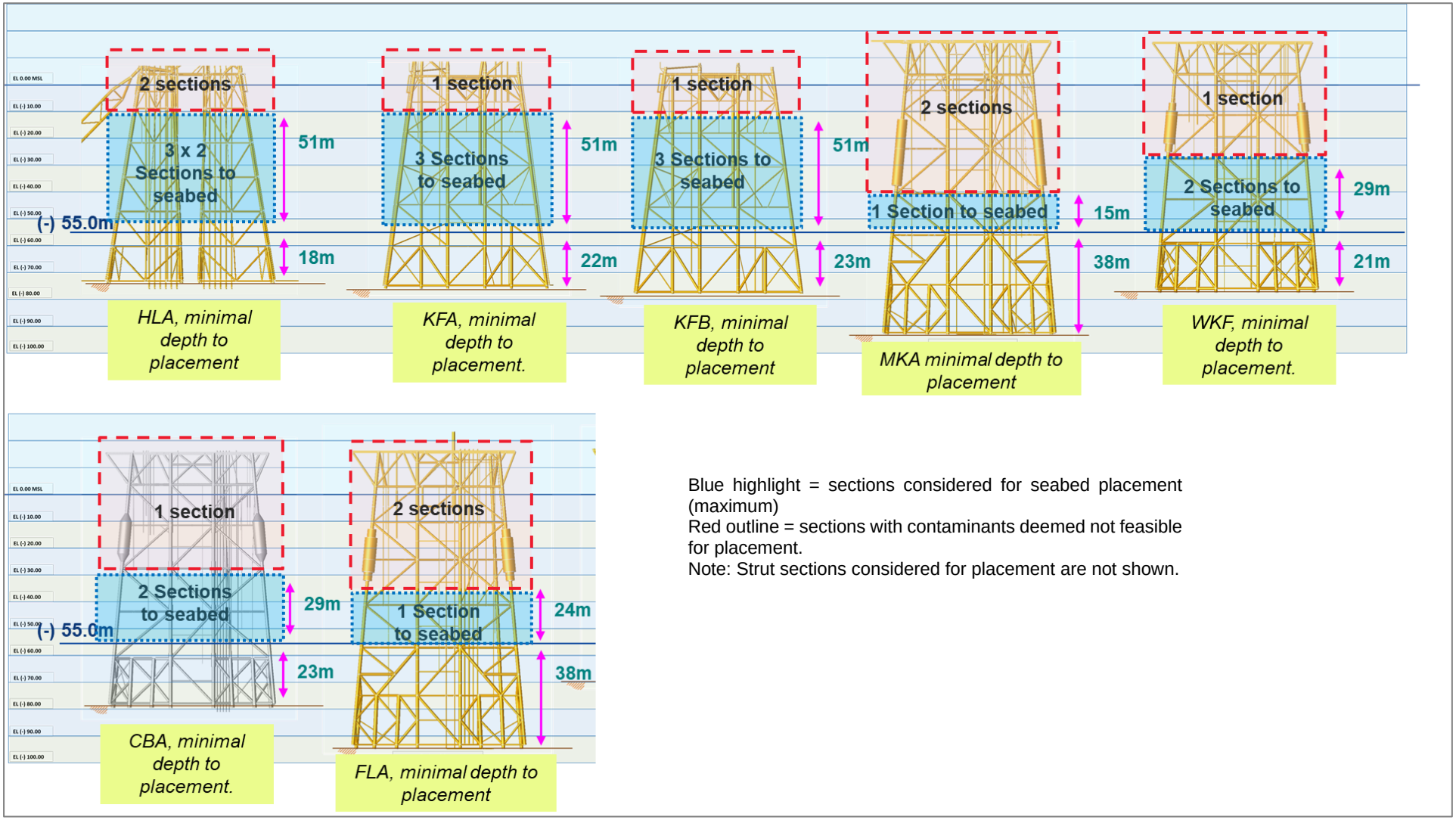


Figure 4-12 Steel Piled Jacket removed sections considered for seabed placement

The exact placement locations and configurations of the removed sections would be determined at a later date if this option was selected (noting the criteria described above would be met). Figure 4-13 shows indicative placement locations adjacent to the original structure for the three SPJ removed sections and the removed strut using KFA as an example.

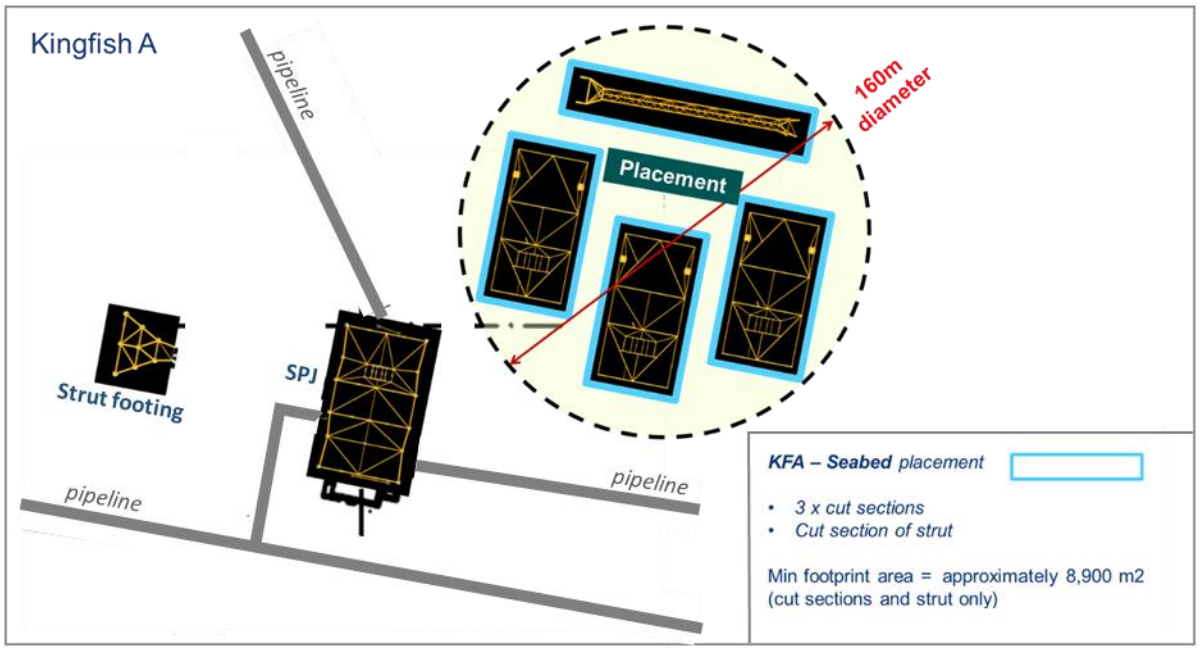


Figure 4-13 Indicative placement positions for Kingfish A cut jackets

4.5.2 Transport onshore

The removed sections of the SPJs that are not feasible for seabed placement (refer to Figure 4-12), will be transported to a suitable onshore location for further processing. The further processing of these sections (and other infrastructure removed from offshore) is an important component of the overall decommissioning project in Bass Strait. Planning is occurring in parallel to identify suitable means and locations for onshore processing to include opportunities for recycling and appropriate disposal where recycling is not possible. The onshore handling and disposal of all SPJ's will be conducted in accordance with applicable laws and standards at the selected onshore location.

5 Description of the environment

5.1 Overview

This description of the environment has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the OPGGS Act and the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations. The EP development has been guided by *Environment plan content requirements* (NOPSEMA, 2020b).

The description of the environment provided here is for the OAs as defined in Section 4.3 and the surrounding areas to provide context for where the activities are occurring and proximity to particular values and sensitivities as defined by the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations (refer to Table 5-1).

5.2 Regulatory context

The OPGGS (Environment) Regulations have prescribed requirements for the description of the environment. The OPGGS (Environment) Regulations define 'environment' as 'the ecosystems and their constituent parts, natural and physical resources, qualities and characteristics of areas, the heritage value of places and includes the social, economic and cultural features of those matters'. In accordance with Regulation 13(2) of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations, this document describes the physical setting, ecological receptors, and social receptors, of the receiving environment.

Table 5-1 lists the requirements of the regulations and identifies the sections in this description of the environment where the requirements are addressed.

Table 5-1 OPGGS (Environment) Regulations requirements for the description of the activity with references to where these items are addressed

Regulation	Requirement	Relevant section where this is addressed
13(2)	The Environment Plan must:	
13(2)(a)	• describe the existing environment that may be affected by the activity	Section 5
13(2)(b)	• include details of the particular relevant values and sensitivities (if any) of that environment'	Section 5.4
13(3)	Without limiting paragraph (2)(b), particular relevant values and sensitivities may include any of the following:	
13(3)(a)	• the world heritage values of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act	N/A
13(2)(b)	• the national heritage values of a National Heritage place within the meaning of that Act	N/A
13(2)(c)	• the ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland within the meaning of that Act	Section 5.4.1

Regulation	Requirement	Relevant section where this is addressed
13(2)(d)	• the presence of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community within the meaning of that Act	Section 5.5.1 Section 5.4.2
13(2)(e)	• the presence of a listed migratory species within the meaning of that Act	Section 5.5.1
13(2)(f)	• any values and sensitivities that exist in, or in relation to, part or all of:	
13(2)(f)(i)	○ a Commonwealth marine area within the meaning of that Act; or	Section 5.4.3 Section 5.4.4
13(2)(f)(ii)	○ Commonwealth land within the meaning of that Act	N/A

5.2.1 Environment Policy

It is Esso's policy to conduct its business in a manner that is compatible with the balanced environmental and economic needs of the communities in which it operates. Esso is committed to continuous efforts to improve environmental performance throughout its operations.

Accordingly, Esso's policy is to:

- comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and apply responsible standards where laws and regulations do not exist
- encourage concern and respect for the environment, emphasize every employee's responsibility in environmental performance, and ensure appropriate operating practices and training
- work with government and industry groups to foster timely development of effective environmental laws and regulations based on sound science and considering risks, costs and benefits, including effects on energy and product supply
- manage its business with the goal of preventing incidents and of controlling emissions and wastes to below harmful levels and design, operate, and maintain facilities to this end
- respond quickly and effectively to incidents resulting from its operations, cooperating with industry organizations and authorized government agencies
- conduct and support research to improve understanding of the impact of its business on the environment, to improve methods of environmental protection, and to enhance its capability to make operations and products compatible with the environment
- communicate with the public on environmental matters and share its experience with others to facilitate improvements in industry performance
- undertake appropriate reviews and evaluations of its operations to measure progress and to ensure compliance with this environmental policy.

A copy of the Environment Policy is provided in Appendix B.

5.3 Physical environment

5.3.1 Climate and meteorology

Average summer air temperatures in coastal Victoria (Yarram Airport) range from early morning lows of 11-13 degrees Celsius, to afternoon highs of 23-26 degrees Celsius (BOM, 2017). Average winter temperatures range from minimums of 5 degrees Celsius to maximums of 15 degrees Celsius in the afternoons. Offshore (Deal Island in central Bass Strait), milder conditions occur with an average summer range of 13-21 degrees Celsius and an average winter range of 9-14 degrees Celsius (BOM, 2017).

Average monthly rainfall along the Gippsland coast (Yarram Airport) ranges from 36 millimetres in January (highest 112 millimetres) to 60 millimetres in June (highest 174 millimetres). Offshore (Deal Island in central Bass Strait) monthly rainfall ranges from 41 millimetres in January (highest 162 millimetres) to 78 millimetres in June (highest 247 millimetres) and shows a similar pattern to the coastal region (Lakes Entrance) with slightly higher winter rainfall: 38 millimetres in January (highest 90 millimetres) to 101 millimetres in June (highest 298 millimetres) (BOM, 2017).

Wind speeds are in the range of 10-30 kilometres per hour with maximum gusts reaching 100 kilometres per hour. The wind direction is predominately westerly during winter, westerly and easterly during spring and autumn (when wind speeds are highest) and easterly during summer. Strong south-easterly winds can be generated by low pressure systems known as east coast lows. Although these occur relatively infrequently (once or twice per year), the longer fetch of these winds increases their potential for generating extreme wave conditions (BOM, 2017).

There are three main and one minor type of storm which can generate severe wave conditions in the Bass Strait region. These are (Esso, 1989) (Cardno, 2017):

- Southeast storms: Are generally associated with east coast lows. East coast lows are generally associated with very strong east to southeast winds (speeds in excess of 80 knots have been measured off the New South Wales coastline) and high rainfall. Southeast storms resulting from east coast lows occur relatively infrequently (on average one to two per year), and not all travel far enough south to cause concern in Bass Strait. The waves they generate are however, unrestricted by fetch or water depth. As such they have the greatest potential for generating extreme wave conditions in eastern Bass Strait.
- Southwest storms: Occur relatively frequently (typically several severe storms per year). Due to fetch and depth limitation, it is unlikely that extreme design-wave conditions will occur during a southwest storm.
- South storms: Are generally associated with low-pressure systems in the western part of the Tasman Sea. During the peak of the storm the Tasman Sea lows generate very strong south southeast through to south south-west winds in Bass Strait. During storm development however, the wind can have a significant southeast or southwest component, depending on the origin of the low. Southerly storms occur at about the same frequency as southeast storms. Southerly storms are considered to have a greater potential than the southwest storms for generating extreme wave conditions.
- Small-scale Bass Strait lows: Can generate southeast, south or southwest waves, depending on their origin and location. These storms can be quite severe (e.g. January 1986 storm), but due to fetch limitations are unlikely to be the cause of extreme design-wave conditions.

5.3.2 Oceanography

5.3.2.1 Currents and tides

Currents in the Gippsland Basin are tide and wind driven. Tidal movements predominantly have a northeast–southwest orientation. Tidal flows come from the east and west during a rising (flood) tide, and flow out to the east and west during a falling (ebb) tide. Tidal streams are dominated by the lunar tidal constituent, which has a period of 12.4 hours. The main tidal components vary in phase by about three to four hours from east to west. Most of this phase change occurs between Lakes Entrance and Wilsons Promontory. Timing of the high tide, for example, can vary by up to three hours across this region. Tides in the area from Lakes Entrance to Gabo Island are, however, relatively weak in comparison to other areas of Bass Strait (Global Environmental Modelling System, 2005).

Bass Strait is characterised by shallow water and tidal currents. While there is a slow easterly flow of waters in Bass Strait, there is also a large anticlockwise circulation. The shallowness of the water means that these waters more rapidly warm in summer and cool in winter than other waters of the region.

Wind driven currents in Gippsland Basin can be caused by the direct influence of weather systems passing over Bass Strait (wind and pressure driven currents) and the indirect effects of weather systems passing over the Great Australian Bight (Global Environmental Modelling System, 2005). Appendix D provides the current roses from six platforms in Bass Strait (SNA, TNA, FTA, HLA, CBA and MKA) (RPS, 2016). They show the monthly average ocean current rose plot derived from the five-year current dataset at each location.

The colour keys show the current speeds (metres per second), the compass direction provides the current direction flowing towards and the length of the wedge gives the percentage of the record for a particular speed and direction combination.

The eastern parts of the region are strongly influenced by the East Australian Current (EAC) that flows southward adjacent to the east coast of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, carrying warm equatorial waters. Refer to Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2 (Department of the Environment, 2015a). The EAC is up to 500 metres deep and 100 kilometres wide, and is strongest in summer when it can flow at up to 5 knots. In winter it flows at 2-3 knots as the oceanographic and climatic drivers in the Coral Sea diminish. The EAC tends to form ocean eddies that rotate around warm, central cores that can be up to 200 kilometres across, and may persist for months. Eddies form more frequently off the south coast of New South Wales than other areas, but are also common along the east coast of Tasmania. The eddies can cross the continental shelf, and when mixing with shelf break waters, create upwellings that form isolated areas of enhanced productivity 200-300 kilometres in diameter. Seasonal and transient upwellings are important ecological features of the region. The closest to the Bass Strait operations is the upwelling east of Eden, a KEF for the high productivity and aggregations of marine life (refer Section 5.4.5). The EAC also affects sea surface temperatures on the eastern Tasmanian shelf, which can vary substantially among years depending on the relative influence of subtropical waters.

At the shelf break east of Bass Strait, nutrient-rich waters rise to the surface in winter as part of the processes of the Bass Strait cascade, where the eastward flushing of the shallow waters that are more saline and slightly warmer than surrounding Tasman Sea waters form an undercurrent that cascades down the continental slope. The cascading water has a displacing effect causing nutrient rich waters to rise which in turn leads to increased primary productivity in those areas. The cascading water also concentrates nutrients and some fish and whales are known to aggregate along its leading edge.

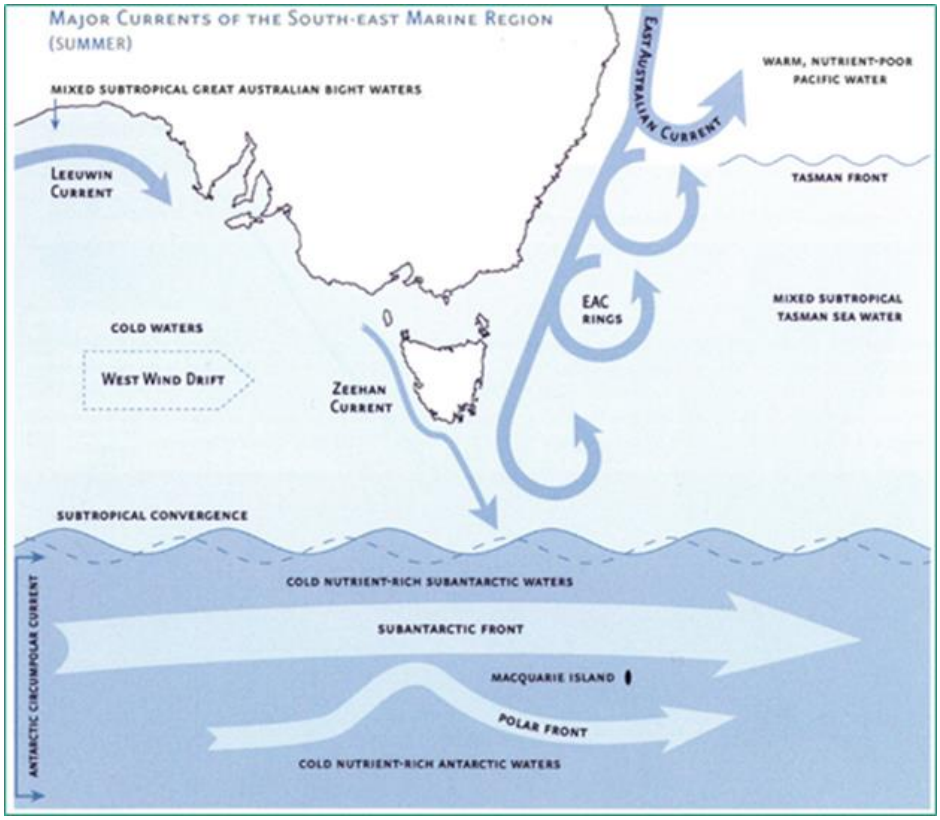


Figure 5-1 Major ocean currents in south-eastern Australian waters summer

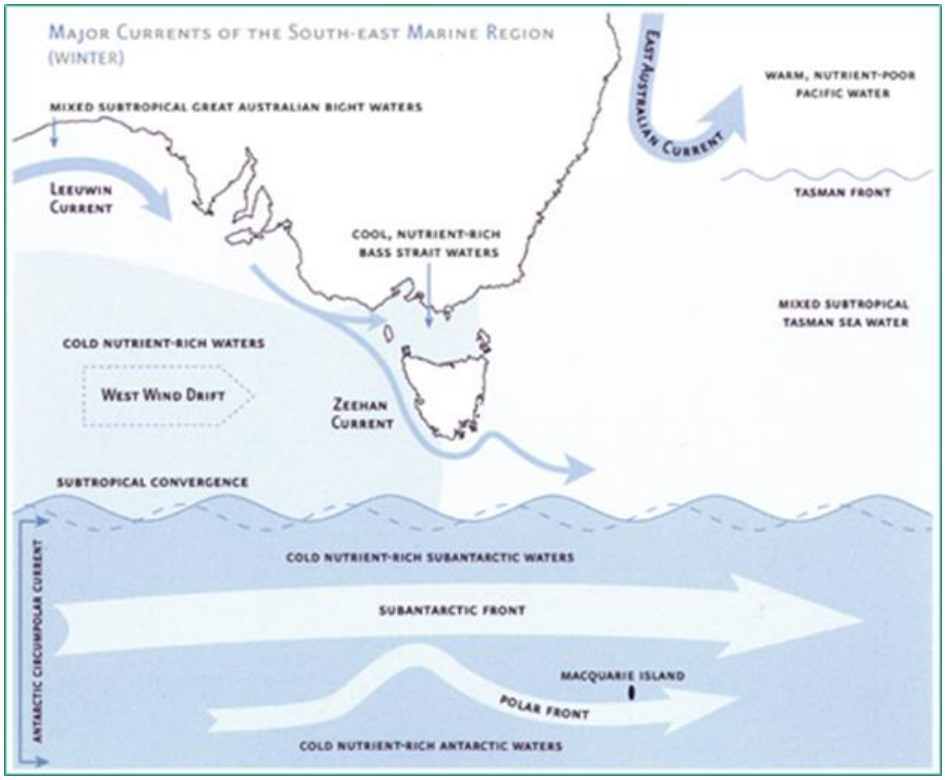


Figure 5-2 Major ocean currents in south-eastern Australian waters winter

Further offshore, in the south-east part of the OAs, currents are driven by two parameters, the sub-Antarctic water movement, coming from the south, and the Bass Strait water movement from the west (Tomczak, 1985) (Gibbs, Arnott, Longmore, & Marchant, 1991). The presence of deepwater currents is documented in the Blackback Oceanographic Study (Lawson and Treloar Pty Ltd, 1996), Kingfish B wave, current and wind data (Lawson and Treloar Pty Ltd, 1998) and Metocean Design Criteria for Bass Strait Fixed Platforms (Esso, 1989).

Esso undertook a comprehensive current measurement program in the Blackback (BKA) subsea facility area using seven current meters moored three metres above the seabed over a 12-month period (Lawson and Treloar Pty Ltd, 1996) to provide an understanding of the regional oceanography of the Bass Strait shelf and continental slope, particularly the relative importance of tidal, wind-driven and density-generated currents and the influence of regional topography on currents in the study area.

Tidal current analysis indicated general seabed current alignment normal to the bathymetry, at speeds of around 0.2-0.3 metres per second. The dominance of the bathymetry was most evident at the current meter sites located within a clearly defined valley.

Analysis of residual, non-tidal current vectors during significant storm periods has confirmed that wind driven currents are the strongest currents in the continental shelf areas but are of progressively lesser significance lower down the continental slope. The study has also provided evidence of flow of water from the continental shelf down the continental slope, conforming to the Bass Strait cascade, as evidenced by high easterly currents and minimum vertical variation in temperature from the shelf to depths of 500 metres (refer to Section 5.4.5). Currents during these cascade flows were stronger than background tidal currents and were the strongest currents recorded lower down the continental slope.

5.3.2.2 Water temperature and density stratification

Temperatures in the subsurface waters of Bass Strait range from about 13 degrees Celsius in August/September to 16 degrees Celsius in February/March. Surface temperatures can exceed 20 degrees Celsius at times in late summer due to the warmer waters of the EAC entering the strait. Water temperatures in the OAs are expected to follow this pattern (Jones I. , 1980). Table 5-2 shows the monthly average sea surface temperatures and salinity as obtained from the World Ocean Atlas 2013 database which shows the same range of temperatures at the BKA wells locations (in deeper water) and the WTA platform (in shallower water) location as those previously recorded, showing temperatures across Bass Strait do not vary significantly. Monthly average sea surface temperatures were shown to range from 14 degrees Celsius in August/September to 21 degrees Celsius in March. Salinity remained consistent throughout the year ranging from 35-36 practical salinity unit (RPS, 2018) (RPS, 2019).

Waters are generally well mixed, but surface warming sometimes causes weak stratification in calm summer conditions. During these times, mixing and interaction between varying water masses leads to variations in horizontal water temperature and a thermocline (temperature profile) develops. The thermocline acts as a low friction layer separating the wind driven motions of the upper well mixed layer from the bottom well mixed layer. As a result, upwelling of cold water on the northern shores of Bass Strait can occur (Jones I. , 1980).

Table 5-2 Average monthly sea surface temperature and salinity nearby Blackback within the 0-5 metres water depth and the Whiting platform location

Blackback	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature (ºC)	19	20	20	19	18	16	15	15	14	15	16	18
Salinity (psu)	35	35	36	36	35	36	36	36	35	36	36	36
WTA	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Temperature (ºC)	19	20	21	19	17	16	14	14	14	15	16	17
Salinity (psu)	35	35	36	36	35	36	35	36	35	35	35	35

Information on density and temperature profiles of the deeper area of the BKA field has been obtained by (Lawson and Treloar Pty Ltd, 1996). Temperatures measured at the seabed confirmed a decrease in temperature with depth of measurement. The survey also showed a period (July to September) of uniformity of temperature at all measured depths, indicating flow down the continental slope (Bass Strait cascade). The range of water temperatures observed at the seabed is from a maximum of 17 degrees Celsius at 93 metres to a minimum of 7 degrees Celsius at 480 metres. The minimum temperatures at depth were recorded in summer, possibly because of stronger stabilising stratification and absence of the cascade of relatively warmer water during winter.

5.3.2.3 Waves

Bass Strait is a high energy environment exposed to frequent storms and significant wave heights. High wave conditions are generally associated with strong west to south-west winds caused by the eastward passage of low-pressure systems across Bass Strait (Jones I. , 1980).

Extreme design wave conditions are associated with east coast low-pressure systems. These can result in very strong east to southeast winds in eastern Bass Strait. *Metocean Design Criteria for Bass Strait fixed platforms* (Esso, 1989) gives a design significant wave height of 9 metres and a corresponding maximum wave height of 17.5 metres.

Wave data from the KFB weather station were analysed for the ten-year period from 1990-2000 (O'Grady & McInnes, 2010). Average significant wave heights at KFB were 1.97 metres, approximately 40 percent lower than those to the west of Bass Strait (Cape de Couedic and Cape Sorell) and approximately 10 percent higher than on the east coast at Eden. The highest significant wave height recorded was 4.79 metres. Wave periods at KFB are also lower by just over thirty percent compared to those to the west of Bass Strait and are about ten percent lower than those at Eden. These differences are a result of the fetch-limited conditions that exist in Bass Strait where a portion of the long period waves from the southern ocean are blocked by Tasmania. Table 5-3 shows the monthly mean, significant wave height and 99th percentile values recorded at KFB for the period of 1990-2000 (O'Grady & McInnes, 2010).

The analysis of the data showed that for waves at KFB, the highest wave events occur most frequently with westerly wind events and were usually associated with storm surge events (occurring 58 percent of the time) in north-eastern Bass Strait. However, high wave events can also occur during easterly wind events when a weak or a negative surge from the south-east is present (occurring 31 percent of the time) (O'Grady & McInnes, 2010).

Table 5-3 Kingfish B wave data

Month	Mean Wave height (m)	Wave height standard deviation	Wave height 99th percentile (m)	Peak wave period (sec)	Peak wave period standard deviation	Peak wave period 99th percentile (sec)	Number of observations
Jan	1.64	0.67	3.58	7.83	1.75	13.27	4832
Feb	1.69	0.75	4.09	8.14	2.11	14.17	4063
Mar	1.62	0.77	4.24	8.32	2.18	13.74	4615
Apr	1.66	0.84	4.13	8.43	2.12	13.61	4295
May	1.45	0.73	3.92	8.69	2.5	15.06	4842
Jun	1.71	0.87	4.21	8.8	2.48	14.53	5129
Jul	1.74	0.83	4.3	9	2.51	15.05	5509
Aug	1.7	0.83	4.12	8.66	2.57	15.34	5120
Sep	1.8	0.93	4.48	8.6	2.21	13.97	5157
Oct	1.59	0.79	4	8.37	2.21	14.74	4955
Nov	1.78	0.92	4.79	7.76	1.83	12.71	4346
Dec	1.66	0.79	3.91	7.96	1.92	13.12	5395
Mean	1.67	0.81	4.15	8.38	2.2	14.11	4855
SD	0.09		0.29	0.38		0.81	431

5.3.2.4 Bathymetry

The OAs are located in Bass Strait, the region of the continental shelf that separates mainland Australia from Tasmania. The bathymetry around the OAs is concave shaped, with a shallower rim on the eastern and western end, and a deeper centre. The seabed bathymetry across the region is highly variable. A steep nearshore profile (0 to 20 metres water depth) extends to a less steep inner (20 to 60 metres water depth) and moderate profile (60 to 120 metres water depth), concluding with a flat outer shelf plain (greater than 120 metres water depth) in the western part (central Bass Strait) and a steep slope into the Bass Canyon in the east. The OAs for each SPJ are distributed across Bass Strait from the WTA platform located closest to the coast at approximately 34 kilometres and in approximately 54 metres water depth out to the FLA platform area that extends out to 58 kilometres offshore in water depths of approximately 93 metres. Refer to Figure 4-1, which shows the bathymetry in Bass Strait.

5.3.3 Sediment characterisation

5.3.3.1 Grain size

The Gippsland Basin is composed of a series of massive sediment flats, interspersed with small patches of reef, bedrock and consolidated sediment. The sandy plains are only occasionally broken by low ribbons of reef; however, these reefs do not support the large brown seaweeds characteristic of many Victorian reefs, but instead are inhabited by resilient red seaweeds and encrusting animals that can survive the sandy environment (Esso, 2009). In the Gippsland Basin, seabed material is predominantly calcium carbonate comprised of calcarenite marls and marine shales (Esso, 2009). A study of the seascape of the south-eastern Australian continental shelf conducted in 2001 found that 89 percent of the seabed was sediment flats/bare substrate with prominent hard grounds making up the remaining 11 percent of the seabed (Bax & Williams, 2001).

Grain size is one of the factors which is considered to contribute to presence/abundance of benthic fauna. Past surveys to assess the sedimentology of Bass Strait have characterised the mean grain size distribution, and mapped the majority of Esso's infrastructure as being located in areas with grain size of 0.25-0.50 millimetres (Passlow, O'Hara, Daniell, Beaman, & Twyford, 2006). The exception to these are the BMA facility, which is located on coarser material with a grain size of 0.5-1 millimetres as shown in Figure 5-3).

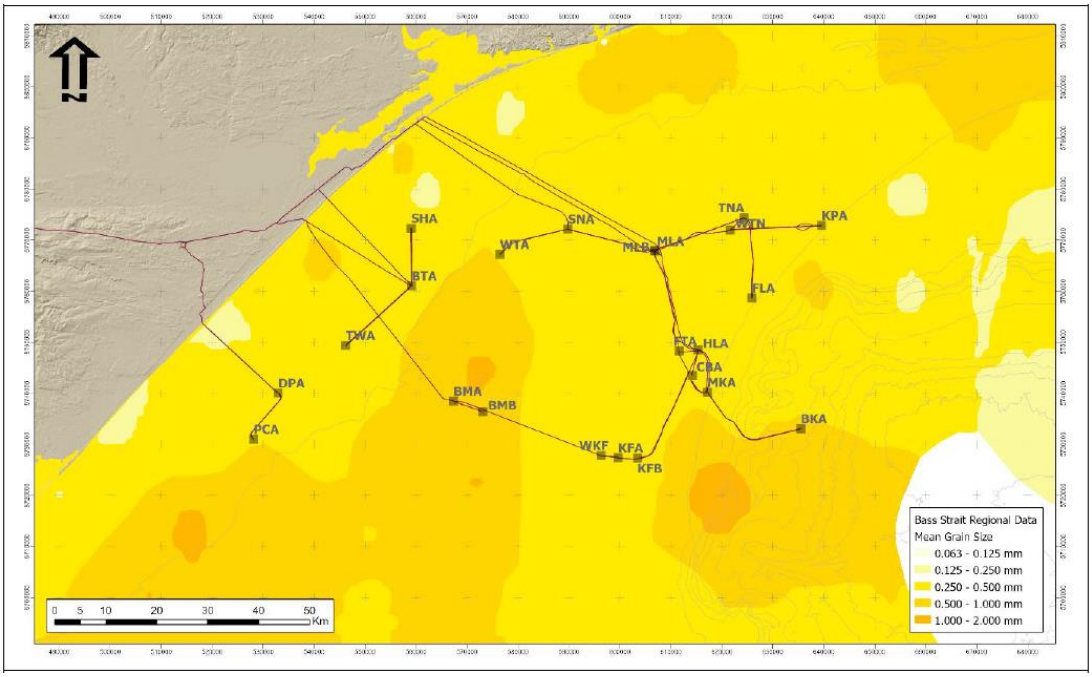


Figure 5-3 Mean sediment grain size class in Bass Strait overlaid with Esso infrastructure

Environmental Survey 1 (Summer), conducted by Esso in 2021, analysed the composition of seabed sediments of five of the OAs covered by this EP, as well as areas around three other Esso facilities that are not included in this EP (Bream B (BMB), BTA and DPA) and in reference sites. The areas surveyed showed a relatively uniform sediment grain size. In all locations the predominant sediment grain size was sand (0.063-2.0 millimetres in diameter), with comparatively minor contributions (<15 percent) from clay- and silt-sized particles at all sites. Gravel-sized particles exceeded 20 percent at two platforms (WTA and BMB) (Hook S. E., et al., 2021). The size distribution did not change considerably across the Basin area or appreciably with depth. Figure 5-4 shows the sediment class distribution across the areas surveyed (Hook S. E., et al., 2021).

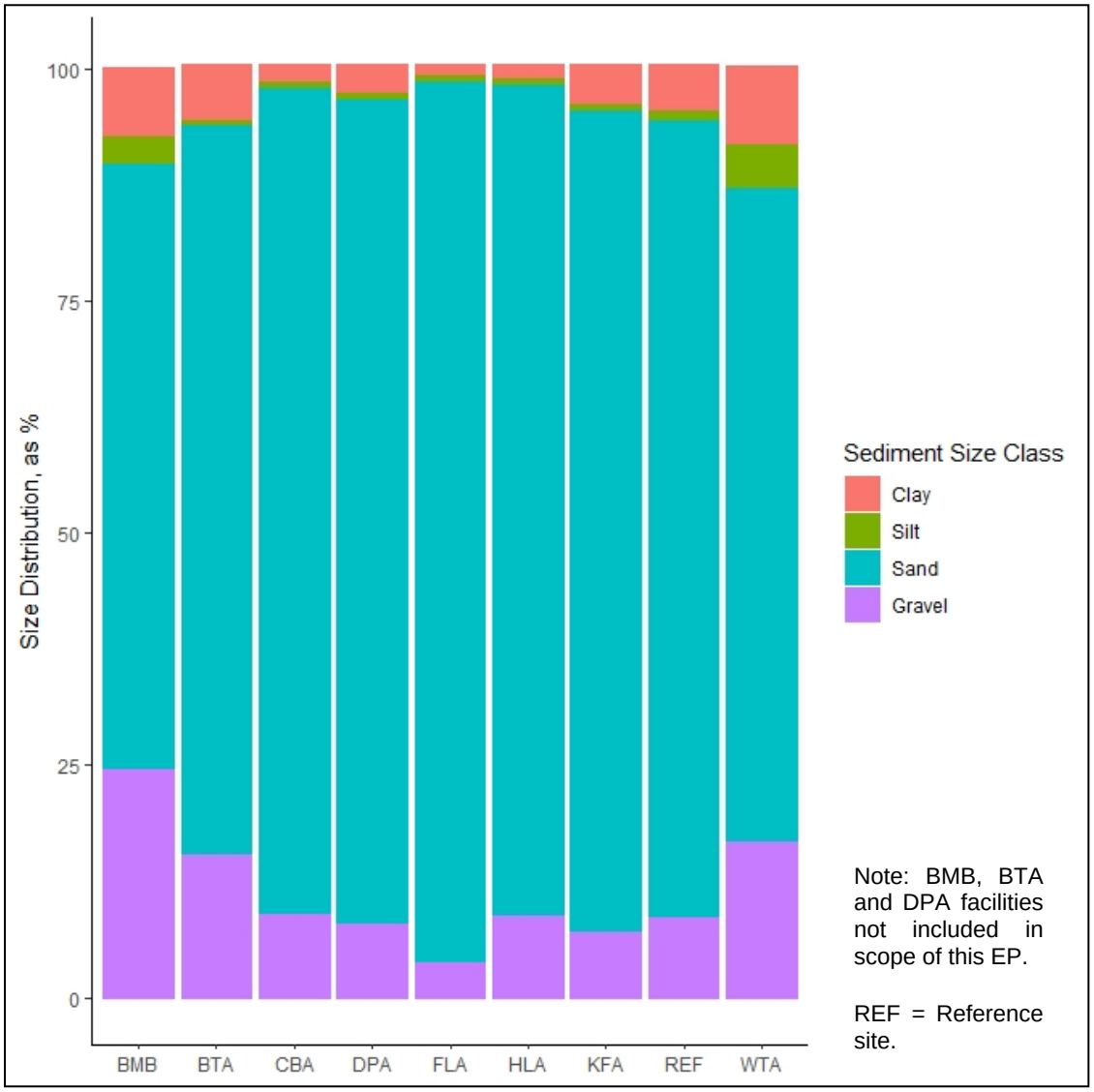
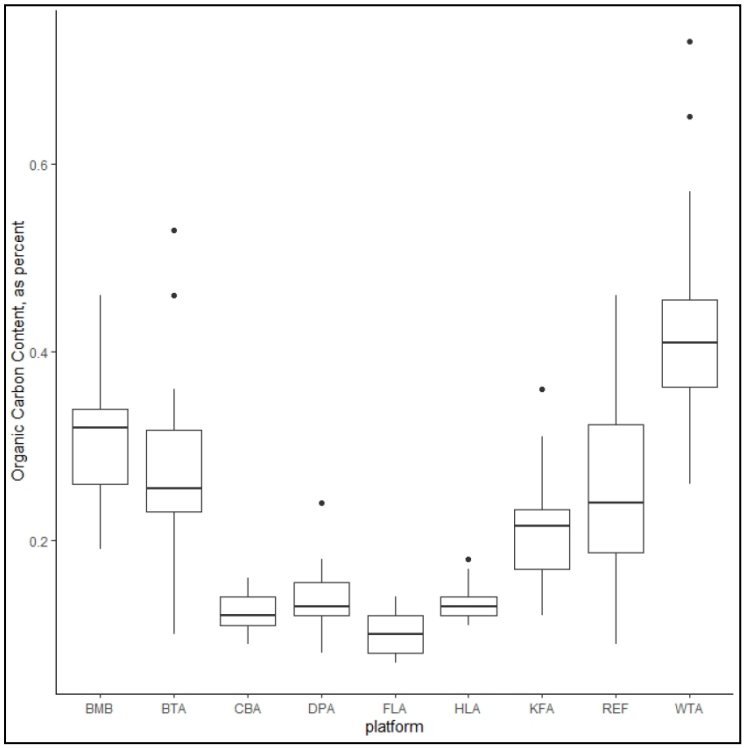


Figure 5-4 Sediment size class distributions at each Operational Area and in the reference sites from Environmental Survey 1 (Summer)

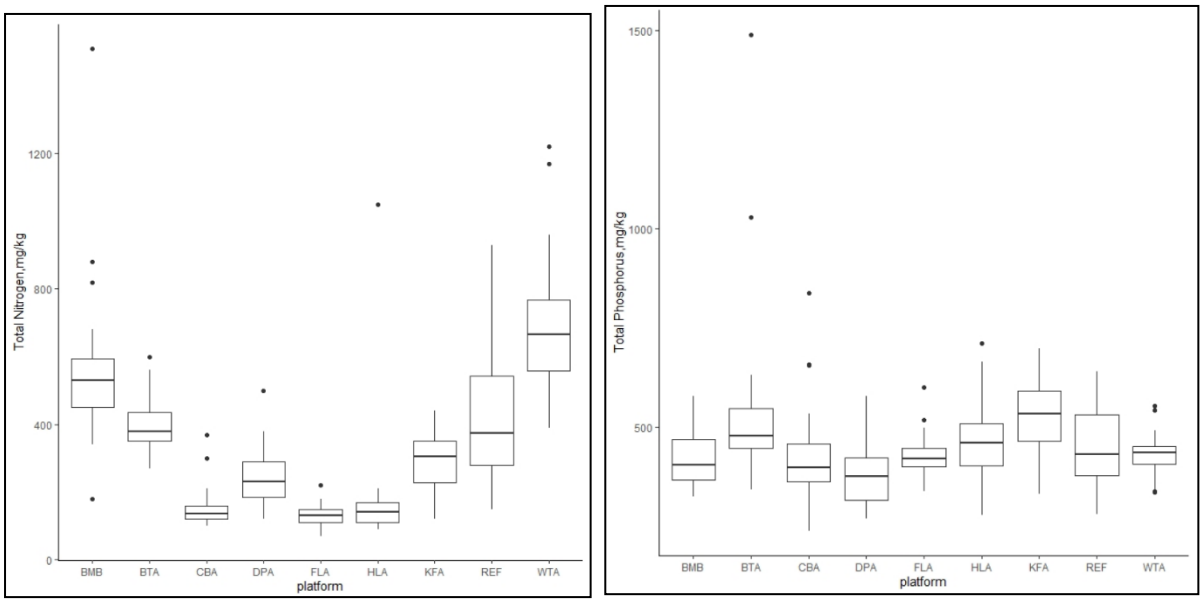
5.3.3.2 Nutrients

As a consequence of the high percentage of sand, the organic carbon content was low, as shown in Figure 5-5 (Hook S. E., et al., 2021). The median value of organic carbon was below 0.5 percent at all platforms and reference areas. The sediments showed some variation in total nitrogen content between platforms, with median sediment concentrations ranging from approximately 200 milligrams per kilogram to approximately 600 milligrams per kilogram nitrogen. By comparison, phosphorus did not vary appreciably at different platforms and had a median concentration between 400-500 milligrams per kilogram , as shown in Figure 5-6 (Hook S. E., et al., 2021). In looking at the concentrations of nutrients in the reference sites alone, there was no clear trend in the concentration of total nitrogen or total phosphorous across the field, with median concentrations of 375 and 433 milligrams per kilogram for each, respectively (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2021).



The median is the centre of the box, the edges of the box show the 25th and 75th percentile distribution, the whiskers show the 10th and 90th percentiles, and the dots are outliers. BMB, BTA and DPA platforms not included in scope of this EP.

Figure 5-5 Distribution of organic carbon content (as percent of total sample) in samples collected from the Environmental Survey 1 (Summer)



The median is the centre of the box, the edges of the box show the 25th and 75th percentile distribution, the whiskers show the 10th and 90th percentiles, and the dots are outliers. BMB, BTA and DPA platforms not included in scope of this EP.

Figure 5-6 Total nitrogen (left) and phosphorus (right) concentration (as milligrams per kilogram) in sediment samples collected from the Environmental Survey 1 (Summer)

5.3.3.3 Metals and hydrocarbon concentrations

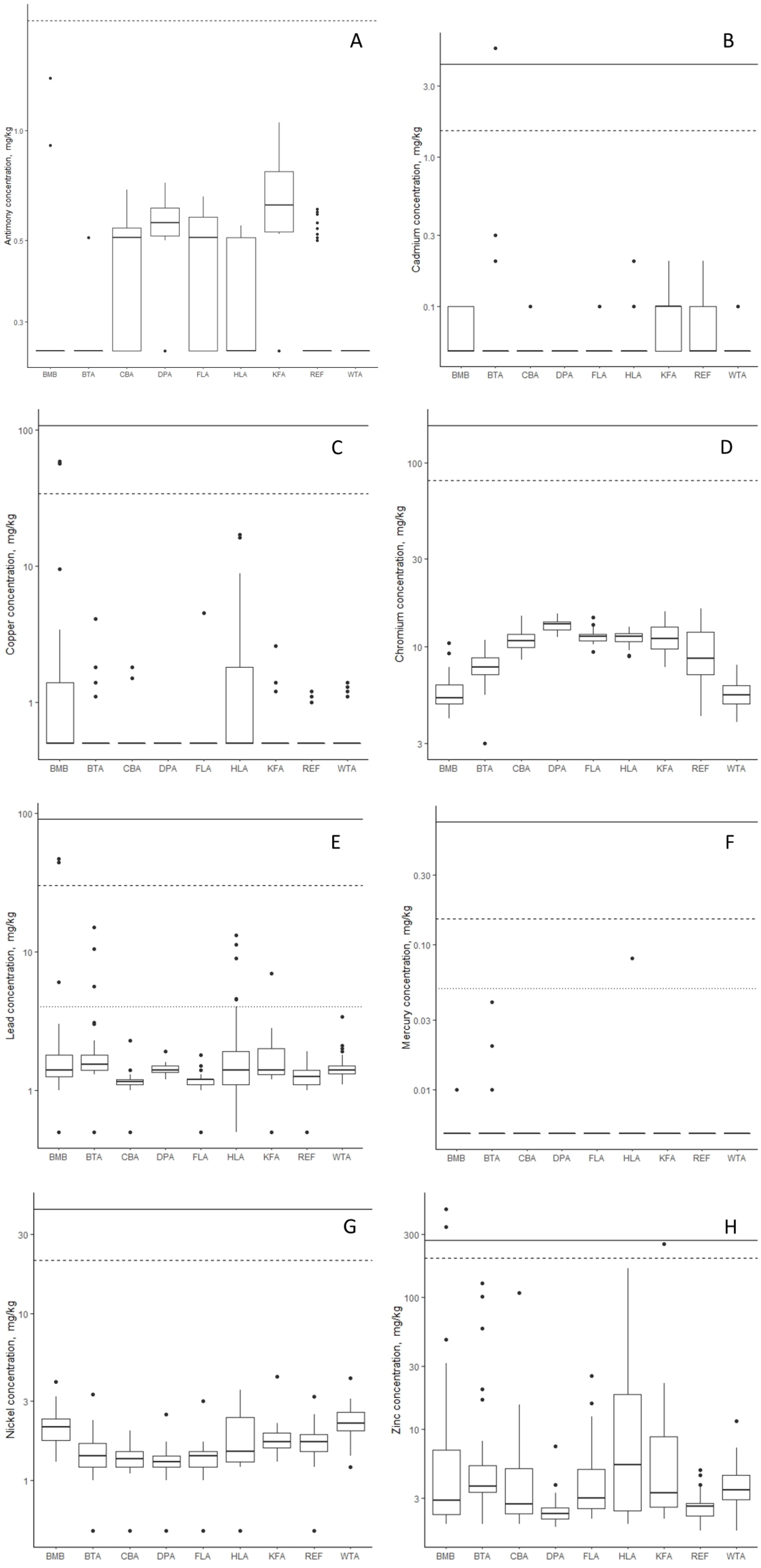
The Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) also analysed the metal and hydrocarbon concentrations of sediments at platforms and at reference locations (refer to Section 5.3.3.1). All platforms surveyed except for BMB, BTA and DPA are covered by the activities of this EP. The survey was specifically designed using spatially balanced design criteria, with the view that the results would be representative of contamination levels at the remaining SPJs covered by this EP. Unfortunately, despite the expectation, the results did not provide the logical correlations needed to extrapolate the results to the remaining SPJs. As such, further sediment sampling is planned during Environmental Survey 2 (Winter) to analyse sediments around BMA, KFB, WKF, FTA and MKA. Refer to Section 8.4.6.4 for further information.

Sediment concentrations from the Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) were compared to selected screening levels which consider toxicological impacts, or the potential for contamination of seafood resources. The screening levels are provided in Appendix F.

The range of measured concentrations of metals at each of the platforms surveyed including reference locations are shown in Figure 5-7 (Hook S. E., et al., 2021). The figure shows two screening levels for each metal. The dashed line corresponds to the ‘effects possible’ range and the solid line corresponds to the ‘effects likely’ range. Although measured metals concentrations in samples collected from the areas around platforms were higher than those measured in reference sites, measured concentrations only occasionally exceeded screening levels, with some exceptions. Only zinc concentrations at BMB and cadmium concentrations at BTA exceeded ’effects probable’ screening levels (both of these platforms are outside the scope of this EP). The vast majority of the exceedances measured were below the lower screening levels, including for all OAs covered in this EP. Where concentrations above screening levels were noted for some analytes, they sometimes occurred within the same grab samples and were grouped around the same platforms, namely BMB, BTA and HLA (Hook S. E., et al., 2021).

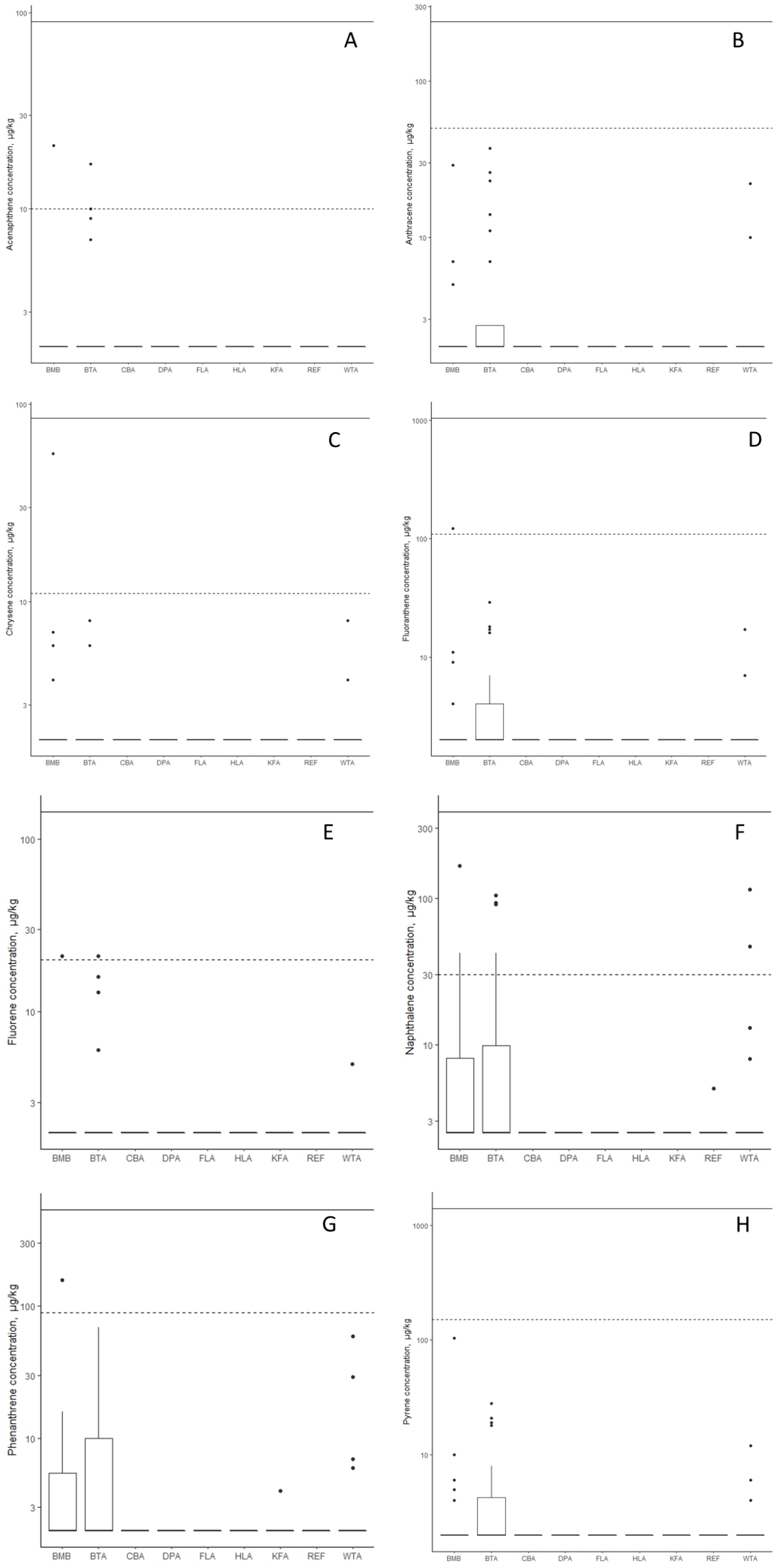
Arsenic is not included in Figure 5-7 as its distribution around the platforms and in reference sites did not follow the same patterns of the other metals. Arsenic concentrations exceeded ’effects possible’ concentrations in the majority of sediment samples collected around the DPA platform, as well as some of those from nearby reference sites. Figure 5-9 (Hook S. E., et al., 2021). There is also no relationship between arsenic concentration and distance to platform, which might be expected if the platform (or activity at the platform) was the source of the elevated concentrations (Hook S. E., et al., 2021). This, together with the elevated concentrations of arsenic at reference sites are factors which indicate that the elevated concentrations of arsenic around the DPA platform are naturally occurring. While DPA is not in the scope of this EP, it provides information about characteristics of sediments in the areas around the OAs covered in this EP and also the need to measure and compare results to reference sites.

Figure 5-8 shows the range of measured concentrations of PAHs at the facilities surveyed, including reference locations (Hook S. E., et al., 2021). Elevations in sediment PAH concentration were found predominantly in the low molecular weight PAH, therefore only those compounds with four or fewer aromatic rings are plotted. In most instances, the PAHs were below detection at the platforms, and although measured concentrations of several PAH exceed the lower, ’effects possible’ screening levels, they did not exceed the ’effects probable’ thresholds. Measurable concentrations of PAH were most common for phenanthrene and naphthalene (Figure 5-8 panel G and F respectively). Some of the samples at BTA, WTA and BMB that exceeded the lower screening levels did so for multiple PAHs and were grouped in the same area within 500 metres of the platform.



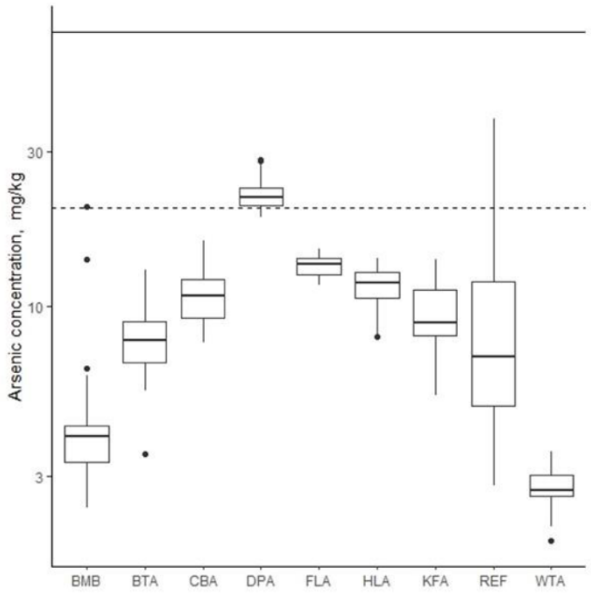
The median is the centre of the box, the edges of the box show the 25th and 75th percentile distribution, the whiskers show the 10th and 90th percentiles, and the dots are outliers. The dashed line shows the 'levels of concern screening values', as defined in Hook S. E., et al. (2021), and the solid line shows the 'effects probable' level (values taken from NOAA per Hook S. E., et al. (2021)). Panel A shows antimony concentrations; B shows cadmium; C shows copper; D shows chromium; E shows lead; F shows mercury; G shows nickel; and H shows zinc. BMB, BTA and DPA facilities are not included in scope of this EP.

Figure 5-7 Range of metal concentrations measured at platforms and reference sites during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer)



The median is the centre of the box, the edges of the box show the 25th and 75th percentile distribution, the whiskers show the 10th and 90th percentiles, and the dots are outliers. The dashed lines show the Interim Sediment Quality Guidelines – low level, which are comparable to 'effects range-low'. The solid lines show the Interim Sediment Quality Guidelines – high level, which are comparable to 'effects range-medium' (values defined in Hook S. E., et al. (2021)). Panel A shows acenaphthene concentrations; B shows anthracene; C shows chrysene; D shows fluoranthene; E shows fluorene; F shows naphthalene; G shows phenanthrene; and H shows pyrene. BMB, BTA and DPA facilities not included in scope of this EP.

Figure 5-8 Range of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons concentrations measured at platforms and reference sites during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer)



The median is the centre of the box, the edges of the box show the 25th and 75th percentile distribution, the whiskers show the 10th and 90th percentiles, and the dots are outliers. The dashed line shows the 'levels of concern screening values' as defined in Hook S. E., et al. (2021) and the solid line shows the 'effects probable' level (values taken from NOAA per Hook S. E., et al. (2021)). BMB, BTA and DPA facilities not included in scope of this EP.

Figure 5-9 Range of arsenic concentrations measured at platforms and reference sites during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer)

5.4 Values and sensitivities

This Section summarises the relevant values and sensitivities in and around the OAs as required by Regulation 13(2)(b) of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations.

The OPGGS (Environment) Regulations require petroleum activities to be carried out in a manner; consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development as set out in Section 3A of the EPBC Act. Protected matters, or MNES must be described and considered.

Table 5-4 provides a summary of the relevant MNES that have been identified as existing in and around the OAs, or in the case of floral and faunal species, may exist within the OAs. Additional detail of each MNES is provided in other parts of this document, as indicated in Table 5-4, which summarises the values and sensitivities of other protected areas or places near the OAs.

Table 5-4 Relevant matters of national environmental significance in the Operational Areas

MNES value/ sensitivity	Receptor type	Features present in or near the OAs	
		Within OAs	Outside OAs
World Heritage	Cultural feature - historic site	Nil	Nil
	Natural place	Nil	Nil
National heritage	National heritage place or site	Nil	Nil

MNES value/ sensitivity	Receptor type	Features present in or near the OAs	
		Within OAs	**Outside OAs**
Wetlands of international importance (Ramsar)	Wetlands	Nil	Gippsland Lakes (Refer to Section 5.4.1). >35km from nearest OA.
Listed threatened species and listed migratory species	Sea birds and shorebirds	Refer to Section 5.5.1.2	-
	Fish	Refer to Section 5.5.1.1	-
	Sharks and rays	Refer to Section 5.5.1.1	-
	Marine mammals	Refer to Section 5.5.1.3	-
	Marine reptiles	Refer to Section 5.5.1.4	-
Listed threatened ecological communities	Littoral rainforest	Nil	Littoral Rainforests and Coastal Vine Thicket (Refer to Section 5.4.2). >20kms from nearest OA.
	Saltmarsh	Nil	Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh (Refer to Section 5.4.2). >35kms from nearest OA.
	Giant kelp marine forests	Nil	Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia (Refer to Section 5.4.2). >80kms from nearest OA.
Commonwealth marine areas	Australian marine parks	Nil	South-east Marine Region. East Gippsland Marine Park (Refer to Section 5.4.3) >120kms from nearest OA. Beagle Marine Park (Refer to Section 5.4.3). >90kms from nearest OA.
	Key ecological feature	Upwelling East of Eden (Refer to Section 5.4.5) overlaps FLA OA	Big Horseshoe Canyon (Refer to Section 5.4.5). Bass Cascade (Refer to Section 5.4.5). Shelf Rocky Reefs Southeast Marine Region (Refer to Section 5.4.5).

5.4.1 Wetlands of international importance

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site is the closest wetland to the OAs, located over 35 kilometres from the nearest OA. It is therefore not expected to be impacted by activities in this EP. The next closest wetland is the Corner Inlet Ramsar Site, located over 70 kilometres to the west of the nearest OA.

Covering a vast area, the Gippsland Lakes are a series of large, shallow, coastal lagoons approximately 70 kilometres in length and 10 kilometres wide, separated from the sea by sand dunes. The surface area of the lakes is approximately 364 square kilometres and the three main water bodies are Lake Wellington, Lake Victoria and Lake King.

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site meets five of the Ramsar criteria:1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 (DoEE, 2017a).

The Gippsland Lakes is a particularly good representative example of a natural or near-natural wetland, characteristic of the biogeographical region. It forms one of the largest coastal lagoon systems in the drainage division and contains a distinctive landscape of wetlands and flat coastal plains. The site supports a broad range of wetland types in close proximity to each other, including periodically inundated palustrine marshes, permanently inundated palustrine marshes, shallow lacustrine (lake) features, deep lacustrine features, lagoons with narrow inlets, and broad embayments.

The site supports several nationally threatened wetland fauna species at various stages of their lifecycle including:

- two nationally threatened frog species: green and golden bell frogs (*Ranoidea aurea*) and growling grass frogs (*Ranoidea raniformis*)
- the vulnerable Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*)
- a vulnerable fish species: the Australian grayling (*Prototroctes maraena*)
- three nationally vulnerable and endangered wetland-associated flora species: dwarf kerrawang (*Commersonia prostrata*); swamp everlasting (*Xerochrysum palustre*); and metallic sun-orchid (*Thelymitra epipactoides*).

The site supports habitat and conditions that are important for critical lifecycle stages of a variety of wetland-dependent fauna species. The permanence of the main lakes and the relatively regular flooding of the adjacent wetlands mean that this wetland is an important drought refuge for many water birds and other aquatic species, including as permanent refuges and breeding sites for the two threatened frog species.

The Gippsland Lakes have been identified as being of outstanding importance for waterbirds, regularly supporting more than 20,000 waterfowl. Waterbird species which are considered to have met the one percent population threshold are:

- Red-necked stint (*Calidris ruficollis*)
- Black swan (*Cygnus atratus*)
- Sharp-tailed sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*)
- Chestnut teal (*Anas castanea*)
- Musk duck (*Biziura lobata*)
- Fairy tern (*Sternula nereis*)
- Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*).

Gippsland Lakes provides important habitats, feeding areas, dispersal and migratory pathways, and spawning sites for numerous fish species of direct and indirect fisheries significance. These fish have important fisheries resource values both within and external to the site.

Currently, parts of the Gippsland Lakes system are heavily used for commercial and recreational fisheries and boating activities, while the immediate hinterland has been developed for agricultural use, and limited residential and tourism purposes (DoEE, 2017a).

The Gippsland Lakes are protected as a Ramsar Site by the Lakes National Park and the Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park. The locality of the Ramsar Site is shown in Figure 5-10 (DSEWPC, 2010).

The ecological character description of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site as developed under the requirements of the *National Framework and Guidance for Describing the Ecological Character of Australia's Ramsar Wetlands* (DEWHA, 2008), is summarised in Table 5-5. The information on the limits of acceptable change, also required by the National Framework, are summarised in Table 5-5 (DSEWPC, 2010).

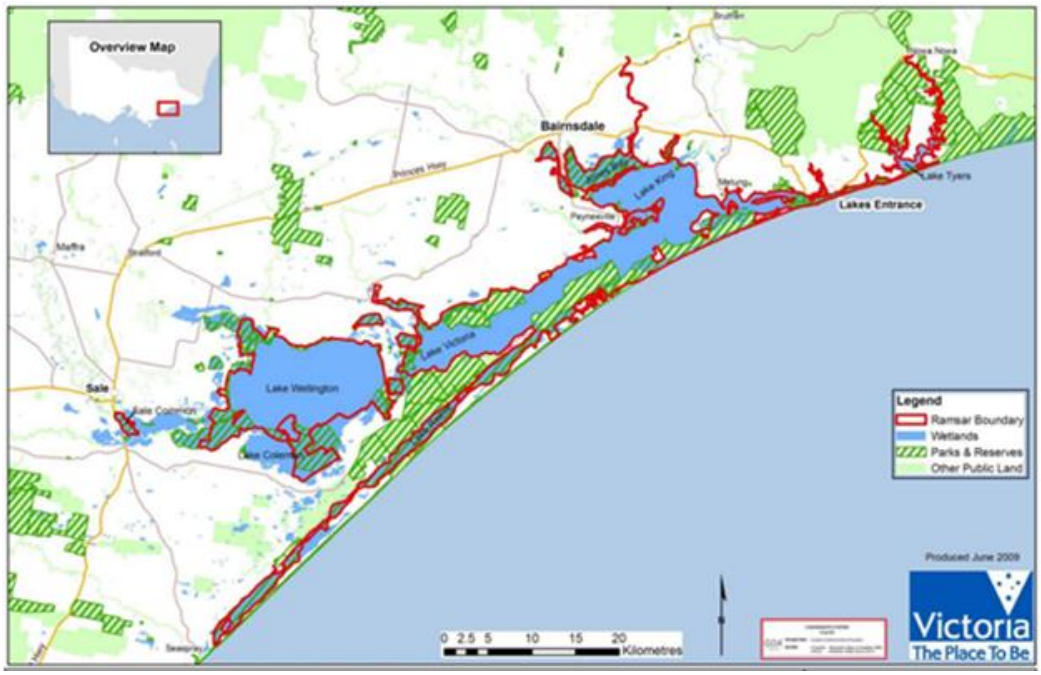


Figure 5-10 Locality of Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site

Table 5-5 Summary of critical components, processes and services/benefits for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site

Critical components	Critical processes	Critical services/benefits
Wetland habitats: grouped as follows • (C1) marine subtidal aquatic beds (seagrass/aquatic plants). • (C2) coastal brackish or saline lagoons (open water	Hydrological regime: (P1) patterns of inundation and freshwater flows into the wetland system, groundwater influences and marine inflows that affect habitat structure and condition.	Threatened species: (S1) the site supports an assemblage of vulnerable or endangered wetland flora and fauna that contribute to biodiversity. Fisheries resource values: (S2) the site supports key

Critical components	Critical processes	Critical services/benefits
phytoplankton-dominated habitats). • fringing wetlands that can occur within the site as– • (C3) predominantly freshwater wetlands • (C4) brackish wetlands • (C5) saltmarsh/ hypersaline wetlands. Wetland flora and fauna: • (C6) abundance and diversity of waterbirds. • (C7) presence of threatened frog species (green and golden bell frog; growling grass frog). • (C8) presence of threatened wetland flora species.	Waterbird breeding functions: (P2) critical breeding habitats for a variety of waterbird species.	fisheries habitats and stocks of commercial and recreational significance.
Supporting components	**Supporting processes**	**Supporting services/benefits**
Other wetland habitats: supported by the site (sand/pebble shores, estuarine waters, etc.). Other wetland fauna: supported by the site (for example, fish, aquatic invertebrates).	Climate: patterns of temperature, rainfall and evaporation. Geomorphology: key geomorphologic/ topographic features of the site. Coastal and shoreline processes: hydrodynamic controls on coasts and shorelines through tides, currents, wind, erosion and accretion. Water quality: water quality influences aquatic ecosystem values, noting the key water quality variables for Gippsland Lakes are salinity, dissolved oxygen, nutrients and sediments. Nutrient cycling, sediment processes and algal blooms: primary productivity and the natural functioning of nutrient cycling/flux processes in waterbodies. Biological processes: important biological processes such as primary productivity.	Tourism and recreation: the site provides and supports a range of tourism and recreational activities that are significant to the regional economy. Scientific research: the site supports and contains features important for scientific research.

5.4.2 Threatened ecological communities

Ecological communities are a group of native flora, fauna and other organisms that naturally occur together and interact in a unique habitat. Their structure, composition and distribution are determined by environmental factors such as soil type, location (e.g. altitude/depth), climate, and water availability, chemistry and movement (e.g. oceanic currents) and thereby changes to any one or a combination of these factors threatens the viability of the community. Species within each ecological community interact with and depend on each other for survival. Ecological communities are important because of their unique combination of native biodiversity, distinctive landscape/seascape values, vital habitat qualities and for the ecosystem services they provide. There are three types of listed threatened ecological communities (TECs) outside of the OAs. None occur within the OAs.

5.4.2.1 Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh

Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh is listed as a vulnerable TEC under the EPBC Act, and its known distribution includes the southern and eastern coasts of Australia. The Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh ecological community occurs within a relatively narrow margin along the Australian coast, within the subtropical and temperate climatic zones; and includes coastal saltmarsh occurring on islands within these climatic zones (TSSC, 2013). The physical environment for the ecological community is coastal areas under regular or intermittent tidal influence (TSSC, 2013).

The ecological community consists mainly of salt-tolerant vegetation (halophytes) including: grasses, herbs, sedges, rushes and shrubs. Many species of non-vascular plants are also found in saltmarsh, including epiphytic algae, diatoms and cyanobacterial mats. The ecological community is inhabited by a wide range of infaunal and epifaunal invertebrates, and temporary inhabitants such as prawns, fish and birds. It can often constitute important nursery habitat for fish and prawn species. Insects are also abundant and an important food source for other fauna, with some species being important pollinators. The dominant marine residents are benthic invertebrates, including molluscs and crabs that rely on the sediments, vascular plants, and algae, as providers of food and habitat across the intertidal landscape (TSSC, 2013).

The key threats affecting the ecological community include: clearing and fragmentation, infilling, altered hydrology/tidal restriction, invasive species, climate change, mangrove encroachment, damage from recreational activities, pollution (including oil spills), eutrophication, acid sulphate soils, grazing, insect control, salt and other mining activities, and inappropriate fire regimes (TSSC, 2013).

Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh communities are distributed along the Gippsland coastline. The closest OA to these communities is over 34 kilometres away. None occur within the OAs.

5.4.2.2 Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thicket

The 'Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia' is listed as a critically endangered TEC under the EPBC Act. The ecological community is a complex of rainforest and coastal vine thickets on the east coast of Australia influenced by its proximity to the sea; and provides habitat for over 70 threatened plants and animals and provides important stepping stones along the eastern Australian coast for various migratory and marine birds (Department of Environment and Primary Industies, 2014). It also provides an important buffer to coastal erosion and wind damage (TSSC, 2015a) (DoEE, 2017b).

The ecological community occurs as a series of naturally disjunct and localised stands within two kilometres of the eastern coastline of Australia or adjacent to a large saltwater body, such as an estuary on a range of landforms including dunes and flats, headlands and sea cliffs, including offshore islands, from Princess Charlotte Bay, Cape York Peninsula to the Gippsland Lakes in Victoria (TSSC, 2015a). Gippsland Lakes is over 35 kilometres to the nearest OA.

5.4.2.3 Giant Kelp Marine Forests

The Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia ecological community has been progressively lost, especially on the east coast of Tasmania, due to changing oceanographic conditions and corresponding changes in threatening processes caused by climate change (DSEWPC, 2012a). In Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, particularly along the western and northern coastlines near the metropolitan areas of Geelong and Melbourne, overgrazing by purple urchins (*Heliocidaris erythrogramma*) is the primary cause of kelp destruction (Layton, et al., 2020). The patches that remain in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania are protected under the EPBC Act as a TEC (DSEWPC, 2012a).

Kelps are very large brown algae that grow on hard subtidal substrates in cold temperate regions. Kelps have a holdfast that attaches to the substrate, a stem-like or trunk-like stipe, and large, flattened, leaf-like blades called fronds. Because kelps require constant water motion to provide nutrients, they are located in relatively high-energy settings. Kelp forests support a diverse animal community of fish, invertebrates, and marine mammals as well as important algal communities (NOAA, 2010). The ecological community is characterised by a closed to semi-closed surface or subsurface canopy of giant kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*), and extends between the ocean floor and ocean surface, exhibiting a forest-like structure with a diverse range of organisms occupying its benthic, pelagic and upper-canopy layers (TSSC, 2012). Giant kelp is the only species of kelp to provide this three-dimensional structure from the sea floor to the sea surface (TSSC, 2012). This ecological community occurs on rocky substrate and may occur in rocky coastal waters of Victoria, the closest of which are near Point Hicks, over 80 kilometres from the closest OA.

5.4.3 Commonwealth marine areas

Six marine regions have been identified in Commonwealth waters around Australia. Marine bioregional planning is designed to better protect marine environments, conserve biodiversity and deliver greater certainty to resource users and decision-makers about the marine conservation priorities of the Australian Government. The OAs lie within the South-east Marine Region.

The key conservation values of the South-east Marine Region are (Department of the Environment, 2015a):

- features with high biodiversity and productivity, such as the east Tasmania subtropical convergence zone, Bass Cascade, upwelling east of Eden, seamounts south and east of Tasmania and Bonney Coast upwelling
- breeding and resting areas for Southern right whale
- Migration areas for blue whales (Balaenoptera musculus), fin whales (Balaenoptera physalus), sei whales (Balaenoptera borealis), humpback whales (Megaptera novaeangliae) and Southern right whales
- foraging areas for Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*), white shark, Harrison's dogfish (*Centrophorus harrissoni*), killer whale (*Orcinus orca*), sei whales, Australasian gannet (*Morus serrator*), fairy prion (*Pachyptila turtur*), black-faced cormorant

(*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*), little penguin (*Eudyptula minor*), crested tern (*Thalasseus bergii*), and several species of seal, penguin, albatross, petrel, shearwater and gulls

- wrecks of MV City of Rayville, SS Cambridge and ketch Eliza Davies
- ten provincial bioregions and 17 seabed types are represented in the region.

5.4.4 Australian marine parks

Australian marine parks have been established in Commonwealth waters to contribute to the long-term conservation of marine ecosystems and protect marine biodiversity found in them, while also allowing for sustainable use of natural resources. The Australian marine parks are protected areas.

The OAs do not occur within any Australian marine parks. The closest are the East Gippsland Marine Park, over 120 kilometres to the east and the Beagle Marine Park, over 90 kilometres to the southwest of the nearest OA.

5.4.4.1 East Gippsland Marine Park

The East Gippsland Marine Park (covering 4137 square kilometres) is off the northeast corner of Victoria, on the continental slope and escarpment and the closest of the marine parks to the OAs. The full area of the East Gippsland Marine Park is designated as a multiple use zone by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)(IUCN VI).

The EAC funnels warm waters through the marine park over the complex seabed features causing eddies to form off Cape Howe. This results in conditions in which phytoplankton flourish, thereby attracting and supporting an abundance of marine life. The main features of the seabed are the continental shelf, the steep escarpments and deep canyons.

Details of the East Gippsland Marine Park are listed in Table 5-6 (Director of National Parks, 2013).

Table 5-6 East Gippsland Commonwealth Marine Park

Proclaimed	28 June 2007			
IUCN category assigned by this Management Plan and reserve management zone name	IUCN VI Multiple use zone			
Assigned zones in reserve	IUCN Ia	IUCN II	IUCN IV	IUCN VI
				Multiple use zone
Depth of reserve below seabed	100m			
Total area	4137km^2 (413,700ha).			

Major conservation values	Examples of ecosystems, habitats and communities associated with the Southeast Transition and associated with seabed features: abyssal plain/deep ocean floor; canyon; escarpment; knoll/abyssal hill; and slope. Features with high biodiversity and productivity include Bass Cascade and upwelling east of Eden. Important foraging area for: wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*); black-browed albatross (*Thalassarche melanophris*); Indian yellow-nosed albatross (*Thalassarche chlororhynchos*); shy albatross (*Thalassarche cauta*); great-winged petrel (*Pterodroma macroptera*); wedge-tailed shearwater (*Ardenna pacifica*); and cape petrel (*Daption capense*). • Important migration area for humpback whales.
Location	The East Gippsland Commonwealth Marine Reserve is off the northeast corner of Victoria, on the continental slope and escarpment.
General description of the reserve	The East Gippsland Commonwealth Marine Reserve contains representative samples of an extensive network of canyons, continental slope and escarpment at depths from 600m to >4000m. The geomorphic features of this reserve include rocky-substrate habitat, submarine canyons, escarpments and a knoll, which juts out from the base of the continental slope. The reserve includes both warm and temperate waters, which create habitat for free-floating aquatic plants or microscopic plants (i.e. phytoplankton) communities. Complex seasonality in oceanographic patterns influences the biodiversity and local productivity. The EAC brings subtropical water from the north, and around Cape Howe the current forms large eddies, with a central core of warm water. Around the outside of the eddies, cooler, nutrient-rich waters mix with the warm water creating conditions for highly productive phytoplankton growth, which supports a rich abundance of marine life. During winter, upwellings of cold water may occur and bring nutrient-rich waters to the surface, boosting productivity. Many oceanic seabirds forage in these waters, including albatrosses (e.g. wandering, black-browed, Indian yellow-nosed and shy albatrosses), the great-winged petrel, wedge-tailed shearwater and cape petrel. Humpback whales pass by during their migrations north and south along the eastern seaboard.

5.4.4.2 Beagle Marine Park

The Beagle Marine Park (covering 2928 square kilometres) lies entirely within Bass Strait, encompassing Tasmania's Kent Group Marine Reserve and the Hogan and Curtis Island groups. To the northeast is Victoria's Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park. The full area of the Beagle Marine Park is designated as a multiple use zone (IUCN VI).

The Beagle Marine Park was once dry land which connected mainland Australia to Tasmania. After the ending of the last ice-age, the melting glaciers caused sea levels to rise and the connection to Tasmania was lost leaving the Bass Strait islands and an area of shallow waters 50-70 metres in depth. Detailed information on the Beagle Marine Park is presented in Table 5-7 (Director of National Parks, 2013).

Table 5-7 Beagle Commonwealth Marine Park

Proclaimed	28 June 2007			
IUCN category assigned by this Management Plan and reserve management zone name	IUCN VI Multiple use zone			
Assigned zones in reserve	IUCN Ia	IUCN II	IUCN IV	IUCN VI
				Multiple use zone
Depth of reserve below seabed	100m			
Total area	2928 km^2 (292,800ha)			
Major conservation values	Ecosystems, habitats and communities associated with the Southeast Shelf Transition and associated with seabed features: basin;plateau; shelf; and sill. Important migration and resting on migration area for Southern right whales. Important foraging area for: Australian fur seals; killer whales; shy albatrosses; Australasian gannets; short-tailed shearwaters (*Ardenna tenuirostris)*, Pacific gulls (*Larus pacificus*); silver gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*) Crested terns; common diving petrel (*Pelecanoides urinatrix*); fairy prion; black-faced cormorant; little penguin; and white shark. • Cultural and heritage sites for the wreck of the steamship SS Cambridge; and the wreck of the ketch Eliza Davies.			
Location	The Beagle Commonwealth Marine Reserve lies entirely within Bass Strait, with its north-western edge abutting Victorian waters south-east of Wilson's Promontory. It is a shallow-water reserve surrounding a collection of Bass Strait islands.			
General description of the reserve	The Beagle Commonwealth Marine Reserve represents an area of shallow continental shelf ecosystems in depths of about 50-70m that extends around south-eastern Australia to the east of Tasmania. The seabed that it covers formed a land bridge between Tasmania and Victoria during the last ice-age 10,000 years ago. Its boundary encloses Tasmania's Kent Group Marine Reserve and the Hogan and Curtis Island groups. Nearby to the northeast is Victoria's Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park. The reserve encompasses the fauna of central Bass Strait, which is expected to be especially rich based on studies of several seabed – dwelling animal groups. Its ecosystems are similar to those documented for the deeper sections of the Kent Group Marine Reserve, especially those based around habitats of rocky reefs supporting beds of encrusting, erect and branching sponges, and sediment composed of shell grit with patches of large sponges and sparse sponge habitats. Islands encompassed by the reserve and nearby islands support important breeding colonies for many seabirds and for the Australian fur seal. The waters of the reserve provide an important foraging area for those species			

	breeding nearby. The rich marine life also attracts top predators, such as the great white shark and killer whales. The SS Cambridge, a British freighter, which lies in the reserve to the east of Wilson's Promontory, was sunk in 1940 by a WWII mine. The trading ketch Eliza Davies, which lies in the reserve to the east of Wilson's Promontory, sunk under tow in 1924.

5.4.5 Key ecological features

Key ecological features are elements of the Commonwealth marine environment that are considered to be of regional importance for either a region's biodiversity or its ecosystem function and integrity. Key ecological features are not MNES and have no legal status in their own right. However, they are components of the Commonwealth marine area.

One OA covered by this EP (FLA) overlaps the spatially defined area of the upwelling east of Eden KEF as identified in the *National Conservation Values Atlas* (DAWE, 2022e). The next closest spatially defined KEFs is the Big Horseshoe Canyon, located over 70 kilometres to the east of the nearest OA.

Two other KEFs that are not spatially defined, the Bass Cascade and the shelf rocky reefs and hard substrates (South-east Marine Region) are described below.

5.4.5.1 Upwelling east of Eden

The upwelling east of Eden is defined as a KEF as it is an area of high productivity and aggregations of marine life.

Dynamic eddies of the EAC cause episodic productivity events when they interact with the continental shelf and headlands. The episodic mixing and nutrient enrichment events drive phytoplankton blooms that are the basis of productive food chains including zooplankton, copepods, krill and small pelagic fish (DAWE, 2022h).

The upwelling supports regionally high primary productivity that supports fisheries and biodiversity, including top order predators, marine mammals and seabirds. This area is one of two feeding areas for blue whales and humpback whales, known to arrive when significant krill aggregations form. The area is also important for seals, other cetaceans, sharks and seabirds.

This feature displays seasonal and annual variation, and is present along the eastern Victorian and southern New South Wales coasts (DAWE, 2022h).

5.4.5.2 Big Horseshoe Canyon

Big Horseshoe Canyon is defined as a KEF as it is an area of high productivity and aggregations of marine life.

The steep, rocky slopes of the Big Horseshoe Canyon provide hard substrate habitat for attached large epifauna. Sponges and other habitat forming species provide structural refuges for benthic fishes, including the commercially important pink ling (*Genypterus blacodes*).

The Big Horseshoe Canyon is the largest south-eastern canyon sampled for benthic biodiversity (Williams, et al., 2009). It has a total area of 319 square kilometres in 1500 metres depth that supports a rich, abundant, filter-feeding benthic megafauna, including large sponges in dense beds of large individuals at 120 metres and at 300-400 metres, dense stands of the stalked crinoid (*Metacrinus cyaneus*) in 200-300 metres, and many species of

octocoral, especially gold corals (*Gerardia* spp.), at depths >700 metres (Kloser, Williams, & Butler, 2001). It is the only known temperate location of the stalked crinoid.

Big Horseshoe Canyon lies south of the coast of eastern Victoria. This feature is the eastern most arm of the Bass Canyon system (Department of the Environment, 2015a).

5.4.5.3 Shelf rocky reefs and hard substrates (South-east Marine Region)

Rocky reefs and hard grounds are located in all areas of the South-east Marine Region continental shelf including Bass Strait, in 50 metres to 150-220 metres water depth. They support macroalgae and sessile invertebrates and provide habitat and shelter for fish and are important for aggregations of biodiversity and enhanced productivity. This KEF has not been spatially defined and hence reef locations are not specifically known however it is expected to occur along the continental shelf of Bass Strait. Historical ROV surveys of platforms (based on Esso ROV inspection data from 2010, 2013 and 2014) have not detected variances in abundance of biota on the seabed surrounding the SPJs in this EP which may be indicative of hard substrates occurring. South East Reef however, is mapped to exist in the VIC/L5 area (refer Section 0) and thought to possess some low-relief limestone reef features (Bax & Williams, 2001). The reef is situated in ~70 m water depth with the nearest SPJs being FTA, CBA and HLA (AIMS, 2022a).

5.4.5.4 Bass Cascade (along the Bass Canyon system)

The Bass Cascade refers to the "underwater waterfall" effect brought about by the northward flow of Bass Strait waters in winter which are more saline and slightly warmer than surrounding Tasman Sea waters. As the water approaches the mainland in the area of the Bass Canyon group it forms an undercurrent that flows down the continental slope. The cascading water has a displacing effect causing nutrient rich waters to rise, which in turn leads to increased primary productivity in those areas. The cascading water also concentrates nutrients and some fish and whales are known to aggregate along its leading edge. The Bass Cascade occurs during winter months only.

This KEF has not been spatially defined and hence is not mapped, however it is expected to occur within the OAs.

5.5 Ecological environment

5.5.1 Fauna

The EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool was used to identify the listed marine, migratory and threatened faunal species (or species habitat) that occur, or may occur in the OAs. Table 5-8 provides a summary of the protected species for each of the OAs. The summary shows that there is a similarity across sites for the range of protected bird, reptile and fish species that occur or may occur in the OAs. Noted differences are seen for the marine mammals where the number of protected species doubles in the eastern half of Bass Strait. This is linked with the proximity to the canyon and the increasing water depth. Mammals that have a tendency to occur in deeper and cooler waters such as the beaked whales are more likely to be in OAs that are closer to the canyon where the water depth increases rapidly than the platforms that are on the shallower waters of the Gippsland Basin. A full listing of protected species in the OAs per the Protected Matters Search Tool is provided in Appendix D.

Table 5-8 EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool summary for each Operational Area

Fauna		WTA	BMA	WKF	KFA	KFB	MKA	CBA	HLA	FTA	FLA
Birds	TOTAL	33	34	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
	Threatened Category[1] [×] refer Appendix D	25 Curlew sandpiper (CE), eastern curlew (CE) E = 6[×] V = 17[×]	25 Curlew sandpiper (CE), eastern curlew (CE) E = 6[×] V = 17[×]	24 Curlew sandpiper (CE), eastern curlew (CE) E = 7[×] V = 15[×]	26 Curlew sandpiper (CE), eastern curlew (CE) E = 7[×] V = 17[×]	26 Curlew sandpiper (CE), eastern curlew (CE) E = 7[×] V = 17[×]	26 Curlew sandpiper (CE), eastern curlew (CE) E = 7[×] V = 17[×]	26 Curlew sandpiper (CE), eastern curlew (CE) E = 7[×] V = 17[×]	26 Curlew sandpiper (CE), eastern curlew (CE) E = 7[×] V = 17[×]	26 Curlew sandpiper (CE), eastern curlew (CE) E = 7[×] V = 17[×]	26 Curlew sandpiper (CE), eastern curlew (CE) E = 7[×] V = 17[×]
	Migratory	17	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
	Migratory wetland	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	BIA	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Breeding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Foraging	Shy albatross (LO) KO = 6[×]	Shy albatross (LO) KO = 7[×]	Shy albatross (LO) KO = 7[×]	Shy albatross (LO) KO = 7[×]	Shy albatross (LO) KO = 7[×]	Shy albatross (LO) KO = 7[×]	Shy albatross (LO) KO = 7[×]	Shy albatross (LO) KO = 7[×]	Shy albatross (LO) KO = 7[×]	Shy albatross (LO) KO = 7[×]
	Distribution	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marine Mammals	TOTAL	15	15	16	16	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Threatened Category[1] [×]refer Appendix D	5 Blue whale (E) Southern right whale (E) Humpback whale (V) Fin whale (V) Sei whale (V)	5 Blue whale (E) Southern right whale (E) Humpback whale (V) Fin whale (V) Sei whale (V)	5 Blue whale (E) Southern right whale (E) Humpback whale (V) Fin whale (V) Sei whale (V)	5 Blue whale (E) Southern right whale (E) Humpback whale (V) Fin whale (V) Sei whale (V)	5 Blue whale (E) Southern right whale (E) Humpback whale (V) Fin whale (V) Sei whale (V)	5 Blue whale (E) Southern right whale (E) Humpback whale (V) Fin whale (V) Sei whale (V)	5 Blue whale (E) Southern right whale (E) Humpback whale (V) Fin whale (V) Sei whale (V)	5 Blue whale (E) Southern right whale (E) Humpback whale (V) Fin whale (V) Sei whale (V)	5 Blue whale (E) Southern right whale (E) Humpback whale (V) Fin whale (V) Sei whale (V)	5 Blue whale (E) Southern right whale (E) Humpback whale (V) Fin whale (V) Sei whale (V)
	Migratory	8	8	9	9	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Cetaceans	13	13	14	14	28	28	28	28	28	28
	Whale	7	7	8	8	19	19	19	19	19	19
	Dolphin	6	6	6	6	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Pinnipeds (seals)	2 Australian fur seal+, Long-nosed fur seal++	2 Australian fur seal+, Long-nosed fur seal++	2 Australian fur seal+, Long-nosed fur seal++	2 Australian fur seal+, Long-nosed fur seal++	2 Australian fur seal+, Long-nosed fur seal++	2 Australian fur seal+, Long-nosed fur seal++	2 Australian fur seal+, Long-nosed fur seal++	2 Australian fur seal+, Long-nosed fur seal++	2 Australian fur seal+, Long-nosed fur seal++	2 Australian fur seal+, Long-nosed fur seal++
	BIA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Fauna		WTA	BMA	WKF	KFA	KFB	MKA	CBA	HLA	FTA	FLA
	Breeding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Foraging	Blue whale (LO)	Blue whale (LO)	Blue whale (LO)	Blue whale (LO)	Blue whale (LO)	Blue whale (LO)	Blue whale (LO)	Blue whale (LO)	Blue whale (LO)	Blue whale (LO)
	Distribution	Southern right whale (KO)	Southern right whale (KO)	Southern right whale (KO)	Southern right whale (KO)	Southern right whale (KO)	Southern right whale (KO)	Southern right whale (KO)	Southern right whale (KO)	Southern right whale (KO)	Southern right whale (KO)
Reptiles	TOTAL	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Threatened Category[1] [x]refer Appendix D	Leatherback turtle+++ (E) Loggerhead turtle (E) Green turtle (V)	Leatherback turtle+++ (E) Loggerhead turtle (E) Green turtle (V)	Leatherback turtle+++ (E) Loggerhead turtle (E) Green turtle (V)	Leatherback turtle+++ (E) Loggerhead turtle (E) Green turtle (V)	Leatherback turtle+++ (E) Loggerhead turtle (E) Green turtle (V)	Leatherback turtle+++ (E) Loggerhead turtle (E) Green turtle (V)	Leatherback turtle+++ (E) Loggerhead turtle (E) Green turtle (V)	Leatherback turtle+++ (E) Loggerhead turtle (E) Green turtle (V)	Leatherback turtle+++ (E) Loggerhead turtle (E) Green turtle (V)	Leatherback turtle+++ (E) Loggerhead turtle (E) Green turtle (V)
Fish (incl Sharks)	TOTAL	34	34	34	34	38	38	38	38	38	38
	Threatened Category[1] [x]refer Appendix D	6 Australian grayling (V) Whale shark (V) White shark # (V) Blue warehou (CD) School shark##(CD) Southern bluefin tuna (CD)	6 Australian grayling (V) Whale shark (V) White shark # (V) Blue warehou (CD) School shark##(CD) Southern bluefin tuna (CD)	5 Whale shark (V) White shark # (V) Blue warehou (CD) School shark##(CD) Southern bluefin tuna (CD)	5 Whale shark (V) White shark # (V) Blue warehou (CD) School shark##(CD) Southern bluefin tuna (CD)	9 Whale shark (V) White shark # (V) Blue warehou (CD) School shark##(CD) Southern bluefin tuna (CD) Eastern gemfish (CD) Harrisons dogfish*(CD) Southern Dogfish **(CD) Orange roughy ***(CD)	9 Whale shark (V) White shark # (V) Blue warehou (CD) School shark##(CD) Southern bluefin tuna (CD) Eastern gemfish (CD) Harrisons dogfish*(CD) Southern Dogfish **(CD) Orange roughy ***(CD)	9 Whale shark (V) White shark # (V) Blue warehou (CD) School shark##(CD) Southern bluefin tuna (CD) Eastern gemfish (CD) Harrisons dogfish*(CD) Southern Dogfish **(CD) Orange roughy ***(CD)	9 Whale shark (V) White shark # (V) Blue warehou (CD) School shark##(CD) Southern bluefin tuna (CD) Eastern gemfish (CD) Harrisons dogfish*(CD) Southern Dogfish **(CD) Orange roughy ***(CD)	9 Whale shark (V) White shark # (V) Blue warehou (CD) School shark##(CD) Southern bluefin tuna (CD) Eastern gemfish (CD) Harrisons dogfish*(CD) Southern Dogfish **(CD) Orange roughy ***(CD)	9 Whale shark (V) White shark # (V) Blue warehou (CD) School shark##(CD) Southern bluefin tuna (CD) Eastern gemfish (CD) Harrisons dogfish*(CD) Southern Dogfish **(CD) Orange roughy ***(CD)
	Migratory	5 Oceanic whitetip shark Porbeagle^ Shortfin mako^^ Whale shark White shark#	4 Porbeagle^ Shortfin mako^^ Whale shark White shark#	5 Oceanic whitetip shark Porbeagle^ Shortfin mako^^ Whale shark White shark#	5 Oceanic whitetip shark Porbeagle^ Shortfin mako^^ Whale shark White shark#	5 Oceanic whitetip shark Porbeagle^ Shortfin mako^^ Whale shark White shark#	5 Oceanic whitetip shark Porbeagle^ Shortfin mako^^ Whale shark White shark#	5 Oceanic whitetip shark Porbeagle^ Shortfin mako^^ Whale shark White shark#	5 Oceanic whitetip shark Porbeagle^ Shortfin mako^^ Whale shark White shark#	5 Oceanic whitetip shark Porbeagle^ Shortfin mako^^ Whale shark White shark#	5 Oceanic whitetip shark Porbeagle^ Shortfin mako^^ Whale shark White shark#
	Sharks	6	5	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
	BIA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Breeding	N/A	White shark (KO)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Foraging	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Distribution	White shark (KO)	N/A	White shark (KO)	White shark (KO)	White shark (KO)	White shark (KO)	White shark (KO)	White shark (KO)	White shark (KO)	White shark (KO)

LO	Likely to occur
KO	Known to occur
+	Australian fur seal also known as Australo-African fur seal
++	Long-nosed fur seal++ also known as New Zealand fur seal
+++	Leatherback turtle also known as leathery turtle, luth
#	White shark also known as great white shark
##	School shark also known as eastern school shark, snapper shark, tope, soupfin shark
^	Porbeagle shark also known as mackerel shark
^^	Shortfin mako also known as mako shark
*	Harrisson's dogfish also known as endeavour dogfish, dumb gulper shark, Harrison's deepsea dogfish
**	Southern dogfish also known as endeavour dogfish, little gulper shark
***	Orange roughy also known as deep-sea perch, red roughy

1 Threatened Category: Critically Endangered (CE); Endangered (E); Vulnerable (V); and Conservation Dependent (CD). Refer to Appendix D for lists of species.

5.5.1.1 Fish

Fish fall into two categories, bony fish and cartilaginous fish. Bony fish are a diverse group of fish that have skeletons primarily composed of bone tissue. The vast majority of fish are members of Osteichthyes, which is an extremely diverse and abundant group consisting of 45 orders, and over 435 families and 28,000 species. Cartilaginous fish are jawed vertebrates with skeletons made of cartilage rather than bone. This group includes two subclasses:

- Elasmobranchii (sharks, rays, skates and sawfish)
- Holocephali (chimaeras or ghost sharks).

All the EPBC Act protected fish are listed in Table 5-9. There are few differences between the OAs and these are discussed below. Table 5-10 lists the key threats and management actions for threatened fish species or species habitat that may occur within the OAs.

The Australian grayling is a small to medium-sized, slender, silvery fish with soft-rayed fins. It is endemic to south-eastern Australia, including Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales, and is a migratory species that inhabits estuarine waters and coastal seas as larvae/juveniles, but spend most of their lives in freshwater, inhabiting rivers and streams as adults (DAWE, 2022g). It is for this reason that it is listed as ‘may occur’ for the near shore platforms, being WTA and BMA. Two species of shark, the whale shark and the white shark, both listed as vulnerable, are listed for all OAs. The whale shark may occur in all of the OAs. In Australia, the whale shark is most commonly seen in waters off northern Western Australia, Northern Territory and Queensland and occasionally Victoria and South Australia.

There is a BIA (nursery area) for the white shark that overlaps with the BMA OA. All other areas covered by the Campaign #1 SPJs are areas where white sharks are known to occur. The white shark has a range extending from central Queensland, around the south coast, to northwest Western Australia (DSEWPC, 2013). The shark is primarily found on the continental shelf and coastal waters, including inshore waters around oceanic islands. The white shark is not evenly distributed throughout its range, with observations more frequent in some areas, including those around fur seal or sea lion colonies (DSEWPC, 2013). Recent studies have found that juvenile white sharks (<3 metres) occupy estuaries in Corner Inlet, Victoria during October to January (Harasti, Lee, Bruce, Gallen, & Bradford, 2017). A BIA for breeding (nursery ground) has been established in the coastal region extending east from Wilsons Promontory (Figure 5-11).

The other differences between the OAs are attributed to the conservation dependant species, all of which are commercial fishery species which are threatened and may occur at HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFB and FLA. These are the Eastern gemfish (*Rexea solandri*), Harrisson’s dogfish, also known as the dumb gulper shark, the Southern dogfish (*Centrophorus zeehaani)*, also known as the little gulper shark and the orange roughy (*Hoplostethus atlanticus*) which is also known as the deep-sea perch or red roughy. Two other conservation dependant species occur across all the OAs, these are the blue warehou (*Seriolella brama*) and the Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*). Many of these are fished by the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery (SESSF) and have limits set on the total allowable catch (refer to Section 5.6.1).

Table 5-9 EPBC Act-listed fish species in the Operational Areas

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	Migratory species	Listed marine species
Fish				
Heraldia nocturna	Upside-down pipefish	-	-	✓
Hippocampus abdominalis	Big-belly seahorse	-	-	✓
Hippocampus breviceps	Short-head seahorse	-	-	✓
Hippocampus minotaur	Bullneck seahorse	-	-	✓
Histiogamphelus briggsii	Briggs' crested pipefish	-	-	✓
Histiogamphelus cristatus	Rhino pipefish	-	-	✓
Hoplostethus atlanticus	Orange roughy	CD	Only in OAs for HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFB and FLA	
Hypselognathus rostratus	Knife-snout pipefish	-	-	✓
Kaupus costatus	Deep-bodied pipefish	-	-	✓
Kimblaeus bassensis	Trawl pipefish	-	-	✓
Leptoichthys fistularius	Brushtail pipefish	-	-	✓
Lissocampus caudalis	Smooth pipefish	-	-	✓
Lissocampus runa	Javelin pipefish	-	-	✓
Maroubra perserrata	Sawtooth pipefish	-	-	✓
Mitotichthys semistriatus	Halfbanded pipefish	-	-	✓
Mitotichthys tuckeri	Tucker's pipefish	-	-	✓
Notiocampus ruber	Red pipefish	-	-	✓
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus	Weedy seadragon	-	-	✓
Seriolella brama	Blue warehou	CD	-	-

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	Migratory species	Listed marine species
Prototroctes maraena	Australian grayling	V	Only in OAs for BMA and WTA	
Rexea solandri (eastern Australian population)	Eastern gemfish	CD	Only in OAs for HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFB and FLA	
Solegnathus robustus	Robust spiny pipehorse	-	-	✓
Solegnathus spinosissimus	Australian spiny pipehorse	-	-	✓
Solenostomus cyanopterus	Robust ghostpipefish	-	-	✓
Solenostomus paradoxus	Ornate ghostpipefish	-	-	✓
Stigmatopora argus	Spotted pipefish	-	-	✓
Stigmatopora nigra	Widebody pipefish	-	-	✓
Stipecampus cristatus	Ringback pipefish	-	-	✓
Syngnathoides biaculeatus	Double-ended pipehorse	-	-	✓
Thunnus maccoyii	Southern bluefin tuna	CD	-	
Urocampus carinirostris	Hairy pipefish	-	-	✓
Vanacampus margaritifer	Mother-of-pearl pipefish	-	-	✓
Vanacampus phillipi	Port Phillip pipefish	-	-	✓
Vanacampus poecilolaemus	Australian long-snout pipefish	-	-	✓
Sharks				
Carcharhinus longimanus	Oceanic whitetip shark	-	✓	
Centrophorus harrissoni	Harrisson's dogfish	CD	Only in OAs for HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFB and FLA	

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	Migratory species	Listed marine species
Centrophorus zeehaani	Southern dogfish	CD	Only in OAs for HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFB and FLA	
Galeorhinus galeus	School shark	CD	-	-
Carcharodon carcharias	White shark	V	✓	-
Isurus oxyrinchus	Shortfin mako	-	✓	-
Lamna nasus	Porbeagle	-	✓	-
Rhincodon typus	Whale shark	V	✓	-
Threatened species: V Vulnerable CE Critically CD Conservation Dependent	Type of presence: MO Species or species habitat may occur within the area			

Note: Species highlighted in blue text only occur in the OAs indicated in the last column.

Table 5-10 Key threats and management actions for threatened fish species or species habitat that may occur within the Operational Areas

Common name	Conservation Advice or Recovery Plan	Key threats (relevant to petroleum activities)	Relevant to activities in this EP
White shark	*Recovery Plan for the White Shark (Carcharodon carcharias)* (DSEWPC, 2013)	• Habitat degradation in shallower waters (including development and pollution) identified as secondary threat	N/A
Whale shark	*Approved Conservation Advice for Rhincodon typus (Whale Shark)* (TSSC, 2015b)	• Vessel strike • Habitat disruption from mineral exploration, production and transportation • Marine debris	N/A

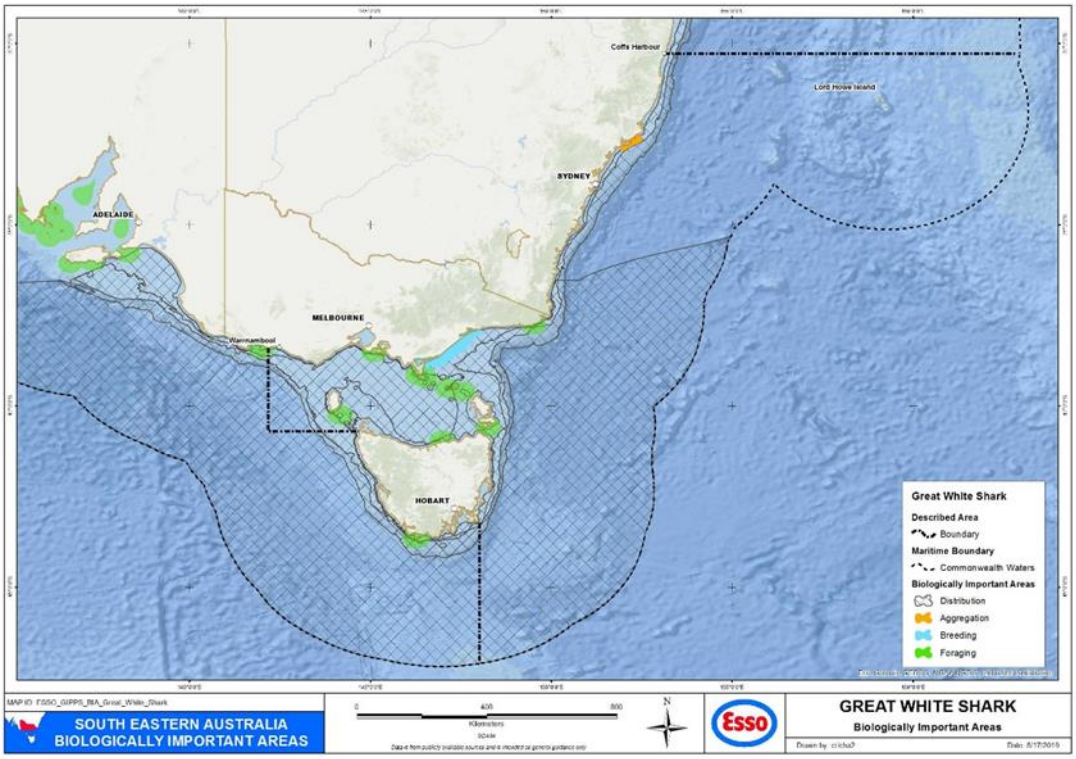


Figure 5-11 Biologically Important Areas for the white shark

5.5.1.2 Birds

Birds in the marine environment can include both seabirds and shorebirds:

- seabirds refers to those species of bird whose normal habitat and food sources are derived from the ocean (both coastal and pelagic); seabirds include such species as pelicans, gannets, cormorants, albatrosses and petrels
- shorebirds (sometimes referred to as wading birds) refers to those species of bird commonly found along sandy or rocky shorelines, mudflats, and shallow waters. Shorebirds include such species as plovers and sandpipers.

EPBC Act protected birds are listed in Table 5-11. There are few differences between the OAs and these are discussed below. Table 5-12 lists the key threats and management actions for seabird and shorebird threatened species or species habitat that may occur within the OAs.

Albatross

There are 14 species of albatross common to all OAs all of which are either vulnerable or endangered. Albatross species exhibit a broad range of diets and foraging behaviours; this combined with their ability to cover vast oceanic distances, means all waters within Australian jurisdiction can be considered foraging habitat for this species (DSEWPC, 2011a).

Albatrosses typically feed offshore, mainly along the edge of the continental shelf and over open waters where they catch fish and cephalopods (e.g. squid, cuttlefish) by diving into the water (DSEWPC, 2011a). Known foraging BIAs are identified for six species: wandering, Buller's (*Thalassarche bulleri)*, Indian yellow-nosed, shy, Campbell (*Thalassarche impavida)* and Black-browed (DoEE, 2015a). The Chatham albatross' (*Thalassarche eremita)* principal foraging range is in coastal waters off eastern and southern New Zealand, and Tasmania

(DAWE, 2022f). For this reason it is not expected to occur in the western most OAs, being WTA and BMA.

Figure 5-12 shows the BIAs for albatross species.

Petrels

There are five species of petrel that may occur in all the OAs, the Southern giant petrel (*Macronectes giganteus)* and the Gould's petrel (*Pterodroma leucoptera)* that are endangered and the others vulnerable (Table 5-15). Similar to albatrosses, the petrels have a diverse foraging range, and all waters within Australian jurisdiction can be considered foraging habitat for this species. Typical diet for petrels includes cephalopods (e.g. squid) and fish, and prey is predominately caught by surface-seizing (DSEWPC, 2011a).

Figure 5-13 shows the BIAs for petrel species.

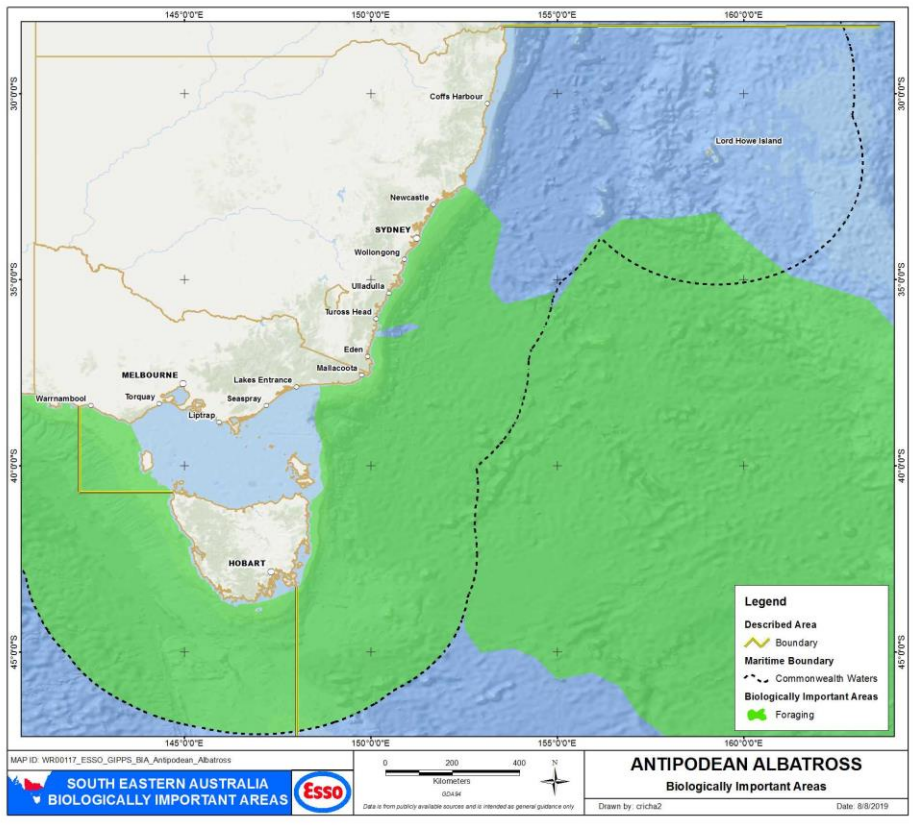
Shearwaters

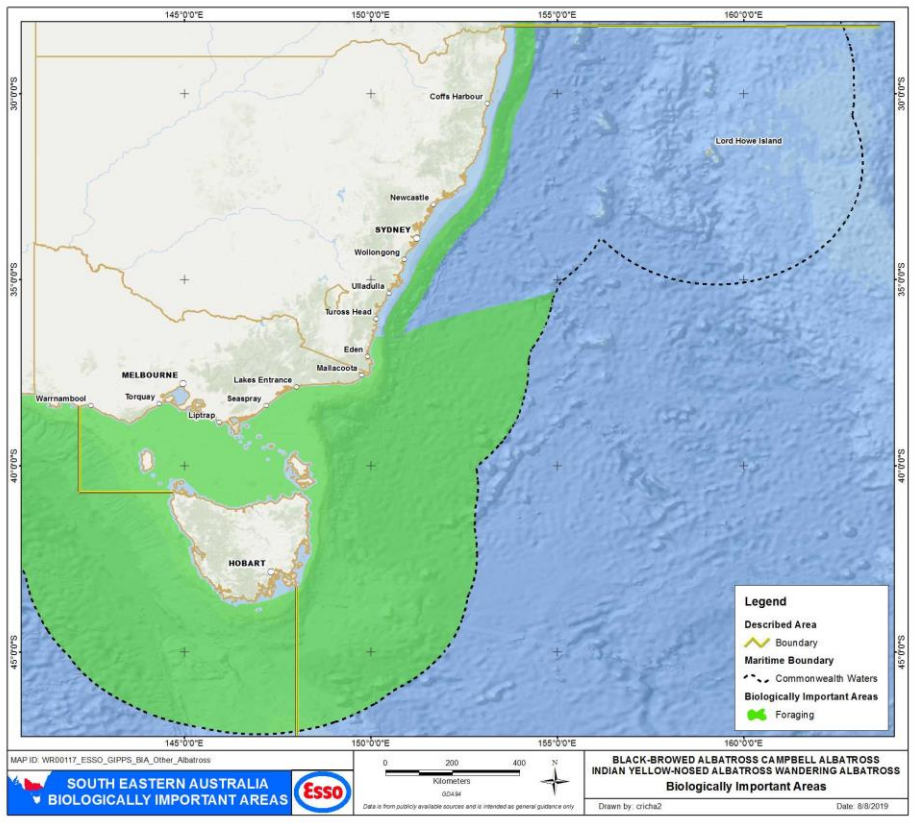
The shearwaters represent the most abundant seabird in Australia. There are three species of shearwater that may occur within the OAs. The Short-tailed shearwater occurs in and has a known BIA for foraging in all OAs except for WTA (Table 5-11). It is a highly pelagic species breeding annually during the austral spring/summer (from September to April) on the many islands off the continent's southern coast, including Gabo Island and Phillip Island (Berlincaourt, M & Arnould, 2015) and migrate to areas in the northern Pacific Ocean during winter (Museum Vicoria Collections, 2022).

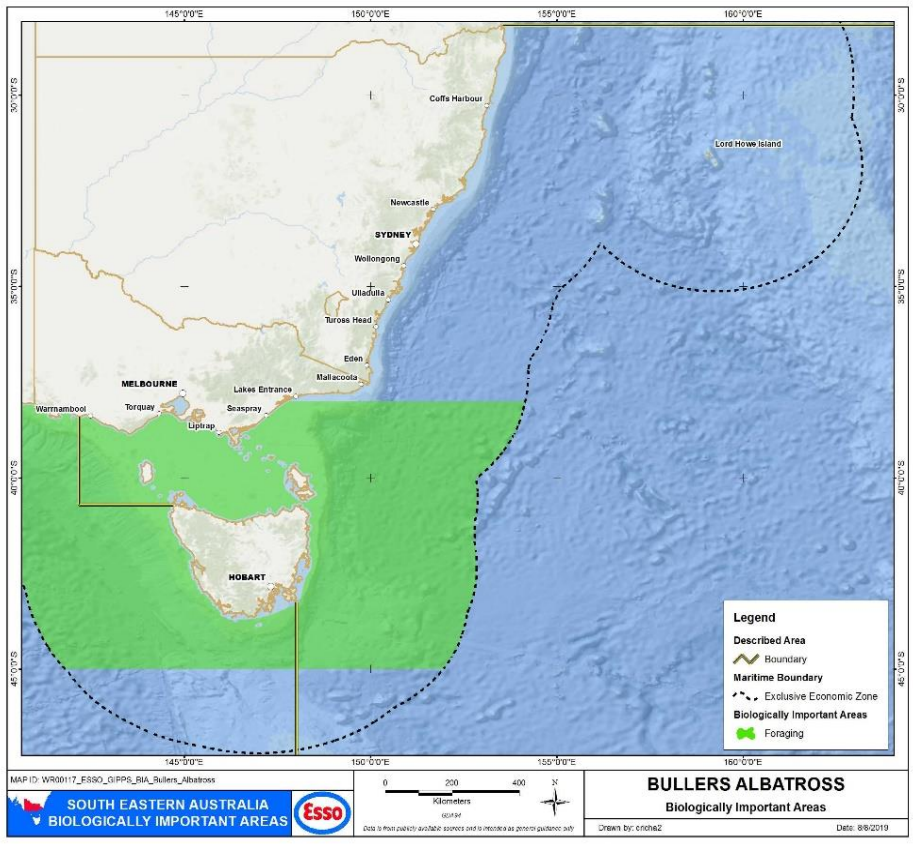
Sandpipers

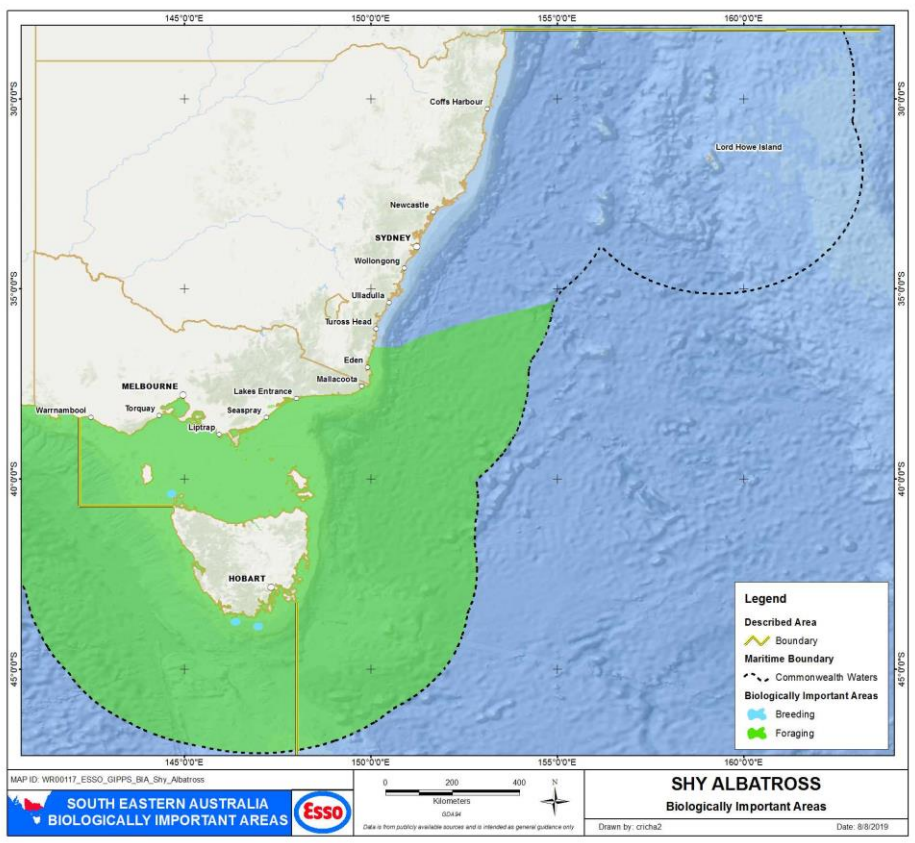
Four sandpiper species are known to occur across the OAs. Sandpiper refers to the small- to medium-sized shorebirds (15-30 square metres) in the family Scolopacidae which are seen at beaches and inland mudflats during migration and wintering. They are all migratory, breeding in the northern hemisphere Arctic and sub-Arctic regions and travel in large flocks when migrating. The majority of these species eat small invertebrates probed out of the mud or soil or sand with their sensitive bills. The critically endangered Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) sighted population in Australia has significantly declined. Breeding does not occur in Australia, it is part of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and breeding occurs in Siberia, however its wetland resting habitat on its winter migration, particularly in East Asia, is being threatened by degradation through habitat loss, pollution and other human disturbance resulting in an estimated reduction in population size in Australia by greater than 80 percent (Department of the Environment, 2015b). In Australia the main threat for all sandpipers is from disturbance from humans and their domestic animals.

Also in the Scolopacidae family are two other listed wetland migratory species. One of these, the Eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis)* is critically endangered and the other, the red knot (*Calidris canutus*) is endangered. These have similar breeding habits as the sandpipers. Their feeding habitat is generally coastal with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats and they roost on sandy beaches, sandbars, and spits. They are migratory species, breeding in the northern hemisphere with an annual migration to Australia during their winter (DoEE, 2015b).









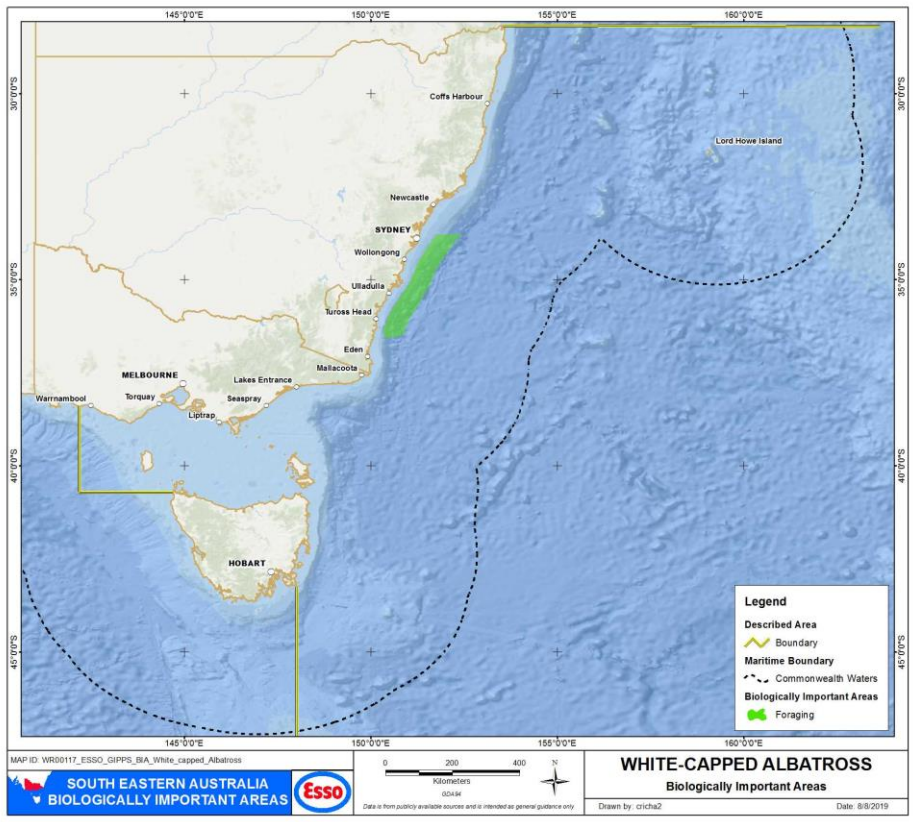
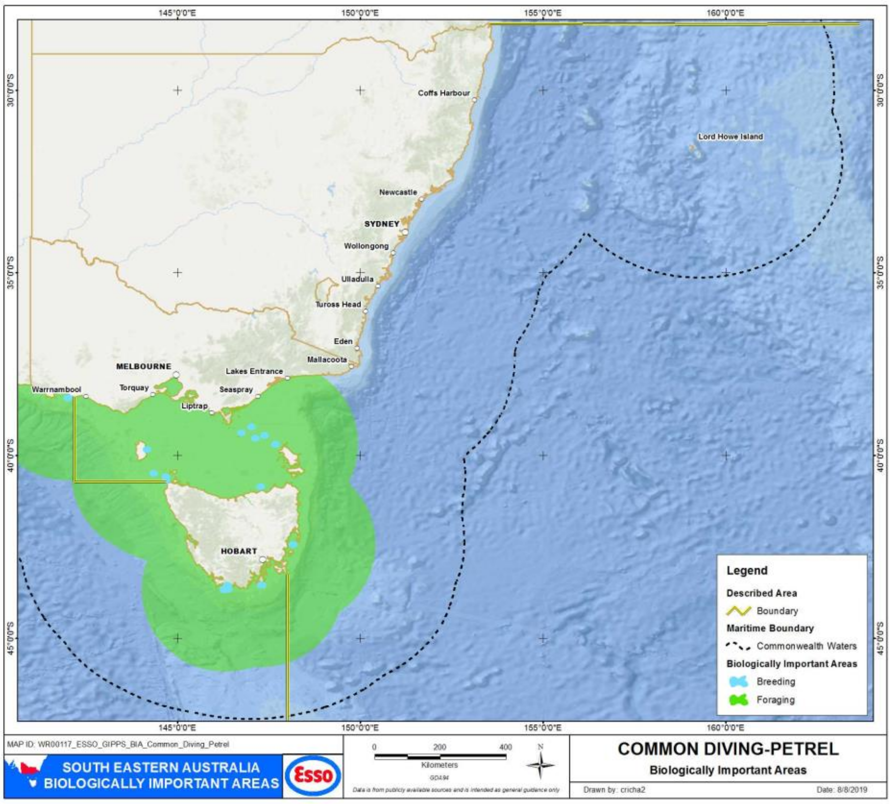


Figure 5-12 Biologically Important Areas for albatross species



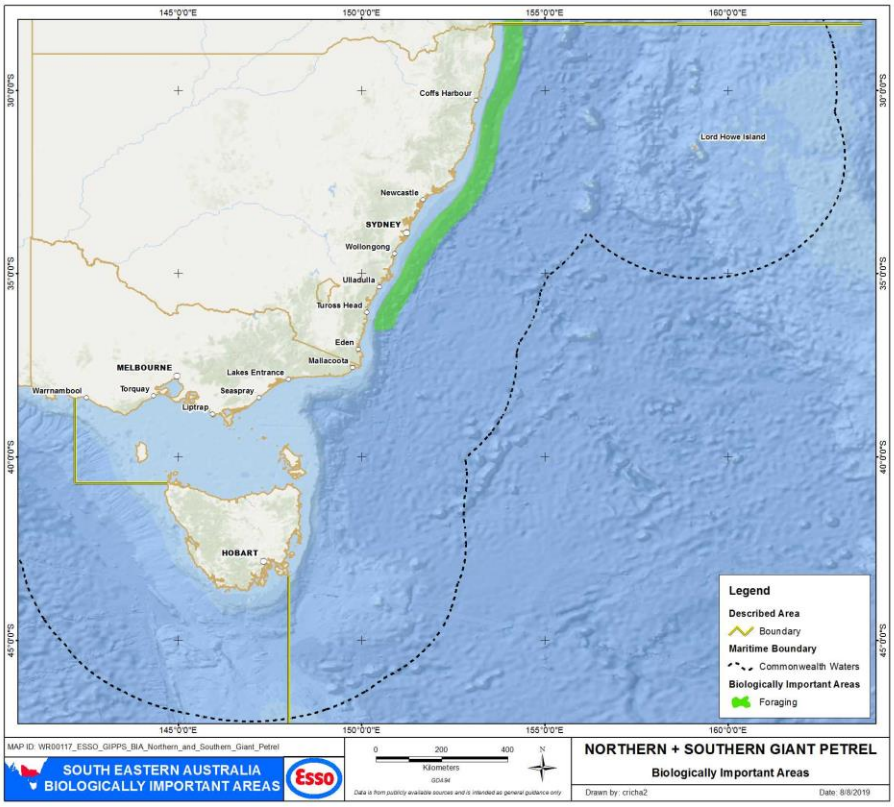
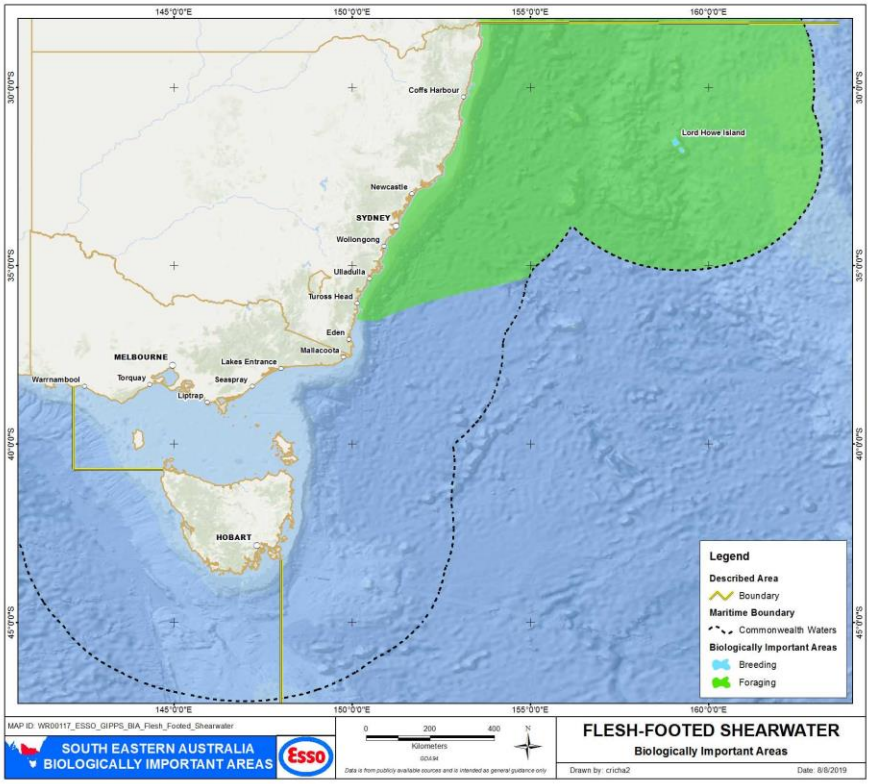


Figure 5-13 Biologically Important Areas for petrel species



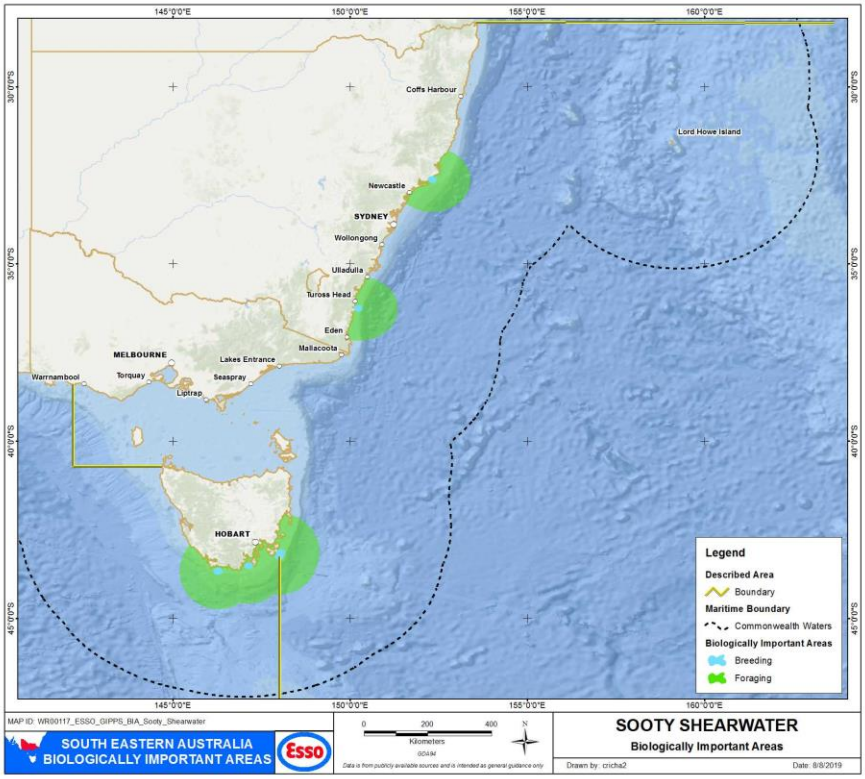


Figure 5-14 Biologically Important Areas for shearwater species

Other

Within Australia, the vulnerable fairy prion (southern) breeds only on Macquarie Island (outside of the OAs) and outside Australia is also known to breed in other sub-Antarctic islands including New Zealand and Falklands. During the non-breeding season, it frequents sub-tropical waters and it feeds by plucking food off the ocean surface where it may occur (TSSC, 2015c).

The fairy tern, listed as vulnerable, occurs along the coasts of Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia. Only a few pairs are estimated to exist in Victoria. Breeding occurs on sandy islands and beaches inside estuaries. The open nature of the nesting sites makes them vulnerable to disturbance by human activities. The species predates on small, bait sized fish (DAWE, 2022b).

Table 5-11 EPBC Act-listed bird species in the Operational Areas

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	Migratory species	Listed marine species	BIA
Albatross					
Diomedia antipodensis	Antipodean albatross	V	✓ (M)	✓	-
Diomedia gibsoni	Gibson's albatross	V		✓	-
Diomedia epomophora	Southern royal albatross	V	✓ (M)	✓	-
Diomedia exulans	Wandering albatross	V	✓ (M)	✓	FKO
Diomedia sanfordi	Northern royal albatross	E	✓ (M)	✓	-
Thalassarche bulleri platei	Pacific albatross	V	-	✓	-
Thalassarche bulleri	Buller's albatross	V	✓ (M)	✓	FKO
Thalassarche carteri	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	E	✓ (M)	✓	FKO
Thalassarche cauta	Shy albatross	V	✓ (M)	✓	FLO
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Grey-headed albatross	E	✓ (M)	✓	-
Thalassarche eremita	Chatham albatross	E	✓ (M)	✓	Listed for all OAs except for WTA and BMA

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	Migratory species	Listed marine species	BIA
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell albatross	V	✓ (M)	✓	FKO
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed albatross	V	✓ (M)	✓	FKO
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's albatross	V	✓ (M)	✓	-
Thalassarche steadi	White-capped albatross	V	✓ (M)	✓	-
Petrels					
Fregetta grallaria	White-bellied storm petrel	V	-	-	-
Halobaena caerulea	Blue petrel	V	-	-	-
Macronectes giganteus	Southern giant petrel	E	✓ (M)	✓	-
Macronectes halli	Northern giant petrel	V	✓ (M)	✓	-
Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common diving petrel	-	-	✓	FKO
Pterodroma leucoptera	Gould's petrel	E	-	-	-
Scolopacidae -Sandpipers					
Actitis hypoleucos	Common sandpiper	-	✓ (W)	✓	-
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	-	✓ (W)	✓	-
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew sandpiper	CE	✓ (W)	✓	-
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral sandpiper	-	✓ (W)	✓	-
Other scolopacidae					
Calidris canutus	Red knot	E	✓ (W)	✓	-
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern curlew	CE	✓ (W)	✓	-
Shearwaters					
Ardenna carneipes aka *Puffinus carneipes*	Flesh-footed shearwater	-	✓ (M)	✓	-

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	Migratory species	Listed marine species	BIA
Ardenna grisea aka Puffinus griseus	Sooty shearwater	-	✓ (M)	✓	-
Ardenna tenuirostris aka *Puffinus tenuirostris*	Short-tailed shearwater	-	✓ (M)	✓	f listed for all OAs except for WTA
Terns					
Sternula nereis	Fairy tern	V	-	-	-
Others					
Catharacta skua	Great skua	-	-	✓	-
Pachyptila turtur	Fairy prion	-	-	✓	-
Pachyptila turtur subantartica	Fairy prion (southern)	V	-	-	-
Threatened species: V Vulnerable E Endangered CE Critically	Endangered migratory species: M Marine W Wetland	Type of BIA: FLO Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within the area FKO Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within the area F Foraging			

Note: Species highlighted in blue text occur in the OAs indicated in the last column.

Table 5-12 Key threats and management actions for seabird and shorebird threatened species or species habitat that may occur within the Operational Areas

Common name	Conservation Advice or Recovery Plan	Key threats (relevant to petroleum activities)	Relevant to activities in this EP
Antipodean albatross	*National Recovery Plan for Threatened Albatrosses and Giant Petrels 2011-2016* (DSEWPC, 2011a)	Marine pollution, including marine debris.	N/A
Southern royal albatross			
Gibson's albatross			
Northern royal albatross			
Buller's albatross			

Common name	Conservation Advice or Recovery Plan	Key threats (relevant to petroleum activities)	Relevant to activities in this EP
Pacific albatross			
Shy albatross			
Chatham albatross			
Campbell albatross			
Black-browed albatross			
Salvin's albatross			
White-capped albatross			
Grey-headed albatross	*National Recovery Plan for Threatened Albatrosses and Giant Petrels 2011-2016* (DSEWPC, 2011a) *Approved Conservation Advice for Thalassarche chrysostoma (Grey-headed Albatross)* (DEWHA, 2009a)	Marine pollution, including marine debris.	N
White-bellied storm petrel	*Lord Howe Island Biodiversity Management Plan* (Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2008)	None identified.	-
Blue petrel	*Conservation Advice Halobaena caerulea (Blue Petrel)* (TSSC, 2015d)	None identified.	-
Southern giant petrel	*National Recovery Plan for Threatened Albatrosses and Giant Petrels 2011-2016* (DSEWPC, 2011a)	Marine pollution, including marine debris.	N/A
Northern giant petrel			

Common name	Conservation Advice or Recovery Plan	Key threats (relevant to petroleum activities)	Relevant to activities in this EP
Gould's petrel	*Gould's Petrel (Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera) Recovery Plan* (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2006)	Oil spills Note: Oil spills in the vicinity Cabbage Tree Island (main breeding population in New South Wales) are not considered a threat because the Gould's petrel does not feed in coastal waters however, oceanic oil spills may pose some risk as birds feed in oceanic waters.	N/A
Curlew sandpiper	*Conservation Advice Calidris ferruginea (Curlew Sandpiper)* (Department of the Environment, 2015b)	• Habitat loss and degradation from pollution (coastal bays and inlets, coastal wetlands). • Environmental pollution.	N/A
Fairy tern	*Approved Conservation Advice for Sternula nereis nereis (Fairy Tern)* (DSEWPC, 2011b)	Oil spills, particularly in Victoria, where the close proximity of oil facilities poses a risk of oil spills that may affect the species' breeding habitat.	N/A
Australasian Bittern	*Conservation Advice Botaurus poiciloptilus (Australasian Bittern)* (TSSC, 2019)	Habitat loss and degradation (Habitat mainly in freshwater wetlands and, rarely, in estuaries or tidal wetlands).	N/A
Red Knot	*Conservation Advice Calidris canutus (Red Knot)* (TSSC, 2016)	• Habitat loss (along the coast and mudflats) and degradation from environmental pollution. • Pollution or contamination impacts at breeding sites (not in Australia) and en-route during migration.	N/A

Common name	Conservation Advice or Recovery Plan	Key threats (relevant to petroleum activities)	Relevant to activities in this EP
Red knot, great knot, bar-tailed godwit, greater sand plover	*Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds* (Department of the Environment, 2015c)	• Habitat loss and degradation from environmental pollution (wetlands are key habitats). • Pollution or contamination impacts (to wetlands).	N/A
Eastern curlew	*Conservation Advice Numenius madagascariensis (Eastern Curlew)* (Department of the Environment, 2015d)	• Habitat loss and degradation from pollution (sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats. • Environmental pollution.	N/A
Fairy prion (southern)	*Conservation Advice Pachyptila turtur subantartica (Fairy Prion (Southern))* (TSSC, 2015e)	None identified.	N/A

5.5.1.3 Marine mammals

Whales

All whale species that may occur in the OAs are listed in Table 5-13. However not all may occur uniformly across the region. The species shown in blue font may only occur in deeper waters as they are considered to be oceanic species and are seldom seen over the shallower, continental shelf. Table 5-14 lists the key threats and management actions for threatened marine mammal species or species habitat that may occur within the OAs.

Table 5-13 Marine mammal species or species habitat that may occur within the Operational Areas

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	Migratory species	Listed marine species	BIA
Cetaceans - Whales					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	-	-	-	-
Balaenoptera bonaerensis	Antarctic minke whale	-	✓	-	-
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	V	✓	-	-

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	Migratory species	Listed marine species	BIA
Balaenoptera edeni	Bryde's whale	-	✓	-	-
Balaenoptera musculus	Blue whale, pygmy	E	✓	-	FLO
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	V	✓	-	-
Berardius arnuxii	Arnoux's beaked whale	-	-	-	-
Caperea marginata	Pygmy right whale	-	✓	-	-
Eubalaena australis	Southern right whale	E	✓	-	KCR
Globicephala macrorhynchus	Short-finned pilot whale	-	-	-	-
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	-	-	-	-
Kogia breviceps	Pygmy sperm whale	-	-	-	-
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	-	-	-	-
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	V	✓	-	-
Mesoplodon bowdoini	Andrew's beaked whale	-	-	-	-
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	-	-	-	-
Mesoplodon hectori	Hector's beaked whale	-	-	-	-
Mesoplodon layardii	Strap-toothed beaked whale	-	-	-	-
Mesoplodon mirus	True's Beaked whale	-	-	-	-
Physeter microcephalus	Sperm whale	-	✓	-	-
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	-	-	-	-
Cetaceans – Dolphins					
Delphinus delphis	Common dolphin	-	-	-	-
Grampus griseus	Risso's dolphin	-	-	-	-
Lagenorhynchus obscurus	Dusky dolphin	-	✓	-	-
Lissodelphiss peronii	Southern right whale dolphin	-	-	-	-

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	Migratory species	Listed marine species	BIA
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	-	✓	-	-
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	-	-	-	-
Tursiops truncatus s. str.	Bottlenose dolphin	-	-	-	-
Pinnipeds					
Arctocephalus forsteri	New Zealand fur seal	-	-	✓	-
Arctocephalus pusillus	Australian fur seal	-	-	✓	-
Threatened species: V Vulnerable E Endangered	Type of BIA: KCR Known core range. FLO Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within the area				

Note: Species shown in blue font may only occur in deeper waters as they are considered to be oceanic species and are seldom seen over the shallower, continental shelf.

Table 5-14 Key threats and management actions for threatened marine mammal species or species habitat that may occur within the Operational Areas

Common name	Conservation Advice or Recovery Plan	Key threats (relevant to petroleum activities)	Relevant to activities in this EP
Sei whale	*Conservation Advice Balaenoptera borealis (Sei Whale)* (TSSC, 2015f)	• Anthropogenic noise and acoustic disturbance. • Habitat degradation including pollution. • Pollution (persistent toxic pollutants). • Vessel strike.	Section 8
Blue whale	*Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale 2015-2025* (DoEE, 2015c)	• Noise interference. • Habitat modification from marine debris or acute and chronic chemical discharge, including pollutants that undergo bioaccumulation. • Vessel disturbance (collision and behaviour change).	Section 8
Fin whale	*Conservation Advice Balaenoptera physalus (Fin Whale)* (TSSC, 2015g)	• Anthropogenic noise and acoustic disturbance.	N/A

Common name	Conservation Advice or Recovery Plan	Key threats (relevant to petroleum activities)	Relevant to activities in this EP
		• Pollution (persistent toxic pollutants). • Vessel strike.	
Southern right whale	*Conservation Management Plan for the Southern Right Whale 2011-2021* (DSEWPC, 2012b)	• Entanglement. • Vessel strike. • Noise Interference. • Habitat modification (acute chemical discharge, e.g. from spills).	N/A
Humpback whale	*Approved Conservation Advice for Megaptera novaeangliae (Humpback Whale*) (TSSC, 2015h)	• Noise interference. • Habitat degradation (primarily through coastal development and pollution). • Entanglement (including marine debris ingestion). • Vessel disturbance and strike.	N/A

The OAs in the east are located closer to the edge of the Bass Canyon where the continental shelf drops off into deeper waters, therefore there is a possibility that these oceanic species may occur in these OAs (HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFB and FLA). These oceanic species are made up of the beaked whales from the Ziphiidae family, the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), the pygmy sperm whale (*Kogia breviceps*) and the dwarf sperm whale (*Kogia sima*). None of these species have known BIAs overlapping the OAs.

Beaked whales make up a quarter of all existing cetacean species, making them the second largest cetacean family after the delphinids. Their distinguishing feature is the presence of a snout or beak and their overall profile is reminiscent of dolphins. The family represents a monophyletic group, which means that all species in the group descend from a single ancestor. Like other odontocetes, beaked whales use echolocation to orientate themselves and locate their prey in the deep dark ocean water. This family has a specialised foraging strategy called suction feeding. By creating a strong pressure-gradient, using their tongue bone (hyoid bone) and v-shaped food groves, they create a vacuum in their mouth which enables them to suck in their prey and swallow it whole (NAMMCO, 2022). The family is thought to be abundant throughout their range, although there are few surveys available to provide current population estimates for the different species. No known BIAs for the beaked whales occur within the OAs.

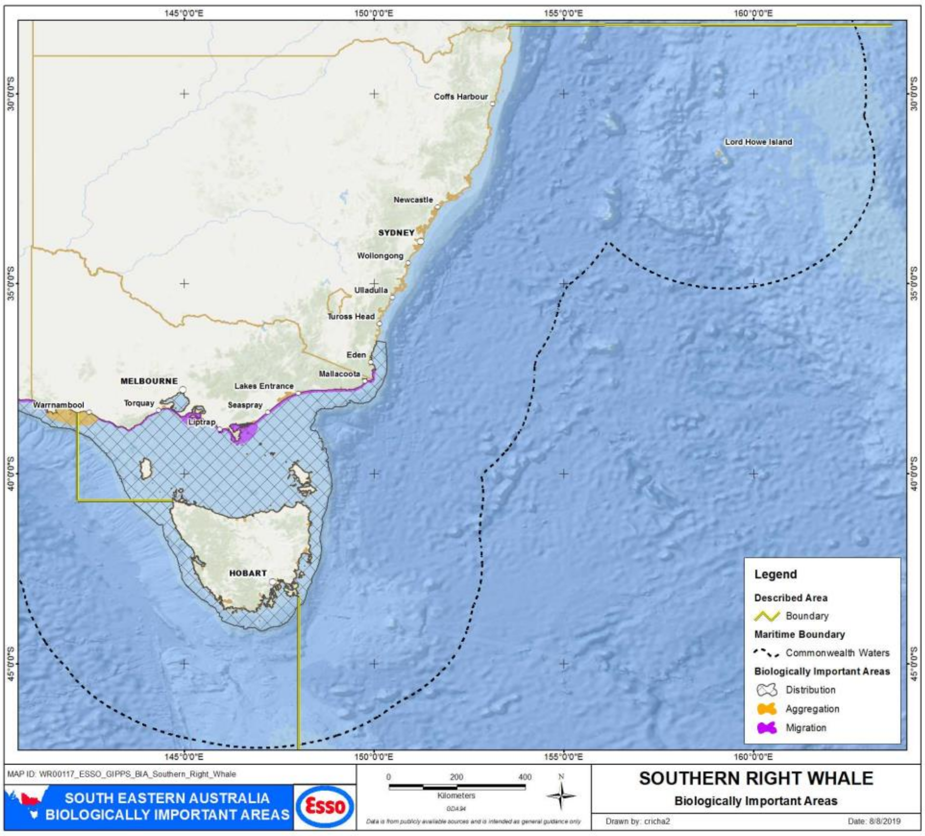
Of the species that may occur across all the OAs there are two species that are listed as endangered and three that are vulnerable.

Southern right whales are listed as endangered and generally occur along the southern coast of Australia, they migrate annually along the eastern coastline from high latitude feeding grounds to lower latitudes for calving between mid-May and September (DoEE, 2017c).

Known calving and aggregation grounds in the south-east region are Warrnambool, Port Fairy, Port Campbell and Portland in Victoria, and Encounter Bay in South Australia (DSEWPC, 2012b) (Department of the Environment, 2015a)). Nursery grounds are occupied from May to October, with female calf pairs generally staying in the area for two to three months (Charlton, 2017). Calving itself usually occurs in very shallow (<10 metres depth) waters. Other population classes stay in the nursery grounds for shorter and variable periods of time; there is typically a lot of movement along the coast, and thus habitat connectivity is important for this species. A known BIA identified as a known core range in Table 5-13, is the corridor where the whales migrate between nursery grounds and occurs in shallower waters, generally <20 metres water depth along the Victorian coastline inshore of the OAs. This corridor is used during the May to October period (DSEWPC, 2012b). Refer to Figure 5-15. The summer offshore distribution and migration routes of Southern right whales largely is unknown but is known to include directly southern and western migration pathways, but may include offshore habitat where mating occurs (Mackay, et al., 2015).

The blue whale has two subspecies, one of which occurs within OAs, the pygmy blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda*). Pygmy blue whales are listed as endangered and have the highest known prey requirements, consuming up to two tonnes of krill per day (DoEE, 2015c).

Blue whale sightings in Australia are widespread, and much of the continental shelf and coastal waters are unlikely to hold significance for this species with the exception of some foraging locations. The pygmy blue whale foraging BIA extends from Eden on the south coast of New South Wales, down around the southern coast of Tasmania and extends around the western coast of Victoria to South Australia and the western part of the Great Australian Bight, as shown in Figure 5-16 (DoEE, 2015c). This includes all the waters between Tasmania and the mainland. The primary areas for feeding are associated with surface swarms of coastal krill that form in response to the upwelling of nutrient rich, cool water. Known as the Bonney coast upwelling, this event occurs from the west of Bass Strait and extends to the Great Australian Bight (Department of the Environment, 2015a). The main timing for this is from November to December. From feeding at the Great Australian Bight, the pygmy blue whales move south-east to the Bonney coast upwelling system off eastern South Australia, western Victoria and Tasmania. This occurs predominately between January to April, although the within-season distribution trends in Bass Strait are unknown (Department of the Environment, 2015a). In addition, feeding in Bass Strait is more likely to take place in the high productivity areas where upwelling events can occur such as the edges of the continental shelf (Bass Cascade) or at the Big Horseshoe Canyon (refer to Section 5.4.5).



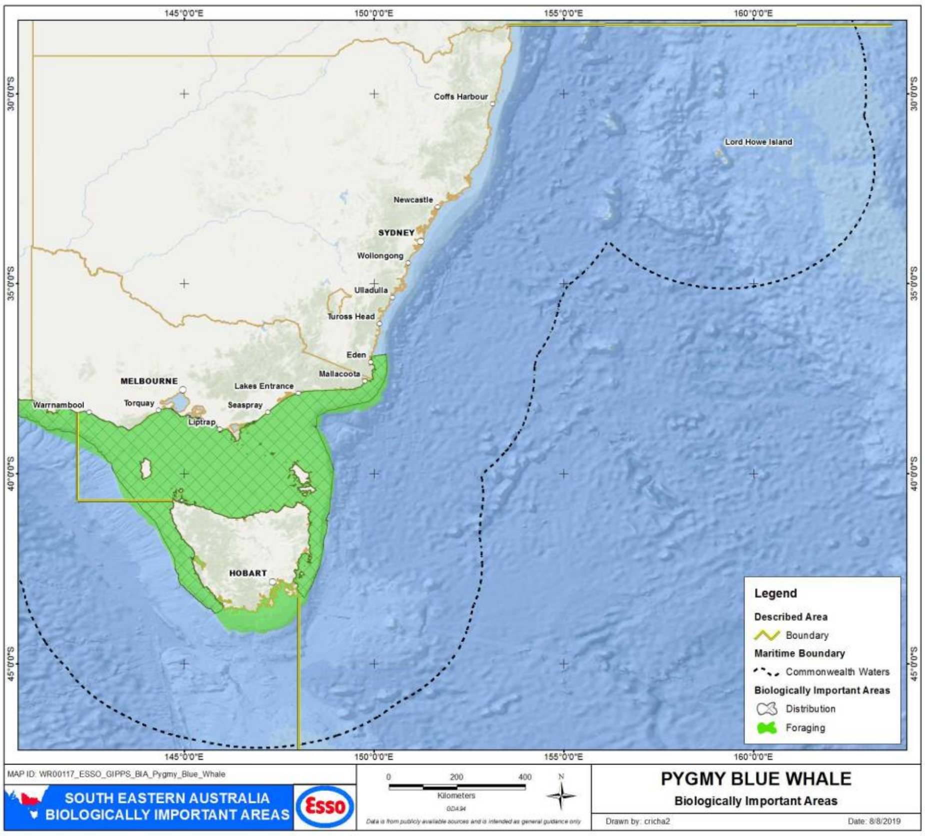


Figure 5-15 Biologically Important Areas for whale species

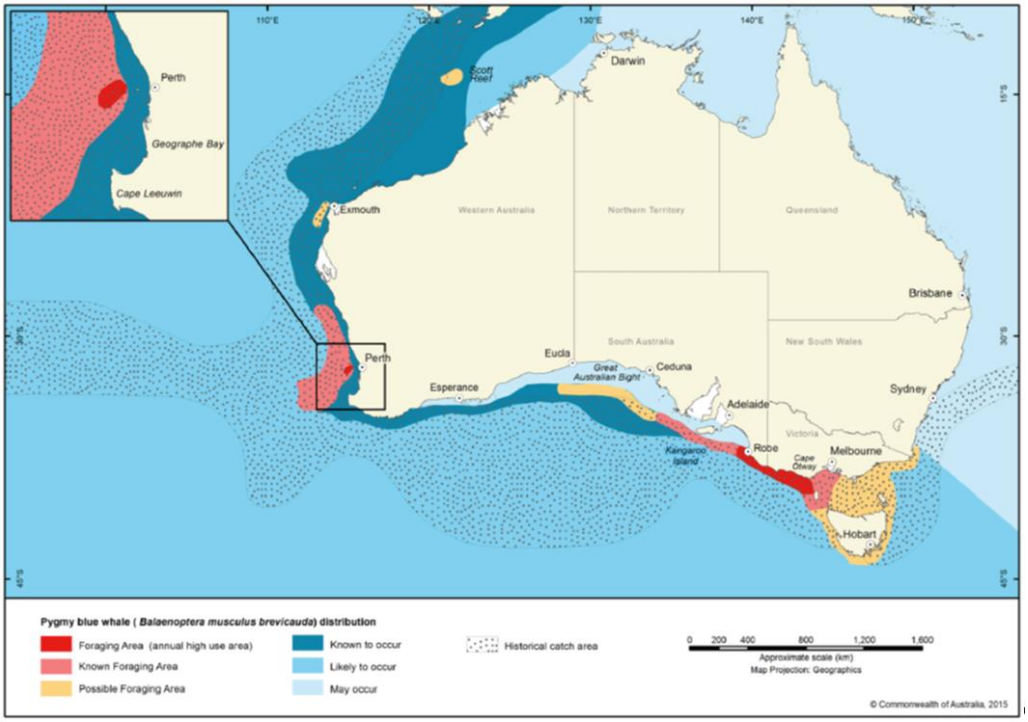


Figure 5-16 Distribution and foraging areas for the pygmy blue whale

Sei whales are listed as vulnerable and have been infrequently recorded in Australian waters; however occasional sightings have been recorded off Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland and within the Great Australian Bight (DoEE, 2018). Sei whales typically feed between the Antarctic and subtropical convergences, and their diet is planktonic crustacea, in particular copepods and amphipods. However, Sei whales have also been observed feeding on the continental shelf in the Bonney coast upwelling region during November and May, suggesting the area may be used for opportunistic feeding (DoEE, 2018).

The distribution of Fin whales in Australian waters is uncertain, but they have been recorded in Commonwealth waters off most States (the species is rarely found in inshore waters) (DoEE, 2017d). Fin whales frequently lunge or skim feed, at or near the surface, feeding on planktonic crustacea, some fish and cephalopods (DoEE, 2017d). Fin whales generally feed in high latitudes, however depending upon prey availability and locality, may also feed in lower latitudes. Fin whales have been observed in waters off the Bonney coast upwelling during November and May and detected acoustically south of Portland, Victoria (Erbe, McCauley, Gavrilov, Madhusudhana, & Verma, 2016), both areas well away from the OAs.

Humpback whales are listed as vulnerable and migrate annually along the eastern coast of Australia heading north to tropical calving grounds from June to August, and south to Southern Ocean feeding areas from September to November, as shown in Figure 5-17 (TSSC, 2015h). While the main migration route of this species is along the east coast of Australia along the continental shelf to the east of Bass Strait, some animals migrate through Bass Strait. Humpback whales do not feed, breed or rest in Bass Strait and the Victorian coastal waters are not a key location for this whale species (Bannister, Kemper, & Warneke, 1996). Most feeding grounds are south of Australian waters (TSSC, 2015h). There are no BIAs identified for the Humpback whale around the OAs. Humpback whales in the southern hemisphere primarily feed on Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*). While most feeding grounds are south of Australian waters, there are some feeding grounds that are regularly used on the southern migration in Australian coastal waters: off the coast of Eden in New South Wales, and east coast of Tasmania (TSSC, 2015h).

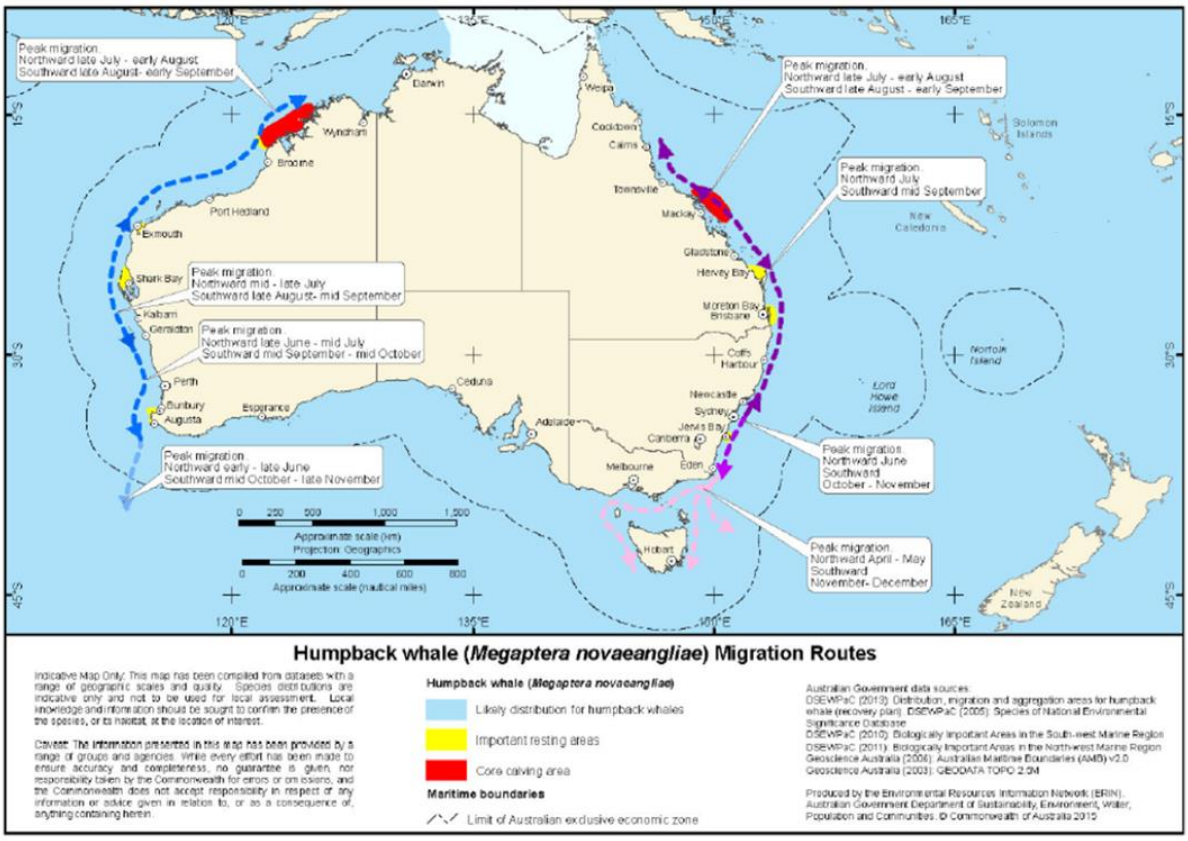


Figure 5-17 Migration routes for humpback whales around Australia

Dolphins

All dolphins are a protected species in Australian waters. None that are listed as occurring in the OAs are listed as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered. They are found in a variety of marine habitats, from the open ocean to coastal bays and inlets. Dolphins are migratory animals and their habits vary. Species that live in coastal areas are less likely to travel compared to species that live in open water.

The bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops truncates*) and the common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) are commonly sighted in near-shore Victorian waters.

Dusky dolphins are listed as a migratory marine species likely to be present in the vicinity of the OAs. Although they have been sighted off Tasmania, there is no known calving locality for this species in Australian waters (Gill, Ross, Dawbin, & Wapstra, 2000).

Killer whales are the largest member of the dolphin family and are recognisable by their distinctive black, white and grey coloration. The area of occupancy of killer whales, in Australia, is likely to be greater than 2000 square kilometres. No key localities are known for killer whales within continental Australian waters, however, all populations are considered important for the species' long-term survival. The habitat of killer whales is difficult to categorise due to the cosmopolitan nature of the species and its ability to inhabit all oceans (DAWE, 2022c). False killer whales (*Pseudorca crassidens)* are thought to have a similar range to the killer whale. Although skull morphology in this species is similar to that of killer whales, false killer whales are genetically more similar to Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*), pygmy killer whales (*Feresa attenuate*), short-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*) and long-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala melas*). They have a long slender

body, a rounded overhanging forehead and no beak. The area of occupancy of false killer whales cannot be calculated due to the paucity of records for Australia. Recordings in Australia have occurred widely through strandings in all states (DAWE, 2022d).

Pinnipeds – seals

Pinnipeds are a widely distributed and diverse group or carnivorous, fin-footed, semi-aquatic marine mammals. Both species that may occur in the OAs are from the Otariidae family i.e. the eared seals, such as sea lions and fur seals and are both listed marine species.

There are 10 established breeding colonies of the Australian fur seal, which are restricted to islands in the Bass Strait; six occurring off the coast of Victoria and four off the coast of Tasmania (Kirkwood, et al., 2010) (Pemberton & Kirkwood, 1994) (Warneke, 1995). Australian fur seals breed during the summer months, with pups born from late October to late December. The closest colonies of the Australian fur seal are located at Gabo Island, Kanowna Island (off Wilsons Promontory) and The Skerries, which is home to a major Australian fur seal breeding colony with an estimated population of 11,500, representing approximately 12 percent of the national population. Between feeding trips seals return to land to rest, for example at the resting site at Cape Conran.

Satellite tracking of seals from both Kanowna Island and The Skerries, and reports from offshore platforms within the Gippsland Basin near the shore show that Australian fur seals commonly occur in the vicinity of these facilities (Arnould & Kirkwood, 2008) and commonly rest on the Esso facilities.

The New Zealand fur seal (long-nosed fur seal) and the Australian fur seal have the widest range of the pinnipeds, occurring in coastal regions from South Australia through to New South Wales. While breeding for the New Zealand fur seal does occur along the coasts of Victoria and southern Tasmania, as shown in Figure 5-18 (Kirkwood, et al., 2010), the main breeding sites (accounting for over 80 percent of the national population) are located further east in Western and South Australia (TSSC, 2017) (Kirkwood, et al., 2010) (DSEWPC, 2012c). Conversely, Figure 5-19 (Phillip Island Nature Parks, 2019), shows that the main breeding locations for the Australian fur seal are typically on islands within Bass Strait (DoEE, 2017e) (Kirkwood, et al., 2010). New Zealand fur seal breeding colonies are typically found in rocky habitat with jumbled boulders; Australian fur seal prefer flatter rocky shelves (Shaughnessy, 1999). Colonies for both species are typically occupied year-round, with greater activity during breeding seasons (Shaughnessy, 1999) (DoEE, 2017e). Numbers of Australian fur seals on Montague Island (New South Wales), fluctuate through the year, with peak numbers occurring in September and October; this reflects the northward migration over the winter, and the subsequent return to the breeding colonies of the Bass Strait in late spring (DoEE, 2017e). The Australian and New Zealand fur seals have been recorded using Beware Reef as a haul-out site (Parks Victoria, 2017b).

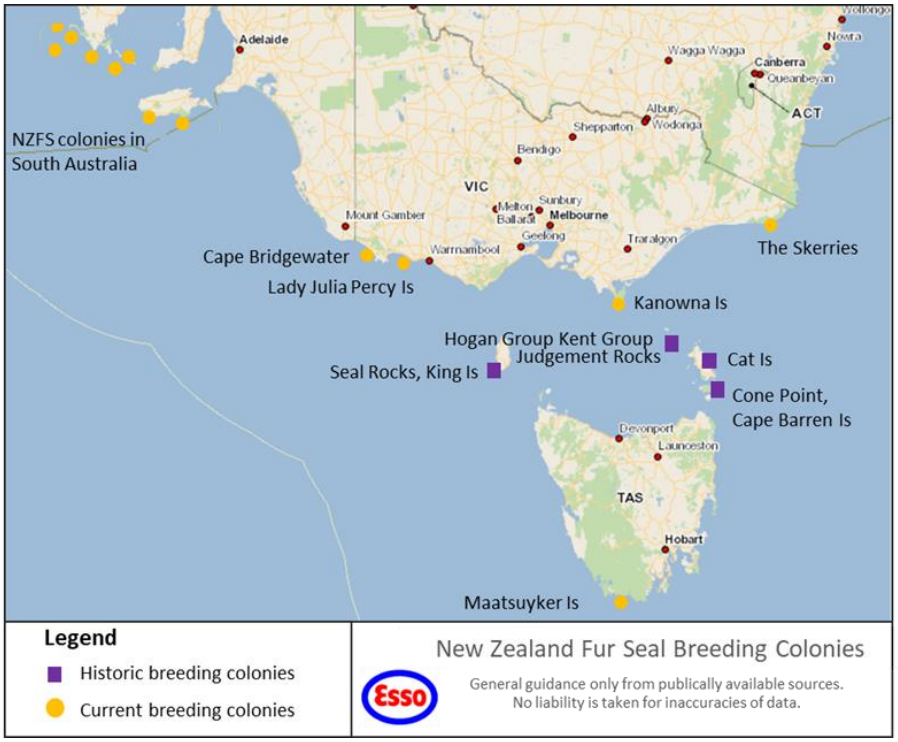


Figure 5-18 Historic (square icon) and current (circle icon) breeding colonies for the New Zealand fur seal

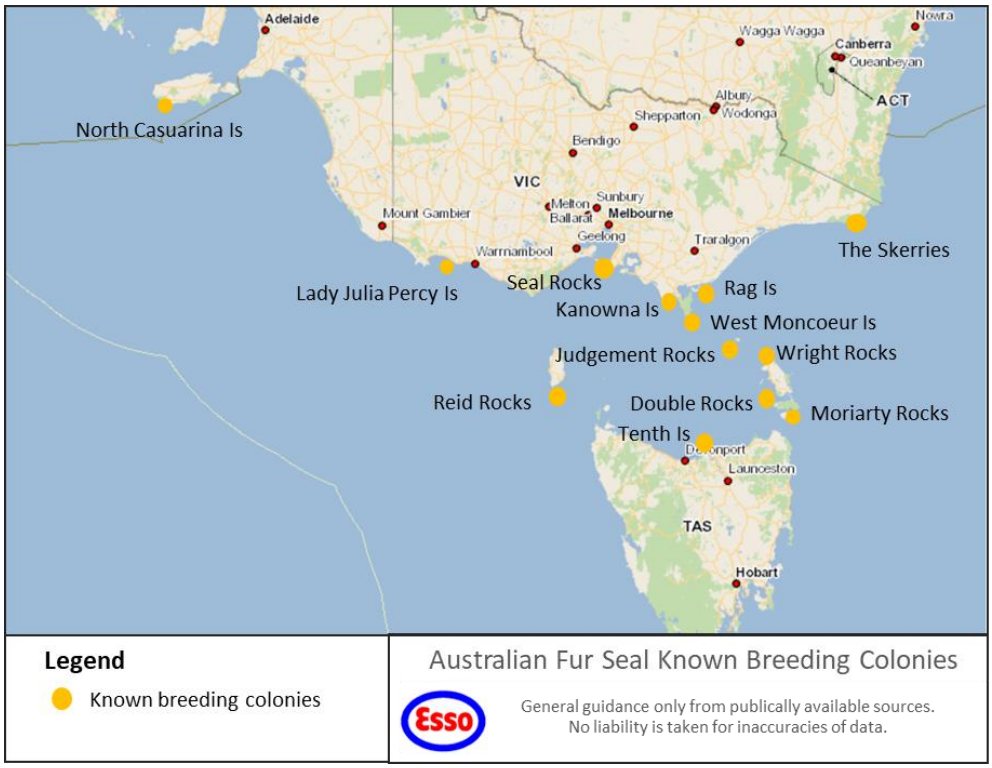


Figure 5-19 Known breeding colonies for the Australian fur seal

5.5.1.4 Marine reptiles – turtles

There are two turtle species that are likely to occur in the OAs of the Campaign #1 SPJs, these are the leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta)* species. The only other turtle which may occur is the Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas)* as shown in Table 5-15. Table 5-16 lists the key threats and management actions for threatened marine reptile species or species habitat that may occur within the OA.

The loggerhead turtle has a global distribution throughout tropical, sub-tropical and temperate waters; and in Australia typically occurs in the waters of coral and rocky reefs, seagrass beds, or muddy bays throughout eastern, northern and western Australia (DoEE, 2017f). Loggerhead turtles are carnivorous, feeding primarily on benthic invertebrates. While the species has a broad foraging range throughout Australian waters, nesting is known to occur (from two different genetic stocks) on sandy beaches on the central western and eastern coasts (Figure 5-20) (DoEE, 2017f). The eastern Australian population is smaller than the western Australian population; and has also undergone a decline from approximately 3500 nesting females in 1977, to approximately 500 nesting females in 2000 (DoEE, 2017f). No nesting or inter-nesting critical habitat, or BIAs, have been identified for the loggerhead turtle near the OAs.

The leatherback turtle has the widest distribution of any marine turtle, occurring in tropical to sub-polar oceans (TSSC, 2008). In Australia, the leatherback turtle has been recorded foraging in all Australian states, but no large nesting populations have been recorded (Figure 5-20) (TSSC, 2008). The leatherback turtle is a highly pelagic species, venturing close to shore mainly during the nesting season (DoEE, 2017g). Adults feed mainly on pelagic soft-bodied creatures such as jellyfish, tunicates, salps, squid (DoEE, 2017g). No nesting or inter-nesting critical habitat, or BIAs, have been identified for the leatherback turtle near the OAs.

Green turtles are found in tropical and subtropical waters throughout the world; usually occurring within the 20 degrees Celsius isotherms, although individuals can stray into temperate waters (DoEE, 2017h). Within Australia, green turtles typically nest, forage and migrate across tropical northern Australia (Figure 5-20) (DoEE, 2017h). No nesting or inter-nesting critical habitat, or BIAs, have been identified for the green turtle within the OAs. The total Australian population of green turtles is approximately 70,000 individuals, with approximately 8000 of these found in the Southern Great Barrier Reef area. Adult green turtles consume mainly seagrass and algae, although they will occasionally eat mangroves, fish-egg cases, jellyfish, and sponges; juvenile green turtles are typically more carnivorous, and will also consume plankton during their pelagic stage (DoEE, 2017h).

Table 5-15 EPBC Act-listed turtle species in the Operational Areas

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	Migratory species	Listed marine species
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead turtle	E	✓	✓
Chelonia mydas	Green turtle	V	✓	✓
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback turtle	E	✓	✓

Table 5-16 Key threats and management actions for threatened marine reptile species or species habitat that may occur within the Operational Areas

Common name	Conservation Advice or Recovery Plan	Key threats (relevant to petroleum activities)	Relevant to activities in this EP
Loggerhead turtle	*Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia, 2017-2027* (DoEE, 2017i)	• Marine debris. • Acute and Chronic Chemical discharge (chronic for leather back nesting only). • Light pollution. • Habitat modification. • Vessel disturbance. • Noise interference.	N/A
Green turtle			
Leatherback turtle	*Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia, 2017-2027* (DoEE, 2017i) *Approved Conservation Advice for Dermochelys coriacea (Leatherback Turtle)* (TSSC, 2008)		N/A

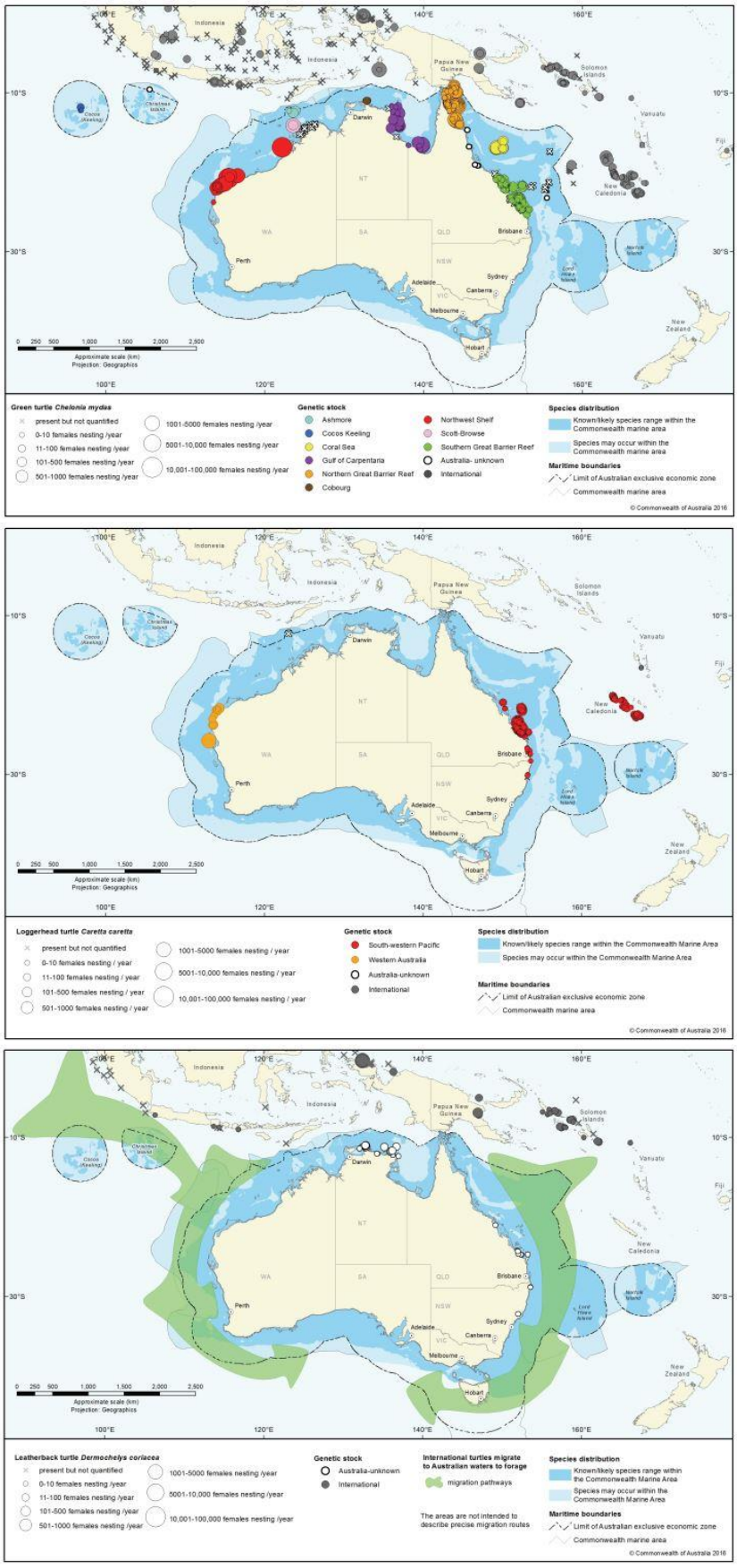


Figure 5-20 Marine turtle species distribution and nesting sites

5.5.2 Plankton species

Plankton species, including both phytoplankton and zooplankton, are a key component in oceanic food chains.

Phytoplankton are autotrophic planktonic organisms living within the photic zone that spend either part or all of their lifecycle drifting with the ocean currents. They are the start of the food chain in the ocean (McClatchie, Middleton, Pattiaratchi, Currie, & Kendrick, 2006). Phytoplankton communities are largely comprised of protists, including green algae, diatoms, and dinoflagellates (McClatchie, Middleton, Pattiaratchi, Currie, & Kendrick, 2006). There are three size classes of phytoplankton: microplankton (20-200µm), nanoplankton (2-20µm) and picoplankton (0.2-2µm). Diatoms and dinoflagellates are the most abundant of the micro and nanoplankton size classes, and are generally responsible for the majority of oceanic primary production (McClatchie, Middleton, Pattiaratchi, Currie, & Kendrick, 2006). Phytoplankton are dependent on oceanographic processes (e.g. currents and vertical mixing), that supply nutrients needed for photosynthesis. Thus, phytoplankton biomass is typically variable (spatially and temporally), but greatest in areas of upwelling, or in shallow waters where nutrient levels are high.

Phytoplankton biomass ranges across Bass Strait (integrated over 0-100 metres depth), from about 1.6µg/L from shallow to 0.1µg/L in deeper waters (Gibbs, Arnott, Longmore, & Marchant, 1991). Phytoplankton biomass rapidly drops off with water depth, to about 0.1µg/L below 100 metres, due to diminishing light penetration.

Zooplankton is the faunal component of plankton, comprised of small protozoa, crustaceans (such as krill) and the eggs and larvae from larger animals. More than 170 species of zooplankton have been recorded in eastern and central Bass Strait, but it has been found that seven dominant species make up 80 percent of individuals (Esso, 2009). Zooplankton biomass is higher in shallow waters of Bass Strait (16.1mg/m^3 dry weight off Mallacoota and 15.5mg/m^3 off Seaspray), dropping to between 1.2-2.1 mg/m^3 further offshore (integrated over the top 50 metres of the water column), near the deepest regions of Bass Strait (Gibbs, Arnott, Longmore, & Marchant, 1991). As with phytoplankton, zooplankton biomass appears to be higher in the shallow waters of the shelf. Copepods dominate the species encountered (Watson & Chaloupka, 1982).

5.5.3 Benthic habitat

Sediment analysis from the seabed around eight of the platforms in Esso's Bass Strait operations during the Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) provides a profile of the infaunal species in the area in the first quarter of 2021. Samples were taken from around HLA, CBA, KFA, FLA, WTA, BMB, BTA and DPA, and corresponding reference sites. All but PCA, DPA, BMB and BTA are covered by this EP. The results of this study show that although assemblages differed between sites, these differences were not pronounced. Similarly, the analysis of the reference sites showed that infaunal assemblages did not differ markedly to those at platform sites.

Table 5-17 (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2021) details which species of infauna were typical of each site. For example the reference site being typified by Corophiidae, *Tanaidacea* spp., Ampheliscidae, Hoxocephalidae and *Ostrocoda* spp. FLA, was characterised by abundances of Phoxocephalidae, Platyischnopidae, Lysianassidae, Corophiidae and Oedicerotidae and was the site with the species assemblage most discrete from the other sites. Refer to Appendix G for detail.

Table 5-17 Dominant infauna species at sampled sites

Reference site	BMB	BTA
• Corophiidae • *Tanaidacea* spp. • Ampheliscidae • Hoxocephalidae • *Ostrocoda* spp.	• Amphinomidae • Syllidae • Corophiidae • Dexaminidae • *Tanaidacea* spp.	• Corophiidae • *Tanaidacea* spp. • Syllidae • Paraonidae • Spionidae
CBA	**DPA**	**FLA**
• Syllidae • Corophiidae • Onuphidae • *Tanaidacea* spp. • Lysianassidae	• Corophiidae • *Tanaidacea* spp. • Phoxocephalidae • Dexaminidae • Syllidae	• Phoxocephalidae • Platyischnopidae • Lysianassidae • Corophiidae • Oedicerotidae
HLA	**KFA**	**WTA**
• Onuphidae • Corophiidae • Phoxocephalidae • Syllidae • *Ostrocoda* spp.	• Corophiidae • Ostrocoda spp. • Onuphidae • *Tanaidacea* spp. • Ampheliscidae	• Corophiidae • *Tanaidacea* spp. • Syllidae • Spionidae • Phoxocephalidae

At a more detailed level, statistical analysis of similarity was used to examine the minor differences between the platforms. The analysis showed that the different platforms fell into four approximate groups that contained similar species as listed below (refer Appendix G for detail):

- reference sites and DPA
- BTA, WTA and BMB
- CBA HLA and KFA
- FLA, which had an assemblage of infauna species that was clearly discrete from the other platforms.

The analyses also indicated that Corophiidae were present as typifying species at all platforms and reference sites, with *Tanaidacea* spp. and *Ostrocoda* spp. being common at most sites. Corophiidae, *Tanaidacea* spp. and *Ostrocoda* spp. are all subcategories of small crustaceans. The abundance of these species throughout the sites probably contributed to the relatively limited variation in species assemblages across the whole range of the sites. Even FLA, the site most dissimilar to all the other sites, including reference sites, was still dominated by amphipod crustaceans (Phoxocephalidae, Platyischnopidae, Lysianassidae, Corophiidae, Oedicerotidae) like most of the other sites (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2021).

5.6 Socioeconomic environment

5.6.1 Commercial fishing

There are 23 commercial fisheries with permits to fish in the vicinity of the OAs, nine Commonwealth managed, and 14 managed by the state of Victoria. Not all of these fisheries are active in the area. In a report written by the SETFIA, all commercial fisheries operating within a defined polygon around the Esso Bass Strait facilities were identified (Figure 5-21). The area covered by the polygon is shown in Figure 4-1 (SETFIA, 2022). This polygon encompasses all the OAs covered by this EP.

Figure 5-22 summarises the fisheries active in the polygon and shows which have been active in the area for the previous 10 years (2011-2020) (SETFIA, 2022).

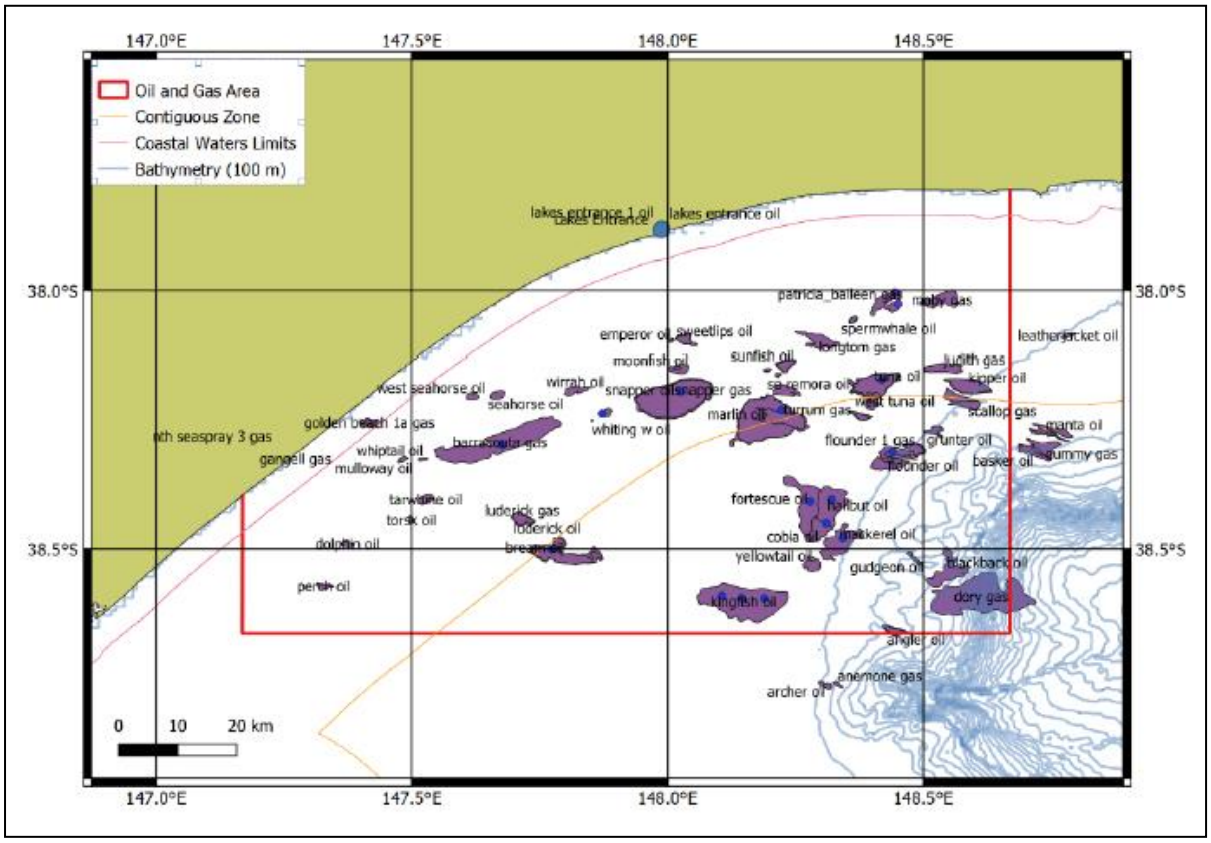


Figure 5-21 The study area (polygon) covered by the SETFIA report, encompassing the Esso Bass Strait facilities

	Commonwealth-managed fisheries		Victorian-managed fisheries
Actively fish	SESSF Commonwealth Trawl sector		Ocean General Fishery
	SESSF Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook sectors		Purse Seine (Ocean) Fishery
	Southern Squid Jig Fishery		Rock Lobster (Eastern Zone) Fishery
	SESSF Scalefish Hook sectors		Scallop (Ocean) Fishery
	Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery		Trawl (Inshore) Fishery
			Commercial permit*
			Octopus (Eastern Zone) Fishery
			Abalone (Central Zone) Fishery**
			Abalone (Eastern Zone) Fishery**
			Sea Urchin Fishery (Central Zone)**
			Sea Urchin Fishery (Eastern Zone)**
No active fishing	Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery		Giant Crab Fishery
	Skipjack Tuna Fishery		Bait (General) Fishery
	Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery		Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery
	Small Pelagic Fishery		

* Varies from permit to permit.
** Restricted to depths shallower than 25 metres, and so not considered further in this report.

Figure 5-22 Commonwealth and Victorian State-managed fisheries permitted to fish in the polygon

5.6.1.1 Commonwealth managed fisheries

Commercial fishing in south-eastern Australia includes inshore coastal waters, mainly State-administered fisheries, and areas along the continental slope, mainly Commonwealth fisheries.

Commonwealth fisheries are managed by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, with the fisheries typically operating within 3-200 nautical miles offshore (i.e. to the extent of the Australian Fishing Zone). Fishing intensity for all Australian Government-managed fisheries in 2020 was similar to previous years. Peak catches in waters off the south-east of Australia and in the vicinity of the OAs were principally in the Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery and the SESSF, as shown in Figure 5-23 (Patterson, et al., 2021). These and the other Commonwealth-managed fisheries that actively fish in the polygon are described in the following sections.

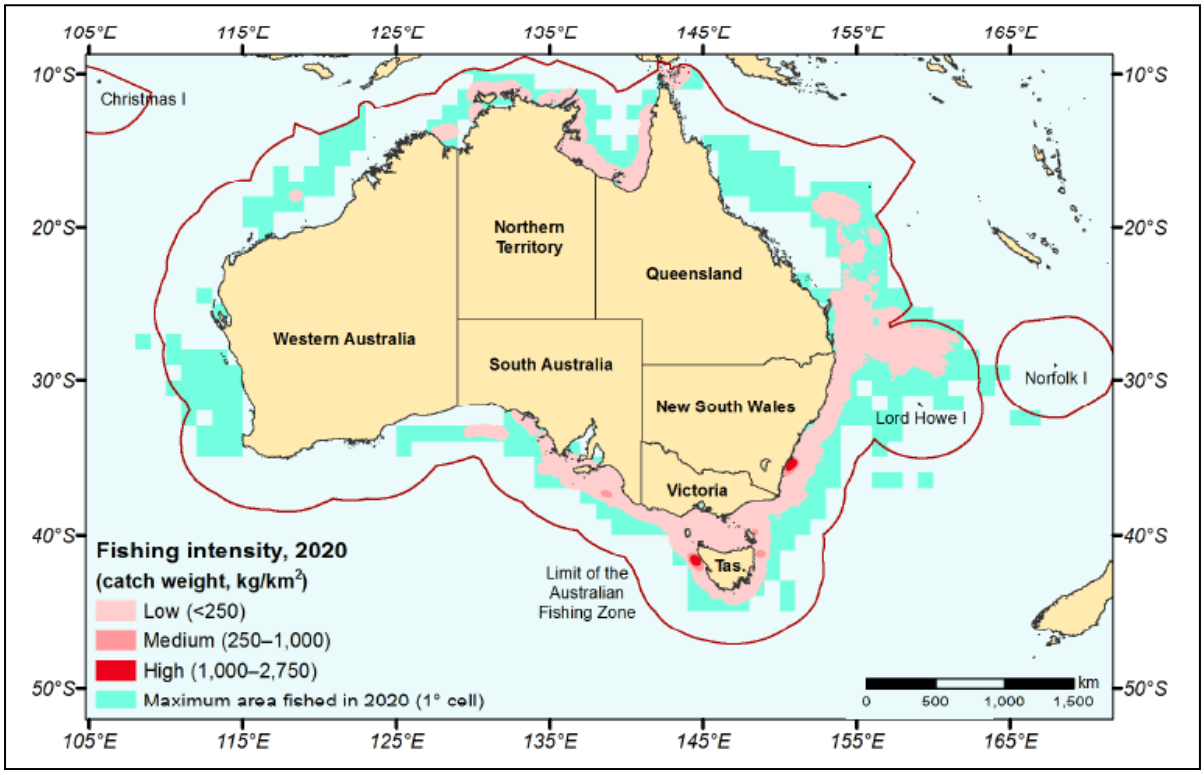


Figure 5-23 Fishing intensity of all Australian Government-managed fisheries in 2020

Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery

SESFF is a multisector, multigear and multispecies fishery, targeting a variety of fish, squid and shark stock. The area managed by the fishery covers almost half the area of the Australian Fishing Zone, and spans both Commonwealth waters and the waters of several Australian states under Offshore Constitutional Settlement arrangements. For the 2019-2020, the gross value of production was $86 million, accounting for 20 percent of the gross value of production for Commonwealth fisheries and making it the largest fishery in terms of volume caught (Patterson, et al., 2021). The primary mechanism for controlling the harvest of stocks in the SESSF is through the allocation of annual total allowable catches (TACs). TACs are determined for all key commercial stocks, along with some secondary or by-product stocks.

The SESSF is split into four sectors, two of which operate in the vicinity of the OAs.

- Commonwealth Trawl Sector (CTS)
- Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector, this includes the following sub-sectors:
    - Scalefish Hook Sector
    - Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook Sectors (SGSHS)
    - Trap Sector*
- Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector+
- East Coast Deepwater Trawl Sector+

* Not described further due to low historical fishing effort.
+ Fishing management area does not include Bass Strait.

Over 100 species are landed in the SESSF however quotas are only applied to the main species. There are currently 34 species that have allocated TACs. Figure 5-24 (SETFIA, 2022)

shows the species with allocated TACs. Those that are likely to be caught in the vicinity of the OAs are shown in bold font (SETFIA, 2022).

Species	TAC (t)	Species	TAC (t)
Alfonsino	1,017	Orange Roughy – (GAB)	50
Bight Redfish (GAB)	893	Orange Roughy – (Cascade)	500
Blue Eye Trevalla	**421**	Orange Roughy – (East)	1,277
Blue Grenadier	**12,183**	Orange Roughy – (South)	96[11]
Blue Warehou	**50**	Orange Roughy – (West)	60
Deepwater Flathead (GAB)	1,128	Oreo (smooth Cascade)	150
Deepwater Shark (east)	**24**	Oreo (smooth other)	90
Deepwater Shark (west)	235	Oreo (basket)	139
Elephant Fish	**114**	**Pink Ling**	**1,121**
Flathead	**2,333**	Redfish	50
Gemfish East	100	**Ribaldo**	**396**
Gemfish West	343	Royal Red Prawn	605
Gummy Shark	**1,672**[12]	**Sawshark**	**509**
Jackass Morwong	**463**	**School Shark**	**194**
John Dory	**60**	**School Whiting**	**917**
Mirror Dory	**144**	**Silver Trevally**	**197**
Ocean Perch	**304**	**Silver Warehou**	**450**

Figure 5-24 List of 2021–2022 total allowable catch for Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery quota species

Commonwealth Trawl Sector

The CTS predominantly uses demersal otter-board trawl and Danish seine fishing methods. Pair trawling and midwater trawling methods are also permitted under the SESSF management plan but are rarely used (Patterson, et al., 2021).

Figure 5-25 (Patterson, et al., 2021) shows the fishing intensity in the CTS 2020-2021 fishing season for the two dominant fishing methods used in the sector, being otter-board trawl and Danish seine. Figure 5-25 also shows that CTS overlaps the vicinity of the OAs. Figure 5-26 (SETFIA, 2022) shows the main species of fish caught by the dominant fishing methods in the vicinity of the OAs in the CTS.

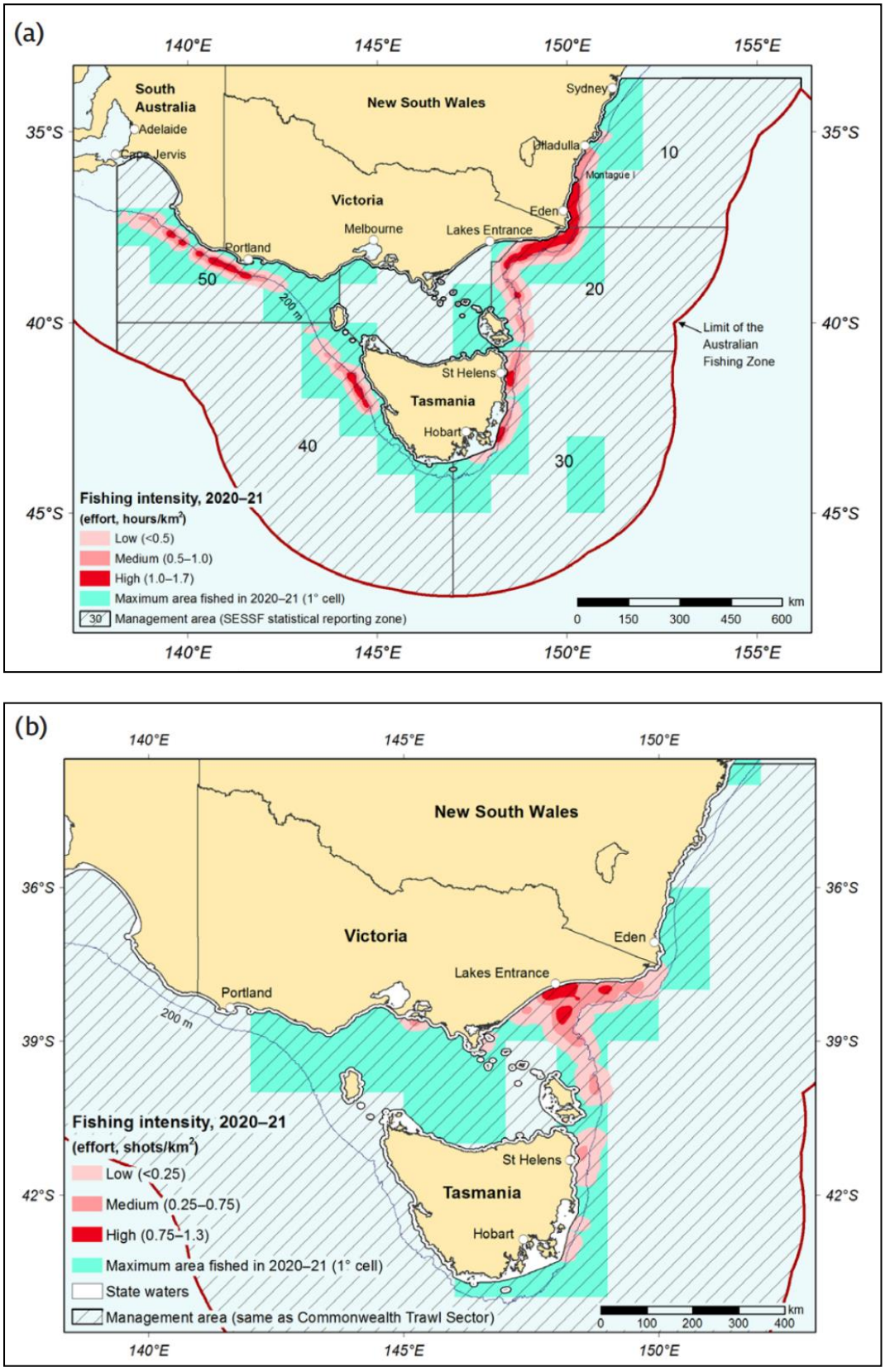


Figure 5-25 Fishing intensity in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector a) otter-board trawl and b) Danish seine, 2020-2021 fishing season

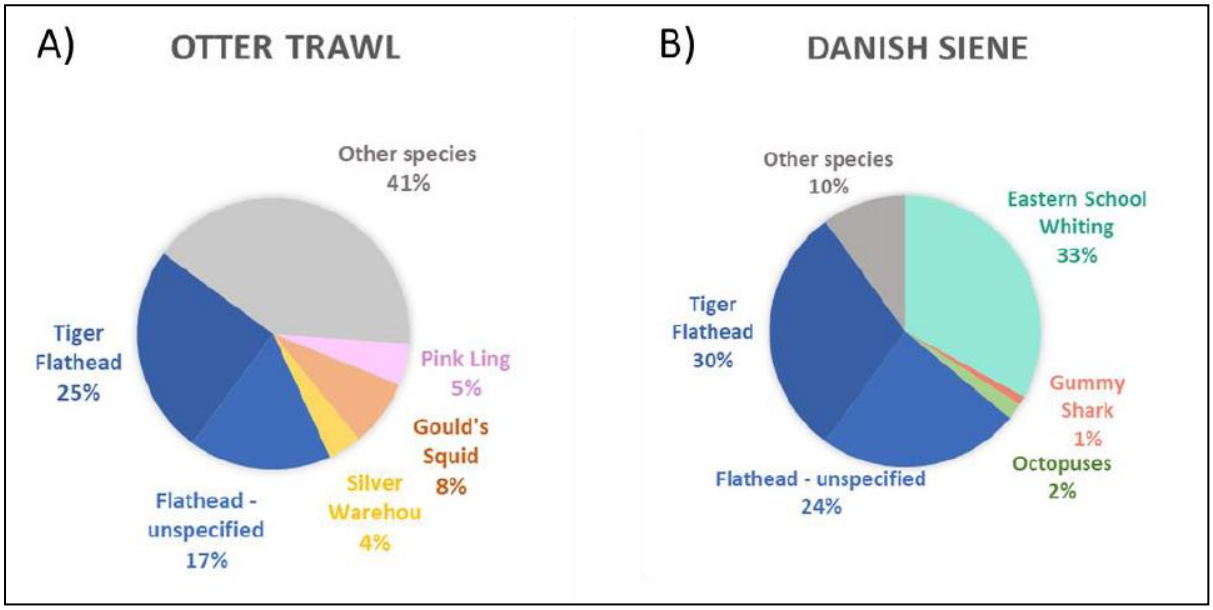


Figure 5-26 **Main species caught in the vicinity of the Operational Areas from 2011-2012 to 2020-2021 by a) otter-trawl trawl and b) Danish seine**

CTS otter-board trawl vessels reported a total of 4828 fishing events in the polygon from 2011-2012 to 2020-2021 (Table 5-18). Total catch was 1635 tonnes with a value of $7.5 million. Annual fishing effort has decreased over the past 10 years. Annual catch has also decreased over the past 10 years from about 240 tonnes in 2012-2013 to 160 tonnes in 2020-2021 and catch value has followed a similar pattern.

As shown in Table 5-18 (SETFIA, 2022), CTS Danish seine reported a total of 51,044 fishing events in the polygon from 2011-2012 to 2020-2021 (). Total catch was 8934 tonnes with a value of $40.2 million. Annual fishing effort has been relatively stable over the past 10 years. Annual catch value decreased from $5.5 million in 2015-2016 to $2.7 million in 2020-2021 (SETFIA, 2022).

Table 5-18 **Commonwealth Trawl Sector fishing effort, catch, value and main target species from polygon from 2011-2012 to 2020-2021**

	Otter-board trawl (CTS)	Danish seine
Number of different vessels	23	21
Total shots	4828	51,044
Total catch (t)	1635	8934
Total value	$7,547,111	$40,163,688
Main species caught	• Tiger flathead (25%) • Flatheads (17%) • Gould's squid (8%)	• Eastern school whiting (33%) • Tiger flathead (30%) • Gummy shark (2%)
Fishing methods used	Otter trawl	Danish seine

Scalefish Hook Sector

The Scalefish Hook Sector shares many of the same target species as the CTS. This sector uses a variety of longline and dropline hook fishing methods, some of which are automated. The main difference between manual and automatic longline is that for automatic the hooks are baited by a machine rather than by hand (Patterson, et al., 2021). The Scalefish Hook Sector targets pink ling and blue-eye trevalla (*Hyperoglyphe antarctica*) using demersal longlines (including automatic longline) and droplines. The use of automatic longline is restricted to waters deeper than 183 metres (100 fathoms), and so there is no fishing by that method in Bass Strait. This is depicted in Figure 5-27 (Patterson, et al., 2021), which shows the insignificant fishing effort for this sector for the 2020-2021 period.

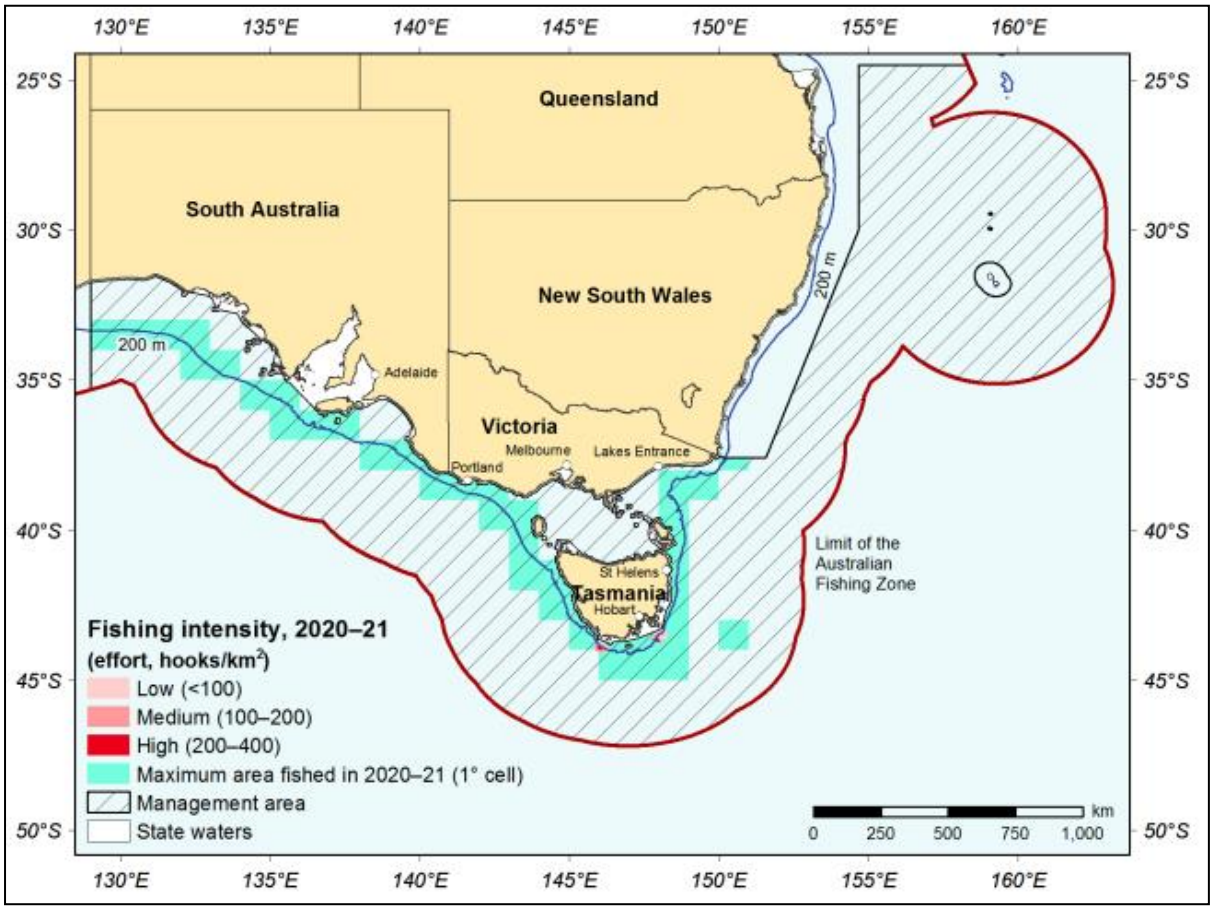


Figure 5-27 Fishing intensity in the Scalefish Hook Sector during the 2020-2021 fishing season

The Victorian Fisheries Authority do not provide catch data comprising less than five vessels to maintain confidentiality, and therefore, as there were less than five vessels reporting fishing effort in the polygon, the catch and value data cannot be provided for the polygon (SETFIA, 2022).

Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook Sectors

The SGSHS are part of the Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector of the SESSF. Most fishing in the SGSHS using nets occurs in Bass Strait, while most fishing using hooks occurs off South Australia, shown by the fishing intensity figures of the sector in Figure 5-28 (Patterson, et al., 2021).

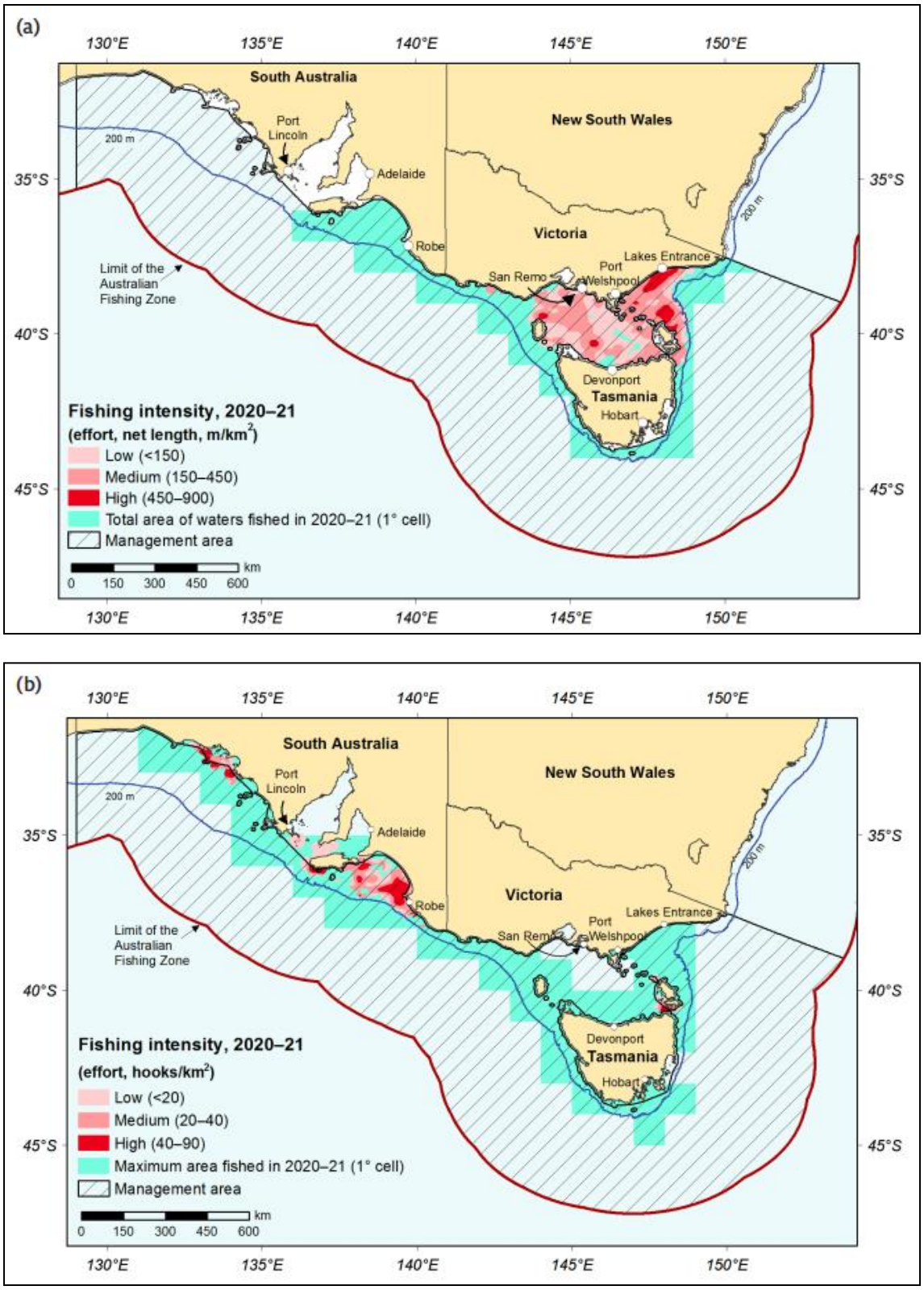


Figure 5-28 **Fishing intensity in the Shark Gillnet Sector (a) and the Shark Hook Sector (b) of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery during the 2020-2021 fishing season**

Catch and effort has decreased by more than 50 percent since peak landings in the 1980's, mainly due to declining stocks of school shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*) (Figure 5-29). The stock was listed as Conservation Dependent under the EPBC Act in 2009 and is now under a rebuilding strategy through conservative management arrangements (including gear restrictions and closures). Other measures to control school shark catch include the implementation of a catch ratio of 20 percent school shark to gummy shark (*Mustelus antarcticus*) – whereby a quota holder must hold five times more gummy shark quota than their school shark catch and the requirement that all live-caught school shark be released. Gear and area closures have also been implemented (primarily off South Australia) to reduce the risk of interactions with Australian sea lions (*Neophoca cinerea*) and dolphins which are also protected species. These have changed the fishing areas and targeting behaviour of fishers, and influenced the catch of target species. Before spatial closures, which have been progressively implemented since 2003, effort in the SGSHS was spread across the waters off South Australia and eastern Victoria. However, the spatial closures outlined above have resulted in gillnet effort being concentrated off Victoria more recently as is evident in Figure 5-28 (Patterson, et al., 2021).

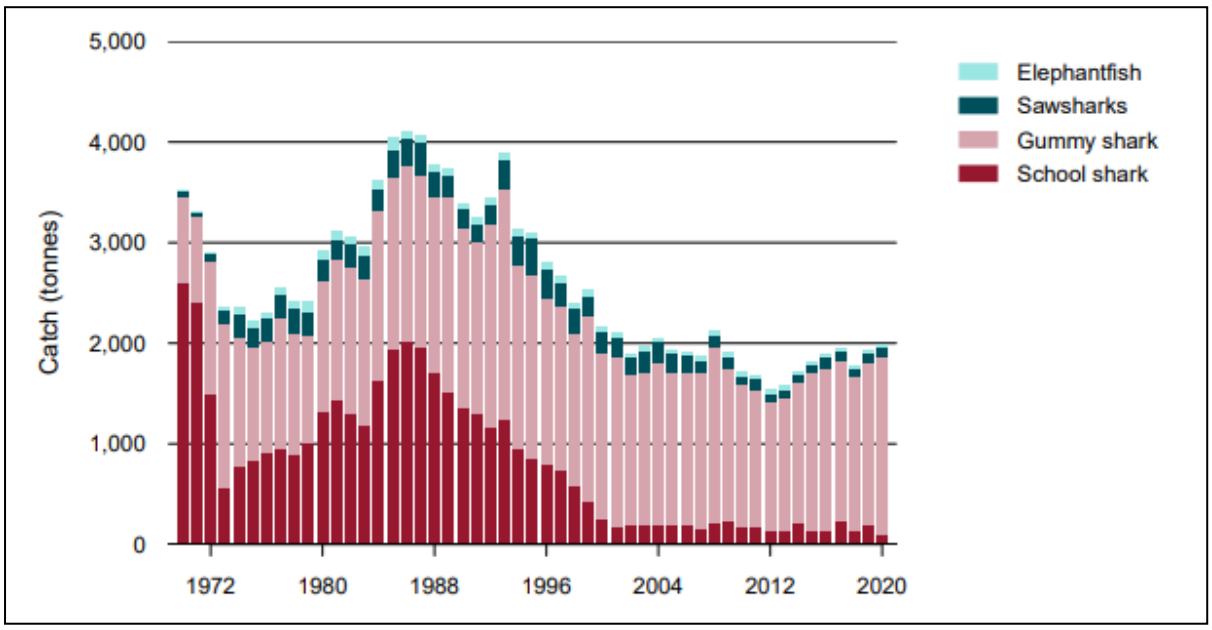


Figure 5-29 Annual landings in the Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook Sectors by species, 1970 to 2020

A summary of the specific catch, effort and value of the SGSHS within the polygon for the period 2011-2012 to 2020-2021 is provided in Table 5-19 (SETFIA, 2022). The polygon is a high effort area for demersal gillnets (Figure 5-30), although some recent (2020-2021) effort in the area recorded shark fishers using demersal longlines and one vessel using auto longline (SETFIA, 2022).

Table 5-19 Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook Sectors fishing effort, catch, value and main target species from polygon from 2011-2012 to 2020-2021

	Demersal gillnet	Longline
Number of different vessels	28	6
Total shots	7305	74

	Demersal gillnet	Longline
Total catch (t)	1413	5.5
Total value	$8,591,164	$36,062
Main species caught	• Gummy shark (76%) • Common sawshark (5%) • Elephantfish (4%)	• Gummy shark (71%)
Fishing methods used	• Gillnet	• Demersal longline • Auto longline

Southern Squid Jig Fishery

The Southern Squid Jig Fishery (SSJF is located in waters off New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia, and in a small area off southern Queensland. Refer to Figure 5-30 (Patterson, et al., 2021). The SSJF is a single-method (jigging) fishery, primarily targeting the Gould's squid (*Nototodarus gould*). Vessels typically operate at night in continental shelf waters between 60-120 metre water depths. Squid are also caught in as incidental catch in the CTS of the SESSF. In 2020, there were five active vessels and a total of 1711 jig-hours in the SSJF. From 1996 to 2005, annual average jig fishing effort was high at 8878 jig-hours before declining to just 50 jig-hours by 2014. Since 2015, annual jig fishing effort has fluctuated between 1304 and 2281 jig-hours. This is attributed to high costs relative to revenue, combined with the variable biomass and/or availability of the stock (Patterson, et al., 2021). Nine SSJF vessels fished within the polygon in Bass Strait over just 91 days between 2011-2021, with a total catch of 116 tonnes valued at $255,000 (SETFIA, 2022).

Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery

The Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery operates in Commonwealth waters between Victoria and Tasmania, as shown in Figure 5-31 (Patterson, et al., 2021). Scallop populations throughout the world fluctuate quite dramatically in response to variable environmental conditions. Relatively high populations occur in some years. These can be followed by relative scarcity. As a result, the fishery has a history of boom and bust, with peaks in catch (1982-1983, 1994-1996, 2003 and 2018) interspersed with fishery-wide closures, the most recent being from 2006-2008. The number of active vessels has declined over the past three decades, from 103 during the period 1994-1996 to 11 or 12 vessels in recent years (Patterson, et al., 2021).

The fishery is a single-species fishery targeting dense aggregations (beds) of commercial scallop (*Pecten fumatus*) using scallop dredges.

Although there was fishing effort reported in the polygon in Bass Strait, it was for less than five vessels so the catch and values are unable to be reported for commercial reasons (SETFIA, 2022).

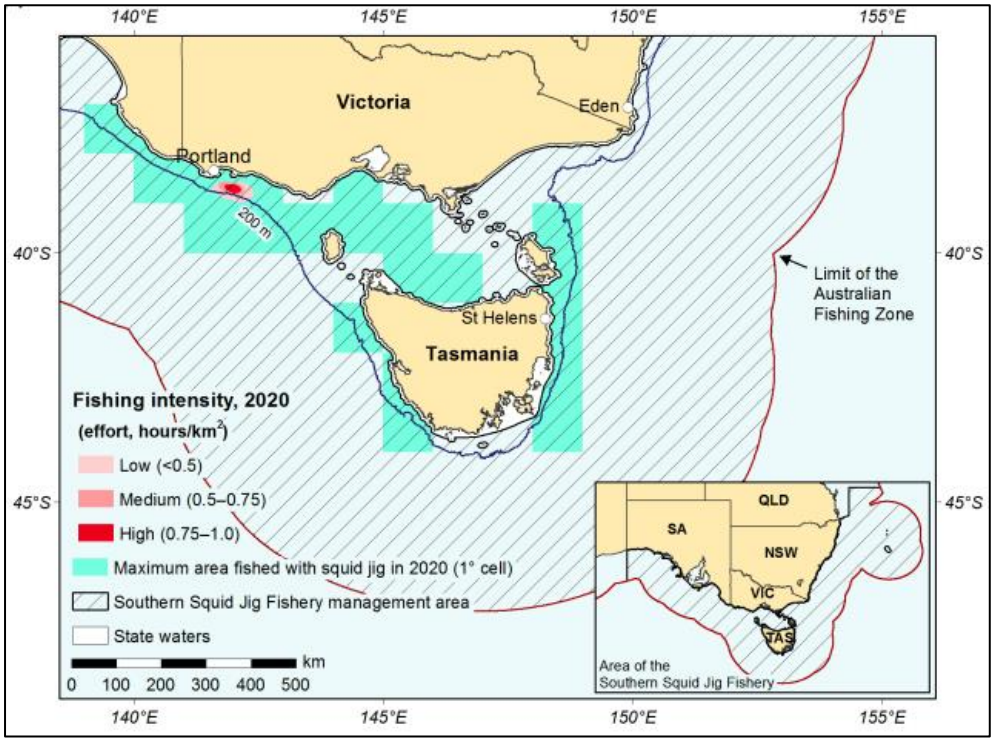


Figure 5-30 Areas and relative fishing intensity in the Southern Squid Jig Fishery

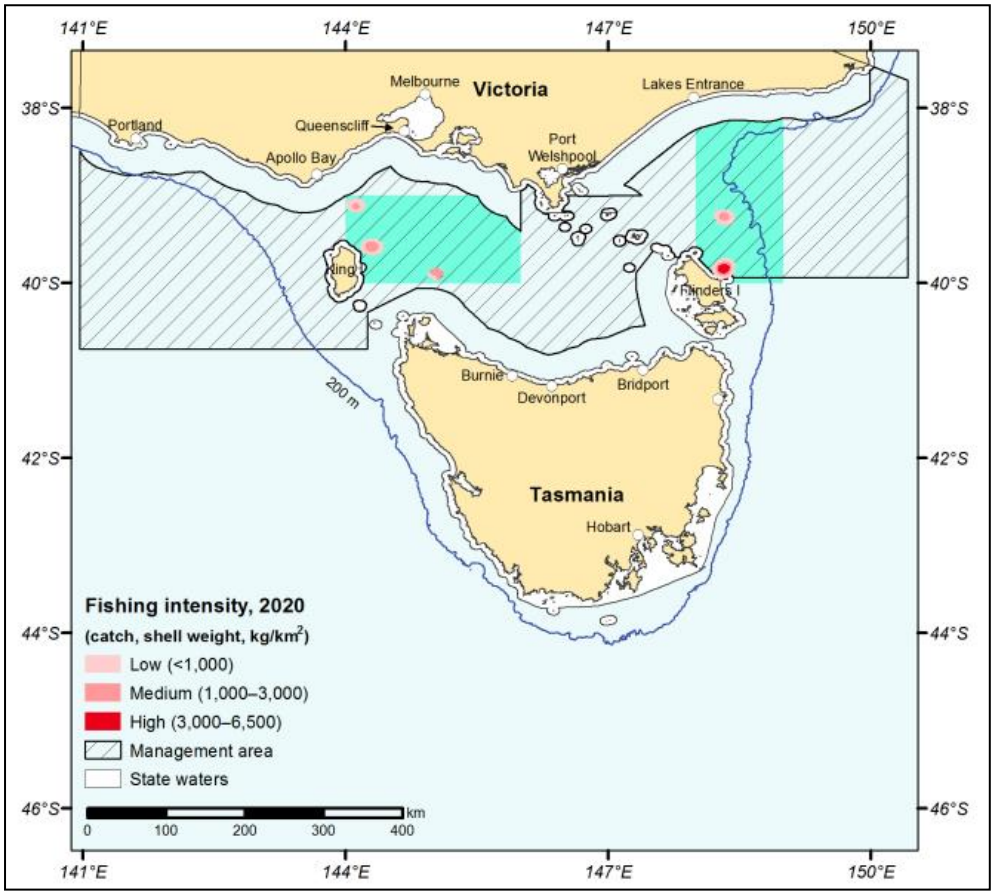


Figure 5-31 Relative fishing intensity and fishing areas for the Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery in 2020

5.6.1.2 State-managed commercial fisheries

Each state manages their fishing operations under their own constitutional arrangement. The Offshore Constitutional Settlement allows for individual fisheries to be managed under relevant State government, with fishing areas extending into both Commonwealth and State waters.

The Victorian fisheries are managed under the *Fisheries Act 1995*. The Offshore Constitutional Settlement allows for individual fisheries to be managed under relevant State government, with fishing areas extending into both Commonwealth and State waters. Table 5-20 (VFA, 2022) describes the Victorian State-managed fisheries.

For the financial years 2011-2012 to 2020-2021, a total of 51 different fishers undertook 7687 days of fishing, catching a total of 15,418.6 tonnes (SETFIA, 2022). Victorian managed fisheries that reported effort in this time were the ocean general, purse seine (ocean), inshore trawl, rock lobster, scallop, and octopus (eastern zone). Most of the catch came from grids closest to Lakes Entrance, with 3909 tonnes taken from C42 and 3012 tonnes from C43, as shown in Figure 5-32 (SETFIA, 2022). Some fishing effort was reported from most grid cells in the polygon, but mostly by less than five fishers and therefore the catch data is not available, as shown in Figure 5-33 (SETFIA, 2022). Total catch has decreased in the polygon despite an increase in effort and number of fishers.

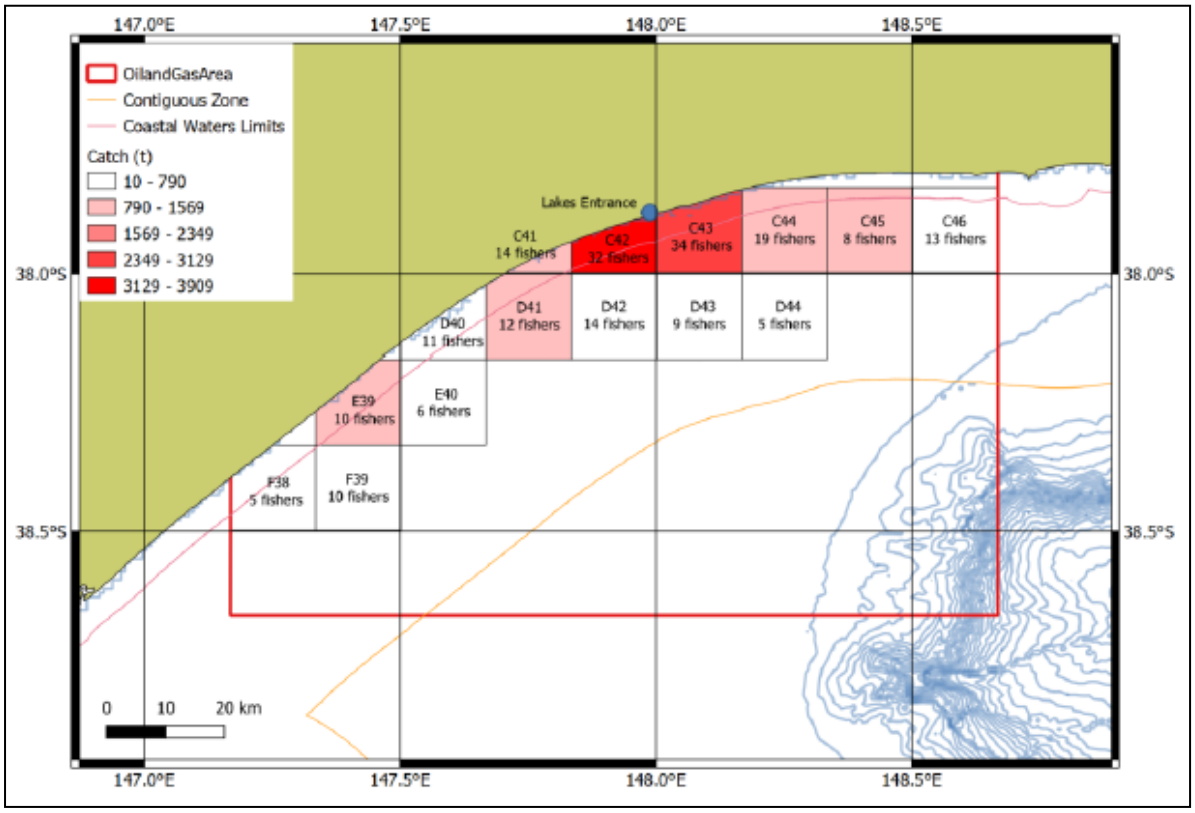


Figure 5-32 Catch (days) by Victorian fisheries by reporting grid from 2011-2012 to 2020-2021

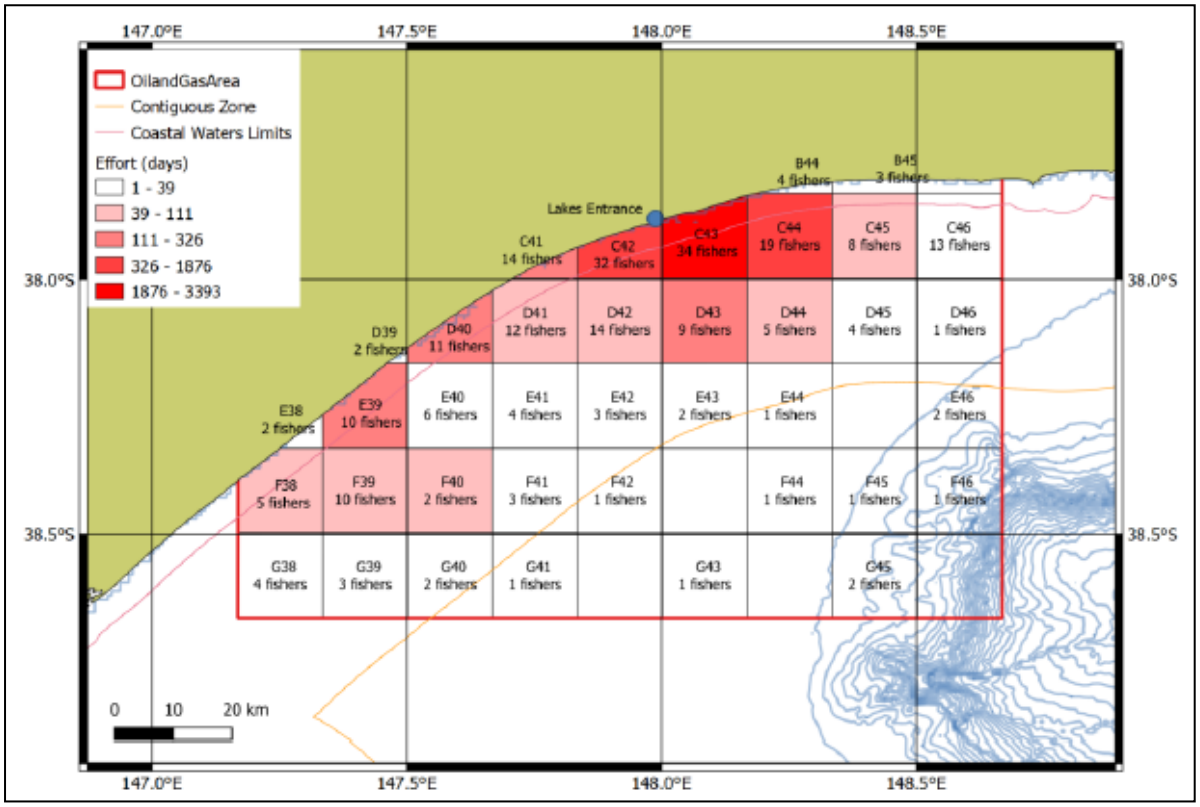


Figure 5-33 Effort (tonnes) by Victorian fisheries by reporting grid from 2011-2012 to 2020-2021

Table 5-20 Victorian State-managed commercial fisheries

Grey cells indicate fisheries operate in shallow coastal waters or within bays, inlets or estuaries, all away from the OAs (SETFIA, 2022).

Fishery	Description	Extends into Cth waters	Target species
Abalone Fishery Restricted to <30m depth	Abalone are caught along the majority of the Victorian coastline. Abalone diving activity typically occurs close to the shoreline (generally up to water depths of 30m). The Abalone Fishery is quota managed, with a total allowable commercial catch set annually based on the outcomes of a stock assessment process. There are three (western, central and eastern) management zones. The blacklip abalone (*Haliotis rubra*) forms the basis of the abalone fisheries in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, however greenlip abalone (*Haliotis laevegata*) are also targeted. Blacklip abalone are commonly found, mainly on rocky substrates, and are widely distributed along the southern half of Australia as far as Rottnest Island in the west to Coffs Harbour in the east. Abalone are sourced from the wild and from coastal farms. Victoria's abalone farms are situated primarily in Port Phillip Bay and southwest Victoria, however farms are also located off Tullaberga Island and Gabo Island (Department of Primary Industries and The Ecology Lab Pty Ltd, 2007).	Yes	Greenlip abalone Blacklip abalone
Bait Fishery No active fishing+	The Victorian commercial Bait Fishery encompasses the harvest of fish and invertebrates including crustaceans and molluscs from coastal areas, bays, inlets, estuaries and inland streams and waterbodies for commercial purposes (Ingram, Conron, Hall, & Hamar, 2016).	No	Sandworm Clood cockle Pipi Eastern king prawn Ghost shrimp Australian anchovy

Fishery	Description	Extends into Cth waters	Target species
Eel Fishery Restricted to coastal river basins	Eel are harvested in Victorian coastal river basins south of the Great Dividing Range. Short-finned eels (*Anguilla australis*) are found across the State, while long-finned eels (*Anguilla reinhardtii*) are only found in eastern Victoria.	No	Short-finned eel Long-finned eel
Giant Crab Fishery No active fishing+	The Giant Crab Fishery has two management zones, the Western Zone and Eastern Zone, a division which reflects the zonal boundaries of the Rock Lobster Fishery. The Fishery is based in the Western Zone; at the time of writing there was no giant crab (*Pseudocarcinus gigas*) fishing in the Eastern Zone where the OAs are located. Giant crabs inhabit the continental slope at approximately 200m depth and are most abundant along the narrow band of the shelf edge.	Yes	Giant crab
Inshore Trawl Fishery	The Inshore Trawl Fishery is comprised of 54 licence holders who exclusively trawl various net types (stern, otter, bottom or demersal trawling) to target both demersal and non-pelagic finfish (Seafood Industry Victoria, 2022).	Yes	Southern sand flathead King George whiting Tiger flathead Eastern school whiting Gummy shark Eastern school prawn pale octopus
Multi-species ocean fisheries	This category includes ocean general fishing licences, allowing for multi-species of fish to be caught and includes the purse seine. The ocean access fishery is the largest in terms of licence holders (162 in 2018 (Abernethy, Barckay, McIlgorm, & Gilmour, 2020)) and the most varied in terms of permitted gear. The fishery occurs throughout Victorian coastal waters and a wide variety of species are caught.	Yes	Multi-species
Octopus (Eastern Zone) Fishery	Victoria's Octopus (Eastern Zone) Fishery commenced on 1 August 2020 and builds on the success of the emerging boutique octopus fishery, which was established within another licence class over the prior five years. It harvests mainly pale octopus (*Octopus pallidus*) in East Gippsland using purpose-built	Yes	Octopus Maori Octopus

Fishery	Description	Extends into Cth waters	Target species
	unbaited traps which minimise bycatch. The Eastern Zone extends from approximately Seaspray to the Victorian/New Southj Wales border and out to 20 nautical miles offshore, except for marine reserves. At the time of writing there were 11 licences issued for the Eastern Zone with harvests managed using quotas, the allowable catch for 2021 season was 68.7 tonnes.		Gloomy Octopus
Pipi Fishery Occurs on beaches and intertidal zones	Pipi is the common name given to the small bivalve which is found on high-energy sandy beaches in the intertidal zone. The Pipi Fishery covers the entire Victorian coastline, with the exception of Port Phillip Bay and Marine National Parks where shellfish cannot be harvested in the intertidal region. However, the Fishery is only currently open at Discovery Bay (targeted primarily by commercial fishers) and Venus Bay (primarily a recreational fishery).	No	Pipi
Rock Lobster Fishery	The Rock Lobster Fishery is divided into two separately managed zones: Eastern and Western. The Eastern Zone extends west from the New South Wales border to Apollo Bay; the Western Zone extends from Apollo Bay west to the border with South Australia. The main ports in the Eastern Zone are Queenscliff, San Remo and Lakes Entrance. Rock lobster is Victoria's second most profitable fishery after abalone. Southern rock lobsters (*Jasus edwardsii*) are found to depths of 150m, with most of the catch coming from inshore waters less than 100m deep. Eastern rock lobster (Jasus verreauxi) is the main species harvested, but occasionally southern rock lobster, and tropical rock lobster are also caught. Rock lobster fishing grounds exist around the southern tip of Wilsons Promontory and around Bass Strait islands, such as the Hogan Group, Curtis Group, Kent Group islands and Flinders Island. Most fishing occurs between mid-November and March, outside the June to mid-November spawning season.	Yes	Southern rock lobster Eastern rock lobster
Scallop Fishery	The Victorian Scallop Fishery is one of three scallop zones in the Bass Strait, and extends out from the coastline to 20nm excluding the bays and inlets along the coast where commercial fishing for scallops is prohibited. Historically, the majority of the fishing activity in the Victorian zone has occurred in the eastern waters of the State, with most vessels launching from the ports of Lakes	No	Primary: Commercial scallop Other: Doughboy scallop

Fishery	Description	Extends into Cth waters	Target species
	Entrance and Welshpool. The Victorian Scallop Fishery is based on the species, *Pecten Fumatus*. Occasionally, incidental catches of doughboy scallops (*Chlamys asperrimus*) are taken as by-product, but are generally not in commercial quantities. Scallop abundance is naturally highly variable causing catches to fluctuate widely from season to season. When open, the Fishery is managed using a quota management system of individual transferable quota. Annual consultation is undertaken to determine the TAC and is based on a combination of stock survey analysis and scientific and industry expertise. Fisheries Victoria, on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture and Food Security, sets the TAC via a Quota Notice which is distributed equally amongst the 91 maximum allowable licences. The 2022 pre-season survey conducted in December 2021 identified viable fishing abundance in the Tarwhine beds near the Tarwhine oil and gas fields of Bass Strait.		
Wrasse Fishery No active fishing+	The commercial Wrasse Fishery extends along the entire length of the Victorian coastline and out to 20nm offshore, except for marine reserves. The Fishery is divided into three commercial management zones; licence holders can fish in any of these zones; West, Central and the East (the East encompasses the OAs). Most wrasse is harvested by hook and line although commercial rock lobster fishers who also hold a commercial wrasse licences can keep those fish that they catch in their rock lobster pots.	Yes	Primary: Bluethroat wrasse, purple Wrasse Other: Rosy wrasse, senator wrasse, Southern maori wrasse
Sea Urchin Fishery Generally in waters <30m depth	The Sea Urchin Fishery comprises four individual management zones. The central and eastern zones are inshore of the OAs. The central zone covers Victorian waters from Hopkins River to Lakes Entrance. The eastern zone extends from Lakes Entrance to the New South Wales border. The target species are the white sea urchin (*Heliocidaris erythrogramma*) and the black, long-spined sea urchin (*Centrostephanus rodgersii*). The sea urchin is usually collected by hand by divers. Currently, sea urchin will only be harvested in eastern Victoria, primarily out of Mallacoota, and in Port Phillip Bay (VFA, 2017).	No	White sea urchin Black, long-spined sea urchin

Fishery	Description	Extends into Cth waters	Target species
Commercial Bay and Inlet Fisheries Within bays and inlets only	The Commercial Bay and Inlet Fisheries of Victoria are a collection of complex multi-species, multi-gear fisheries which operate in environments that are ecologically distinct to those existing in waters of both their catchment tributaries and the nearby ocean. Although between 60-80 fish species have been recorded from commercial bay and inlet catches, only about a dozen or so key species, including King George whiting, black bream, snapper, flathead, mullet, garfish, flounder, anchovies and pilchards, are usually targeted by commercial fishers. Commercial fishing for fin fish occurs in Port Phillip Bay, Corner Inlet/Nooramunga and the Gippsland Lakes. All other Victorian bays, inlets and estuaries are closed to commercial fishing (other than for eels and bait). The main bay and inlet commercial fishing methods are seine nets and gillnets.	No	King George whiting Black bream Snapper Flathead Mullet Garfish Flounder Anchovies Pilchards

+ No active fishing in polygon as reported (SETFIA, 2022).

5.6.1.3 Recreational fishing

Recreational fishing in Australia is a multi-billion-dollar industry. Most recreational fishing typically occurs in nearshore coastal waters (shore or inshore vessels), and within bays and estuaries. Offshore fishing (>5 kilometres from the coast) only accounts for approximately 4 percent of recreational fishing activity in Australia; charter fishing vessels are likely to account for the majority of this offshore fishing activity (Fisheries Research and Development Corporation, 2001).

Recreational fishing occurs mostly amongst the Nooramunga islands (near Corner Inlet), on the Gippsland Lakes, along Ninety Mile Beach, at Cape Conran Coastal Park and Croajingolong National Park and off the coast of Mallacoota, comprising both boat-based fishing and beach-based surf fishing. All these are outside the OAs. Boat-based fishing includes charter operations and private craft launched from boat ramps in the region. Boatyards and slipways are located at Bullock Island (Lakes Entrance), Port Welshpool and Mallacoota. Common recreational fish species include tiger flathead (*Neoplatycephalus richardsoni*), bream, snapper, Australian salmon (*Arripis trutta*), and lobster. Offshore catches can include mackerel, tuna, groper and shark.

5.6.2 Oil and gas

Victoria's petroleum (oil and gas) exploration and production is concentrated in the offshore Commonwealth waters of the Otway Basin and Gippsland Basin. Information on the Production Licences, Exploration Permits, Retention Leases and acreage releases (including greenhouse gas) within Gippsland Basin at the time of writing are presented in Figure 5-34 (NOPTA, 2022) and in Table 5-21 (NOPTA, 2022).

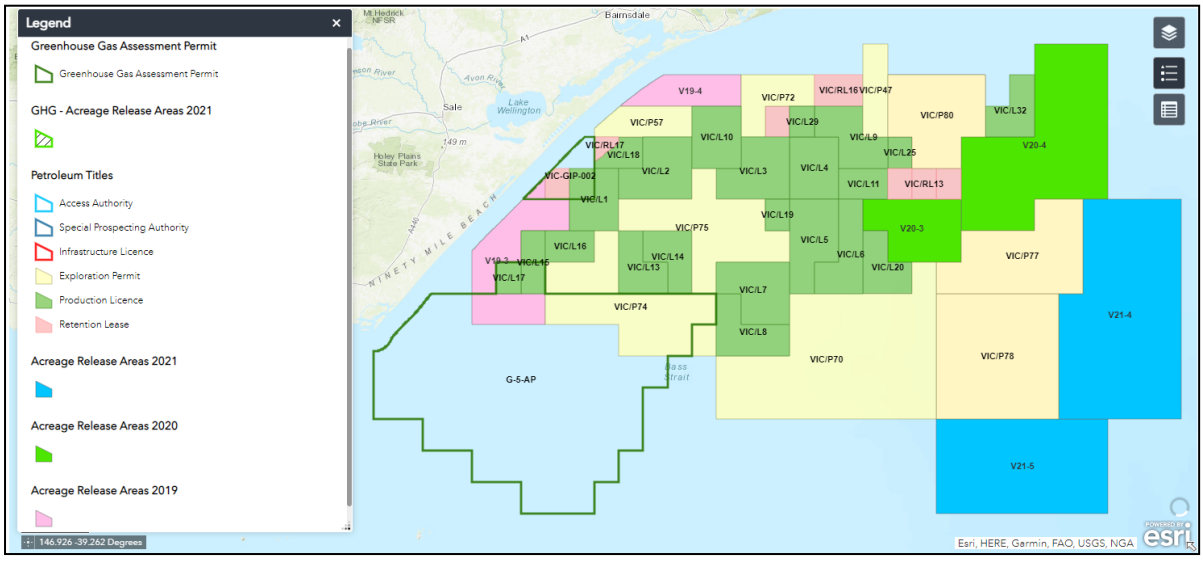


Figure 5-34 Gippsland Basin permit areas

Table 5-21 Production Licences, Exploration Permits and Retention Leases within Gippsland Basin

Title	Title holder(s)	Field
Production Licences, Gippsland Basin		
VIC/L1	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Barracouta/Tarwhine/ Whiptail
VIC/L10	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Snapper
VIC/L11	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Flounder
VIC/L13-14	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Bream
VIC/L15	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Dolphin
VIC/L16	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Torsk
VIC/L17	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Perch
VIC/L18	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Seahorse
VIC/L19	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	West Fortescue
VIC/L2	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Barracouta/Whiting/Wirrah
VIC/L20	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Blackback
VIC/L21	Cooper Energy	Patricia Baleen
VIC/L25	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd, Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Ltd	Kipper
VIC/L29	SGH Energy	Longtom
VIC/L3	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Marlin/Turrum/North Turrum
VIC/L32	Cooper Energy	Sole
VIC/L4	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Marlin/Turrum/Tuna/Baldfish/ Flounder
VIC/L5	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Halibut/Fortescue/Cobia/ Mackerel
VIC/L6	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Mackerel/Flounder
VIC/L7-8	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Kingfish
VIC/L9	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Tuna
VIC/L31	Carnarvon Hibiscus	West Seahorse (see VIC/P57)

Title	Title holder(s)	Field
Exploration Permits, Gippsland Basin		
VIC/P47	Emperor Energy/Shelf Energy	Judith/Moby
VIC/P57	Carnarvon Hibiscus	West Seahorse/Sea Lion (See VIC/L31)
VIC/P68	Bass Oil	Leatherjacket
VIC/P70	Esso Deepwater	Dory/Baldfish
VIC/P72	Cooper Energy	-
Retention Leases, Gippsland Basin		
VIC/RL1	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Golden Beach
VIC/RL4	EARPL, Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Remora
VIC/RL13 VIC/RL14 VIC/RL15	Cooper Energy	Basker, Manta, Gummy Field
VIC/RL16	Cooper Energy	Patricia Baleen
VIC/RL17	Carnarvon Hibiscus	West Seahorse

Petroleum infrastructure in the Gippsland Basin is well developed, with a network of pipelines transporting hydrocarbons produced offshore to onshore petroleum processing facilities at Longford and Orbost. Overall production of crude oil and condensate from the Gippsland Basin has been declining for over three decades, while gas production has remained relatively steady. Total petroleum production from Victoria as compared to total Australian production is shown in Table 5-22 (APPEA, 2021).

Table 5-22 Production of petroleum liquids and natural gas in Victoria compared to Australia total

Product	Crude Oil		Condensate		LPG		Conventional gas	
Units	Millions of barrels						Billion cubic feet	
Year	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Victoria	3.3	30	7.5	8.0	8.0	6.7	307.4	283.1
Australia total	47.5	48.0	87.5	31.0	32.8	88.0	3597.1	3598.5

5.6.3 Shipping

The southeast coast is one of Australia's busiest in terms of shipping activity and volumes. This traffic includes international and coastal cargo trade, and passenger and ferry services.

Major ports include Melbourne, Geelong and Western Port, with other minor ports important to commercial and recreational fishing, yachts and other pleasure craft.

A shipping exclusion zone, ATBA exists around the operating oil and gas facilities in the Gippsland Basin, where unauthorised vessels larger than 200 gross tonnes are excluded from entry. The ATBA is defined in Schedule 2 of the OPGGS Act and shown in Figure 5-35 (Australian Border Force, 2022). Two TSS have been implemented to enhance safety of navigation around the ATBA by separating shipping into one-direction lanes for vessels heading north eastwards and those heading south-westwards. One separation area is located south of Wilsons Promontory, and the other south of KFB.

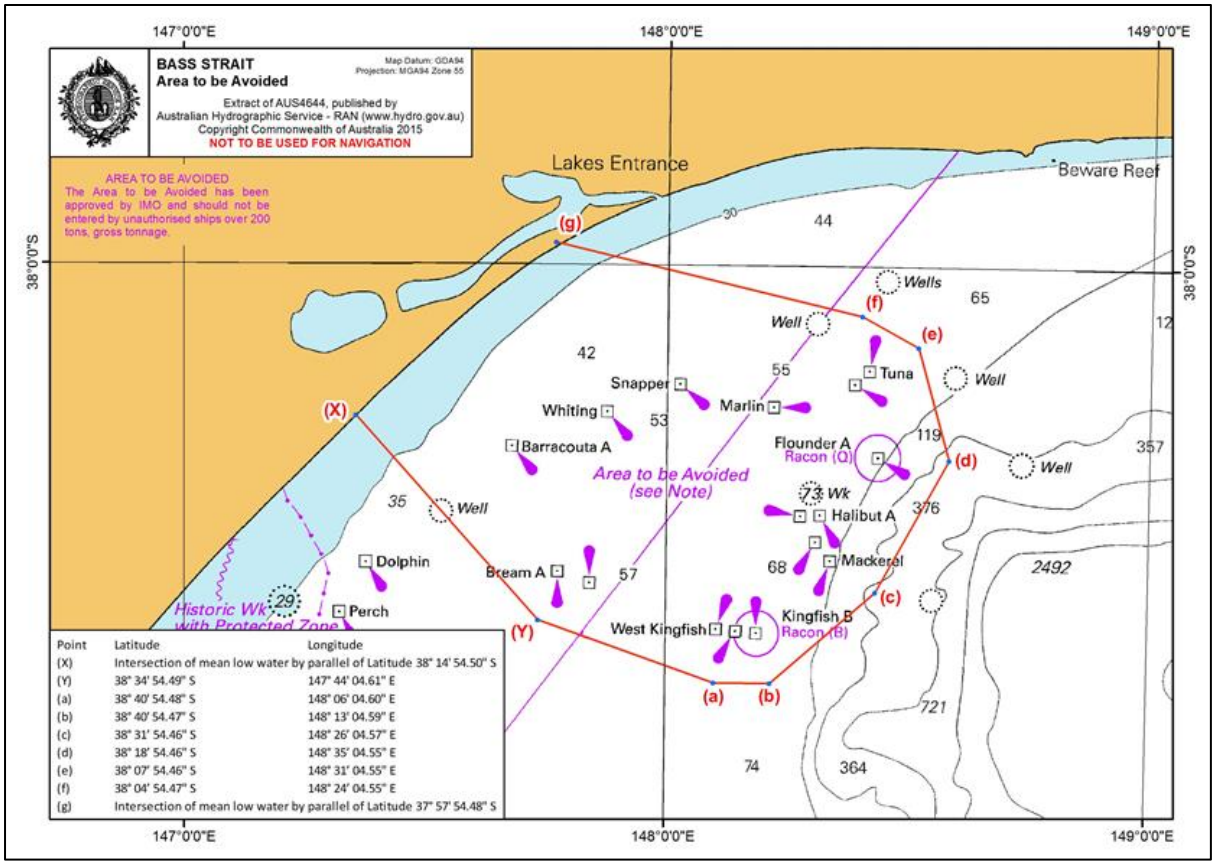


Figure 5-35 Shipping exclusion zones (Area To Be Avoided)

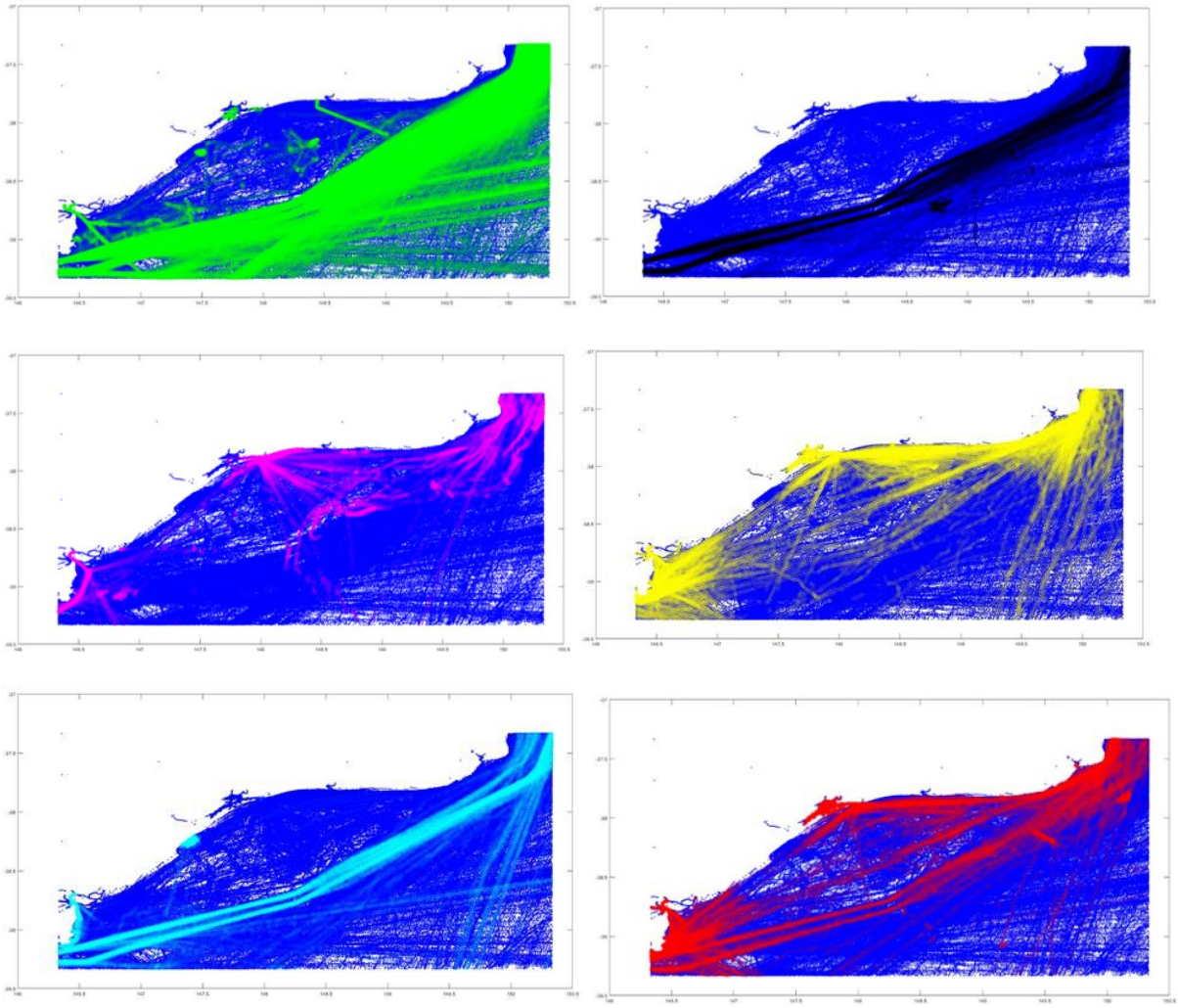
A study to assess the impact to users of the sea as a consequence of decommissioning (AMC Search, 2022a) calculated that for the five-year period between 2015-2019 there were 17,403 transits of Bass Strait. The breakdown of the types of ships making up this number by year is shown in Figure 5-36 (AMC Search, 2022a).

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Summary	Transits	Transits	Transits	Transits	Transits
All ships	3604	3521	2025	3111	4199
AIS type 0	384	503	86	160	56
Fishing ships	233	129	135	116	134
Towing ships	8	0	0	2	3
Sailing / Pleasure Craft	353	391	143	321	843
Tugs	30	52	13	11	44
Passenger ships	101	146	46	111	158
Cargo ships	1991	1779	1345	1751	2212
Tankers	350	310	202	286	361
"Other type" ships	103	101	31	297	271
Others	51	110	24	56	117

AIS type 0 – type not available (default unknown), Other type – Hazardous Category A-D, Others – in various other AIS categories not individually listed in this figure.

Figure 5-36 Total ship transits of Bass Strait by year and by ship type

Figure 5-37 (AMC Search, 2022a) shows the vessel tracks by the type or category of vessel. From the diagrams it can be seen that tankers, passenger ships and cargo vessels all keep clear of the ATBA and use the TSS. All other categories use routes through the area where the OAs are located.



First row left – Cargo ships
Second row left – Fishing
Third row left – Passenger
First row right – Tankers
Second row right – Sail/Pleasure craft
Third row right – Type 0 (default /unknown)

Figure 5-37 Ship tracks in Bass Strait by type for period 2015- 2019

5.6.4 Defence

The Australian Defence Force conducts a range of training, research activities, and preparatory operations in Australian waters. These activities may include transit of naval vessels, training exercises, shipbuilding and repairs, hydrographic survey, surveillance and enforcement, demolition, use of explosives, use of radar, sonar, sonobuoys, flares, sensors and other equipment, and search and rescue. There are no offshore primary training locations in Gippsland. The Royal Australian Air Force Base in east Sale is located in Victoria's Gippsland region. The airspace around the base has been sectioned into training areas to support the RAAF's training role.

Mine fields were laid in Australian waters during World War II. Post-war minefields were swept to remove mines and to make marine waters safe for maritime activities. There are three areas identified as dangerous due to unexploded ordnances near the OAs, located south and east of Wilsons Promontory. The coordinates of these per the historical database of ammunition dumping episodes (Department of Defence Australia, 2003) are shown in Table 5-23.

Table 5-23 Depth charges (unexploded) ammunition in Victoria to the north and west of the Operational Areas

Latitude (degrees, minutes, seconds)	Longitude (degrees, minutes, seconds)
- 39,05,44	146,45,05
- 39,38,06	146,46,30
- 38,07,24	148,00,52

5.6.5 Tourism

The Australian coast and marine waters provide a diverse range of recreation and tourism opportunities, including scuba diving, charter boat cruises, cruise shipping, whale and wildlife watching, sailing, snorkelling, surfing, and kayaking.

Tourism is an important industry for Gippsland. The region received approximately 4.7 million domestic (overnight and daytrip) visitors, who spent an estimated $1.1 billion in the year ending September 2021. Tourism generated employment of approximately 11,200 people or 9.8 percent of the region's employment (direct and indirect jobs) (Business Victoria, 2021). In east Gippsland, primary tourist locations are the Gippsland Lakes (the largest inland waterway in Australia), Lakes Entrance, Marlo, Cape Conran and Mallacoota. The area is renowned for its nature-based tourism (e.g. Croajingolong National Park), recreational fishing and water sports (lake and beaches) (Travel Victoria, 2017).

5.6.6 Future industries

The future of Bass Strait is likely to include other industries, including offshore windfarms for power generation and carbon capture and storage in support of emissions reduction. Several projects are in the development stage and must proceed through the project feasibility and regulatory processes. These projects will likely make a significant contribution to the Victorian socioeconomic environment in the future.

5.7 Heritage

5.7.1 Cultural

Australia's Commonwealth Heritage List (DCCEEW, 2021) is a list of Indigenous, historic and natural heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government which have a significant heritage value to the nation. These and other places within or near the OAs cultural values are described in this Section.

5.7.1.1 Indigenous Protected Areas

Indigenous Protected Areas are an essential component of Australia's National Reserve System, which is the network of formally recognised parks, reserves and protected areas across Australia, designed to protect the nation's biodiversity. Indigenous Protected Areas protect cultural heritage into the future, and provide employment, education and training opportunities for Indigenous people in remote areas. There are five Indigenous Protected Areas which occur over 100 kilometres from the nearest OA on and around Flinders Island to the southwest. They are all important rookeries for mutton birds and important cultural resources for Tasmanian Aboriginal people.

5.7.1.2 Native title

Non-exclusive native title rights and interests that exist over land and water in the determination area include:

- rights of access
- rights to use and enjoy the land
- rights to take resources from the land for non-commercial purposes
- rights to protect and maintain sites of importance within the determination area
- rights to engage in certain activities on the land (including camping, cultural activities, rituals, ceremonies, meetings, gatherings, and teaching about the sites of significance within the determination area).

These rights do not confer exclusive rights of possession, use and enjoyment of the land or waters. Native title does not exist in minerals, petroleum or groundwater.

The Gunaikurnai people hold native title over much of Gippsland, including the majority of the coastline adjacent to the OAs. The Native Title Determination Area (Tribunal file no. VCD2010/001) covers approximately 45,000 hectares and extends from west Gippsland near Warragul, east to the Snowy River, and north to the Great Dividing Range, (Figure 5-38). It also includes 200 metres of offshore sea territory between Lakes Entrance and Marlo. The area includes 10 parks and reserves that are jointly managed by the Victorian Government and the Gunaikurnai people (National Native Title Tribunal, 2010).

Aboriginal occupancy by the Gunaikurnai people pre-dates the time at which the sea reached its present level by many thousands of years; thus, many early hunting grounds are now under the sea.

In the past, coastal wetlands were highly productive areas for hunter-gatherer people, having a variety of habitats and species, so the majority of archaeological sites in Victoria are found within 1-kilometre of the coast (Land Conservation Council, 1993). Along the Gippsland coast, stone artefacts that have been found were mostly made from silcrete and quartz from the hinterland. Middens on offshore islands indicate that in the past, Aboriginal people from the area now known as Wilsons Promontory were likely to have visited (Jones & Allen, 1979).

At the time of writing a Native Title Claimant Application was registered by the Gunaikurnai People (VC2014/001) for an area covering the Wilsons Promontory area (National Native Title Tribunal, 2022).

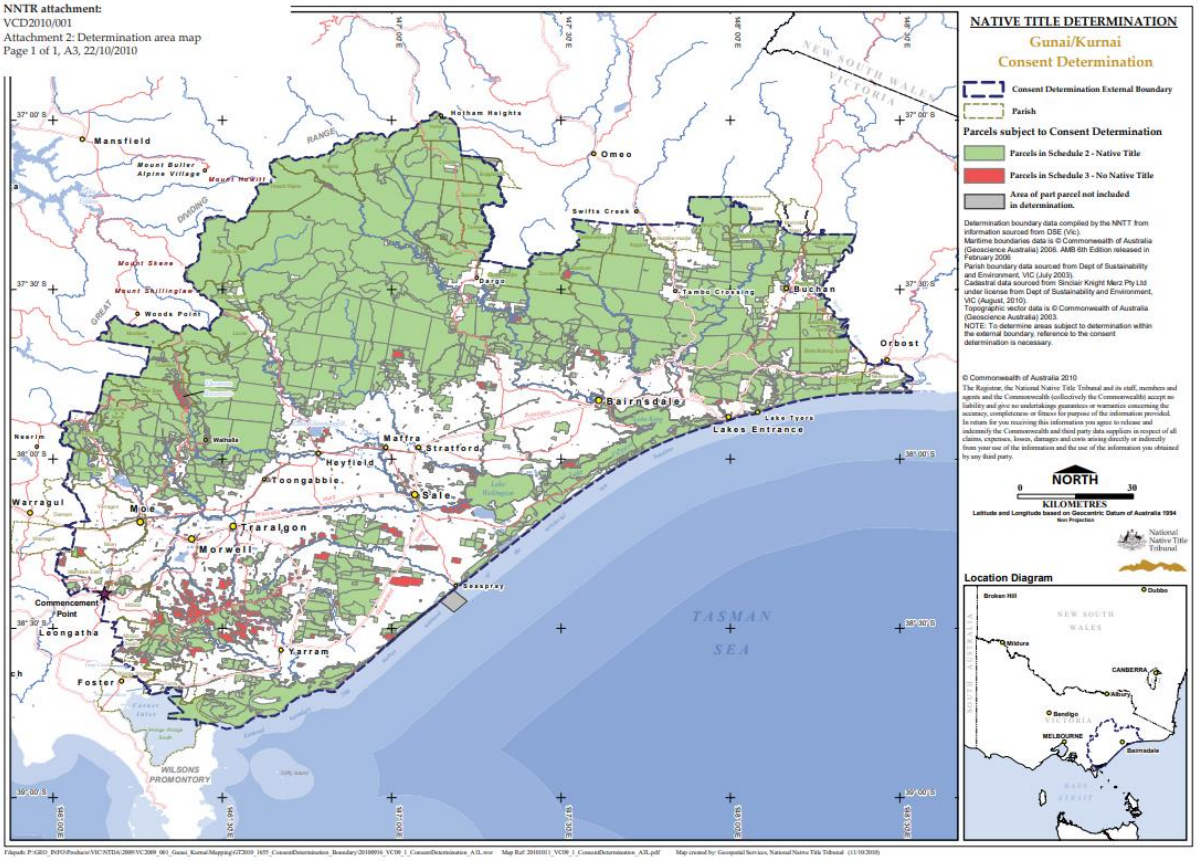


Figure 5-38 Gunaikurnai Native Title Determination Area (VCD2010/01)

5.7.2 Historic and natural

5.7.2.1 Historic – maritime

A search of the National Shipwrecks database which includes all known shipwrecks in Australian waters, identified shipwrecks in the vicinity of the OAs as shown in Figure 5-39. Those that are within 10 kilometres of the Esso Bass Strait facilities are listed in Table 5-24.

The closest historic shipwreck to any of the OAs covered by this EP is the Struan, 1.95 kilometres from the BMA platform.

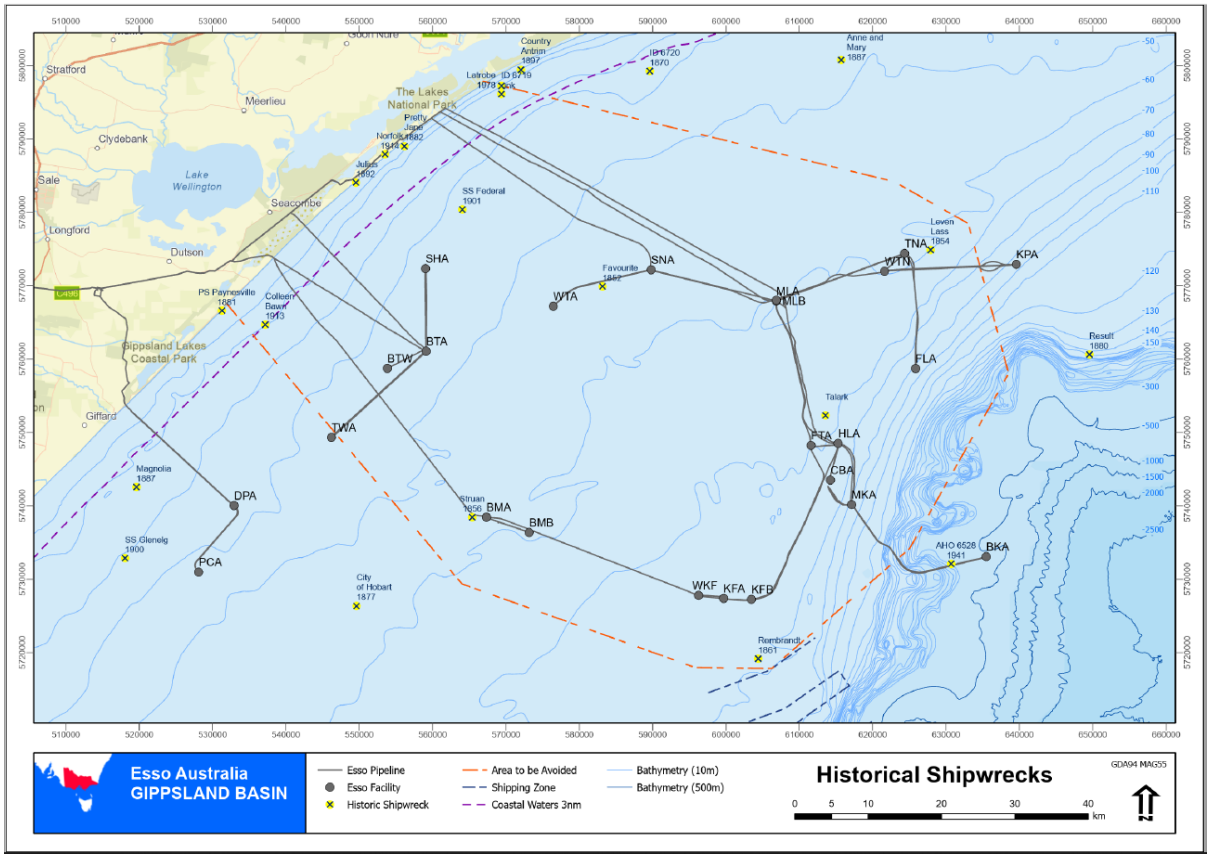


Figure 5-39 Historic shipwrecks around the Esso Bass Strait facilities

Table 5-24 Historic shipwrecks within 10 kilometres of Esso Bass Strait facilities

Vessel name	Year wrecked	Location latitude	Location longitude	Distance to nearest Esso facility (km)+
AHO 6528	1941	-38.55	148.5	0.18 (BKA200 pipeline) (15.8km to MKA platform)
Struan	1856	-38.5	147.75	0.46 (BMA350 pipeline) (1.95km to BMA platform)
Favourite	1852	-38.215	147.95	0.66 (WTA200 pipeline)
Talark	unknown	-38.37	148.3	1.94 (HLA600 pipeline) (4.19km to HLA platform)
Leven Lass	1854	-38.165	148.46	2.89
ID 6719*	unknown	-37.98	147.79	5.27
Colleen Bawn*	1913	-38.265	147.425	5.88
Latrobe	1978	-37.97	147.79	6.25

Vessel name	Year wrecked	Location latitude	Location longitude	Distance to nearest Esso facility (km)+
Magnolia	1887	-38.465	147.225	7.09
Pretty Jane	1882	-38.045	147.64	7.68
Rembrandt	1861	-38.67	148.2	8.06
Country Antrim	1897	-37.95	147.82	9.39
SS Federal#	1901	-37.86	149.225	9.49
SS Glenelg#	1900	-38.55	147.21	9.55
PS Paynesville*	1881	-38.25	147.35	9.59
Norfolk*	1914	-38.055	147.61	10.42

Any Esso facility within two kilometres of an historic shipwreck is identified.
* Coastal shipwrecks.
+Distance to closest platform or pipeline.
#Shipwrecks with protected zones.

Some historic shipwrecks lie within a protected or no-entry zone. These zones cover an area around a wreck site and ensure that a fragile or sensitive historic shipwreck is actively managed. Shipwrecks that have protected zones in Victoria around the OAs are the SS Federal and the SS Glenelg and these are identified in Table 5-24 and are also shown in Figure 5-39.

5.7.2.2 Historic - Commonwealth heritage

The majority of listings on the Commonwealth heritage list under the historic classification which occur along the coastline of the OAs are lighthouses; these and the other listings are not considered relevant to this EP.

No historic indigenous Commonwealth-listed places are found within or near the OAs (Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2019).

5.7.2.3 Natural

The closest natural heritage listing place to the OAs is Point Wilson, located in the Western Port Phillip Bay Ramsar Area (Victoria) and is not deemed relevant for this EP.

6 Stakeholder consultation

6.1 Purpose and scope

Esso is committed to supporting and engaging with the communities in which we operate and considers community relationships an essential element of our business. Based on more than 50 years of operations in Bass Strait, Esso has become familiar with relevant stakeholders and other users of the local marine environment in the areas in which the SPJs are located.

This Section describes Esso's strategic approach to engagement and the steps it intends to take to develop and maintain consistent, constructive and mutually beneficial relationships with stakeholders associated with decommissioning. Stakeholder engagement is regarded as an ongoing process and applies broadly to Esso's Australian operations.

Consultation is undertaken with a genuine desire to further understand potential environmental, social and economic impacts in areas in which we operate. The processes outlined in this Section define how consultation is planned, undertaken and recorded. It also, covers how feedback is addressed, considered and communicated, so that stakeholder views can contribute to Esso's actions to mitigate the potential impacts and risks of the proposed SPJ end states.

6.2 Stakeholders

When preparing EPs, relevant stakeholders are consulted and feedback is obtained to inform decision-making and planning for proposed activities. This builds upon Esso's extensive and ongoing stakeholder consultation for offshore activities in the Gippsland Basin region. Recent consultations have been held with Esso stakeholders to develop and refine EPs for Bass Strait Operations, West Barracouta field production and JUR activities.

For the purpose of this EP, stakeholders are defined as people, groups or communities that may be directly or indirectly affected by, or have an interest in, the proposed activities within the scope of the EP. This is a diverse group that, over time, has and will continue to comprise:

- locally-affected communities or individuals and their formal and informal representatives
- national, state and local government authorities and political leaders
- non-government organisations
- groups with special interests
- the academic community
- other businesses.

Priority has been given to stakeholders who may be directly affected by the proposed SPJ end state options in this EP, but stakeholder engagement will not exclude those that fall within a broader sphere of influence or whose legitimate interests define them as stakeholders.

6.3 Objectives

The overall objectives of Esso's stakeholder engagement activities are to:

- keep stakeholders informed with respect to their specific interests
- ensure stakeholders, especially those who are directly impacted, are consulted on matters that affect them

- maintain stakeholder confidence in Esso and its activities through open, informative, inclusive and timely communications.

Esso achieves these objectives by adhering to the following principles of:

- providing meaningful information in a format and language that is readily understandable and tailored to the needs of the stakeholder group(s)
- providing information in advance of consultation activities and decision-making
- disseminating information in formats, ways and locations that make it easy for all stakeholders to access
- respecting local tradition and stakeholder preferred ways of doing things
- establishing two-way dialogue that gives all groups the opportunity to exchange views and information, to listen, and to have their issues and interests heard and addressed
- seeking inclusiveness in representation of views, including minority and special interest groups
- developing clear mechanisms for receiving, documenting, and responding to concerns, suggestions, and grievances
- incorporating feedback into the program design and providing clear and transparent reporting to stakeholders in a reasonable timeframe.

6.4 Requirements and standards

Esso is committed to undertaking all engagement activities in accordance with applicable Australian legislation as outlined in Section 2 of this EP and ExxonMobil standards, which are defined in Section 6.4.2.

6.4.1 Australian Regulatory Framework for Stakeholder Consultation

Various legislative requirements are in place to protect the interests of people who may be affected by a proposed activity. These requirements help stakeholders to know about and understand the activity, and let them communicate their views, so that issues and suggestions can be considered and incorporated into the activity where practicable.

Stakeholder consultation is primarily covered under the OPGGS Act and its associated regulations. In particular, Division 2.2A of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations provides details of consultations required to be included within EPs. In accordance with the requirements of this Division, Esso has adopted the following definitions.

6.4.1.1 Relevant persons

All requirements listed under OPGGS (Environment) Regulations, Division 2.2A apply to ‘relevant persons’, which are separated into five categories:

a) each Department or agency of the Commonwealth to which the activities to be carried out under the environment plan, or the revision of the environment plan, may be relevant
b) each Department or agency of a State or the Northern Territory to which the activities to be carried out under the environment plan, or the revision of the environment plan, may be relevant
c) the Department of the responsible State Minister, or the responsible Northern Territory Minister

d) a person or organisation whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the environment plan, or the revision of the environment plan
e) any other person or organisation that the titleholder considers relevant.

For the purposes of this EP, Esso has defined 'relevant persons' for each category to mean:

- Category A – A Commonwealth department or agency that has responsibility for managing or protecting the marine environment from pollution. It may include those with responsibilities for environmental and fisheries management, defence and communications, maritime/navigational safety, marine parks, and native title.
- Category B – A State government department or agency that has responsibility for managing or protecting the marine environment from pollution. It may include those with responsibilities for environmental and fisheries management, defence and communications, maritime/navigational safety, marine parks, and native title.
- Category C – The Victorian Government department that has responsibilities for offshore petroleum or energy resources in Victoria.
- Category D – A person or organisation that may be affected by the proposed SPJ end states.
- Category E – Any other relevant stakeholders identified based on existing environmental knowledge, past experience, internet research, initial campaign emails, existing networks and forums, or social media.

Esso defines relevant persons' functions, interests and activities as shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Definitions of relevant persons

Function	A person or organisation's power, duty, authority or responsibilities.
Interest	A person or organisation's rights, advantages, duties, and liabilities; or a group or organisation having a common concern.
Activity	Thing or things that a person or group does or has done.

6.4.1.2 Sufficient information

In accordance with OPGGS (Environment) Regulations, Division 2.2A, 11A (2): "For the purpose of the consultation, the titleholder must give each relevant person sufficient information to allow the relevant person to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on the functions, interests or activities of the relevant person."

Esso defines 'sufficient information' to include:

- sharing information that is targeted to a relevant persons' needs
- detailing the proposed activity and any impacts and risks that may be relevant to them
- putting forward information on how an impact or risk may affect that relevant person
- describing the control measures proposed to manage the potential impacts to that relevant person.

6.4.1.3 Reasonable period for the consultation

In accordance with OPGGS (Environment) Regulations, Division 2.2A, 11A (3): "The titleholder must allow a relevant person a reasonable period for the consultation."

Esso recognises that the time required for consultation varies depending on the individual circumstances of the relevant person, the proposed activity, the extent of potential impacts and risks on that relevant person, and the level of information that has been provided.

Considering these needs, Esso believes a 'reasonable period for the consultation' will allow sufficient time for:

- a relevant person to assess information and provide a response detailing any objections or claims
- Esso to consider responses when developing the EP
- Esso to reply to the relevant person addressing any objections or claims in the EP.

6.4.2 ExxonMobil standards

The ExxonMobil OIMS requirements that apply to stakeholder engagement and grievance management are outlined in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 OIMS Systems applicable to stakeholder consultation

OIMS System number	OIMS System title	Description of requirements
1-1	Management Leadership, Commitment and Accountability	Managers and supervisors demonstrate commitment and personal accountability to them through active and visible participation.
2-1	Risk Assessment and Management	The requirement to identify and manage risks.
4-2	Compliance with Laws, Regulations and Permits	The requirement to comply with applicable laws, regulations, permits, licences, and other legally binding requirements or agreements.
6-5	Environmental Management	The requirement to identify and assess significant environmental aspects (including socioeconomic) and to develop mitigations.
10-1	Community Awareness	The requirement that addresses communication and interaction with employees, contractors, government, law enforcement officials, non-government organisations, the media, and local communities where office and field/plant operations could have an impact on communities. The review of grievances and issues is a required activity within this element.
11-1	OIMS Assessment	The requirement for periodic internal and external assessment of the performance of the OIMS Systems.

In addition, the *ExxonMobil Upstream Socioeconomic Management Standard* (ExxonMobil, 2021a) provides guidance on how socioeconomic issues will be identified, with specific consideration given to:

- consultation with relevant communities, government officials, and appropriate stakeholder organisations or individuals to share information, solicit opinions/ideas/feedback, and respond to expressed concerns
- identification of potential socioeconomic issues and risks including, but not limited to, management of cultural and heritage properties, interaction with indigenous and/or vulnerable populations, involuntary resettlement, compensation, employment and training, and the procurement of goods and services
- development of appropriate prevention (or enhancement), control, mitigation, and monitoring strategies related to potential socioeconomic issues and impacts.

6.5 Stakeholder identification

The stakeholder identification process for this EP began with a review of Esso's existing stakeholder database that has been developed and enhanced over time. The review included stakeholders consulted regarding other recent activities in the area. The list of stakeholders was then further refined based on the defined OAs (refer to Figure 1-1) and the relevance of the stakeholder according to OPGGS (Environment) Regulations, Division 2.2A and 11A.

Specifically, stakeholders for this EP were identified through:

- identification of marine users and interest groups active in the area (e.g. commercial fisheries, recreational fishers, other energy producers, local business, etc.)
- discussions with identified stakeholders to identify other potentially impacted persons
- a review of legislation applicable to petroleum and marine activities
- active participation in industry bodies and collaborations e.g. Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association, Centre for Decommissioning Australia, National Energy Resources Australia, and National Decommissioning Research Initiative
- leveraging existing relationships with relevant Commonwealth and state departments and agencies to identify other relevant stakeholders.

6.5.1 Engagement mechanisms and key interests/issues

Table 6-3 summarises the principal stakeholder groups and identifies the engagement mechanism and anticipated key interests/issues for each group.

Table 6-3 Engagement mechanisms and key interests/issues of principle stakeholder groups

Stakeholder group	Typical engagement mechanism	Key interests/issues
Commonwealth government departments or agencies.	Regular briefings, meetings and reporting.	• Responsibility for ensuring the relevant Acts and Regulations are complied with.
State departments or agencies.	Regular briefings, meetings and reporting.	• Responsibility for ensuring the relevant Acts and Regulations are complied with.

Stakeholder group	Typical engagement mechanism	Key interests/issues
Persons or organisations with functions, interests or activities that are or could be potentially impacted by Esso's activities.	Face-to-face engagements, community meetings, newsletters, and fact sheets.	• Esso activities. • Health and safety potential impacts. • Environment, social and economic potential impacts. • Local business and/or employment opportunities.
Any other person or organisation that may be affected by the activities including but not limited to media, non-government organisations, local business, community groups.	Face-to-face engagements, community meetings, newsletters, and fact sheets.	• Esso activities. • Health and safety potential impacts. • Environment, social, economic potential impacts. • Local business and/or employment opportunities. • Local involvement opportunities e.g. sponsorship.

6.5.2 Identification of relevant persons

In accordance with the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations, Division 2.2A 11A (1) a-e, Esso has determined the relevant persons for each of the five categories as outlined in the following sections.

6.5.2.1 Category A stakeholders

A complete list of Category A stakeholders is provided in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Category A stakeholders – Commonwealth department or agency

Commonwealth Department or Agency	Relevance
Australian Fisheries Management Authority	Responsible for management of Commonwealth commercial fisheries from 3-200nm. The OAs overlap with local fisheries.
Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO)	Responsible for publication of nautical charts and other information for safety of ships navigating in Australian waters (including Notices to Mariners).
AMSA	Agency responsible for maritime safety, protection of the marine environment including marine pollution and maritime aviation search and rescue.
Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources	Department responsible for consolidating the Government's efforts to drive economic growth, productivity and competitiveness by bringing together industry, energy, resources and science.

Commonwealth Department or Agency	Relevance
DCCEEW	Responsible for the implementation of Australia's marine pest and biosecurity management requirements when bringing in vessels. Responsible for administering Sea Dumping Permits under the Sea Dumping Act. Responsible for oversight of the EPBC Act.
Director of National Parks	Government-owned corporation responsible for the management of a portfolio of terrestrial and marine protected areas.
NOPTA	Advises on and administers the OPGGS Act, provides regulation and management of offshore petroleum resources in Commonwealth waters.
NOPSEMA	Australian Government offshore energy regulator responsible for the health and safety, well integrity and environmental management aspects of offshore oil and gas operations in Australian Commonwealth waters; and in coastal waters where regulatory powers and functions have been conferred by state governments.
Parks Australia	Responsible for managing Commonwealth reserves and conservation zones.

6.5.2.2 Category B stakeholders

As outlined in Section 6.4, Category B stakeholders are State government departments or agencies that have responsibility for managing or protecting the marine environment from pollution.

There is no marine pollution event such as a hydrocarbon spill scenario associated with the activities in this EP. The stakeholders outlined in Table 6-5 are considered relevant for interest in the broader Bass Strait decommissioning program.

Table 6-5 Category B stakeholders – State government department or agency

State	State government department or agency	Relevance
Victoria	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning	Responsible for managing the Victorian State Government's climate change, energy and environment functions.
Victoria	Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions	Responsible for marine biosecurity and the CarbonNet Project.
Victoria	Department of Transport	In broad terms, relevant for oil spill response as a control agency in Victorian State waters. No spill scenario has been identified for the activities in this EP.

State	State government department or agency	Relevance
Victoria	Environment Protection Authority	In broad terms, relevant for oil spill response as they have jurisdiction over environmental matters in Victoria, including environmental protection and may advise on pollution and waste management in a response scenario. No spill scenario has been identified for the activities in this EP.
Victoria	Gippsland Ports	Waterway management responsible for navigation, port operations, regulation, security and compliance, boating safety, incident management, emergency response, maritime security, oil spill response and salvage and dredging and sand management. No spill scenario has been identified for the activities in this EP.
Victoria	Parks Victoria	In broad terms, relevant for oil spill response. They manage significant stretches of land along the Gippsland coastline and some maritime infrastructure in the Gippsland area (e.g. some piers, jetties, berths). No spill scenario has been identified for the activities in this EP.
Victoria	Transport Safety Victoria – Maritime Safety	In broad terms, relevant for oil spill response. A branch of Transport Safety Victoria, working closely with vessel operators and waterway and port managers to provide expert knowledge, education, support and direction. No spill scenario has been identified for the activities in this EP.
Victoria	Victorian Fisheries Authority	An independent statutory authority established to effectively manage Victoria's fisheries resources. Bay and Inlet Fishery licence holders overlap with the OAs.
New South Wales	Transport for New South Wales	In broad terms, relevant for oil spill response. The control agency for marine pollution incidents impacting New South Wales State waters. No spill scenario has been identified for the activities in this EP.
Tasmania	Environment Protection Authority	In broad terms, relevant for oil spill response as the control agency for marine pollution in Tasmanian State waters. No spill scenario has been identified for the activities in this EP.
Tasmania	Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service	In broad terms, relevant for oil spill response. The managing authority of Tasmania's nature reserve system. No spill scenario has been identified for the activities in this EP.

6.5.2.3 Category C stakeholders – Department of the responsible State Minister

A complete list of Category C stakeholders is provided in Table 6-6.

Table 6-6 Category C stakeholders – Department of the responsible State Minister

Department of the responsible State Minister	Relevance
Department of Jobs Precincts and Regions - Earth Resources Regulation (VIC)	Victoria's Regulator of exploration, mining, quarrying, petroleum, recreational prospecting and other earth resources activities. Assesses and authorises earth resource projects and enforces laws to ensure those projects are conducted such that the community and environment are safeguarded.

6.5.2.4 Category D stakeholders

Bass Strait commercial fishers are considered important stakeholders given that one of Victoria's major fishing fleets is located at Lakes Entrance and operate in proximity of Esso's Bass Strait assets.

A complete list of Category D stakeholders is provided in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 Category D Stakeholders – Persons or organisations potentially affected by the proposed Steel Piled Jacket end states

Stakeholder	Relevance
Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association	Fisheries/seafood industry
Bass Strait Bait & Tackle Lakes Entrance	Local business
Boating Industry Association of Victoria	Recreational organisation
Commonwealth Fisheries Association	Fisheries/seafood industry
Corner Inlet Fisheries Habitat Association Inc.	Fisheries/seafood industry
Danish Seine Vessel Skipper	Fisheries/seafood industry
East Gippsland Estuarine Fisherman's Association Inc.	Fisheries/seafood industry
(Eastern) Victorian Sea Urchin Divers Association	Fisheries/seafood industry
Eastern Zone Abalone Industry Association	Fisheries/seafood industry
Fisherman's Tribunal	Fisheries/seafood industry
Game Fishing Association of Victoria	Fisheries/seafood industry
Gippsland Lakes Angling, Game & Sports Fishing Club	Fisheries/seafood industry
Hewardia	Fisheries/seafood industry
Independent chair of Fisherman's Tribunal	Fisheries/seafood industry
Lake Tyers Beach Angling Club	Fisheries/seafood industry

Stakeholder	Relevance
Lakes Entrance Fishermen’s Co-operative Ltd	Fisheries/seafood industry
Lakes Entrance Fisherman’s Club	Fisheries/seafood industry
The Scallop Fisherman’s Association Inc.	Fisheries/seafood industry
Lakes Entrance Visitor Information Centre	Local business
Life Saving Victoria	Recreational organisation
Maritime Industry Australia Limited	Land/waterway manager
Marley Point	Fisheries/seafood industry
Mitchelson Fisheries Pty Ltd	Fisheries/seafood industry
Panama II octopus fishing vessel	Fisheries/seafood industry
Port of Hastings	Land/waterway manager
Scallop Fisherman's Association Inc.	Fisheries/seafood industry
Seafood Industry Victoria	Fisheries/seafood industry
Silver Star (Atoll Offshore)	Fisheries/seafood industry
SETFIA	Fisheries/seafood industry
SETFIA president	Fisheries/seafood industry
Southern Shark Industry Alliance	Fisheries/seafood industry
Sustainable Shark Fishing Association	Fisheries/seafood industry
Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council	Fisheries/seafood industry
Victoria Game Fishing Club	Recreational organisation
Victorian Bays and Inlets Fisheries Association	Fisheries/seafood industry
VR Fish - Victorian Recreational Fishing Peak Body	Fisheries/seafood industry
Victorian Rock Lobster Association	Fisheries/seafood industry
Victorian Scallop Fisherman’s Association Inc.	Fisheries/seafood industry
Australian WildCatch Fishing	Fisheries/seafood industry
Polaris Marine	Local business
Yachting Victoria	Recreational organisation

6.5.2.5 Category E stakeholders

A complete list of Category E stakeholders is provided in Table 6-8.

Table 6-8 Category E stakeholders – Any other persons or organisations considered relevant

Stakeholder	Relevance
3D Oil	Oil and gas company
Bass Oil	Oil and gas company
Beach Energy	Oil and gas company
Woodside Energy (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd	Oil and gas company
Bruce Robinson	Recreational organisation
Committee for Gippsland	Community group
Community Over Mining	Community group (non-government organisation)
Cooper Energy	Oil and gas company
East Gippsland Shire Council	Local council/authority
East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority	Local council/authority
Lonsdale Eco Cruises	Local business
Emperor Energy	Oil and gas company
Farout Charters	Local business
Gippsland Times	Media
Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation	Community group
Gunai-Kurnai People	Community group
Lakes Post	Media
Marine and Safety Tasmania	State government agency/authority
National Energy Resources Australia	Other
Piscari Industries Pty Ltd	Fisheries/seafood industry
Seven Group Holdings Limited (formerly Nexus)	Oil and gas company
South Gippsland Shire Council	Local council/authority
Star of the South	Offshore Wind Project
Victorian Regional Channels Authority	State government agency/authority

Stakeholder	Relevance
Wellington Shire Council	Local council/authority

6.6 Consultation process

A comprehensive consultation process on decommissioning began in 2020 as part of the Bass Strait Operations EP (AUGO-EV-EMM-002) and continued with a phased approach to introduce the various aspects of decommissioning to stakeholders, and to seek their comment. The phases are outlined below:

- Phase 1 – Introduced the decommissioning topic to stakeholders as part of usual business engagement. A combination of in person discussions and broad engagement through Esso publications.
- Phase 2 – The *Bass Strait Operations Decommissioning Report 2021* (Esso, 2021) provided to a broad range of stakeholders in December 2021 providing a progress update on Esso's planned decommissioning activities in Bass Strait including information about key safety, health, environment and social management information. In person discussions were held with interested stakeholders and stakeholders were encouraged to provide feedback.
- Phase 3 – Information bulletin #1 provided to a broad range of stakeholders in March and April 2022 outlining the feasible end state options being considered for the SPJs and monotowers. In person discussions were held with interested stakeholders and stakeholders were encouraged to provide feedback.
- Phase 4 – Information bulletin #2 provided to a broad range of stakeholders in June 2022 outlining the end state options proposed for the SPJs and monotowers which are considered to deliver an equal or better environmental outcome than complete removal. A summary of the potential impacts and risks associated with the proposed end state options was also provided. In person discussions were held with interested stakeholders and stakeholders were encouraged to provide feedback.
- Phase 5 – Engagement with all stakeholders is an ongoing process and will continue post the submission of this EP.

6.7 Provision of sufficient information

Esso uses different forms of engagement with stakeholders depending on the stakeholder group. Given the nature of engagement, the process will always be context-specific, meaning that techniques, methods, approaches and timetables will be tailored to the issue, to the situation and to the various types of stakeholders being consulted. At all times the provision of sufficient information is the focus.

Direct engagement mechanisms typically used to communicate with stakeholders include:

- in-person presentations
- community sessions
- formal and informal meetings
- phone calls
- video meetings
- email correspondence.

Other techniques employed in relation to decommissioning engagement included:

- Information bulletins (including impacts, risks and control measures)
- Esso community news webpage used as an information portal
- Media releases via advertisements in regional and other newspapers
- Connection magazine.

6.8 Consultation undertaken

Stakeholders were introduced to the decommissioning topic and informed of activities covered in this EP via several channels of direct and indirect engagement commencing in February 2020.

6.8.1 Activity-based consultation with relevant stakeholders

Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process, but at times there will be a need for specific consultation with relevant stakeholders as an important and necessary step when preparing for a new activity.

When preparing for activities that require a new EP, or revisions to an existing EP, Esso provides information bulletins to relevant stakeholders as appropriate to their functions, activities or interests. These bulletins include a description of the activity to be undertaken, impacts and risks, and control measures to be implemented.

Relevant stakeholders are invited to correspond with Esso if they have concerns or require clarifications. Follow up verbal discussions occur if requested.

6.9 Ongoing consultation

6.9.1 Notice of activity commencement and completion

In the event that Esso activities are deemed to have an immediate operational impact on stakeholders, Esso sends email updates to relevant stakeholders to advise them of activity commencement and completion as appropriate. There are no execution activities within the scope of this EP. Notification of activity commencement and completion for activities such as ROV surveys and rig moves for P&A which are within the scope of other EPs (such as the Bass Strait Operations EP (AUGO-EV-EMM-002) or specific EPs in place for rig based well P&A activities) will be undertaken and will provide the opportunities for ongoing discussion with stakeholders in relation to decommissioning.

6.9.2 Discussions with relevant stakeholders

During times of increased activity, regular meetings with interested relevant stakeholders in the immediate vicinity of Esso's activities are considered. For example, this includes monthly phone calls and or meetings with SETFIA to discuss Esso's activities including decommissioning. Details of these meetings are recorded in the Safety, Security, Health and Environment (SSHE) stakeholder database.

A six-monthly meeting also occurs with the fishing industry and subject matter experts to negotiate any compensation claims arising (Fisherman's Tribunal). Esso also utilises this forum to engage on specific programs and has engaged with this group on several occasions in relation to decommissioning.

Information bulletins #1 and #2 specific to the options assessment process undertaken for the SPJs (and monotowers) were provided to relevant stakeholders in March/April and June 2022 respectively and are provided in Appendix C2.

6.9.3 Periodic updates

To assist relevant stakeholders in their general understanding of the industry and Esso's overall operations, Esso provides an email, report or information bulletin to relevant stakeholders as appropriate. This communication contains updates about Esso offshore operations and activities.

For example, the *Bass Strait Operations Decommissioning Report 2021* (Esso, 2021) was uploaded to the Esso website, emailed directly to relevant stakeholders and provided to NOPSEMA in February 2022. Decommissioning reports will be published on an annual basis.

6.9.4 Community sessions

Esso currently conducts annual community sessions to engage with the broader local community. These sessions provide face-to-face discussions with relevant stakeholders and help other persons and organisations to learn about Esso's activities.

Community sessions relating to decommissioning activities have recently been held with members of local communities including:

- community members in Sale, Victoria
- Lake Tyers Angling Club
- Gippsland Lakes Angling, Game & Sports Fishing Club.

6.9.5 Esso Connection magazine

Esso's monthly newsletter, Connection magazine, is emailed to approximately 100 community stakeholders who may be considered relevant persons for the purposes of this EP. The magazine provides stakeholders with regular updates on Esso's activities, including decommissioning.

The following Connection magazine issues provided stakeholders with information related to decommissioning planning in general and proposed end states for SPJs:

- December 2020
- April 2021
- May 2021
- June 2021
- August 2021
- December 2021
- March 2022.

6.9.6 Esso website

Esso's website is an online portal that gives stakeholders up-to-date information on various facets of our business, including decommissioning, and provides an opportunity for interested stakeholders to make enquiries about our offshore activities and projects.

The website is updated periodically to reflect new information and activity progress.

The website has a specific decommissioning section that contains information related to ExxonMobil's global decommissioning experience, planning for Bass Strait decommissioning

activities and early decommissioning works underway. The website is updated regularly to reflect work progress.

6.10 Collection of stakeholder information

Esso's SSHE group maintains a Gippsland-wide stakeholder database. All communication with stakeholders is logged in the database, detailing the issues raised and any actions/responses. Actions are tracked and feedback is provided to stakeholders as required.

The following information is documented in the SSHE consultation database for all consultation activities:

- date of consultation
- stakeholder organisation
- stakeholder contact name
- method of consultation (email, call, meeting)
- which project(s) the consultation relates to
- summary of consultation
- any objections/claims/merits
- follow-up actions required.

A shared mailbox (consultation@exxonmobil.com) is used to distribute written information and provide stakeholders with a direct contact to the Esso SSHE group. Any stakeholder consultation is copied to this mailbox. Records of phone calls and meetings are also recorded in the database.

6.11 Stakeholder feedback

Esso clearly identifies and addresses each specific objection or claim raised by relevant persons, and if applicable:

- demonstrates that the risk or impact in question has been reduced to ALARP and will be of an acceptable level
- provides a statement that addresses each element of the objection or claim made by a relevant person and where control measures are implemented to resolve objections and claims, will clearly communicate this to the relevant person
- provides copies of all written responses provided by a relevant person to NOPSEMA.

Based on stakeholder feedback as at end-June 2022, the primary stakeholder issues of concern regarding the proposed end states for the SPJs are:

- interaction with other marine users and commercial fishers
- potential involvement in work programs associated with decommissioning execution work program
- Petroleum Safety Zones (PSZs)
- alternate uses of the facilities.

Esso has considered all stakeholder responses and assessed the merits of claims about the potential impacts and risks relating to the proposed end states for the SPJs. A summary of stakeholder feedback by relevant persons received during consultation for proposed SPJ end states, and Esso's response, is shown in Table 6-9.

In the event that Esso and a relevant person are unable to reach agreement, there is a broad objection (e.g. to resource exploitation) or differing views, such as on the significance of an environmental impact or risk, the consultation report will demonstrate that:

- reasonable attempts have been made
- reasonably available options have been explored for resolving or mitigating the degree to which a person may be affected, particularly through control measures
- the relevant person has been informed about how their objections or claims have been addressed.

Esso considers that consultation with relevant stakeholders has been adequate to inform the development of this EP. Notwithstanding this, Esso recognises the importance of ongoing stakeholder consultation and notification.

Table 6-9 Stakeholder feedback and Esso responses

Item	Stakeholder group	Feedback	Response/outcome
1	AMSA	The 55m clear water column would be adequate from a safety of navigation perspective, consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989). While the safety of navigation issues for the -55m option are manageable, we do strongly favour the benefits of full removal of existing infrastructure.	On consideration of this feedback, the option to remove SPJs to ensure a minimum 26m clearance below MSL was deemed 'not acceptable'.
2	Commercial fishing	Commercial fishermen have an expectation that if structures are left in the water that the 500m PSZ will be reduced or removed.	Discussions are ongoing with relevant commercial fishing groups regarding the future of PSZs. NOPSEMA has also clarified that if there is no operational property subject to IMR, the PSZ should be removed.
3	Recreational fishing	Will decommissioning require special road equipment and movements?	Will continue engaging with stakeholders as decommissioning progresses.
4	Recreational fishing	Concerns that Esso offshore infrastructure is falling down/is unsafe.	Explained that offshore structural integrity programs continue to be conducted to ensure the safety and integrity of platforms.
5	Local business	Requested updated maps of Esso offshore facilities to share with the public.	Provided stakeholder with updated maps.
6	Commercial fishing	Anything left on the seabed that isn't over trawlable requires fishermen to re-map	Ongoing discussions with relevant commercial fishing groups regarding infrastructure being left on seabed. Update fishers' plotters - contract

Item	Stakeholder group	Feedback	Response/outcome
		activities which causes frustration.	SETFIA to use existing local resource to do this. Engage with AHO to update charts with decommissioned platform information.
7	Fisherman's Tribunal	If SPJs are left in place what's the timing on degradation?	Studies have been completed and stakeholder informed degradation of platforms approximately 1000 years.
8	Commercial fishing	How will commercial fisheries be compensated once Esso completes decommissioning?	Esso are reviewing similar compensation schemes used around the world and will continue to discuss with stakeholders.
9	Commercial fishing	Commercial fishermen key concern is whether or not anything left on the seabed is over trawlable in order to allow them to increase their fishing opportunities.	Advised that the remaining infrastructure would not be over trawlable. Update fishers' plotters. Contract SETFIA to use existing local resource to do this. Engage with AHO to update charts with decommissioned platform information.
10	Local community	Will there be opportunity to employ local community/businesses associated with decommissioning works?	Will continue engaging with stakeholders as decommissioning progresses.
11	General	How long will the decommissioning program take?	Stakeholder provided with annual decommissioning reports describing asset lifecycle.
12	General	What does the decommissioning program look like?	Stakeholder provided with annual decommissioning reports describing asset lifecycle.
13	General	What are the stages of decommissioning? When does it start?	Stakeholder provided with annual decommissioning reports describing asset lifecycle.
14	General	How long after a platform stops producing before we see it removed?	Stakeholder provided with annual decommissioning reports describing asset lifecycle.
15	General	What happens to the materials from the platforms? Will they be recycled? Where does it all get sent to?	Advised all stakeholders this is still under review and will advise when contract is finalised.
16	Fishing	What vessels will be used for decommissioning?	Described the types of vessels that could be involved in the activities such as Multi-Purpose Support Vessel

Item	Stakeholder group	Feedback	Response/outcome
			(MPSV), HLV and other support vessels.
17	General	Are Esso considering alternative uses for the platforms and other equipment e.g. carbon capture and storage windfarms?	Shared with stakeholders that Esso is reviewing various alternate uses for the SPJs including carbon capture and storage.
18	General	When does Esso return the licences to the Government?	Stakeholders provided with annual decommissioning reports describing asset lifecycle.
19	General	What environmental studies are Esso doing/have done?	Stakeholder advised that Esso were conducting a variety of studies, including ROV surveys and environmental sampling among others.
20	General	Will Esso continue to support local community programs?	Yes
21	Environmental	What is Esso's criteria for determining the best environmental outcome?	Stakeholders provided with annual decommissioning reports and information bulletins outlining the Decommissioning Options Assessment and EOBO Assessment.
22	General	When does Bass Strait shut down? When does Esso stop producing oil and gas?	Stakeholders provided with annual decommissioning reports describing asset lifecycle.
23	General	Will all the platforms be removed?	Stakeholders provided with annual decommissioning reports and information bulletins outlining proposed end state options and EOBO Assessment.
24	General	Do you intend to leave anything as an artificial reef?	Stakeholders provided with information bulletins outlining EOBO and proposed end state options.
25	Fishing	SETFIA advised that whilst gathering data for the fishing studies, some of the industry had advised that "there was suspicion about Esso wanting to establish dump zones" (where they don't fish) for unused equipment.	Engaged with SETFIA that this is not what Esso are requesting from regulators. Esso is committed to taking the topsides to shore for dismantling and disposal.
26	Recreational fishing	Recreational fishers would like structures left (as much as possible) at a safe level below water line; the addition	As the end state is not yet known, cannot comment on the addition of lights at this time.

Item	Stakeholder group	Feedback	Response/outcome
		of lights would be an advantage as well.	
27	Fishing	Fishing operators asked if there were any opportunities for fishing liaison officer roles and/or the use of their vessels.	Will continue engaging with stakeholders as decommissioning progresses.
28	Fishing	Vessel operators asked if there were any opportunities for the use of their vessel(s) (dive boats, transport etc.)	Will continue engaging with stakeholders as decommissioning progresses.
29	Fishing	Fishing industry asking where the liability will sit once we have removed SPJs?	Stakeholder advised that the current Fisherman's Tribunal remains in place while Esso continues to operate in Bass Strait. Arrangements for post this time will be reviewed.

6.12 Consultation report

At the time of submission of this EP, consultation Phases 1-4 were completed with Phase 5 (ongoing consultation) continuing. A detailed report on decommissioning-specific consultation undertaken to-date is included as Appendix C1. The consultation report details:

- categories of stakeholders consulted
- names of the relevant stakeholders consulted
- dates consultations occurred
- method of consultation
- specifics of the consultation, including feedback provided.

7 Environmental impact and risk assessment methodology

7.1 Overview

Environmental Impact Assessment is concerned with activities that are *reasonably certain* to occur (such as planned discharges to the air or water), while Environmental Risk Assessment is concerned with unplanned events that *may possibly* occur (such as other users of the sea interacting with infrastructure decommissioned in place etc.).

Environmental impacts result from activities that are an inherent part of the decommissioning activity and will result in a change to the environment or a component of the environment, whether adverse or beneficial. For example, loss of biota attached to any removed portions of the jacket structures is an impact on the environment that cannot be avoided, while the retention of biota on the sections of the jacket decommissioned in place is a beneficial impact on the environment.

Environmental risks result from unplanned activities where a change to the environment or component of the environment may occur. Risk is a combination of the impact or consequence of an event and the associated likelihood of the event occurring. For example, a loss of fishing catch may occur if fishing gear interacts with structures decommissioned in place. The risk of this event is determined by assessing the consequence or environmental impact and the likelihood of this event happening (which may be determined qualitatively or quantitatively).

Impacts and risks associated with proposed SPJ end states were identified in accordance with ExxonMobil's *Environmental Aspects Guide* (ExxonMobil, 2012). This ExxonMobil Guide is consistent with the approach outlined in *ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems*, *ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management* and *HB203:2012 Environmental Risk Management – Principles and Process*.

7.2 Definitions

Table 7-1 describes terms relevant to the impacts and risk assessments completed.

Table 7-1 Definitions

Activity	An activity refers to a component or task within a project which results in one or more environmental aspects.
Aspect	An environmental aspect is an element or characteristic of an activity, product, or service that interacts or can interact with the environment. Environmental aspects can cause environmental impacts.
Impact (HB203:2012)	Any change to the environment or a component of the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partly resulting from an organisation's environmental aspects.
Risk (HB203:2012)	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. The level of risk can be expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences and the likelihoods of those consequences occurring.
Receptor	The term receptor refers to a feature of the natural and human surroundings that can potentially be impacted. This includes air, water, land, flora, and fauna (including people).

Consequence	The consequence of an impact is the outcome of the event on affected receptors. Consequence can be positive or negative.
Likelihood	The likelihood of an impact is the chance (probability) of the impact occurring.

7.3 Identification and characterisation of environmental aspects

In order to undertake meaningful impact and risk assessment, a clear understanding of the context of the assessment is required, through defining the activity and the receiving environment, and understanding any requirements (legislative or other) which are relevant to either the activity or the environment.

All components of the petroleum activity have been identified and described in Section 4. After describing the petroleum activity, an assessment was carried out to identify environmental receptors and potential interactions between the petroleum activity and the receiving environment. The existing environment in the region is described in Section 5.

In order to assess cumulative impacts, the spatial and temporal boundaries of the assessment must be set. For this EP, the following have been considered:

- Spatial – this is designed to capture all possible aspect interactions. The spatial boundaries for the assessment (the OAs) are described in Section 4.3.
- Temporal – this considered past, present and reasonably foreseeable future activities and environments. The temporal boundary for this assessment is the estimated duration the infrastructure remaining in-situ will be present on the seabed prior to fully degrading. This has been estimated at up to 1200 years (Kent Plc, 2022). Refer to Section 8.5.

Based upon an understanding of the environmental aspects, impacts or risks were defined and ecological and socioeconomic receptors identified, enabling a systematic evaluation to be undertaken.

Esso held a series of workshops in March 2022 which focussed on validating the proposed SPJ end state aspects, impacts and risks and associated control measures.

7.4 Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental impacts, or consequences, are evaluated in terms of the degree of the effects and the sensitivity of the environment. Esso evaluates three effects dimensions (scale, duration, and intensity) (Table 7-2) and three environmental sensitivity dimensions (irreplaceability, vulnerability, and influence) (Table 7-3) (ExxonMobil, 2012).

The determination of consequence severity involves evaluating each dimension as lower, moderate, or higher based on qualitative descriptions. Once each dimension is evaluated, results for effects and sensitivity are compared against interpretive criteria to define overall consequence severity (Table 7-6).

Table 7-2 Evaluation of environmental effect dimensions

Effect dimension	Value	Description
Duration	Short term (lower)	Hours to days; effects highly transitory.
	Medium term (moderate)	Weeks to months. Trigger/cause is temporary; effects decline over time. For chemicals, consider persistence, breakdown product, and bioaccumulation potential in determining effects duration.
	Long term (higher)	Years; effects are ongoing. For chemicals, consider persistence or bioaccumulation potential in determining effects duration.
Size/scale	Localised (lower)	Within or near an operational site, facility, etc.; affecting an area similar to or smaller than a typical operational site (for small and/or mobile sources); effects are physically contained/controlled; not a significant portion of any sensitive area.
	Moderate	Affecting an area significantly larger than a typical operational site, facility, etc.; a significant portion of a *habitat*, watershed or single ecological area; a significant portion of the range or occurrence of a population of a species.
	Widespread (higher)	Encompassing entire *ecosystems*, watersheds, or bioregions (landscape-scale); affecting most of the global range or occurrence of a species; having a noticeable impact on corporate-level *environmental performance* reporting.
Intensity	Minor (lower)	Minor changes to wildlife, *habitat*, water occurrence/drainage, or vegetation; low density. For chemical effects: low concentration or hazard* potential.
	Moderate	Moderate or partial changes to *habitat*, water occurrence/flow, ground cover, ground stability, vegetation or wildlife. For chemicals, moderate concentrations, bioaccumulation or hazard* potential; sub-lethal, non-reproductive direct or indirect effects on organisms.
	Significant (higher)	Notable changes to, fragmentation of, or elimination of *habitat*, water drainage/features, ground cover, ground stability, vegetation, and/or wildlife; for chemicals, high concentrations, bioaccumulation, or hazard* potential. Significant direct or indirect survival and/or reproductive effects on organisms.

* Chemical hazard generically includes radioactivity, reactivity, toxicity, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, pathogenicity, reproductive effects potential, etc.

Table 7-3 Evaluation of sensitivity dimensions

Sensitivity dimension	Value	Description (applies to species, *ecosystem*, and/or *ecosystem* features/ functions/ services, all at same scale as consequence)
Irreplaceability	Lower	Common, plentiful.

Sensitivity dimension	Value	Description (applies to species, *ecosystem*, and/or *ecosystem* features/ functions/ services, all at same scale as consequence)
	Moderate	Less common or plentiful, but not rare or unique.
	Higher	Unique or rare.
Vulnerability	Lower	Healthy, resilient, unthreatened, undamaged, or no remaining natural elements (such as some industrial settings).
	Moderate	Moderately resilient, existing stress or damage not significantly impairing function. Sustainable demand on resources/services.
	Higher	Not resilient or capable of recovery, highly stressed, threatened and/or endangered, functions/services failing (such as collapsing fishery).
Influence	Lower	Providing few or no services (supporting, regulating, provisioning, cultural).
	Moderate	Considered moderately important, providing a range of ecological, cultural, social, or commercial services for humans and biodiversity.
	Higher	Highly productive and/or bio diverse, critical for human well-being (such as subsistence), functions/services provide critical support for key human/biological communities (such as clean water), considered highly important by public.

In addition to the environmental impact evaluation, Esso also evaluates the severity of impacts on socioeconomic receptors using the community impact severity interpretation outlines in Table 7-4 and Table 7-5.

Table 7-4 Evaluation of community effect dimensions

Effect dimension	Value	Description
Duration	Short term (lower)	Hours to days; effects highly transitory
	Medium term (moderate)	Weeks to months. Trigger/cause is temporary; effects decline over time.
	Long term (higher)	Years; effects are ongoing, persistent.
Size/Scale	Localised (lower)	Limited to the close surroundings of an operating site, facility, etc.; affecting an area similar to or smaller than a typical operational site (for small and/or mobile sources); effects are physically contained/controlled; affecting less than 100 people.

Effect dimension	Value	Description
	Moderate	Affecting an area significantly larger than a typical operating site, facility; affecting between 100-1000 people.
	Widespread (higher)	Affecting a large portion of the community of several communities; affecting more than 1000 people.
Intensity	Minor (lower)	Minor changes to local demographics; low level of immigration; no or small number of resettlements (less than ~10 households/businesses); no or minor changes to social status, education, livelihood/income and/or community safety and security; minor effects on availability/accessibility of local goods and services; minor changes to natural and/or cultural resources (water supply, fisheries, foraging/hunting grounds, erosion protection, recreational, spiritual or cultural heritage sites, etc.) no or minor changes to local customs, traditions and lifestyles.
	Moderate	Moderate changes to local demographics; moderate level of immigration; moderate number of resettlements (less than ~10 -100 households/businesses); moderate changes to social status, education, livelihood/income and/or community safety and security not significantly affecting lifestyle; moderate effects on availability/accessibility of local goods and services; moderate changes to natural and/or cultural resources not significantly affecting functionality (water supply, fisheries, foraging/hunting grounds, erosion protection, recreational, spiritual or cultural heritage sites, etc.); moderate changes to local customs, traditions and lifestyles not significantly affecting cultural identity.
	Significant (higher)	Notable changes to local demographics; high level of immigration; high number of resettlements (greater than 100 households/businesses); significant changes to social status, education, livelihood/income and/or community safety and security notably affecting lifestyle; notable effects on availability/accessibility of local goods and services; notable changes to natural and/or cultural resources significantly affecting functionality (water supply, fisheries, foraging/hunting grounds, erosion protection, recreational, spiritual or cultural heritage sites, etc.); notable changes to local customs, traditions and lifestyles significantly affecting cultural identity.

Table 7-5 Evaluation of community sensitivity dimensions

Sensitivity dimension	Value	Interpretation (applies to communities or members of the community at the same scale as effect)
Irreplaceability	Lower	Average livelihood or income exceeds basic needs; diverse sources of livelihood/income (diverse commercial enterprises/jobs and/or diverse effective forms of agriculture/subsistence); essential goods and services readily available.

Sensitivity dimension	Value	Interpretation (applies to communities or members of the community at the same scale as effect)
	Moderate	Average livelihood or income meet but do not significantly exceed basic needs; moderately diverse sources of livelihood/income (moderate diversity of commercial enterprises/jobs and/or of effective forms of agriculture/subsistence); essential goods and services moderately available (quantity/accessibility moderately limited).
	Higher	Average livelihood or income barely meet or do not meet basic needs; Few or limited sources of livelihood/income (e.g. few if any commercial enterprises/jobs and/or few effective forms of agriculture/subsistence). Essential goods and services not or rarely available.
Vulnerability	Lower	No presence of marginalized or disadvantaged people, groups, or sub-groups (e.g., local indigenous peoples); natural and/or cultural resources (water supply, fisheries, traditional hunting/foraging grounds, erosion barriers, cultural heritage/recreational areas, spiritual sites, etc.) are healthy, resilient and undamaged; local culture and heritage (cultural identity) well integrated into present lifestyle.
	Moderate	Presence of moderately marginalized or disadvantaged people, groups, or sub-groups (e.g., local indigenous peoples); natural and/or cultural resources (water supply, fisheries, traditional hunting/foraging grounds, erosion barriers, cultural heritage/recreational areas, spiritual sites, etc.) show existing stressor damage not significantly impairing function; present lifestyle in moderate conflict with local culture and heritage (cultural identity).
	Higher	Presence of highly marginalized or disadvantaged or disadvantaged people, groups, or sub-groups (e.g., local indigenous peoples); natural and/or cultural resources (water supply, fisheries, traditional agriculture/hunting/foraging grounds, erosion barriers, cultural heritage/recreational areas, spiritual sites, etc.) show existing stress or damage significantly impairing function (e.g., collapse of fisheries, eroded stormwater protection, etc.); present lifestyle in notable conflict with local culture and heritage (cultural identity at threat of dispersal).
Social structure	Lower	Homogeneous cultural identity; no pronounced social group structure or social groups are non-adverse/share common cultural identity; local hierarchy well established and stable; low crime rate; internal community conflicts addressed in a measured manner; social support and benefits (security, education, medical care, etc.) available and accessible via local offices/ institutions or designated representatives, etc.

Sensitivity dimension	Value	Interpretation (applies to communities or members of the community at the same scale as effect)
	Moderate	Moderately homogeneous cultural identity; various cultural identities (e.g., tribes/clans) are well integrated and mostly non-adverse; moderate crime rate; internal community unrests/conflicts result in isolated confrontations without significant impairment to community safety; social support and benefits (security, education, medical care, etc.) moderately available and accessible via local offices/ institutions or designated representatives, etc., and/or moderately effective (limited staffing, several hours travel time, moderate reliability, etc.)
	Higher	Highly inhomogeneous cultural identity; dominant cultural identities (e.g., tribes/clans) display significant confrontational tendencies; high crime rate; internal community unrests/conflicts significantly impair community safety; basic human rights for others not regarded; social support and benefits (security, education, medical care, etc.) mostly unavailable or inaccessible and/or mostly ineffective (multiple days travel time, low reliability, etc.)

Table 7-6 Determination of environmental and public impact consequence

Consequence level	Environmental impact	Public impact	Interpretative examples of environmental consequence dimension considerations
I	Potential widespread, long term, significant adverse effects	• Extended (>3 months) national or international media coverage; • Large community disruption or evacuation (>1000 people); • Closure of major transportation route >24 hours.	Sensitivity of receptors are higher; Effects are longer term and widespread and/or of a higher intensity.
II	Potential localised, medium term, significant adverse effects	• National media coverage; • Medium community disruption or evacuation (100–1000 people); • Closure of major transportation <24 hours.	Sensitivity of receptors are moderate or higher; Effects are medium to long term and/or have a moderate to higher intensity.
III	Potential short term, minor adverse effects	• Public complaints; small community impact (<100 people); • Closure of secondary transportation route <24 hours;	• Sensitivity of receptors are lower to moderate; Effects are medium term and/or moderate intensity, or • Sensitivity of receptors is lower, but Effects are

Consequence level	Environmental impact	Public impact	Interpretative examples of environmental consequence dimension considerations
		• Tier 1 Process Safety Event.	longer term/higher intensity, or • Effects are localised, short term and/or low intensity, regardless of receptor sensitivity.
IV	Inconsequential or no adverse effects	• Public complaint; • Temporary closure of minor transportation route. • Minor inconvenience.	Sensitivity of receptors are lower; Effects are generally short term, localised and of low to moderate intensity.

Socioeconomic (public impact) consequence (e.g. impact on commercial fisheries) is defined in four levels, I-IV as per the *Risk Matrix Application Guide* (ExxonMobil , 2018) by the scope of the disruption and the size of the population affected.

7.5 Environmental Risk Assessment

7.5.1 Determination of consequence

When assessing the consequence of an unplanned event, the same methodology is used as for determining the consequence of a planned event (as described in Section 7.4).

7.5.2 Determination of probability

Once the most severe environmental consequence of an unplanned event is assessed, the probability of the unplanned event occurring is assessed. This is done by assessing the probability for each failure, event, or condition necessary to produce the impact.

In order to ensure that the highest possible risk is identified, scenarios with a lower severity consequence but higher probability and potentially a higher overall risk are also considered. The five categories of probability are as shown in Table 7-7.

Table 7-7 Probability categories

Probability range	Qualitative interpretation guidance	Quantitative interpretation guidance (probability of occurring per year of exposure)
A	**Very likely** Similar event has occurred once or more at site in the last 10 years. Has happened several times at site or many times in Company.	0.1 to 1

Probability range	Qualitative interpretation guidance	Quantitative interpretation guidance (probability of occurring per year of exposure)
B	**Somewhat likely** Has happened once before at site or several times in Company.	0.01 to 0.1
C	**Unlikely** Has not happened before at site or has happened a few times in Company.	0.001 to 0.01
D	**Very unlikely** Have been isolated occurrences in Company or has happened several times in industry.	0.0001 to 0.001
E	**Very highly unlikely** Has happened once or not at all in Company. Has happened a few times or not at all in industry.	<0.0001

7.5.3 Determining significance of risk

The combination of consequence severity and probability of occurrence determines the level of risk. ExxonMobil's risk framework considers existing controls when determining risk. The overall risk category is given on the basis of the likelihood of the consequence occurring after application of the control measures. The effectiveness of control measures was considered when determining the likelihood of events with control measures in place, i.e. factors such as functionality, availability, reliability, survivability, independence and compatibility of control measures, were considered.

ExxonMobil classifies risk into four categories as follows:

- **Category 1:** A higher risk that should have specific controls established in the short term and be reduced as soon as possible.
- **Category 2:** A medium risk that should be reduced unless it is not "reasonably practicable" to do so. Reasonably practicable is:
    - The level of resource expenditure is not significantly disproportionate in relation to the resulting decrease of risk.
- **Category 3:** A medium risk that should be reduced if "lower cost" options exist to do so. Lower cost denotes follow-up work that can be completed without:
    - Allocating extensive engineering, technical, and operations staffing or;
    - The need for unit shutdowns or activities which may introduce other risks or use resources that may be more appropriately used to address higher risk category items
- **Category 4:** A lower risk that is expected to be effectively managed in base OIMS practices

- Typically requires 'No Further Action'
- Risk mitigation measures that are in place to manage the risk to Category 4 should be continued.

Risk matrix shown in Figure 7-1.

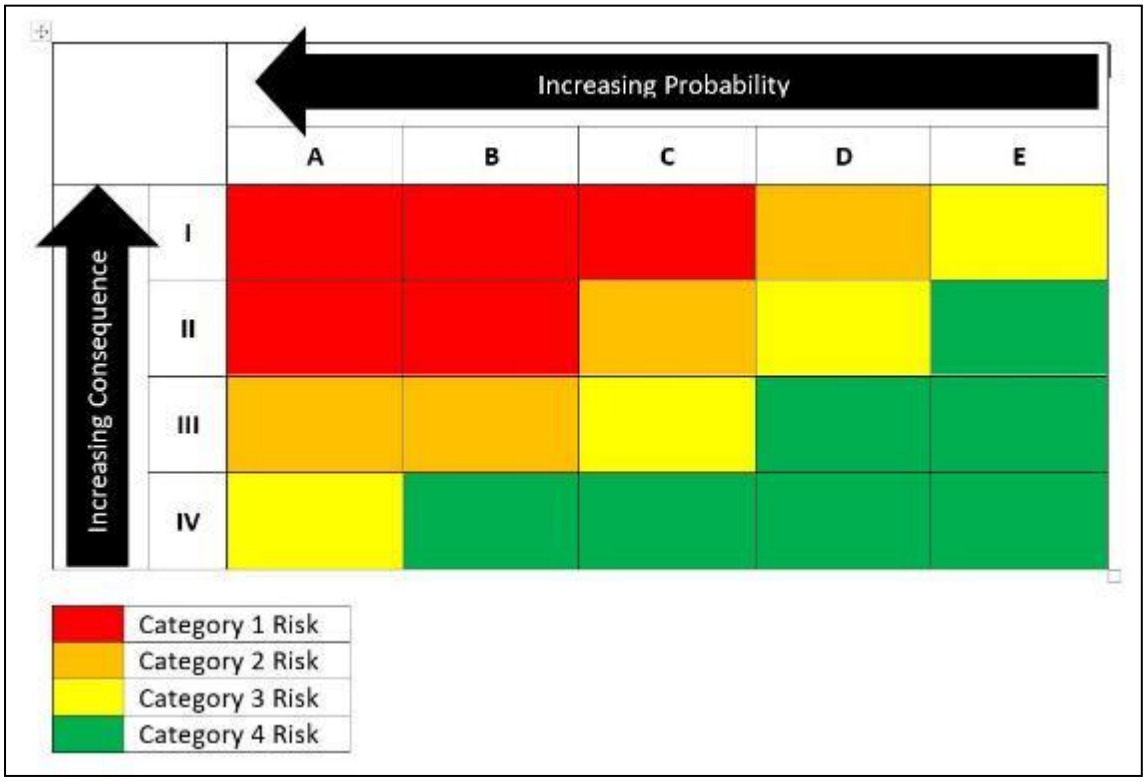


Figure 7-1 Risk matrix

7.6 Demonstration of As Low As Reasonably Practicable

Control measures are selected to reduce either the consequence of an impact or risk, or the likelihood of an unplanned event occurring. Control measures that are required by legislation are adopted regardless of the evaluated impact or risk level. In some cases, the risk or impact level will be so low that no control measures can be identified which reduce the consequence or likelihood further.

The OPGGS (Environment) Regulations Section 13(5)(c) requires that the EP details how the control measures will be used to reduce the impacts and risks of the activity to ALARP and to an acceptable level.

ALARP is achieved if the cost involved in reducing the risk further would be grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained. The ALARP principle arises from the fact that infinite time, effort and money could be spent attempting to reduce a risk or impact to zero. Where good practice controls measures do not sufficiently reduce the risk or impact level, consideration of additional control measures may be required, including undertaking an assessment of impacts or risks, costs and environmental benefits for identified control measures.

NOPSEMA's guideline *Environment Plan decision making* (NOPSEMA, 2021c) states that in order to demonstrate ALARP, a titleholder must be able to implement all available control

measures where the cost is not grossly disproportionate to the environmental benefit gained from implementing the control measure.

There is no universally accepted guidance to applying the ALARP principle to environmental assessments. In alignment with NOPSEMA's guidance note *ALARP* (NOPSEMA, 2020a), Esso has adapted the approach developed by Oil and Gas UK (OGUK) (OGUK, 2014) for use in an environmental context to determine the assessment technique required to demonstrate that potential impacts and risks are ALARP (Figure 7-2).

Specifically, the framework considers impact severity and several guiding factors:

- activity type
- risk and uncertainty
- stakeholder influence.

'Good practice' controls,(as discussed in Section 7.6.1) are considered sufficient demonstration of ALARP in cases where the risk is relatively well understood, the potential impacts are low, activities are well practised, and there are no conflicts with company values nor significant media interest. This is referred to as a 'Type A Decision'.

An 'Engineering risk assessment' is required to demonstrate ALARP in cases where there is greater uncertainty or complexity around the activity and/or risk, the potential impact is moderate, it may attract local media attention and some persons may object. This is referred to as a 'Type B Decision'.

A 'Type C Decision' typically involves sufficient complexity, high potential impact, uncertainty, or stakeholder influence to require a precautionary approach. In this case, relevant 'Good practice' controls (as discussed in Section 7.6.1) still must be in place, Engineering risk assessment is required, and the precautionary approach applied for those controls that only have a marginal cost benefit.

Based on the criteria presented in Figure 7-2 the activities in this EP have been assessed as primarily fitting within Decision Context B. Hence a combination of 'Good practice' and 'Engineering risk assessment' techniques have been applied to each aspect in Section 8.

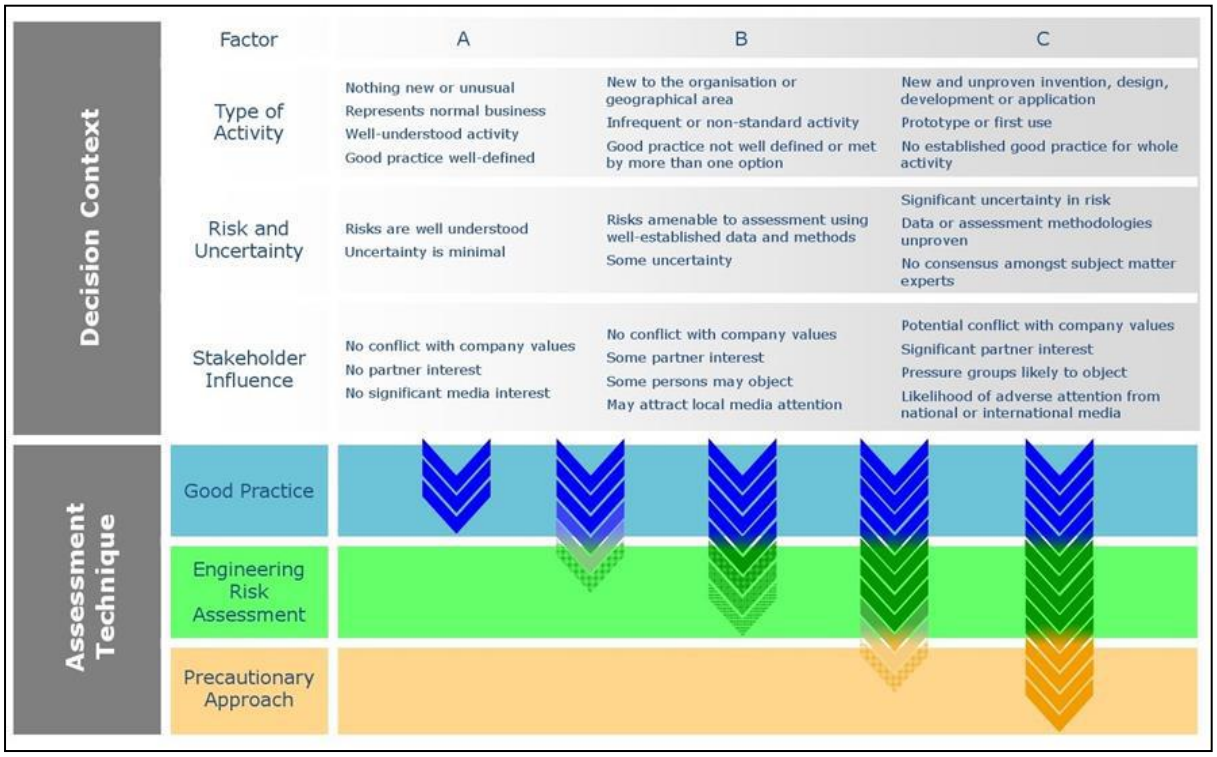


Figure 7-2 As Low As Reasonably Practicable decision support framework

7.6.1 Good practice

OGUK (2014) defines ‘Good practice’ as: "The recognised risk management practices and measures that are used by competent organisations to manage well-understood hazards arising from their activities".

‘Good practice’ can also be used as the generic term for those measures that are recognised as satisfying the law. For this EP, sources of ‘Good practice’ include:

- requirements from Australian legislation and regulations
- relevant Australian policies
- relevant Australian Government guidance
- relevant industry standards
- relevant international conventions.

If the ALARP technique is determined to be ‘Good practice’ (Type A), further assessment (‘Engineering risk assessment’) is not required to identify additional controls. However, additional controls that provide a suitable environmental benefit for an insignificant cost are also identified.

7.6.2 Engineering risk assessment

All impacts and risks that require further assessment are subject to an ‘Engineering risk assessment’ in which an assessment of risks, costs, and environmental or socio community benefit is conducted (OGUK, 2014).

7.6.3 Precautionary approach

OGUK (2014) states that if the assessment, considering all available engineering and scientific evidence, is insufficient, inconclusive, or uncertain, then a precautionary approach to hazard management is needed.

A precautionary approach will mean that environmental considerations are expected to take precedence over economic considerations, and a control measure that may reduce environmental impact is more likely to be implemented.

7.7 Demonstration of acceptable levels

One of the objects of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations is to ensure that any petroleum activity carried out in an offshore area is carried out in a manner such that environmental impacts and risks will be of an acceptable level. This is also one of the key criteria for acceptance of an EP.

The acceptable level of environmental impact and risk for each receptor needs to be defined before the EPOs can be decided and the evaluation of those impacts and risks can take place.

An ‘acceptable level’ is the specified amount of environmental impact and risk that the activity may have which would not be inconsistent with relevant principles, not compromise management/conservation/protection objectives. The process involves the attainment of stakeholder/wider-community views in defining acceptable levels.

Esso considers a range of factors when evaluating the acceptability of environmental impacts or risks associated with its activities. This evaluation is based on several factors, as outlined in Table 7-8 and is based on NOPSEMA’s guidance note on *Environment Plan content requirement* (NOPSEMA, 2020b).

These factors are used to demonstrate acceptability in Sections 8 and 9.

Table 7-8 Demonstration of acceptability test

Factor	Demonstration of acceptability	
Risk assessment process for unplanned event	The level of environmental risk is either Category 2, 3 or 4.	
Consequence assessment for planned event	The level of environmental consequence is 3 or below.	
Principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD)	**Principles of ESD as per EPBC Act Section 3A**	**Applicability to this EP**
	Decision making processes should effectively integrate both long term and short term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations.	This principle is inherently met through the EP assessment process. This principle is not considered separately for each acceptability evaluation.

Factor	Demonstration of acceptability	
	If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.	An evaluation is completed to determine if the activity will result in serious or irreversible environmental damage. Where the activity has the potential to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage, further assessment is undertaken to determine if there is significant uncertainty in the evaluation.
	The principle of inter-generational equity—that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations.	Where the potential impacts and risk are determined to be serious or irreversible the precautionary principle is implemented to ensure the environment is maintained for the benefit of future generations.
	The conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration in decision making.	Impact assessment is used to assess whether there are significant impacts to relevant receptors to ensure that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved.
	Improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms should be promoted.	Not relevant to this EP.
Legislative and other requirements	All good practice control measures have been identified for the aspect. Acceptable levels identified in relevant EPBC listed species recovery plans or approved conservation advices have been considered. Impacts and risks (where applicable) considered to be consistent with the requirements, expectations and principles of the relevant plans. Impact and risk assessment considers if there are any MNES in the area of the activity and if so, undertakes the activity in a manner that will not have a significant impact on MNES as described by the significant impact criteria in *Matters of National Environmental Significance - Significant impact guidelines 1.1* (Department of the Environment, 2013). This includes consideration of the activity in its broadest scope and where possible, adopts control measures to avoid or reduce impacts to MNES. Undertake the activity in a manner that will not interfere with other marine users to a greater extent than is necessary for the reasonable exercise of right conferred by the titles granted, per OPGGS Act Section 280.	
Internal context	All Esso management system standards and impact or risk control processes have been identified for the aspect.	
External context	Stakeholder concerns have been considered/addressed through the consultation process.	

8 Environmental Impact Assessment

8.1 Overview

The purpose of the Environmental Impact Assessment is to ensure that all impacts associated with the proposed SPJ end states are identified and evaluated, and the resulting impacts are demonstrated to be ALARP and acceptable according to the Esso impact and risk assessment methodology, as outlined in Section 7.

The assessment of impacts has been undertaken in two stages:

- impact scoping (refer to Section 8.2)
- detailed evaluation (refer to Section 8.3-8.6).

8.2 Impact scoping

Scoping of the impacts relevant to the proposed SPJ end states (refer Table 8-1) ensures that a systematic assessment is undertaken. The context of the impact assessment has been provided by the description of the activity (Section 4) and identification of potential environmental receptors within the OA (Section 5). By considering the relationship between environmental aspects and the activity, Esso has identified the impacts to receptors which could potentially occur as a result of the proposed SPJ end states.

The assessment of impacts has considered direct, indirect and cumulative impacts, as defined in Section 7.2.

A series of workshops were held to identify environmental impacts and risks associated with the proposed SPJ end states and assess controls to ensure impacts and risks are managed to ALARP and an acceptable level. The workshops were attended by environment, structural engineering, offshore projects, risk assessment, management and decommissioning engineering personnel.

Impacts and risks were evaluated using the impact assessment methodology (Section 7.4) to determine consequence to receptors and ALARP decision context.

Control measures were identified, and an assessment of acceptability was undertaken against Esso's acceptability criteria and the defined acceptable levels of environmental performance (Table 7-8).

For most aspects identified, it was determined that impacts were reduced to ALARP and to an acceptable level. Further literature analysis, or site-specific studies were in some circumstances required to support the evaluation and assessment of potential impacts to receptors. These impact evaluations, and the outcomes of the assessment, are described in Sections 8.3-8.5.

EPOs and EPSs relevant to impacts associated with the proposed SPJ end states are provided in Section 10.

Throughout the remainder of this EP, 'infrastructure' is used when referring collectively to the lower sections of the SPJs and the upper sections of some SPJs placed on the seabed.

8.2.1 Steel Piled Jackets end states Environmental Impact Assessment

Table 8-1 Steel Piled Jacket end states – Impact scoping

Proposed end state	Lower sections of HLA, FTA, KFA, CBA, MKA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – jackets cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.						
Aspect	Physical presence – Impact on other marine users.	**Impact**	Change to the function, interest or activities of other users. Change to the function, interests or activities of other users could occur through disruption of commercial shipping activities. Disruption to activities may include displacement of shipping from the most direct route, resulting in incremental transit time.				
Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**		**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**	
			Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**		
Commercial vessels	All SPJs are currently located within the ATBA and are subject to a TSS which directs commercial vessels around the Bass Strait facilities. Vessels in excess of 200 gross tonnage are prohibited from entering the ATBA. It is considered that at some point in the future (after the cessation of all petroleum activities) the ATBA and TSS may be removed. Hence a more direct route between Wilsons Promontory to Cape Howe could be chosen by vessels transiting through Bass Strait. This has been estimated to save approximately 13 minutes per return trip from Sydney to Melbourne (AMC Search, 2022a). A risk assessment carried out by AMC Search in 2022 concluded that ”removal at 55m will not affect the passage of merchant vessels of current design characteristics” (AMC Search, 2022b). It was also assessed that it is “unlikely that the deepest clearances will increase substantially due to the significant amount of dredging that would be required to allow access for much larger vessels to Australian ports” (AMC Search, 2022a). The minimum 55m vessel clearance was assessed as adequate for clearance even under extreme weather events and for the largest vessels. Hence the physical presence of the lower sections of the SPJs remaining in place will not impact future shipping, as there is no impediment to vessels in the future choosing a more direct route through the area, should the ATBA and TSS be removed. AMSA was consulted on the proposed SPJ end state options during the preparation of this EP. AMSA stated during this consultation that a 55m clear water column would be adequate from a safety of navigation perspective, consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989).		**CM1:** Where the water depth allows, SPJs to be cut at a depth which is consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989). **CM2:** Locations of remaining SPJ sections to be identified on navigational charts administered by the AHO to advise marine users of their presence.	Physical marking of SPJ sections remaining in place – the provision of such navigational aids is not considered to further reduce the impact to commercial vessels, given the good practice control measures adopted.	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less. Impact is well understood. Principals of ESD met: • no significant impacts to relevant receptors so that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved • activity will not result in serious or irreversible damage Good practice control measures have been defined and implemented Control measures are consistent with Esso’s Environment Policy (Appendix B). The activity meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives and the intent of *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b). Stakeholder feedback has been considered.	**Consequence Level** **ALARP decision context** **ALARP outcome** **Acceptability outcome**	**IV** Type A ALARP Acceptable

Proposed end state	SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).		
Aspect	Physical presence – Impact on other marine users.	**Impact**	Change to the function, interest or activities of other users. Change to the function, interests or activities of other users could occur through disruption of commercial shipping activities. Disruption to activities may include displacement of shipping from the most direct route, resulting in incremental transit time.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**	
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**		
Commercial vessels	AMSA was consulted on the proposed SPJ end state options during the preparation of this EP. AMSA stated during this consultation that a 55m clear water column would be adequate from a safety of navigation perspective, consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989). Due to the water depth at WTA (54m) and BMA (59m), the SPJs at these locations will be cut as close to the seabed as practicable – which may be either below the seabed, or up to 5m above the seabed, depending on the feasibility of internal or external cutting methods. For WTA an unobstructed water column of at least 55 metres cannot be achieved due to the water depth (54m), and for BMA, depending on the depth of cut that can be achieved during execution, an unobstructed water column of 55m may not be achieved. The dynamic clearance, which takes into account the effects of waves causing a vessel to move up and down in the vertical plane, was calculated for a vessel with a sailing clearance of 18m (AMC Search, 2022b). The dynamic clearance was calculated at various wave heights expected to be experienced in Bass Strait based on hind cast data. The maximum dynamic clearance for a vessel of this size transiting Bass Strait, including a safety factor of 50% to take account of potential under-estimation due to vessel roll and a further 30% safety factor as recommended by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency UK, was calculated to be 38.2m (AMC Search, 2022b). In comparison, the water clearance expected to be achieved over the BMA SPJ footings is at least 54m, while for the WTA SPJ the water clearance is expected to be at least 49m. The predicted most direct route through Bass Strait which could be taken by commercial vessels in the future, should the ATBA and TSS be removed, does not pass over the WTA or BMA locations, with the closest point of this route estimated to be over 6 nautical miles from BMA (AMC Search, 2022a). Hence the physical presence of the SPJ footings remaining in place at WTA and BMA is not expected to impact future shipping, as there is no impediment to vessels in the future choosing a more direct route through the area, should the ATBA and TSS be removed.	**CM2:** Locations of remaining infrastructure to be identified on navigational charts administered by the AHO to advise marine users of the presence of remaining infrastructure.	None		**Consequence Level**	**IV**
					ALARP decision context	Type A
					ALARP outcome	ALARP
					Acceptability outcome	Acceptable

Proposed end state	Lower sections of HLA, FTA, KFA, CBA, MKA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – jackets cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).		
Aspect	Physical presence – Interference with other marine users Presence of remaining infrastructure can lead to impacts on other marine users (fishing and future industries).	**Impact**	Change to the function, interest or activities of other users. Change to the function, interests or activities of other users could occur through disruption of commercial and recreational activities. Impacts on activities may include: • continued displacement of commercial fishing activities from the SPJ sections remaining in place • interference with recreational activities (fishing/boating) • benefits to recreational fishing by enhanced access to fishing areas. Prevention of the use of the SPJ footprint area by future potential marine industries (wind farms, wave energy, aquaculture etc.).

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**	
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**		
Commercial fishing	Detailed evaluation in Section 8.3.					
Leisure /recreational activities (fishing, boating, diving)	Leisure activities may occur within the vicinity of the infrastructure remaining in place such as recreational fishing and recreational boating. Recreational diving is not a credible activity to be considered, given the maximum depth advanced recreational divers can dive is 40m (130ft). Given the water depths and the unobstructed water column of minimum 55m provided, the physical presence of the SPJs remaining in place are unlikely to interfere with recreational boating activities. Species targeted by recreational fishers were identified as being present around the facilities during review of historical ROV footage (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b) and visual analysis of footage obtained during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) (AIMS, 2022a). These include trevally, mackerel and ocean perch. Feedback from recreational fishing groups obtained during stakeholder engagement on end state options for the SPJ facilities provided anecdotal evidence that the Esso facilities are known to attract game fish and that recreational fishers would favour the retention of as much structure as possible. The retention of the lower sections of the SPJs in place and the future removal of PSZs that currently restrict access to recreational fishing is expected to provide enhanced opportunities for recreational fishing in the OAs.	**CM3:** Removal of the PSZs around the SPJs will provide enhanced access for recreational fishing opportunities.	None	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less. Impact is well understood. Principals of ESD met: • no significant impacts to relevant receptors so that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved • activity will not result in serious or irreversible damage. The activity meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives and the intent of *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b). Stakeholder feedback has been considered.	**Consequence Level**: **IV** **ALARP decision context**: Type A **ALARP outcome**: ALARP **Acceptability outcome**: Acceptable	

Proposed end state	Lower sections of HLA, FTA, KFA, CBA, MKA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – jackets cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).					
Future industries	Due to the presence of the deep foundation piles and plugged and abandoned wells, any decommissioning option for the SPJs (including complete removal below the seabed) will prevent other future marine industries, such as offshore wind from installing facilities over the immediate footprint areas of the SPJs. Bass Strait has recently been announced as the first priority area in Australia to be assessed by Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources for suitability for offshore wind developments (Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, 2022). As such, this impact assessment has focused on the offshore wind power industry. The Star of the South wind farm project is currently in the early feasibility stage and is the first proposed Australian offshore wind farm. The proposal is for 200 turbines to be installed in a licence area off the south coast of Gippsland in Bass Strait. The wind farm is proposed to be located 7-25km off the coast, in 20-40m water depth (Star of the South, 2022). The locations of the SPJs do not overlap with the Star of the South licenced area. Hence no impact from the physical presence of the SPJ remaining infrastructure would be expected for this project. Fixed foundation wind farms are typically restricted to water depths of less than 60 metres, however floating turbines are nearing commercialisation and can be deployed in deeper water (Briggs, et al., 2021). Hence potential future wind power developments in the vicinity of the SPJs remaining in place cannot be ruled out. It is considered however that given the extensive area in Bass Strait expected to be suitable for floating wind farm development (based on water depths, high average wind power and short distances to power infrastructure), the small overall footprint of the SPJ infrastructure remaining in place and their known presence, any impacts to the planning or viability of future projects are expected to be low. Consultation with AMSA has been undertaken regarding the SPJ decommissioning options. AMSA indicated they must give consideration to other users of the sea, including potential future renewable energy projects. Esso provided AMSA with further detail reiterating that no decommissioning option for the SPJs (including removal to below to seabed) would result in the ability for future projects to install infrastructure directly over the SPJs footprint.	None identified.	None	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less. Impact is well understood. Principals of ESD met: • no significant impacts to relevant receptors so that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved • activity will not result in serious or irreversible damage. The activity meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives and the intent of *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b). Stakeholder feedback has been considered.	**Consequence Level**	**IV**
					ALARP decision context	Type A
					ALARP outcome	ALARP
					Acceptability outcome	Acceptable

Proposed end state	Lower sections of HLA, FTA, KFA, CBA, MKA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – jackets cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).		
Aspect	Retention of the SPJ lower sections (below 55m) leading to the retention of sessile biota associated with these sections.	**Impact**	Retention of species abundance/diversity. Sessile biota (i.e. macroalgae, bivalves, barnacles, crustacea sponges and cnidarians) present on the lower sections of the SPJs will be retained.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile biota	Detailed evaluation provided in Section 8.5.				

Aspect	Retention of the SPJ lower sections (below 55m), leading to retention of habitat and food sources for fish and other mobile marine species.	**Impact**	Retention of habitat and food sources. Retention of the SPJ lower sections (below 55m), will retain the habitat and food sources present for fish species (including the endangered white shark) and other mobile marine biota such as mobile invertebrates Australian fur seals and cetaceans.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Fish and mobile invertebrates Australian fur seal White shark Cetaceans	Detailed evaluation provided in Section 8.5.				

Aspect	Retention of the SPJ lower sections (below 55m), leading to retention of Gippsland Basin ecosystem richness and diversity as a result of structures contributing to productivity and connectivity (cumulative impacts).	**Impact**	Retention of species abundance/diversity observed on the SPJ lower sections (below 55m). Evidence for oil and gas structures facilitating seascape connectivity exists for larvae and mobile adult invertebrates, fish and megafauna; including threatened and commercially important species (McLean, et al., 2022).

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile biota Fish and mobile invertebrates White shark Cetaceans	Detailed evaluation provided in Section 8.5.				

Proposed end state	Lower sections of HLA, FTA, KFA, CBA, MKA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – jackets cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).		
Aspect	Long term degradation of remaining SPJs leading to constituent (iron, chromium, copper, nickel) dissolution into immediate waters and sediments.	**Impact**	Injury/mortality to fauna. Exposure to metals may cause acute and chronic toxicity effects to sessile marine biota encrusted on the jacket, living in the sediment (infauna) or using the jacket structure as habitat. Bioaccumulation of metals may also cause impacts to higher trophic levels (i.e. predators).

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile biota Sediment infauna	Detailed evaluation provided in Section 8.6.				

Aspect	Degradation of sacrificial anodes remaining on SPJs leading to constituent (aluminium, cadmium, copper, chromium, nickel, zinc) dissolution into immediate waters and sediments.	**Impact**	Injury/mortality to fauna. Exposure to metals may cause acute and chronic toxicity effects to sessile marine biota encrusted on the jacket, living in the sediment (infauna) or using the jacket structure as habitat. Bioaccumulation of metals may also cause impacts to higher trophic levels (i.e. predators).

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Fish and mobile invertebrates	Detailed evaluation provided in Section 8.6.				

Aspect	Degradation of remaining SPJs, leading to gradual disintegration and collapse.	**Impact**	Change in habitat. Degradation of the lower sections of the SPJs will lead to a change in habitat for marine fauna, by a loss of habitat higher up in the water column as the structure collapses, and subsequent creation of hard substrate on the seabed in the collapse zone.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile biota Fish and mobile invertebrates	Detailed evaluation provided in Section 8.6.				

Proposed end state	Lower sections of HLA, FTA, KFA, CBA, MKA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – jackets cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).		
Aspect	Degradation of remaining SPJs, leading to gradual disintegration and collapse.	**Impact**	Injury/mortality to fauna. Smothering or crushing of marine fauna may occur in the event of an instantaneous collapse of the structure, or a section of the remaining structure falling to the seabed.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile biota	Detailed evaluation provided in Section 8.6.				
Sediment infauna					

Aspect	Degradation of grout, leading to constituent dissolution into immediate waters and sediments.	**Impact**	No impact expected.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile biota	Detailed evaluation provided in Section 8.6.	No impact expected.			
Sediment infauna					
Fish and mobile invertebrates					

Proposed end state	SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).		
Aspect	Internal cutting of the SPJ piles at BMA and WTA is not feasible and dredging of the seabed is required to allow external cutting to be undertaken.	**Impact**	Injury/mortality to fauna. Direct physical impact (including smothering) can lead to a loss of benthic infauna and sessile biota present in the dredged area of seabed and the area where dredge spoil is placed.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**	
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**		
Sessile biota Sediment infauna	If internal cutting of the piles at BMA and WTA is not feasible (this cannot be assessed until removal of the topsides), external cutting of these two SPJs may be required in order to facilitate the optimum cut pattern for removal as close as practicable to the seabed. This may result in some localised limited dredging of the seabed to allow the cutting equipment to access a suitable external cutting location. In the areas where seabed material is removed, sessile benthic fauna and infauna that is too slow or unable to move away is likely to be buried or smothered as sediments become mobile in the water column and then settle back on the seabed. Small sessile fauna that are filter or suspension feeders are the most vulnerable category to impacts from dredging, including mussels, barnacles, small sessile worms and sponges (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2011). Impacts from smothering as a result of dredging will be limited to close proximity of the WTA and BMA SPJs. Infauna at WTA was sampled during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) and while communities show natural small scale variation, are mostly homogenous and similar to reference sites, with no particular areas of value or sensitivity. The sessile biota observed in the benthic surrounds at WTA during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) is provided in Section 8.4.2.6. In summary, it was observed that biota cover and height were low in the benthic surrounds of WTA, with a low percent cover of jewel anemone (<1%) and sponges (<1.5%) (AIMS, 2022a). BMA was not surveyed as part of Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) as a representative number of SPJs were chosen to represent water depths and geographical spread across Bass Strait. BMA is in similar water depth to WTA, hence the results from WTA are considered to be representative of BMA. Impacts on sessile biota and infauna as a result of the potential limited dredging around WTA and BMA are expected to be localized and no long-term changes to benthic ecosystems are anticipated. Any impacts are expected to be inconsequential or have no adverse effects.	None identified.	None.	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less. Impact is well understood. Principals of ESD met: • no significant impacts to relevant receptors so that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved • activity will not result in serious or irreversible damage. The activity meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives and the intent of *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b). Stakeholder feedback has been considered.	**Consequence Level**	**IV**
					ALARP decision context	Type A
					ALARP outcome	ALARP
					Acceptability outcome	Acceptable

Proposed end state	SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).		
Aspect	Internal cutting of the SPJ piles at BMA and WTA is not feasible and some small scale, localised dredging of the seabed is required to allow external cutting to be undertaken.	**Impact**	Change in water quality. Seabed disturbance as a result of dredging can lead to increased turbidity and potential release of contaminants within the sediments, which affects water quality.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**	
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**		
Fish and mobile invertebrates Sessile biota Sediment infauna	Turbidity is expected to resolve in a short period of time following the completion of dredging. Larger, mobile fauna such as fish and crabs have the ability to move away from the sediment plume generated by dredging and are likely to be less affected however localised turbidity may impact gill function in impacted individuals. Turbidity impacts are likely to be short term and temporary – as sediments will settle and water quality will return to pre disturbance levels. Sediment sampling was undertaken around WTA during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) and analysed for metals, PAHs and naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM). The results of the analysis are presented in Section 5.3.3. These results indicate that few samples taken around WTA have elevated concentrations of contaminants relative to screening levels (Hook S. E., et al., 2021). This suggests there is not widespread or significant contamination around WTA based on screening values. Impacts on marine biota as a result of short-term changes to water quality due to the potential small scale, limited dredging around WTA and BMA are expected to be localised and no long-term impacts are anticipated. Any impacts of small scale, limited dredging around WTA and BMA, should this be required are expected to be inconsequential or have no adverse effects.	None.	None.	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less. Impact is well understood. Principals of ESD met: • no significant impacts to relevant receptors so that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved • activity will not result in serious or irreversible damage • no control measures identified which can further lower the impact consequence. The activity meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives and the intent of *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b). Stakeholder feedback has been considered.	**Consequence Level**	**IV**
					ALARP decision context	Type A
					ALARP outcome	ALARP
					Acceptability outcome	Acceptable

8.2.2 End fate of removed sections of jacket

Two options for the disposal of the removed upper sections of the SPJs are being evaluated:

- Disposal option #1: removed SPJ sections placed adjacent to the lower sections of the SPJ remaining in place, entirely within the title area (placement option relevant for HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA) or
- Disposal option #2: removed SPJ sections transported to an ORC for dismantling and processing for disposal.

The results of the impact scoping for Disposal option #1 has been presented in Table 8-2. Results of the evaluation of the environmental impacts and risks of Disposal option #2 have been presented in Section 8.6 of this EP (these are indirect impacts and risks as a consequence of removing property from the title areas).

Table 8-2 Placement adjacent to Steel Piled Jacket lower sections remaining in place – Impact scoping

Activity	Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.		
Aspect	Physical presence – Interference with other marine users.	**Impact**	Change to the function, interest or activities of other users. Disruption to activities may include: • displacement of shipping from the most direct route, resulting in small incremental transit time • continued displacement of commercial fishing activities from the infrastructure locations • interference with recreational activities (fishing/boating) • benefits to recreational fishing by enhanced access to fishing areas. Prevention of the use of the footprint area of the placed sections of jacket by future potential marine industries (wind farms, wave energy, aquaculture etc.)

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**	
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**		
Commercial vessels	Placing some sections of the removed SPJ sections adjacent to the remaining lower sections will not result in any incremental impacts to commercial vessels over those identified for the jacket lower sections remaining in place (outlined in Table 8-1). SPJ sections will be cut and placed to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL is achieved.	**CM11:** Removed sections will be cut and placed so as to ensure clearance is consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989). **CM12**: Locations of removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed will be identified on navigational charts to advise other users of their presence.	None.	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less. Impact is well understood. Principals of ESD met: • activity will not result in serious or irreversible environmental damage • good practice control measures identified. The activity meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives and the intent of *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b). Stakeholder feedback has been considered.	**Consequence Level**	**IV**
					ALARP decision context	Type A
					ALARP outcome	ALARP
					Acceptability outcome	Acceptable
Commercial fishing	Detailed evaluation in Section 8.3.					

Activity	Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.					
Recreational activities (fishing, boating, diving)	Placing some sections of the removed SPJs adjacent to the lower sections remaining in place will not result in any incremental impacts to recreational activities over those identified for the SPJ lower sections remaining in place (outlined in Table 8-1). Incremental benefits to recreational fishing activities may be expected as a result of the placement of some removed sections of SPJs adjacent to the lower sections, as the additional hard substrate will provide an expanded area to be utilised for recreational fishing activities.	None identified.	**CM3**: Removal of the PSZs around the SPJs will provide enhanced access for recreational fishing opportunities.	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less. Impact is well understood. Principals of ESD met: • activity will not result in serious or irreversible environmental damage • no control measures identified which can further lower the impact consequence. The activity meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives and the intent of *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b). Stakeholder feedback has been considered.	**Consequence Level**	**IV**
					ALARP decision context	Type A/B
					ALARP outcome	ALARP
					Acceptability outcome	Acceptable
Future industries	Refer to consequence evaluation for this aspect and receptors in Table 8-1. The incremental footprint on the seabed as a result of the placement of some sections of removed SPJ adjacent to the SPJ lower sections will be small as placement is expected to occur within close proximity to the SPJ lower sections. For the purpose of this EP, placement within a 200m radius of the remaining SPJ lower sections has been assumed. There may be limited exceptions where placement may need to occur a small distance further out based on heavy lift vessel operating parameters and/or the need to preserve clearance around any existing seabed features such as pipelines. Any incremental impacts over those identified for the SPJ lower sections remaining in place to future marine projects as a result of the physical presence of some SPJ sections being placed on the seabed are expected to be inconsequential.	**CM12**: Locations of removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed will be identified on navigational charts to advise other users of their presence.	**CM13:** Removed sections of SPJs will be placed on the seabed within an approximate 200m radius of the lower SPJ sections remaining in place. If seabed placement is required to occur outside a 200m radius due to execution requirements or the need to avoid existing seabed features, an assessment of any incremental impacts and risks will be undertaken as part of the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less. Impact is well understood. Principals of ESD met: • activity will not result in serious or irreversible environmental damage • good practice control measures identified. The activity meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives and the intent of *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b). Stakeholder feedback has been considered.	**Consequence Level**	**IV**
					ALARP decision context	Type A/B
					ALARP outcome	ALARP
					Acceptability outcome	Acceptable

Activity	Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.		
Aspect	Relocation of removed section(s) of jacket to deeper depths.	**Impact**	Injury/mortality to fauna. Certain species of encrusting marine biota present on the SPJs may be lost due to environmental requirements (light/nutrients) not being present in deeper water.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile biota	Detailed evaluation in Section 8.4.				

Aspect	Relocation of removed section(s) of jacket to deeper depths.	**Impact**	Change in habitat. Fish which require certain environmental conditions found in the sections of jacket closer to the surface will be unlikely to migrate to the placed sections of jacket in deeper water.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Fish	Detailed evaluation in Section 8.4.				

Activity	Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.		
Aspect	Relocation of upper section(s) of jacket to deeper depths, resulting in an increase in hard seabed habitat.	**Impact**	Retention of habitat. Placement will mitigate some of the habitat reduction enacted by removal of the top sections of jacket.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile biota	Detailed evaluation in Section 8.4.				
Fish					

Activity	Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.							
Aspect	Seabed disturbance. Disturbance of seabed sediments as a result of placement of removed section(s) on the seabed.	**Impact**	Injury/mortality to fauna. Direct physical impact (including smothering) can lead to a loss of benthic infauna present in the placement area.		Change in habitat. Alteration to benthic habitats can occur as a result of seabed disturbance.			
Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**		**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**		
			Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**			
Benthic infauna	Benthic infauna communities within the Bass Strait show natural small scale variation, however the area is mostly considered homogenous. Site specific sampling conducted by Esso (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2021) demonstrates similarities in taxa but variation in composition between different sites. Seabed disturbance from the placement of cut sections of jackets on the seabed will be limited to close proximity to the jacket lower sections (within a 200m radius). Infauna and communities within the OAs show natural small-scale variation, however, are mostly homogenous, with no particular areas of value or sensitivity. It is possible that activities will produce a slight alteration of the local habitat and community structure due to the small amount of changed substrate in an area of uniform soft sediments; however the naturally homogenous nature of the benthic infauna communities in the area within which placement would occur will result in quick recovery, and no long-term changes to ecosystem are expected. Any impacts are expected to be inconsequential or have no adverse effects.		None	**CM13:** Removed sections of SPJs will be placed on the seabed within an approximate 200m radius of the lower SPJ sections remaining in place. If seabed placement is required to occur outside a 200m radius due to execution requirements or the need to avoid existing seabed features, an assessment of any incremental impacts and risks will be undertaken as part of the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less. Impact is well understood. Principals of ESD met: • no significant impacts to relevant receptors so that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved • activity will not result in serious or irreversible damage • no further control measures identified which can further lower the impact consequence. The activity meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives intent of *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b). Stakeholder feedback has been considered.	**Consequence Level**	**IV**
						ALARP decision context	Type A	
						ALARP outcome	ALARP	
						Acceptability outcome	Acceptable	

Activity	Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.		
Aspect	Seabed disturbance. Disturbance of seabed sediments as a result of placement of removed section(s) on the seabed.	**Impact**	Change in water quality. Seabed disturbance can lead to increased turbidity and potential release of contaminants within the sediments, which affects water quality.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**	
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**		
Ambient water quality	Water quality change occurs when seabed sediments enter the water column (turbidity). Suspension of sediments and the subsequent change in water quality may impact local fish species or encrusting organisms by physical smothering, or exposure to potential contaminants in the sediments. Turbidity impacts are likely to be short term and temporary –as sediments will settle and water quality will return to pre disturbance levels. In terms of exposure of marine biota to potential contaminants in the sediments, the concentrations of metals and PAHs measured in sediment samples collected around the existing SPJs in 2021 (Hook S. E., et al., 2021) concluded that concentrations rarely exceeded the higher screening levels for the analytes sampled, suggesting there is not widespread nor significant contamination of sediments around the SPJs based on screening values. Any impacts will be localised and temporary and ambient water quality will return to background levels following seabed disturbance. As such impacts are expected to be inconsequential and no adverse impacts are expected to ecological receptors as a result of a change in water quality.	None.	None.	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less. Impact is well understood. Principals of ESD met: • no significant impacts to relevant receptors so that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved • activity will not result in serious or irreversible damage No control measures identified which can further lower the impact consequence. The activity meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives and the intent of *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b). Stakeholder feedback has been considered.	**Consequence Level**	**IV**
					ALARP decision context	Type A
					ALARP outcome	ALARP
					Acceptability outcome	Acceptable

Activity	Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.		
Aspect	Long term degradation of additional jacket steel structure placed on the seabed – leading to incremental constituent (iron, chromium, copper, nickel) dissolution into immediate waters and sediments.	**Impact**	Injury/mortality to fauna. Exposure to metals can cause acute toxicity effects to sessile marine biota encrusted on the jacket, living in the sediment (infauna) or using the jacket structure as habitat. Bioaccumulation of metals can also cause impacts to higher trophic levels (i.e. predators).

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile biota Sediment infauna	Detailed evaluation in Section 8.5.				

Aspect	Degradation of additional sacrificial anodes remaining on the SPJ lower sections, leading to incremental constituent (aluminium, cadmium, copper, chromium, nickel, zinc) dissolution into immediate waters and sediments.	**Impact**	Injury/mortality to fauna. Exposure to metals can cause acute toxicity effects to sessile marine biota encrusted on the jacket, living in the sediment (infauna) or using the jacket structure as habitat. Bioaccumulation of metals can also cause impacts to higher trophic levels (i.e. predators).

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile Biota Fish	Detailed evaluation in Section 8.5.				

Aspect	Degradation of remaining SPJ steel structure, leading to gradual disintegration and collapse of the structures.	**Impact**	Injury/mortality to fauna. Smothering of marine fauna may occur in the event of an instantaneous collapse of the structure, or a section of the remaining structure falling to the seabed. Change in habitat. Degradation of the remaining structure will lead to a change in habitat for marine fauna, by a loss of habitat higher up in the water column as the structure collapses, and subsequent creation of hard substrate on the seabed in the collapse zone.

Affected receptor	**Consequence evaluation**	**Demonstration of ALARP**		**Demonstration of acceptability**	**Assessment outcome**
		Good practice control measures	**Additional control measures considered**	**Acceptability assessment**	
Sessile Biota and infauna Fish	Detailed evaluation in Section 8.5.				

8.3 Impacts to other users of the sea (commercial fishing operations)

8.3.1 Description

This Section provides an evaluation of the impacts to commercial fishing that may occur as a result of the proposed SPJ end states. Commercial fishing is currently excluded from an area of 500 metres around the locations of the Esso SPJ facilities due to the presence of PSZs around each facility, which have been in place since their installation. The retention of infrastructure in place will likely result in the ongoing exclusion of some commercial fishing methods from the immediate footprint of the infrastructure remaining in place. Vessels employing fishing methods that involve trawling will need to continue to avoid these locations, as the infrastructure remaining in place will not be over trawlable.

Interaction with the structures may result in damage to fishing equipment and subsequent economic impacts from a loss of current/future catch and having to repair/replace equipment. The risks of a commercial vessel fishing over, and interacting with, the infrastructure remaining in place are evaluated in Section 9.3. This Section addresses only the impacts of the ongoing exclusion of relevant commercial fishing methods from the locations of the infrastructure remaining in place. The unplanned event (risk) of a vessel fishing over, and interacting with, the infrastructure remaining in place is evaluated in Section 9.3.

Esso commissioned the Australian Maritime College (AMC Search, 2022c) to undertake a review of the potential impacts and risks to commercial fishing in Bass Strait from the end state options under consideration. Esso also commissioned SETFIA to provide data on commercial fishing methods, effort and areas currently fished in the vicinity of the SPJs (SETFIA, 2022). The outcomes of these two studies have been used to inform this impact assessment.

8.3.1.1 Commercial fishing effort overview

The marine habitat offshore of southeast Victoria has a variety of seafood that supports numerous State and Commonwealth managed fisheries. Section 5.6.1 of this EP provides detail on the commercial fishing types and effort in the OAs. There are 23 Commonwealth and State commercial fisheries which are permitted to fish in the vicinity of the OAs in the Gippsland Basin, however, only 12 of these fisheries are currently actively fished (SETFIA, 2022). The predominant fishing methods in the area of the Esso facilities are: Danish seine; demersal (bottom) trawling; and demersal gillnets. Over the past 10 years, the annual fishing effort for trawling and Danish seine has either remained stable or decreased depending on the fishing method, while catch value has decreased over the same period.

8.3.1.2 Commercial fishing methods overview

Many forms and variations of fishing equipment are used in the harvest of seafood from Bass Strait. Table 8-3 provides a summary of the commercial fishing methods used in the vicinity of the OAs and their potential to be impacted by the presence of the infrastructure remaining in place.

Table 8-3 Predominant fishing methods and effort in the vicinity of the Operational Areas

Fishing method used	Fishing effort in OAs	Potential impact to fishing method from proposed SPJ end states
Danish seine	17 vessels in 2020.	Yes – as ropes drag on the seabed.

Fishing method used	Fishing effort in OAs	Potential impact to fishing method from proposed SPJ end states
Demersal (bottom) fish trawl	9 vessels in 2020.	Yes – otter boards drag on seabed.
Dredge	<5 vessels since 2011.	Yes – as dredge is towed along the seabed.
Purse seine	1 vessel in 2020.	Yes – if net is allowed to sink to lower depths than pelagic species.
Demersal gillnet	11 vessels in 2020.	Yes – gillnets are positioned on seabed.
Mid-water fish trawl	SETFIA advised unlikely to be used in OAs.	Unlikely.
Vertical dropline	<5 vessels since 2011.	Unlikely – vertical orientation.
Demersal horizontal longline	<5 vessels since 2011.	Unlikely – SETFIA advises uncommon for fishing equipment to snag on seabed.
Squid jigging	None in 2020.	Unlikely – fishing equipment does not interact with the seabed.
Octopus trap	Data not provided by State authority where less than 5 vessels.	Unlikely because of the layout of the fishing equipment used.
Craypot	Data not provided by State authority where less than 5 vessels.	Unlikely because of the layout of the fishing equipment used.

The fishing methods that have been assessed as being potentially impacted by the proposed SPJ end states are discussed below.

8.3.1.3 Danish seine

The Danish seine method, as shown in Figure 8-1, is the predominant fishing method used near the OAs. Danish seine is used to catch finfish species that have a strong association with the seabed, such as flathead and whiting. The way the fishing equipment is set and recovered allows vast areas of seabed to be swept (i.e. fished) in a relatively short period of time. The use of long ropes attached to either side of the net places the net up to 1400 metres from the vessel during the towing and recovery phase (AMC Search, 2022c).

The presence of netting and its flexible nature means that the net is prone to becoming tangled with seabed obstacles as it travels over the seabed. The long ropes are also prone to getting caught on obstacles.

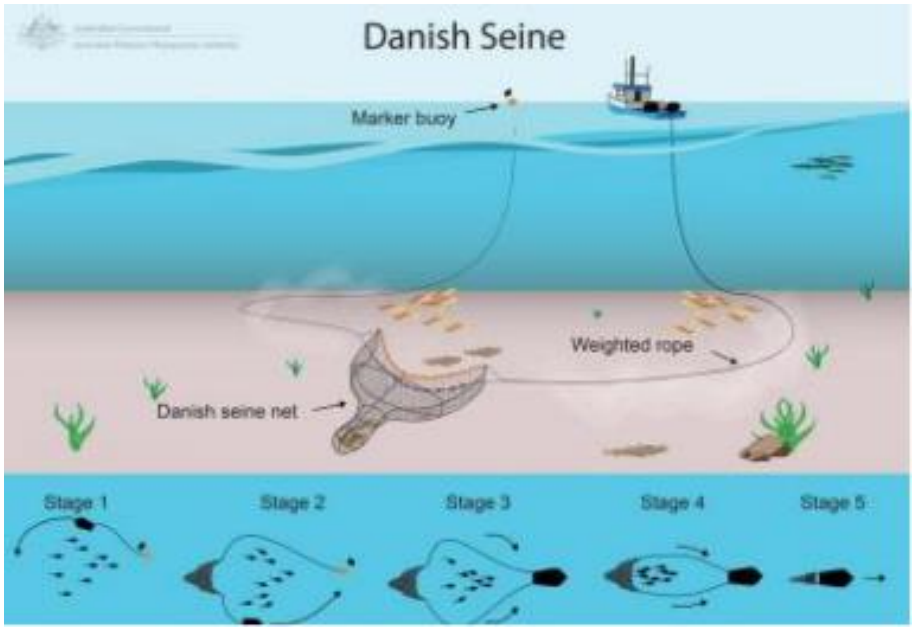


Figure 8-1 Danish seine main gear components and fishing method

8.3.1.4 Demersal (bottom) fish trawl

Demersal (bottom) fish trawl, as shown in Figure 8-2, is used to catch primarily finfish species located near the seabed. The gear relies heavily on long wires (sweep and lower bridle) between the otterboards and net to come into ground contact and herd fish inwards to the mouth of the net.

The presence of netting and its flexible nature means that the trawl net is prone to becoming tangled with seabed obstacles as it travels over the seabed. The lower bridle and sweep wires that can be seen in Figure 8-2 below are also prone to getting caught on obstacles, whereas the otterboards usually bounce off or ride over most obstacles (AMC Search, 2022c).

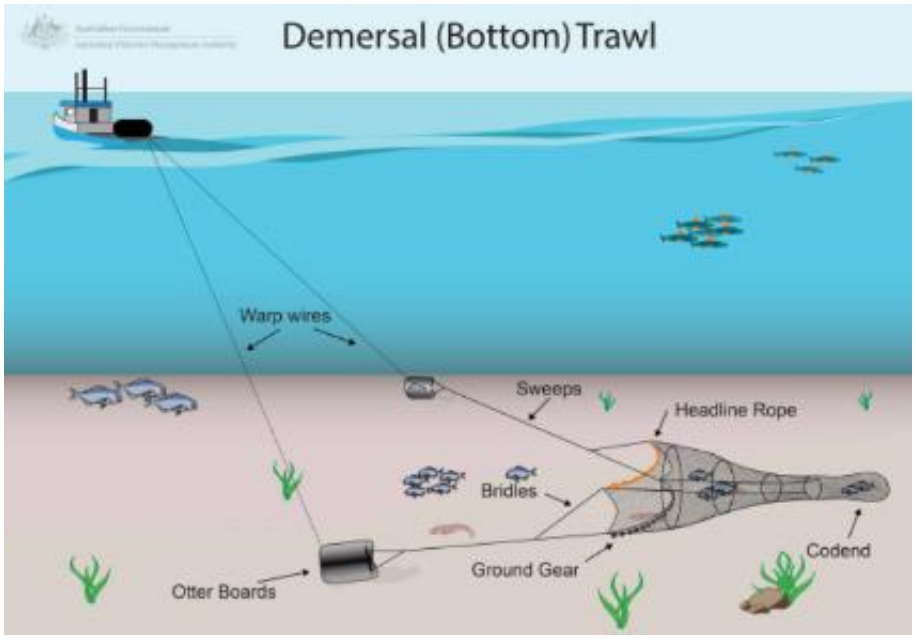


Figure 8-2 Demersal (bottom) fish trawl main gear components

8.3.1.5 Scallop dredge

The scallop dredge fishing method, as shown in Figure 8-3, is used for catching scallops and other molluscs on the seabed. Since the scallops are often partially buried and located in the troughs of sand waves, the dredge is equipped with a toothed flat bar across its leading edge, which enables it to penetrate into the substrate (100-150 millimetres) and scoop the target species into the metal cage located immediately downstream. Dredges are relatively simple to use and are towed in Bass Strait in depths ranging from 44-89 metres, or shallower if required (AMC Search, 2022c).

The absence of netting and other flexible components means that the rigid steel box dredge is unlikely to become entangled with a seabed obstacle. However, due to its weight and the need to dig into the soft substrate, the box dredge is very prone to coming fast against a large obstacle, although with some manipulation from the vessel, it is most likely to detach/come free relatively easily.

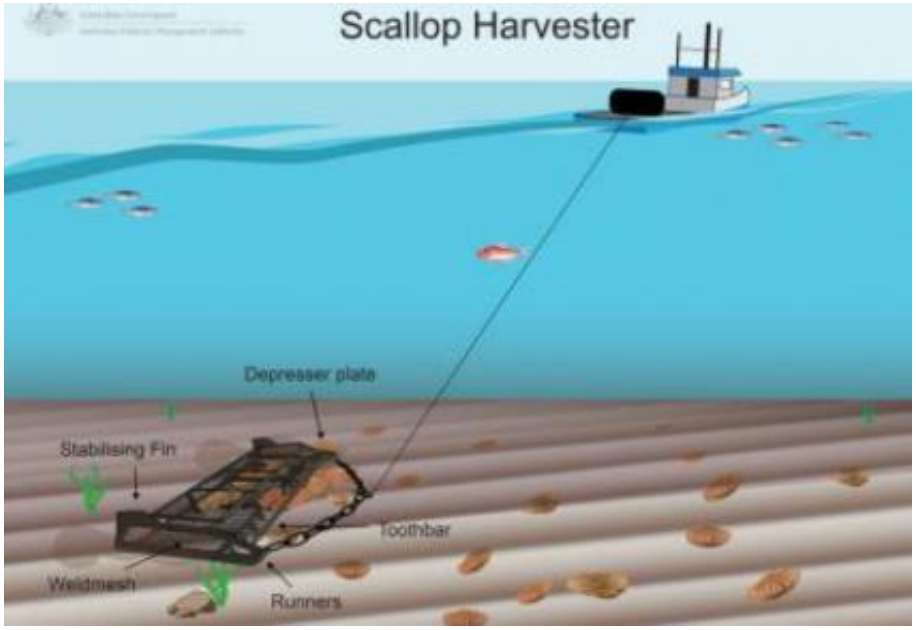


Figure 8-3 Scallop dredge main gear components

8.3.1.6 Purse seine

Purse seines, as shown in Figure 8-4, are used to harvest small pelagic finfish (sardine, mackerel, redbait) and sometimes larger fish such as Australian salmon. The net is set up around a fish school, usually with the aid of sonar to keep track of the fishes' whereabouts whilst the net is being set.

When the fish are relatively deep the skipper will let the net sink longer before "hauling in" on both ends of the purse wire. Occasionally this may result in the net touching the seabed if the water is relatively shallow e.g. less than 60 metres. A purse seine used in Bass Strait for small pelagic fish would be about 600 metres in length and fish in water of about 70 meters depth (AMC Search, 2022c).

The presence of netting and its flexible nature means that the net is prone to becoming tangled with seabed obstacles should it descend to such depths and be drawn across the seabed.

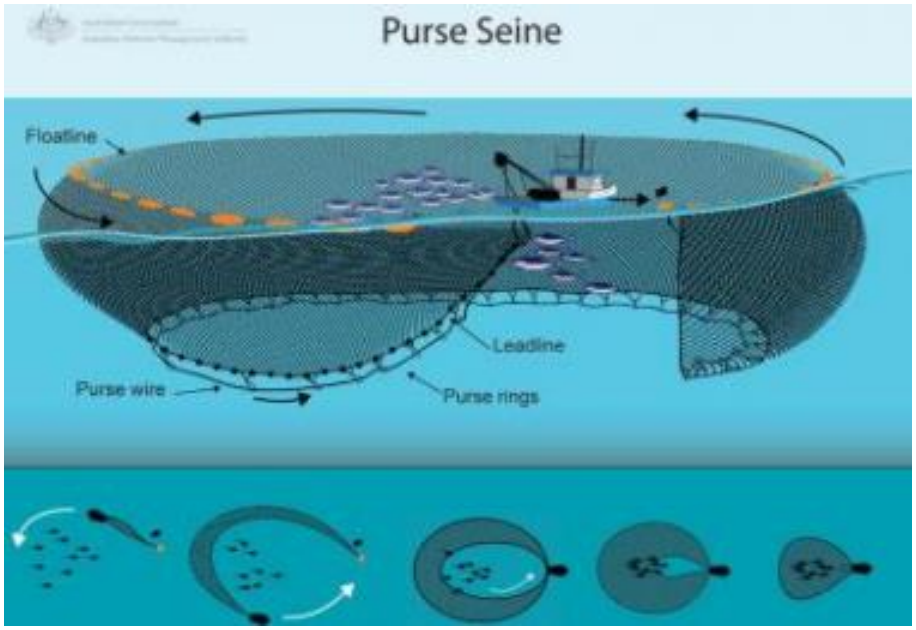


Figure 8-4 Purse seine main net components and fishing method

8.3.1.7 Demersal gillnet

Demersal gillnets, as shown in Figure 8-5, are used to harvest shark and a range of finfish species. The wall of netting is set on the bottom in a line and held in place at each end by anchors. In areas of strong current and on long nets, intermediate anchors will be used. The net sits on the seabed for a period and is then hauled from one end.

The presence of netting and its flexible nature means that the nets are prone to becoming tangled with seabed obstacles/structure.

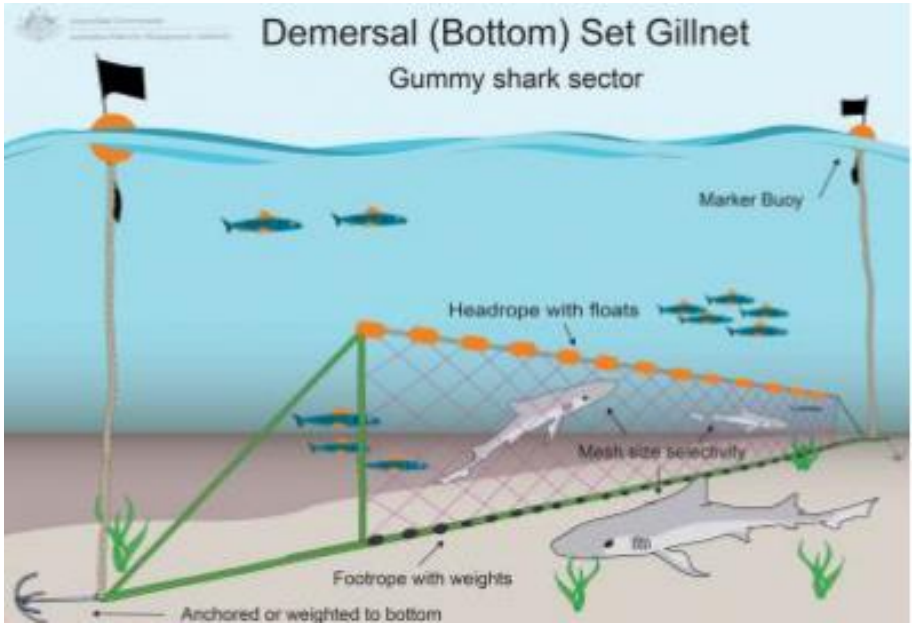


Figure 8-5 Demersal gillnet main components

8.3.2 Consequence evaluation

The proposed SPJ end states and the option of placing some upper sections of selected SPJs on the seabed will result in infrastructure remaining on the seabed, which can cause a potential snagging hazard to some commercial fishing methods as outlined in Section 8.3.1. This risk is further assessed in Section 9.3. Vessels undertaking these commercial fishing methods will need to continue to avoid the immediate footprint of the infrastructure remaining in place, until such time as this has completely degraded and no longer poses a risk of snagging.

This potential snagging hazard will not be obvious at MSL because the upper portions of the SPJs will have been removed. Key mitigations for notifying current and future commercial fishing vessels of the potential snagging hazards include updating of navigational charts and updating plotters on commercial fishing vessels to ensure the hazards are recognized. This evaluation assumes commercial fishing operators will continue to avoid the locations of the infrastructure remaining in place (due to the snagging risk) and that the immediate footprint of the infrastructure will therefore continue to be excluded from commercial fishing activity over the long term.

Commercial fishing has been excluded from the 500-metre PSZ around each SPJ facility since the installation of the SPJs. Hence there is no impact on current commercial fishing operations as a result of the ongoing presence of the infrastructure remaining in place. The potential impact is the continued exclusion from the SPJ areas which would become available for commercial fishing in the event the SPJs were removed to below the seabed to eliminate trawl hazards. It is expected that the PSZs currently in place around each SPJ will be revoked following decommissioning

All Commonwealth licenced vessels must carry Vessel Monitoring Systems so the exact locations of trawling activities are known. In 2015, this data was used to determine that approximately six percent of the seabed is trawled in the CTS (SETFIA, 2022). This amounts to approximately 34,000 square kilometres in the area between 3 nautical miles from shore and 1000 metres water depth. SETFIA noted that large areas of the CTS are closed through fishery closures and marine parks.

Assuming that commercial fishing vessels will choose to continue to avoid an approximate 500-metre zone around each of the Campaign #1 SPJs (currently the PSZs) so as to avoid the risk of snagging on the infrastructure remaining in place, a continued trawling exclusion area of approximately 8 square kilometres of seabed would result. This is equivalent to 0.4 percent of the area assessed in 2015 (see above) as being available for trawling operations in the CTS.

The effects of the ongoing exclusion of commercial fishing from a maximum area of 500 metres around the infrastructure remaining in place are expected to be long term, but localised and of low intensity.

This results in an assessed **Consequence Level IV** (inconsequential or no adverse effects).

The removal of upper sections of each SPJ will lead to a reduction in ecological habitat, leading to a possible reduction in broader commercial fishing catch if the SPJs are ‘producing‘ commercial fish species. The impacts to marine biota and the potential ecological value that the SPJs are considered to be providing to the ‘production’ of commercial fish species is evaluated further in Section 8.4.6.2.

8.3.3 Controls

Good practice controls and demonstration of ALARP and acceptability are presented in Table 8-4, Table 8-5 and Table 8-6.

Table 8-4 Good practice controls

Good practice	Adopted	Control	Rationale
Notification to commercial fishing stakeholders.	Yes	**CM2:** Locations of remaining infrastructure to be identified on navigational charts administered by the AHO to advise marine users of the presence of remaining infrastructure.	Control will ensure commercial fishers are aware of the ongoing presence of the infrastructure remaining in place.
Revocation of PSZs around the SPJs.	Yes	**CM3:** Removal of the 500-metre PSZs around the SPJs will provide enhanced access for recreational and commercial fishing opportunities.	Once the SPJs are decommissioned, it is NOPSEMAs expectation that PSZs will be revoked.

8.3.4 Demonstration of As Low As Reasonably Practicable

Table 8-5 As Low As Reasonably Practicable demonstration

ALARP decision context	Decision Context B
Justification	The impact to commercial and recreational fishing of the proposed SPJ end states has both positive and negative outcomes relative to removal below the seabed: • for commercial fishing methods which are precluded by the presence of the infrastructure remaining in place, the proposed SPJ end states will result in continued exclusion from a fishing area of approximately 0.4 percent of the area available for the CTS. Commercial fishers would continue to avoid the immediate area around infrastructure left in place as they have been doing for many years • for recreational fishers, the proposed end states result in retained habitat that is anticipated to support recreational fishing opportunities around the infrastructure remaining in place. Commercial fishing stakeholders have indicated at different times some interest in having the SPJs removed below the seabed, but also a recognition that such effort would be disproportionate to the risk reduction in snagging relative to the fishing benefit obtained. Recreational fishing stakeholders have expressed support in leaving as much of the SPJs in place as possible due to the habitat they provide for fish species. No other stakeholders have commented and there has been no media interest on this aspect.

	Conversely, removing SPJs below the seabed would reverse the positive and negative outcomes for the commercial and recreational fishers. That is: • for commercial fishers, the proposed SPJ end states will result in an increase in fishing area of about 0.4 percent of the area available for the CTS • there will be no benefit to recreational fishers because there will be no habitat retained. Hence Esso believes **ALARP Decision Context B** should apply. An Engineering risk assessment has been undertaken to ensure that any additional controls meriting additional environmental benefits have been identified and evaluated.

Engineering risk assessment			
Additional, alternative, improved controls	**Benefit**	**Cost/feasibility**	**Adopted**
Remove SPJs to below the seabed.	Allows incremental area (~0.4%) for commercial fishers to fish.	This end state option has been evaluated as part of the Decommissioning Options Assessment (refer to Section 3 of this EP). This assessment considered impacts to commercial fishing and determined that the proposed SPJ end states of retaining the lower sections of the SPJs (either cut to ensure a clearance of -55m below MSL or cut as close as practicable to the seabed) results in an EOBO than removing the SPJs below the seabed.	Not adopted.
If sections of removed jackets are placed on the seabed this will be undertaken within an approximate 200 metre radius of the lower jacket sections remaining in place.	Minimise the incremental seabed area impacted by the placement of removed sections of jacket on the seabed adjacent to the lower sections.	Feasible.	Adopted. **CM13.**

8.3.5 Demonstration of acceptability

Table 8-6 Demonstration of acceptability test

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
Impact Consequence Level	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less.	✓	

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
Principles of ESD	No significant impacts to relevant receptors so that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved.	✓	The potential impact associated with exclusion of commercial fishing from the footprint of the infrastructure remaining in place is not considered to affect biological diversity and ecological integrity.
	Activity does not have the potential to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage.	✓	The potential impact associated with exclusion of commercial fishing from the footprint of the infrastructure remaining in place is not considered as having the potential to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage.
Legislative and other requirements	Legislative and other requirements have been identified and met.	✓	Complies with OPGGS Act Section 281 – minimum interference with other rights. Will comply with Section 572(3) and 572(7) if the End State EP is accepted.
Internal context	Consistent with Esso's Environment Policy (Appendix B).	✓	Proposed activities are consistent with Esso's Environment Policy (Appendix B), in particular, to conduct its business in a manner that is compatible with the balanced environmental and economic needs of the communities in which it operates.
	Meets *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b).	✓	There is no specific environmental standard addressing the decommissioning of offshore infrastructure. However the activity meets the intent of the *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b).
	Meets ExxonMobil Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) objectives.	✓	Proposed activities meet the OIMS System 6-5 objective to identify and assess environmental aspects. Significant aspects are addressed and controlled consistent with policy and regulatory requirements.
External context	Stakeholder concerns have been considered/addressed through the consultation process.	✓	Stakeholder consultation is ongoing and any concerns raised continue to be considered and addressed (see Section 6).

8.4 Impacts to marine biota

8.4.1 Description

The construction of the SPJs creates vertical hard substrate in the marine environment. Hard substrates are rare relative to soft bottom sediment in the ocean (Macreadie, Fowler, & Booth, 2011). Many marine organisms utilise hard substrate as habitat and opportunistically colonise SPJs (OGUK, 2013a). In the marine environment, high relief and structurally complex reefs such as those provided by the SPJs, are associated with higher abundance and diversity of marine organisms (Advisian, 2017).

To further understand the marine biota supported by the SPJs and the impacts of the proposed end states on this biota, a review of historic ROV imagery obtained from Bass Strait SPJs between 2008 - 2018 was undertaken (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b). A targeted offshore field survey, referred to as 'Environmental Survey 1 (Summer)', was then completed at and around the Bass Strait SPJs from January to March 2021.

A representative group of Bass Strait SPJs was targeted for visual analysis by the survey – selected to cover a range of water depths and geographic spread across the Campaign #1 area.

A repeat offshore survey is planned in winter 2022 (Environmental Survey 2 (Winter)) at the same SPJ locations to investigate any seasonal and temporal variation in species abundance and richness.

Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) obtained visual observations from:

- eight facilities (including SPJ facilities within the scope of this EP – HLA, CBA, KFA, FLA and WTA)
- their immediate benthic surrounds
- reference areas reflective of the likely pre-installation seabed state
- a natural reef area referred to as South East Reef.

The five selected reference locations were located at a suitable distance from the SPJs so as not to be influenced by the oil and gas operations. Across these five locations, a total of 15 reference site ROV transects were completed, each 100 metres in length.

The South East Reef is a natural reef area thought to possess some low-relief limestone reef features (Bax & Williams, 2001) and is situated in approximately 70 metres depth with the nearest SPJs being FTA, CBA and HLA (AIMS, 2022a). Twenty transects, each 500 metres long, were undertaken in the South East Reef area with the primary goal of surveying benthic habitat.

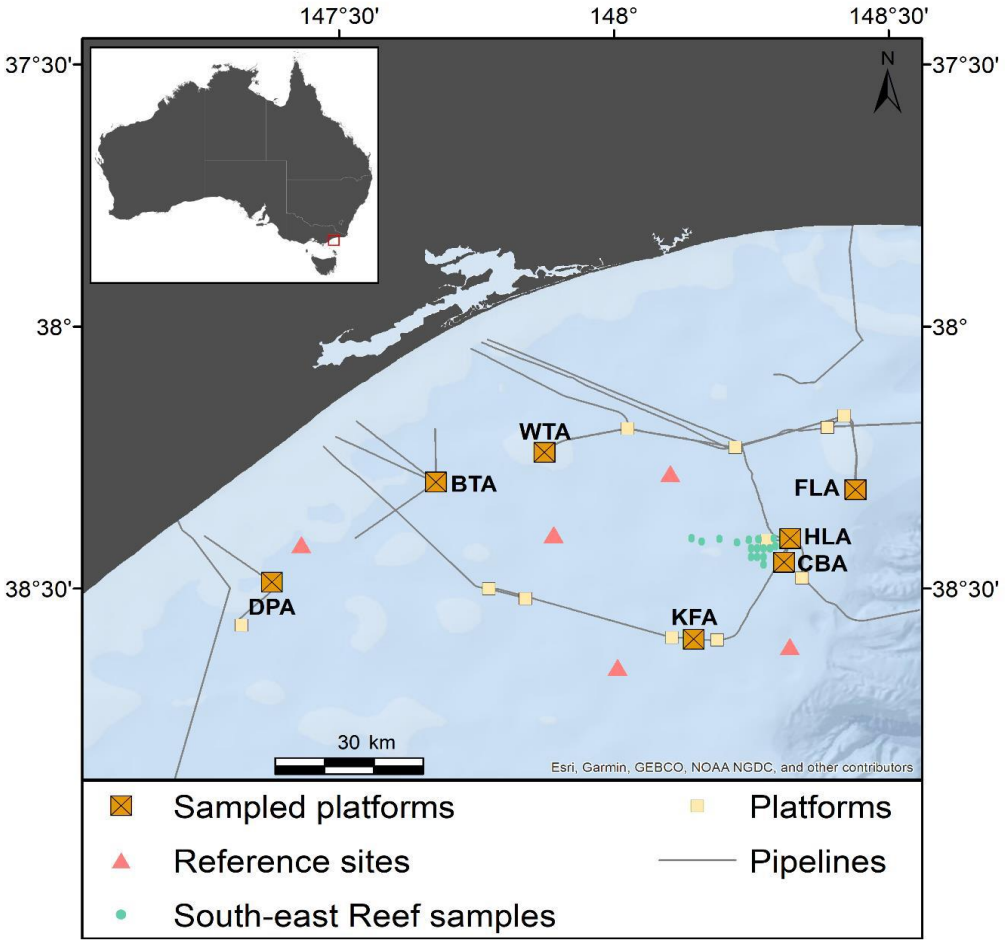
Transects of the benthic surrounds of HLA, CBA, KFA, FLA and WTA were undertaken. The benthic surrounds transects were each 150 metres long and spread out from the SPJ in four directions.

In general, the ROV transects undertaken targeted all faces of each surveyed SPJ at a setback of approximately 1 metre from the SPJ for benthic surveys (from sea surface down to seabed) and approximately 5 metres for fish surveys (from seabed to surface and return).

The locations surveyed in Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) are shown in Note: DPA and BTA are not part of the scope of this EP.

Figure 8-6.

For context: WTA ceased production in 1997, KFA in 2019 and FLA in 2020. At the time of writing this EP, CBA and HLA are still producing.



Note: DPA and BTA are not part of the scope of this EP.

Figure 8-6 Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) sampling locations

8.4.2 Benthic communities

8.4.2.1 Summary

Natural surrounding areas (reference sites) were dominated by sand, mud and gravel (>95 percent), with limited and patchy distribution of benthic biota (primarily sponges) (AIMS, 2022a). In contrast, all SPJs were observed to be completely covered with benthic biota ranging from macroalgae and short encrusting invertebrate complexes such as bivalves or barnacles, to sponges and cnidarians (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b). The SPJs were noted to support a very high density of biota and were far more complex in terms of three-dimensional epibenthic structure than those that were observed in the SPJ benthic surrounds, at reference sites and at the South East Reef (AIMS, 2022a).

The dominant observed species of benthic biota at the SPJs is discussed in more detail in the following sections.

8.4.2.2 Jewel anemone

By far, the dominant benthic biota observed on the SPJs were cnidarians, primarily jewel anemone (*Corynactis australis*), across most depths except the seabed sections (lower 10 metres of structure). Additional anemone groups were observed in very low cover (<3 percent) (AIMS, 2022a).

A similar dominance of jewel anemone has been reported for 23 platform facilities in southern California (AIMS, 2022a). Jewel anemone are azooxanthellate, meaning they lack symbiont photosynthetic algae. They are colonial anemones, usually with distinctive knobs at the ends of their tentacles, and closely resemble the polyps of stony corals, but do not produce coral skeletons. They are most commonly found in reef habitats, in waters up to 30 metres in depth (Mitchell, 2010). The dominance of one particular species, such as the jewel anemone on the SPJs, suggests that it is capable of excluding other species that may be expected to be present (e.g. soft corals, mussels). This dominance can lead to a low benthic diversity, but could also limit the establishment of invasive species (AIMS, 2022d).

Jewel anemone exhibited notable colour variations among the SPJs and with depth from the surface to seabed (Figure 8-7). This was noted by AIMS to be the first time this has been observed. Figure 8-7 shows that the jewel anemone observed on the SPJs have extremely variable colours from white to pink and purple, to red, orange, brown and light green and combinations of these (AIMS, 2022a). Different coloured colonies were observed to abut one another, but mix very little.

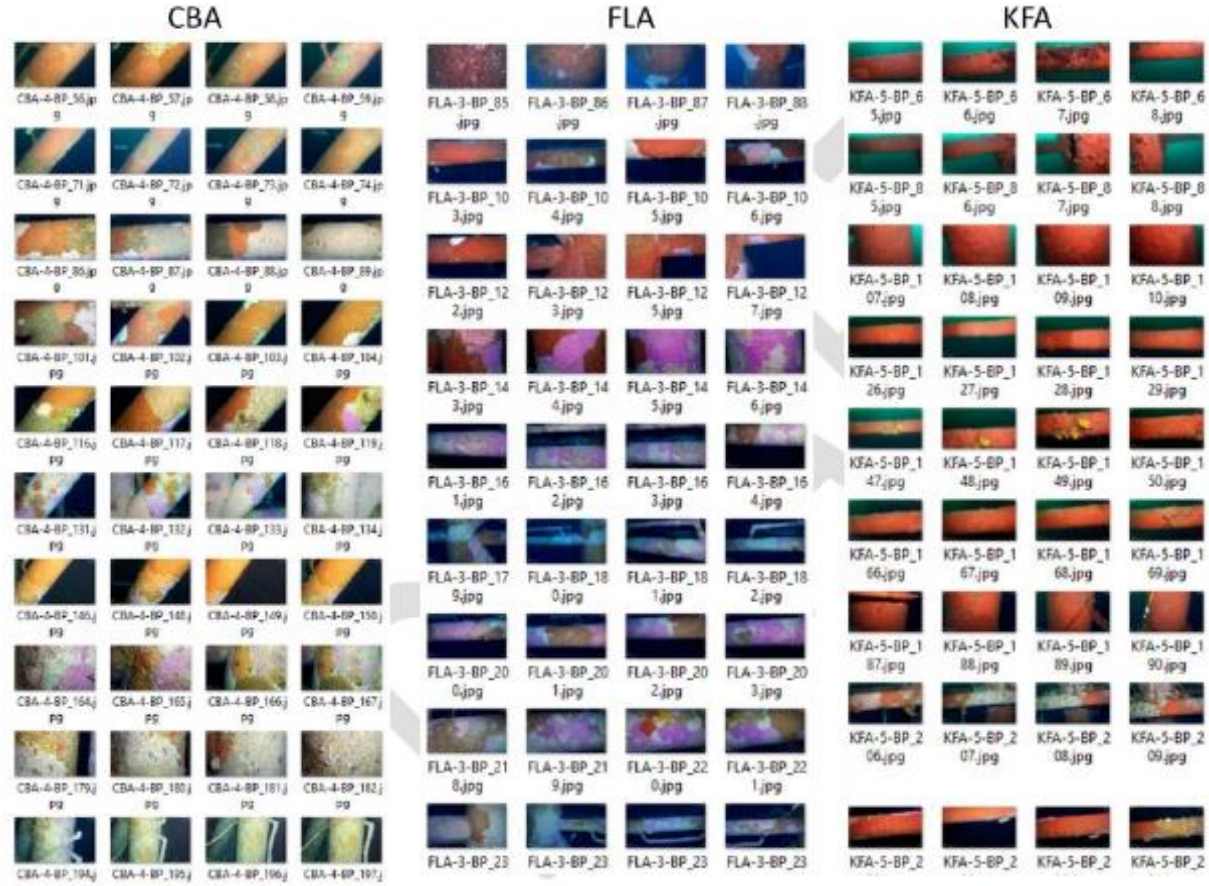


Figure 8-7 Colour variation in jewel anemone observed at Steel Piled Jackets

Jewel anemone is not known from any other offshore reef environments in this region, with reports of its occurrence typically associated with inshore rocky reefs (AIMS, 2022a) and other artificial structures such as mussel farms (AIMS, 2022a) and jetties. There was low coverage of jewel anemone in the benthic surrounds immediately adjacent to SPJs (1-12 percent).

8.4.2.3 Sponges

After jewel anemone, sponges were the dominant benthic biota observed on the SPJs, particularly at the bases where they were most dense and spanned a range of morphologies (AIMS, 2022a). Sponges replaced jewel anemone as the dominant benthic group from the seabed to 10 metres above the seabed.

Assigning individual sponges observed on the SPJs to species groups was problematic due to the lack of available photographs of sponge species in the marine environment in temperate southern Australia areas. Hence a detailed assessment of the uniqueness of the sponges observed on the SPJs compared to those observed at South East Reef and reference sites is difficult to undertake. There were some sponges observed on the SPJs (including *Dactylia* sp. indet. and *Callyspongiidae* sp. indet) that appear very similar to commonly found species in temperate Australian waters. Given the number of what appear to be morphologically distinct sponges observed growing on the SPJ facilities, these SPJ sponge gardens may contain a different assemblage of sponges compared to natural habitats (AIMS, 2022a). Butler, Althaus, Furlani, & Ridgway (2002) assessed the conservation value of Bass Strait sponge beds and found that these are likely worthy of protection but require additional surveys to make an informed decision on their conservation and management.

A greater number of sponge morphologies/groups were observed with an increase in depth. However this increase in diversity with depth does not necessarily equate to a greater number of different sponge species. The simpler (i.e., encrusting) sponge morphologies mostly found in shallower sections of the SPJs may be attributable to a stronger turbulent flow regime, whereas there were a larger number of complex shapes (i.e. upright forms) of sponges with an increase in depth on SPJs, potentially indicative of reduced flow strength in greater depths. This may indicate that the SPJs are providing an artificial habitat which is spanning the water column, and subsequently supporting a diversity of functionally distinct sponge assemblages including crusts, massive, and erect forms (AIMS, 2022a).

8.4.2.4 Other benthic fauna

Mobile invertebrate species observed on or around the benthic surroundings of the SPJs during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) included four ctenophores, five echinoderms, five molluscs (squid and octopuses) and ten pyrosomes. Crustaceans including 123 crabs and 14 southern rock lobsters (*Jasus edwardsii*) were the most dominant mobile invertebrates observed on the SPJs (AIMS, 2022a). Southern rock lobsters were observed on the lower sections of KFB, WKF, CBA, HLA and KFA (AIMS, 2022a) (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b).

The red rock crab (*Guinusia chabrus*) was observed to be particularly abundant throughout the water column on the SPJs to depths deeper than approximately 60 metres (Figure 8-8) (AIMS, 2022a). This was reported to be the first known report of this species so far from shore and in depths beyond 50 metres. It is likely that the SPJs are providing structure and habitat for these invertebrate groups (AIMS, 2022a).

Figure 8-8 Red rock crabs on Flounder at 59.2 metres depth

Other crab species identified during the review of historic ROV imagery (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b) included:

- crabs of the infraorder Brachyura at BMA, MKA, KFB and WKF
- swimmer crabs (family Portunidae) observed on the legs, braces and frames of some SPJs
- smaller crustaceans, including shore crabs in the family Grapsidae, observed in water depths <15 metres including WKF and KFB
- hermit crabs (family Diogenidae) observed in depths greater than 60 metres around WKF
- mottled shore crabs (*Cyclograpsus* spp.), observed in mid depths (15-60 metres) around KFB.

At KFB in 15-30 metres water depth, the high abundance of invertebrates observed was accounted for by large schools of krill (*Nyctiphanes australis*), which was unique to this SPJ, when compared to WKF (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b). Krill is an important component of many higher predator's diet. Both of these SPJs were producing at the time of these observations (KFB ceased production in 2019 and WKF is still producing at the time of writing of this EP). No krill was observed during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) at any SPJs (producing or non-producing).

Jellyfish were also seen in the water column around the SPJs (AIMS, 2022a) (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b), while shrimps of the family Palaemonidae were also occasionally documented around the SPJs, including WKF (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b). The firebrick starfish (*Asterodiscides truncatus*) and long-spined sea

urchin (*Centrostephanus rodgersii*) were also documented in depths greater than 60 metres around the base of KFB (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b).

Example images of benthic biota observed on the SPJs are included in Figure 8-9 to Figure 8-20. An example of benthic cover observed at the South East Reef and reference sites is included in Figure 8-18. The green laser that can be seen in some of these images is present as a result of the ROV positioning.

Figure 8-9 Jewel anemone and red rock crabs on Flounder at 54.5 metres depth

Figure 8-10 Benthic biota on Flounder at 90.1 metres depth

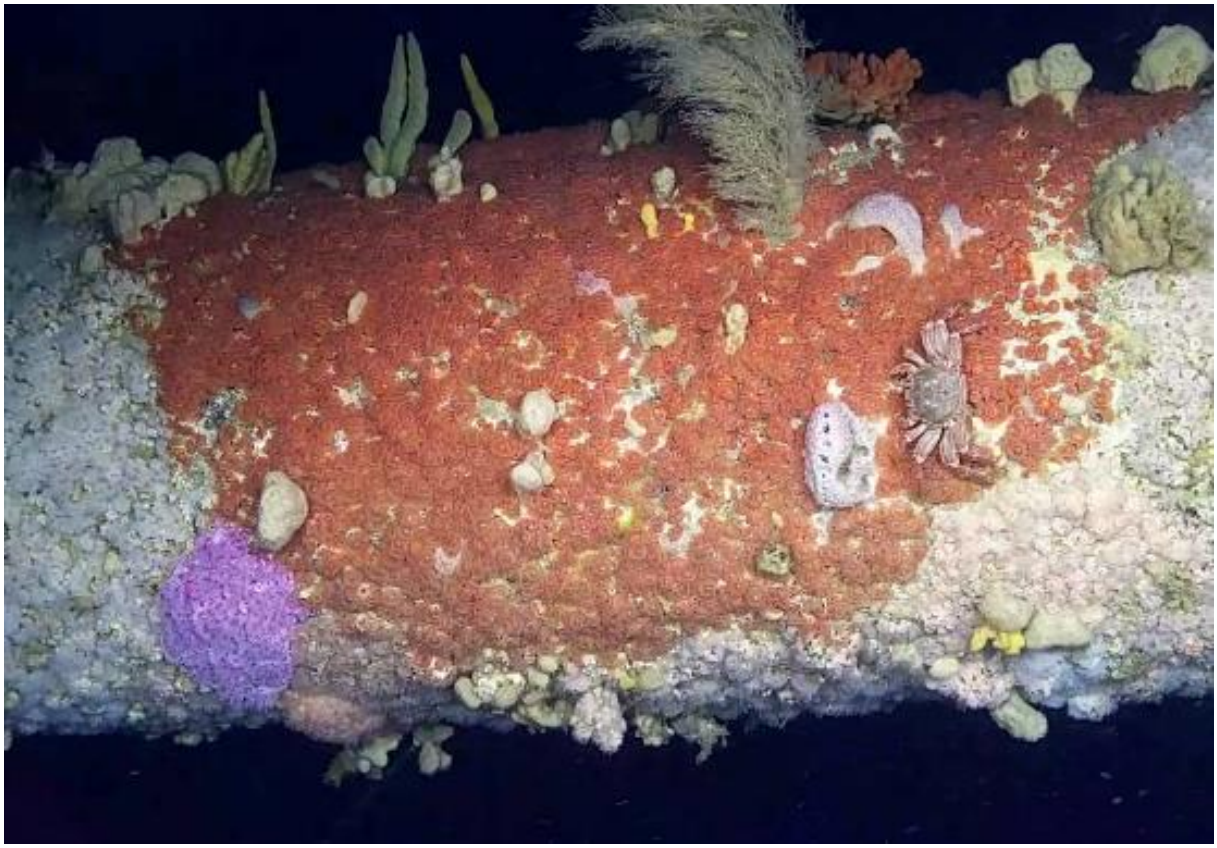


Figure 8-11 Benthic biota and red rock crab on Kingfish A at 61.9 metres depth

Figure 8-12 Benthic biota on Kingfish A at 74.5 metres depth

Figure 8-13 Benthic biota on Cobia at 58.0 metres depth

Figure 8-14 Benthic biota and red rock crab on Cobia at 74.7 metres depth

Figure 8-15 Benthic biota on Halibut at 58.2 metres depth

Figure 8-16 Benthic biota on Halibut at 69.8 metres depth

Figure 8-17 Benthic biota on Whiting at 50 metres depth showing egg casing of a draughtboard shark

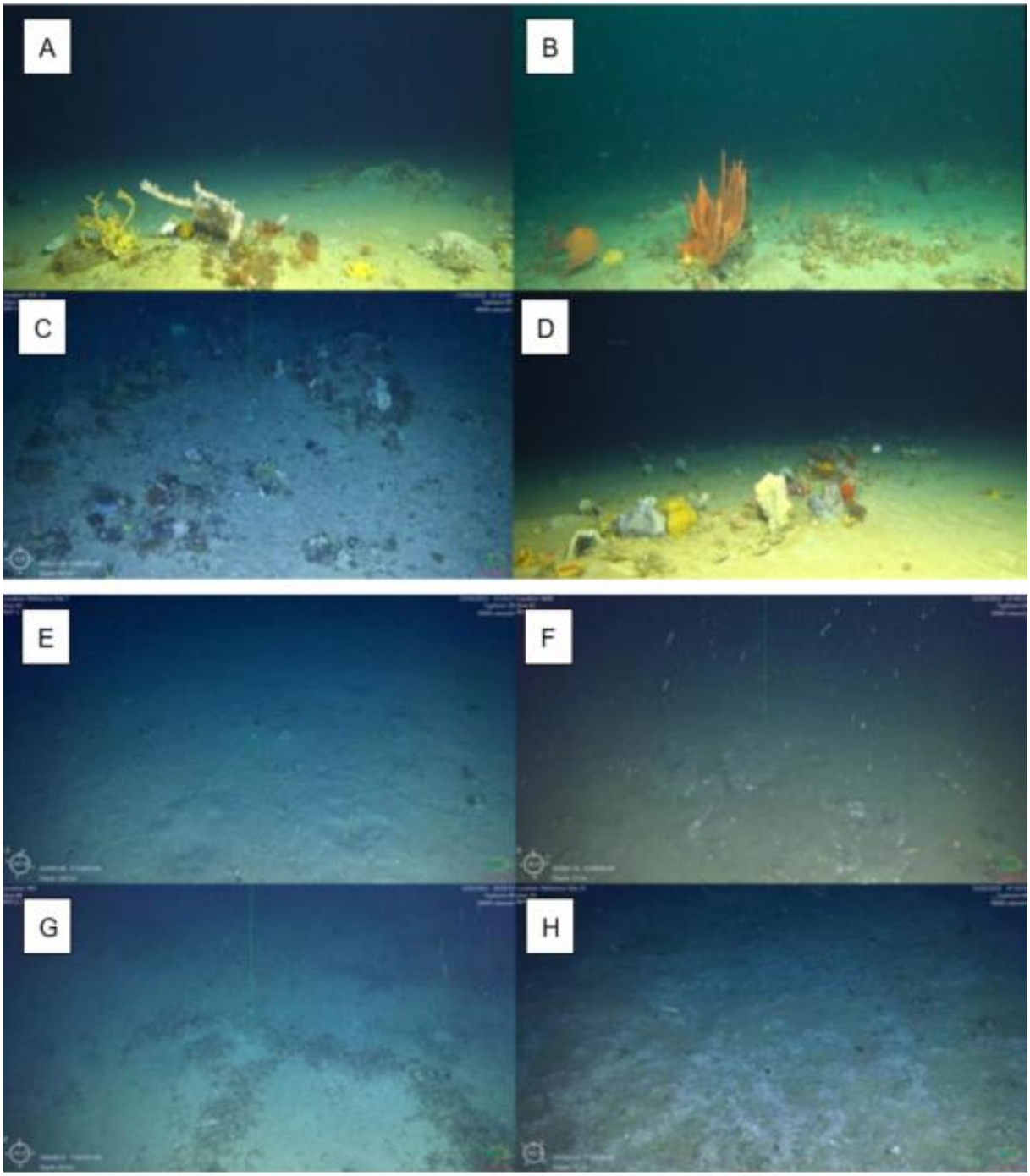


Figure 8-18 Benthic communities and sandy substrate at South East Reef (Panels A – D) and at reference sites (Panels E-H)

Figure 8-19 Southern rock lobster on Halibut at 57.6 metres depth

Figure 8-20 Maori octopus at Flounder at 90 metres depth

Comparing the benthic biota observed at non-producing SPJs (WTA, KFA and FLA) with those observed at the SPJs still producing (CBA and HLA) may provide an indication of any potential differences on these metrics as a result of aspects of ongoing production operations such as discharges (food waste, sewage, produced formation water), heat, light and noise which may have the potential to impact the types and abundance of marine biota in the vicinity of the SPJs. Direct comparison of observations at SPJs in different life cycle stages is difficult due

to confounding factors such as water depth, location and ongoing activities at SPJs that have ceased production, but are subject to ongoing activities on the SPJ such as well P&A and maintenance, which result in some ongoing operational discharges. Despite this, studying the observations made at WTA (which ceased production in 1997) and the other SPJs surveyed in Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) does not indicate significant differences in the types or abundance of benthic biota observed.

8.4.2.5 Depth-related patterns in benthic communities

Observed benthic communities vary with depth and these differences warrant consideration and understanding in assessing the environmental benefit of retaining structural height above the seabed or understanding environmental impacts from the removal of the SPJs.

Cobia

CBA is still producing at the time of writing of this EP.

The percent cover of benthic communities observed on CBA at different depth intervals is shown in Figure 8-21. In summary, Cnidaria, primarily jewel anemone, was the dominant biota growing on CBA at all depths but declined in cover from more than 96 percent in depths less than 68 metres to 74 percent towards the seabed (68-78 metres). No macroalgae was observed on CBA. In depths less than 26 metres, CBA was almost entirely covered in jewel anemone (99.8 percent).

Beyond 55 metres depth, the percent cover of a variety of sponge taxa and morphologies increased to a total of 22 percent at the seabed region. The most dominant sponge form was ‘encrusting’. No differences existed in the percent cover of jewel anemone or sponges across faces (east, west, north, south), nor for sponges beam orientation (vertical, diagonal, horizontal). However, the percent cover of jewel anemone was lower on vertical beams compared to horizontal beams on this SPJ (AIMS, 2022a).

Biota cover on CBA was consistently very high at more than 75 percent cover across all depths (Figure 8-21). Biota height was low in depths less than 68 metres but medium in depths of 66-78 metres. The changes in height scores for the 68-78 metres section of CBA reflects the presence of erect forms of sponges in this section of the SPJ (AIMS, 2022a).

Sponges, biota height and substrate percent cover were all positively correlated with the deep sections of CBA. A total of 22 crabs were observed on CBA, 16 of these in depths less than 55 metres, and five southern rock lobsters (*Jasus edwardsii*) all in depths greater than 55 metres (AIMS, 2022a).

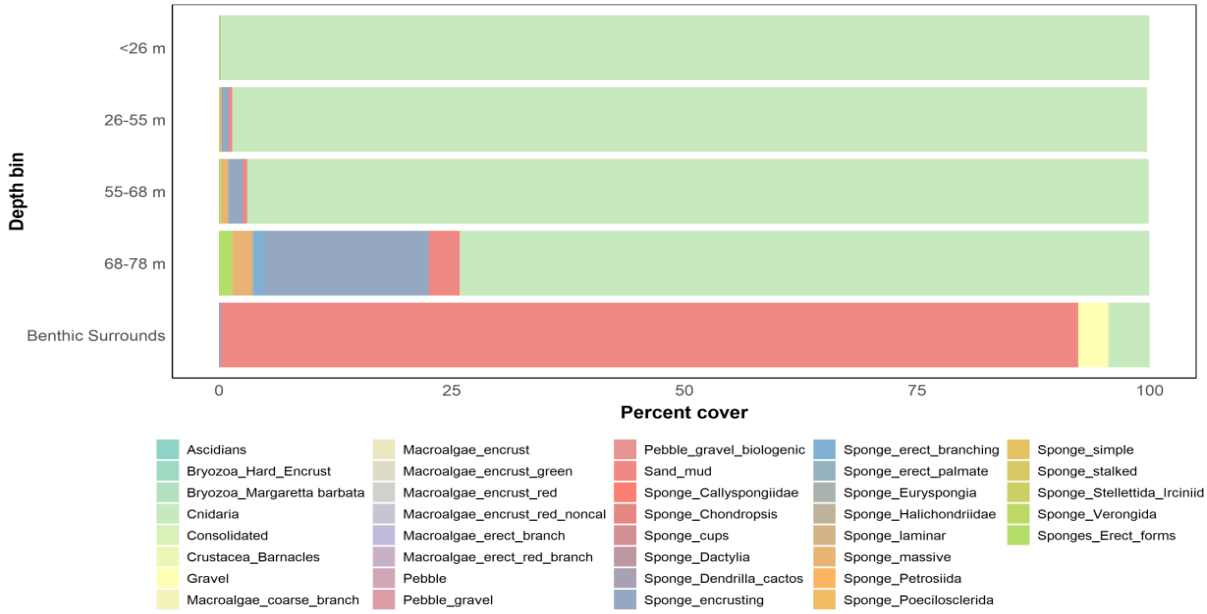


Figure 8-21 Percent cover of benthic communities observed on Cobia with increasing depth

Flounder

FLA ceased production in 2020.

The percent cover of benthic communities observed on FLA at different depth intervals is shown in Figure 8-22. In summary, Cnidaria, primarily jewel anemone, was the dominant biota growing on FLA in depths <93 metres with 99 percent cover in 0-38 metres, 99 percent in 38-55 metres, 96 percent in 55-83 metres and 67 percent in 83-93 metres.

The percent cover of both jewel anemone and sponges varied across depths on FLA (Figure 8-22). For jewel anemone, this was due a decline in percent cover beyond 55 metres. Sponges were present with a higher percent cover in 83-93 metres (20 percent cover) than in depths shallower than 55 metres. Depths of 83-93 metres had the largest number of different sponge morphologies/groups with seven types, predominately encrusting and massive forms with 10 percent and 7 percent cover, respectively. No differences existed in the percent cover of jewel anemone or sponges across faces (east, west, north, south) or according to beam orientation (vertical, diagonal, horizontal) (AIMS, 2022a).

Biota cover on FLA was consistently very high at more than 75 percent cover across all depths (Figure 8-22). Biota height on FLA was low in depths less than 83 metres but medium in 83-93 metres depth reflecting the presence of erect sponges in this section of the SPJ (AIMS, 2022a).

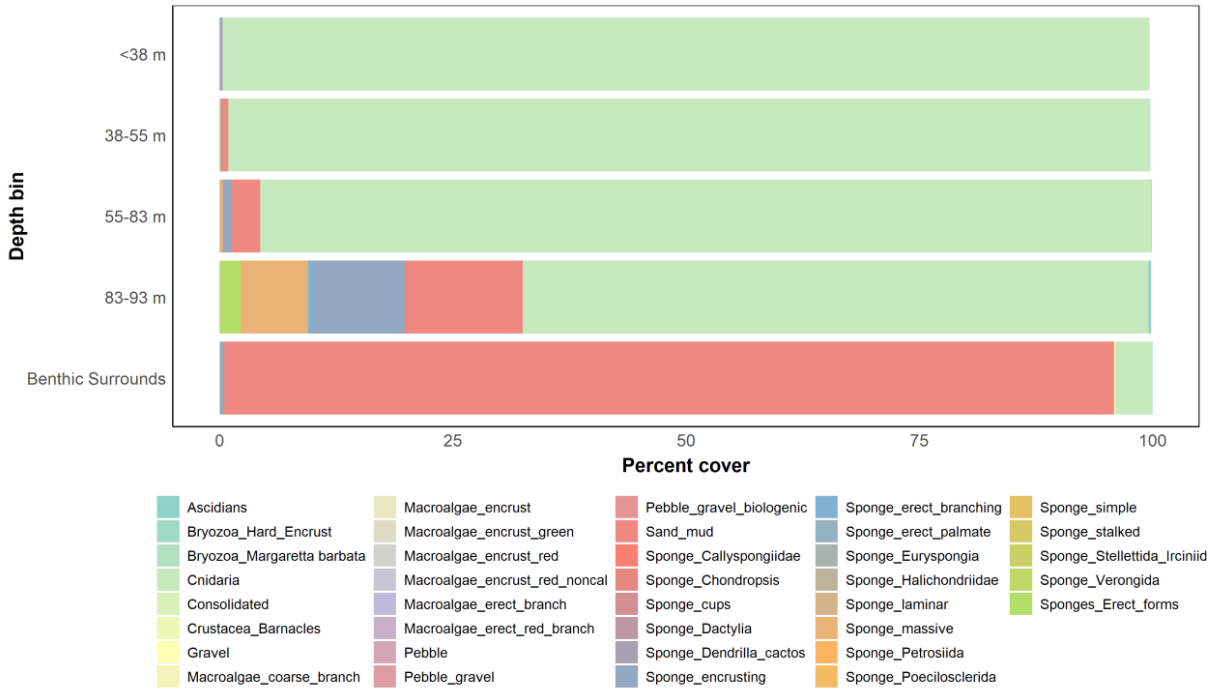


Figure 8-22 Percent cover of benthic communities observed on Flounder with increasing depth

Halibut

HLA is still producing at the time of writing of this EP.

The percent cover of benthic communities observed on HLA at different depth intervals is shown in Figure 8-23. In summary, Cnidaria, primarily jewel anemone, was the most dominant biota growing on HLA in depths <73 metres with 99 percent cover in 0-26 metres, 98 percent in 26-55 metres, 88 percent in 55-63 metres, and 55 percent in 63-73 metres (Figure 8-23). The percent cover of both jewel anemone and sponges varied across depths on HLA (Figure 8-23). For jewel anemone, this was due to a decline in percent cover beyond 55 metres. Patterns were similar, but reversed, for the percent cover of jewel anemone and sponges. Sponges were present in higher percent cover and jewel anemone in lower percent cover in 55-63 metres and 63-73 metres than all other depth ranges but similar between these two depths at the base of HLA (AIMS, 2022a).

Sponges increased in percent cover with depth with <1 percent cover in 0-26 metres, 2 percent in 26-55 metres, 11 percent in 55-63 metres, and 36 percent in 63-73 metres. There was also an increase in the number of different sponge groups/morphologies with depth, consisting of five different types found in 0-26 metres, seven in 26-55 metres, ten in 53-63 metres and ten in 63-73 metres (AIMS, 2022a).

No differences existed in the percent cover of jewel anemone or sponges across faces (east, west, north, south) or according to beam orientation (vertical, diagonal, horizontal) (AIMS, 2022a).

Biota cover on HLA was consistently very high at >75 percent cover across all depths <73 metres. Biota height was low in depths <63 metres but medium in depths 63-73 metres (Figure 8-23) reflecting the presence of erect forms of sponges in this section of the SPJ.

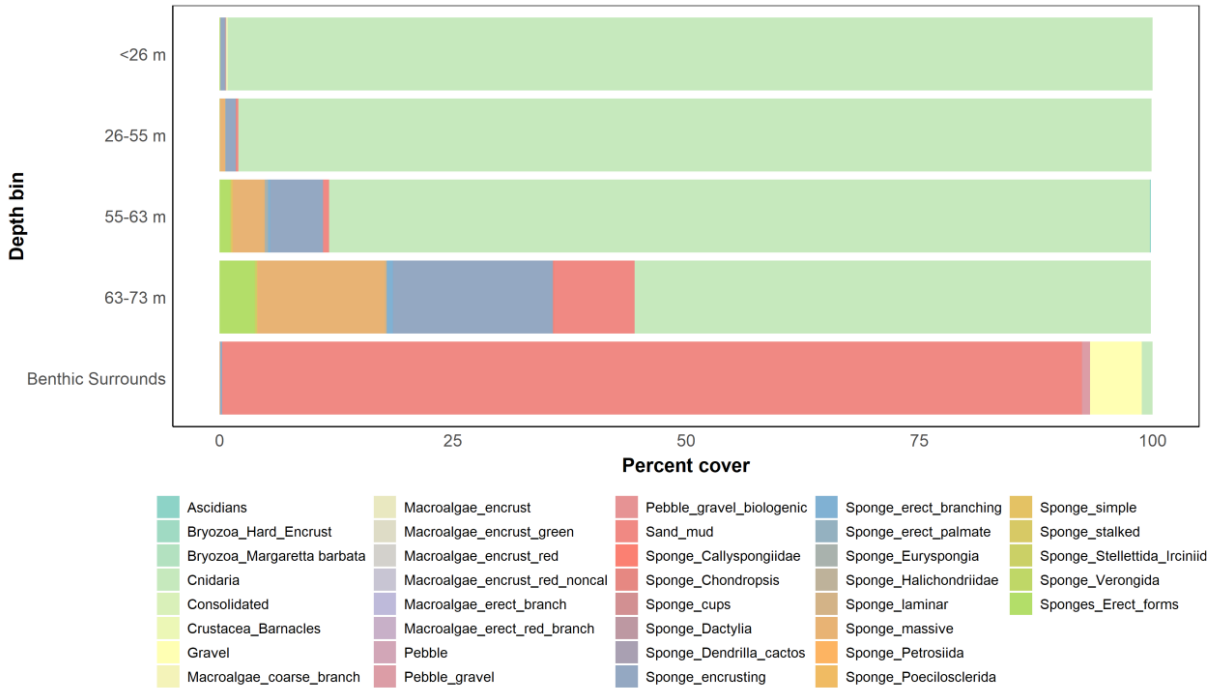


Figure 8-23 Percent cover of benthic communities observed on Halibut with increasing depth

Whiting

WTA ceased production in 1997.

The percent cover of benthic communities observed on WTA at different depth intervals is shown in Figure 8-24. In summary, Cnidaria, primarily jewel anemone, was the dominant biota on WTA in depths <54 metres with 99 percent cover in 0-26 metres, 91 percent in 26-44 metres and dropping to 64 percent in 44-55 metres. In general, the percentage cover of sponges increased with depth, consisting of <1 percent in 0-26 metres, 9 percent in 26-44 metres and 34 percent in 44-54 metres. This change in percent cover of both jewel anemone and sponges across depths on WTA were significant (AIMS, 2022a).

The percent cover of jewel anemone was lower in the 44-55 metres depth range compared to 0-26 metres and 26-44 metres depths (Figure 8-24). There was also an increase in the number of different sponge groups/morphologies at increased depths, consisting of two in 0-26 metres, four in 26-44 metres and eight in 44-54 metres (AIMS, 2022a).

No differences existed in the percent cover of jewel anemone or sponges across faces (east, west, north, south) or according to beam orientation (vertical, diagonal, horizontal) on WTA.

Biota cover of WTA was consistently very high at more than 75 percent across all depths (Figure 8-24). Biota height was low on WTA in depths <44 metres, but medium in depths 44-55 metres. The change in height scores for the 44-54 metres section of WTA reflects the presence of erect forms of sponges in this section of the SPJ (AIMS, 2022a).

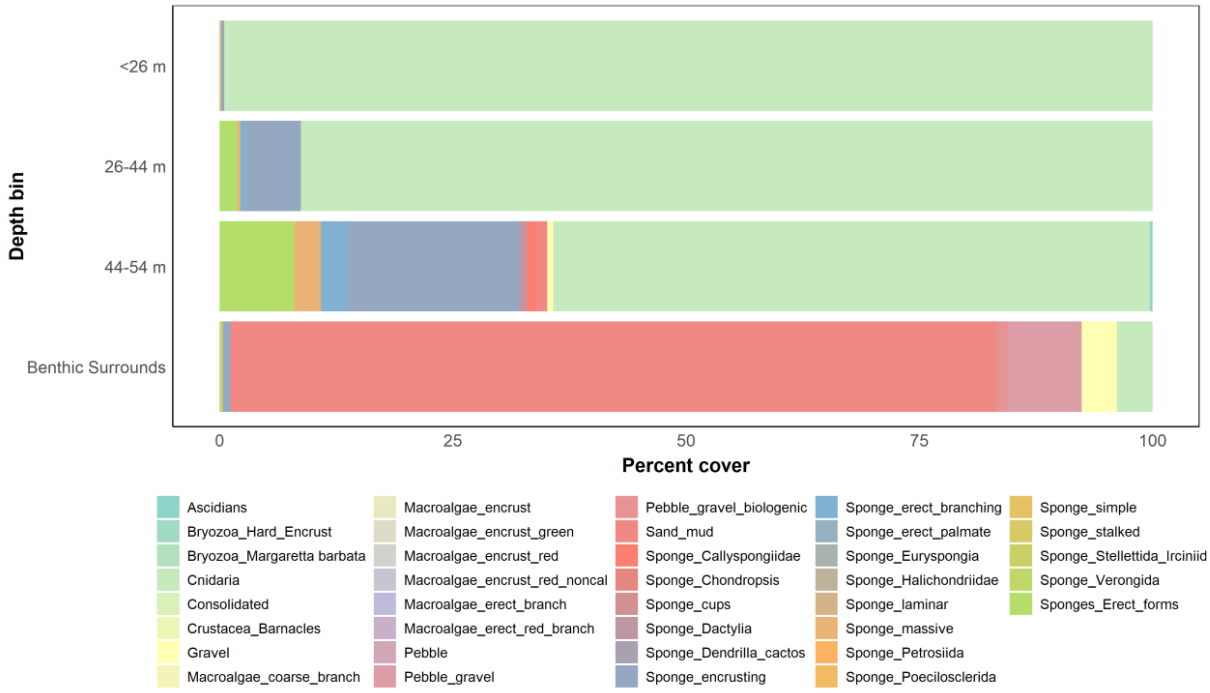


Figure 8-24 Percent cover of benthic communities observed on Whiting with increasing depth

Kingfish A

KFA ceased production in 2015.

The percent cover of benthic communities observed on KFA at different depth intervals is shown in Figure 8-25. In summary, Cnidaria, primarily jewel anemone, was the dominant biota growing on KFA with 99 percent cover in 0-26 metres, 98 percent in 26-55 metres, 89 percent in 55-67 metres and 30 percent in 67-77 metres. In general, sponge cover increased with an increase in depth at <1 percent in 0-26 metres, 2 percent in 26-55 metres, 11 percent in 55-67 metres, and were the most dominant biota in 66-77 metres with 52 percent coverage. The percent cover of jewel anemone and sponges differed among all depth combinations with sponges increasing in percent cover with depth and jewel anemone declining (Figure 8-25). In general, there was also a greater number of different sponge groups/morphologies with increasing depth, with three in 0-26 metres, seven in 26-55 metres, eight in 55-67 metres and nine in 67-77 metres (AIMS, 2022a).

Biota cover on KFA was consistently high at >75 percent cover across all depths. Biota height was low on KFA in depths <67 metres, but medium in depths of 67-77 metres. The change in height scores for this section of KFA reflects the presence of erect forms of sponges in this section of the SPJ. No differences existed in the percent cover of jewel anemone or sponges across faces (east, west, north, south) or according to beam orientation (vertical, diagonal, horizontal) on KFA (AIMS, 2022a),

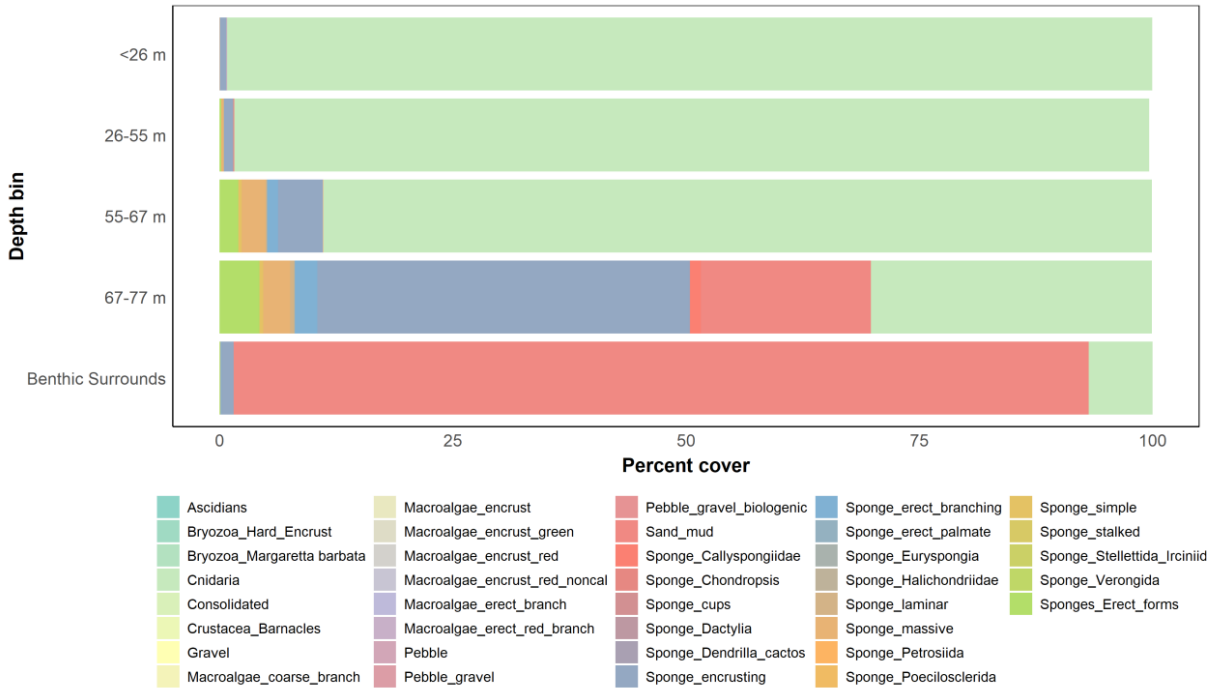


Figure 8-25 Percent cover of benthic communities observed on Kingfish A with increasing depth

8.4.2.6 Benthic communities and seabed morphology in the immediate Steel Piled Jacket surrounds

Infauna

Sediment samples collected during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) and analysed for infauna (species living in the sediments), identified Corophiidae (a family of amphipods), as the most common species at HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, FLA, BMA, WTA and the reference sites, while *Tanaidacea* spp. and *Ostracoda* spp. were common at most sites surveyed.

In terms of infauna species assemblages there was relatively limited variation across the sites. FLA was the only location that an assemblage that was discrete from the other SPJs and reference sites but was still dominated by similar species: amphipod crustaceans (*Phoxocephalidae, Platyischnopidae, Lysianassidae, Corophiidae, Oedicerotidae*) (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2021). The overall conclusion of the infauna analysis was that species of infauna did not differ markedly between the SPJ and the reference sites sampled and there was no clear impact on benthic infauna due to platform influences (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2021).

Cobia benthic surrounds

Based on video analysis performed by AIMS, the seabed surrounding CBA was noted to be flat and dominated by course sandy sediment (92 percent) with minor areas of gravel (3 percent). Sparse patches of sessile invertebrates included Jewel anemone (4 percent) and some sparse erect sponges (<1 percent) (Figure 8-26).

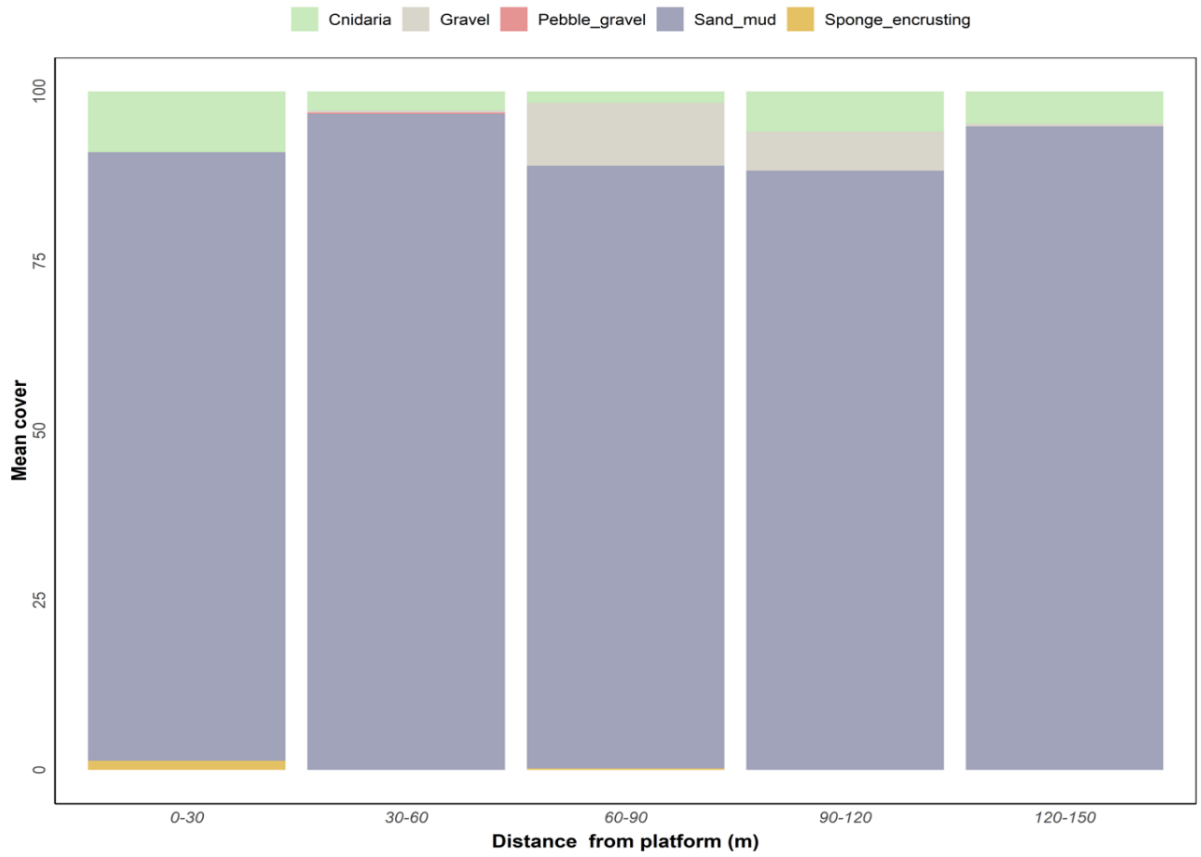


Figure 8-26 Average percent cover of living biota communities and substrate categories at Cobia

Flounder benthic surrounds

The seabed surrounding FLA was mostly flat and sandy with some sparse benthic invertebrate cover (typically sponges). Biota cover and height were low (<1 percent) in the benthic surrounds of FLA. Sponges and Bryozoa were present in low cover (<1.5 percent) near the SPJ (0-30 metres and 30-60 metres) (Figure 8-27). Sand/mud represented the majority of benthic cover (91-98 percent) at all distances, followed by jewel anemone (2-6 percent) and pebble/gravel (<1 percent), though the latter was not present very close to the SPJ (0-30 metres). Some minor (<1 percent) cover of gravel and consolidated benthic habitat were seen at 30-60 metres and 90-120 metres away from the SPJ (AIMS, 2022a).

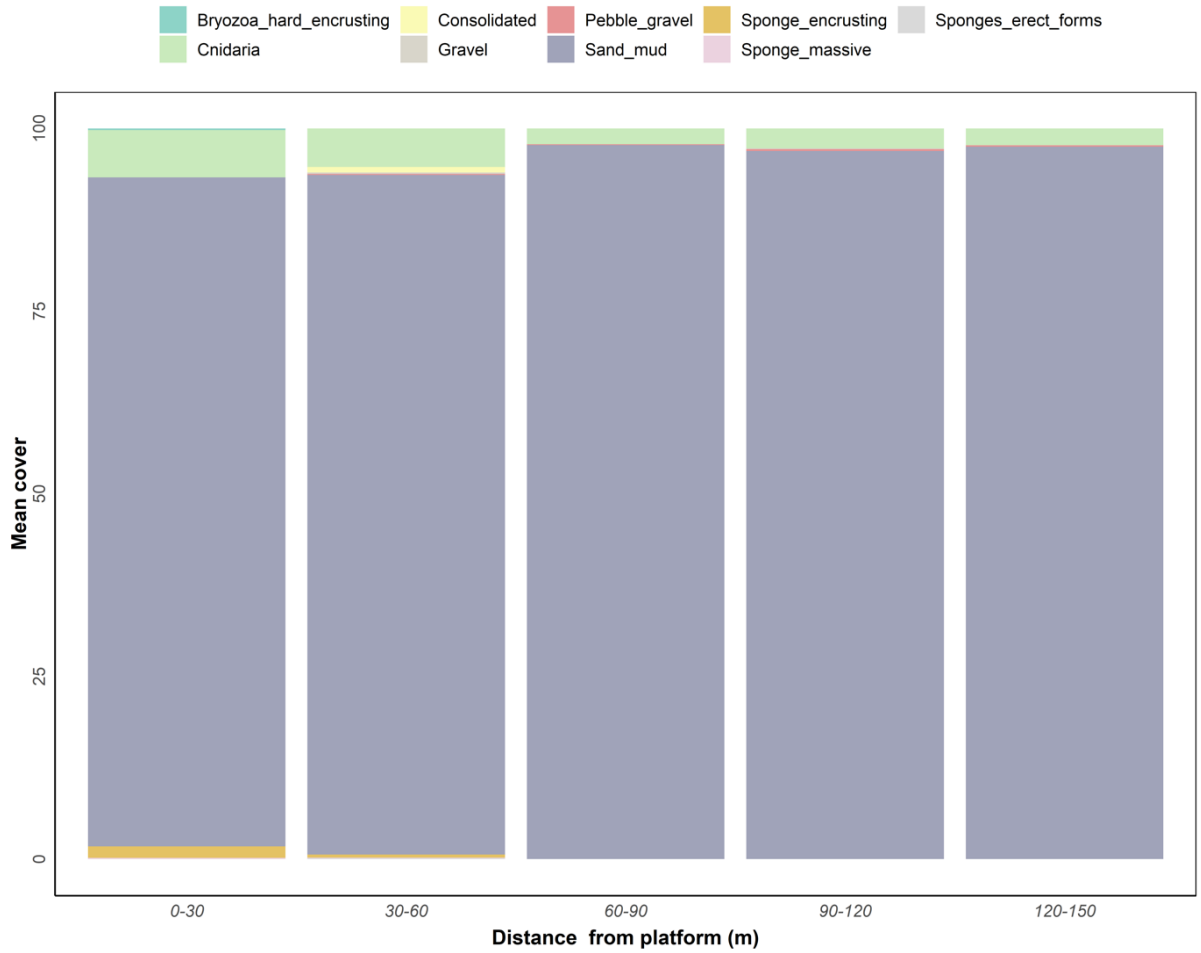


Figure 8-27 Average percent cover of living biota communities and substrate categories at Flounder

Halibut benthic surrounds

The seabed was flat with medium grained sediments and shell grit. Some frequent patches of large shells were observed and the seabed appeared to be reef-like (AIMS, 2022a).

Biota cover and height was low in the benthic surrounds of HLA as shown in Figure 8-28. Infrequent and low-cover patches of benthic invertebrates (sponges/filter feeds) were noted. Sand/mud were the dominant cover around the SPJ (86-97 percent) followed by gravel (<1-11 percent) and jewel anemone (<1-2 percent). Encrusting, erect, and laminar forms of sponges were observed in low percent cover (>1 percent) at all increasing distances from the SPJ (AIMS, 2022a).

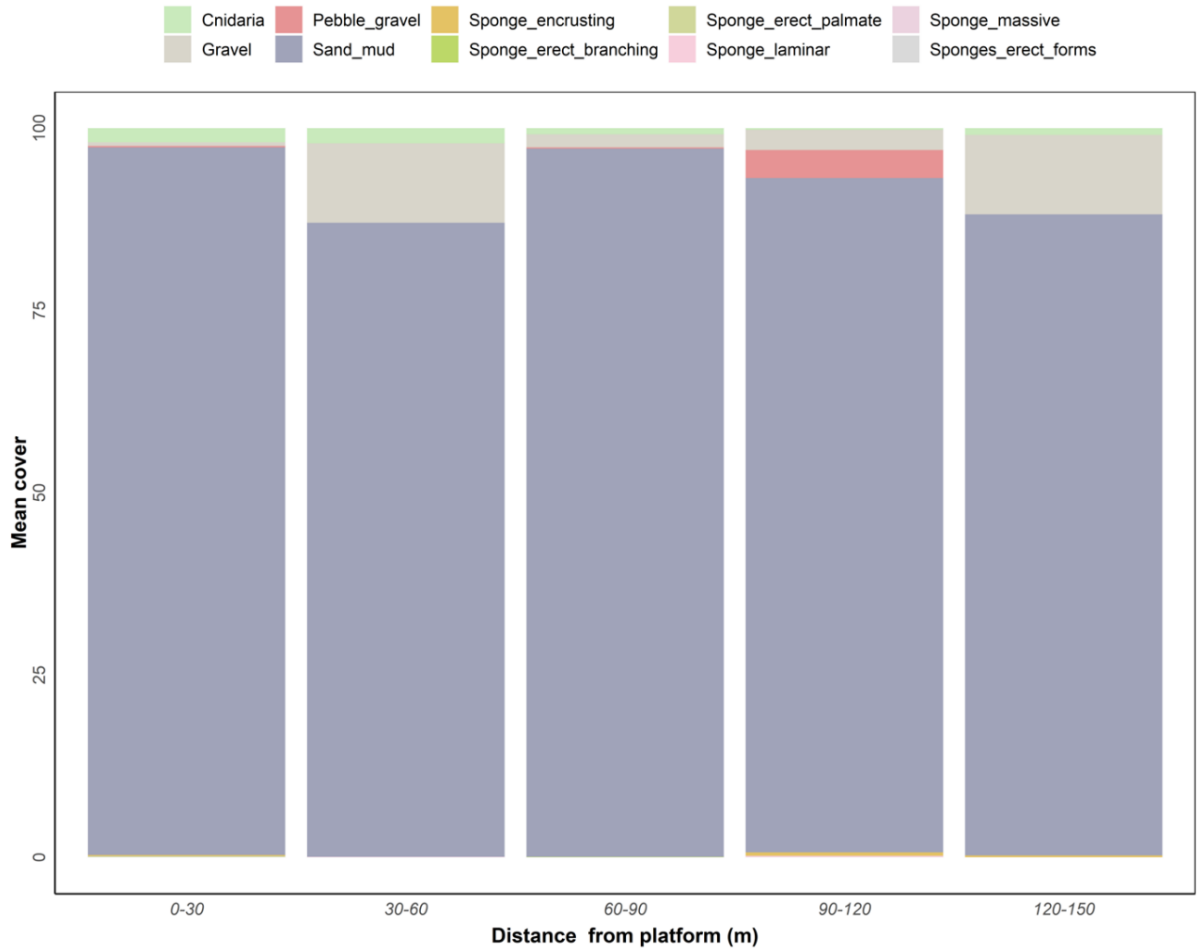


Figure 8-28 Average percent cover of living biota communities and substrate categories at Halibut

Whiting benthic surrounds

The seabed surrounding WTA was flat and predominantly sandy with some rubbly sections. Very few sponges were present except for where a pipeline was. Biota cover and height were low in the benthic surrounds of WTA. A higher percentage (<1-12 percent) of gravel and pebble were seen at all distance from WTA than in other SPJs, although sand/mud were still the dominant habitat representing 74-85 percent of the cover (Figure 8-29). Jewel anemone was present at all distances in low percent cover (1-5 percent) as were sponges (<1 percent). Branching sponges were only seen near the SPJ (0-30 metres). *Dactylia* sp. were only present around 30-60 metres away from the SPJ and massive forms were only observed in distances greater than 120 metres away (AIMS, 2022a).

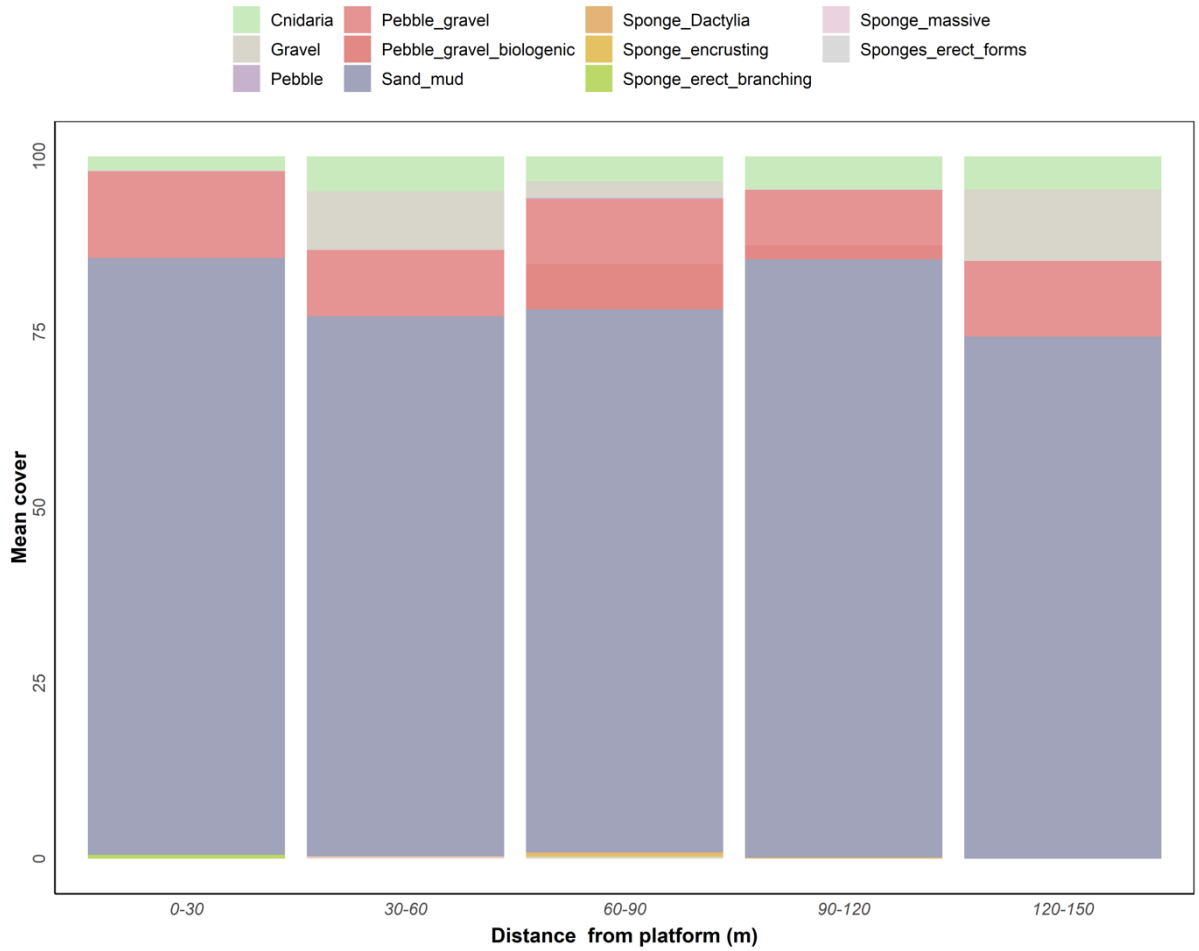


Figure 8-29 Average percent cover of living biota communities and substrate categories at Whiting

Kingfish A benthic surrounds

The seabed surrounding KFA was flat with medium grained sediments that possessed shell grit. There were infrequent patches of medium density invertebrates (mostly sponges), some areas present in quite high density.

Biota height and cover was low in the benthic surrounds of KFA (Figure 8-30). Jewel anemone were seen at all distances from the SPJ (4-12 percent), although sand/mud was the dominant benthic habitat (88-95 percent). Encrusting, erect and massive forms of sponges were observed from near the SPJ (0-30 metres) up to 120 metres away in low percent cover (<1 percent), except for a peak of 6.4 percent at 0-30 metres. Callyspongiidae were only seen near the SPJ (0-30 metres) in low cover (<1 percent) (AIMS, 2022a).

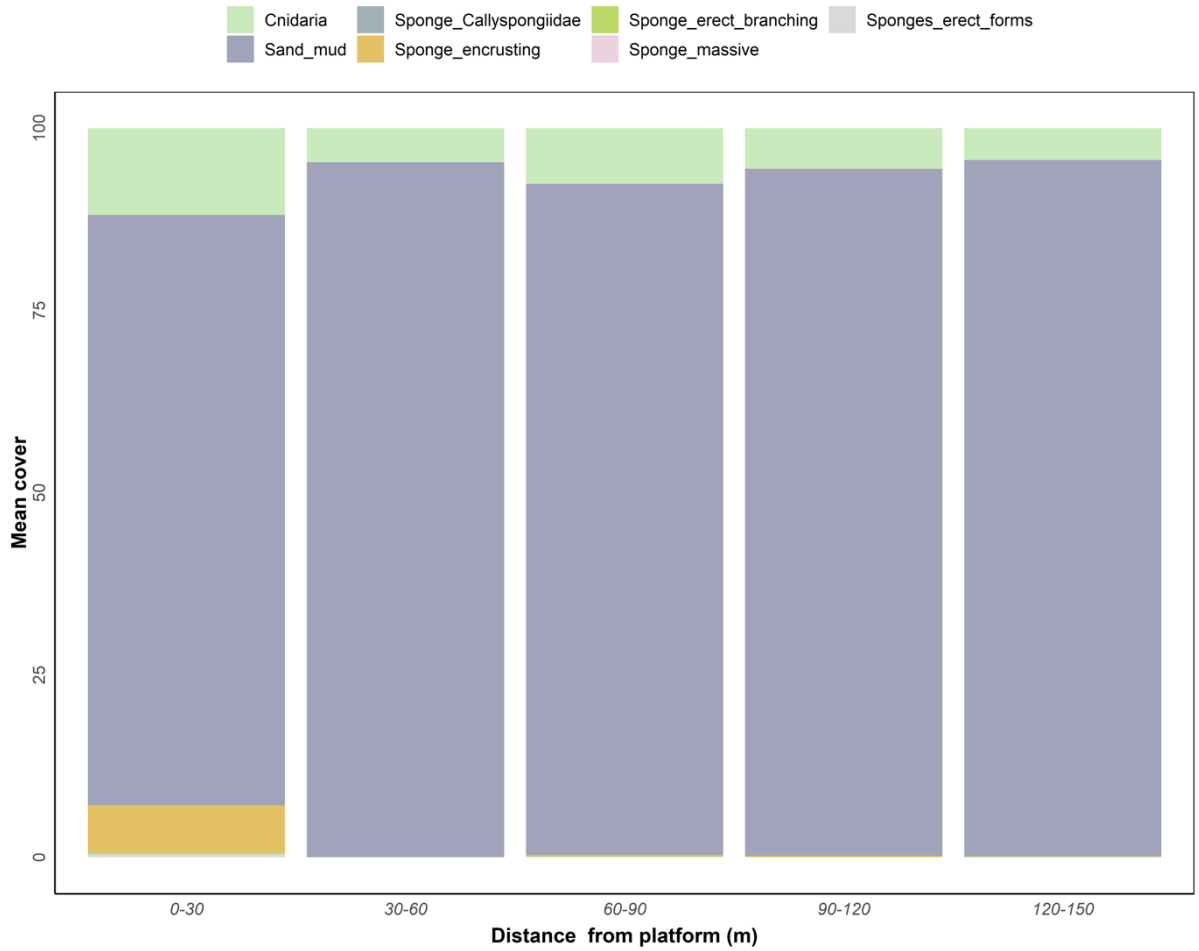


Figure 8-30 Average percent cover of living biota communities and substrate categories at Kingfish A

8.4.3 Fish observations at Steel Piled Jackets

A study of platforms in the Bass Strait, which included the SPJs at BMA, CBA, FLA, and FTA, documented 1526 larval and early-stage juvenile fishes from an assortment of epipelagic/coastal-, meso-benthopelagic/oceanic-, soft substrate- and rock/reef-associated taxa (Neira, 2005). The most abundant species, in terms of individuals, were greenback horse mackerel (*Trachurus declivis*), followed by dragonet (*Bovichtus angustifrons*), king gar (*Scomberesox saurus*), redfish (*Centroberyx affinis*) and Australian salmon (*Arripis trutta*).

The fish assemblages observed during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) comprised a total of 123,852 individual fishes from 69 taxa spanning 41 families. Figure 8-31 summarises the total number of individuals and number of species observed during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) and data from the review of historic ROV footage for those SPJs not surveyed as part of Environmental Survey 1 (Summer).

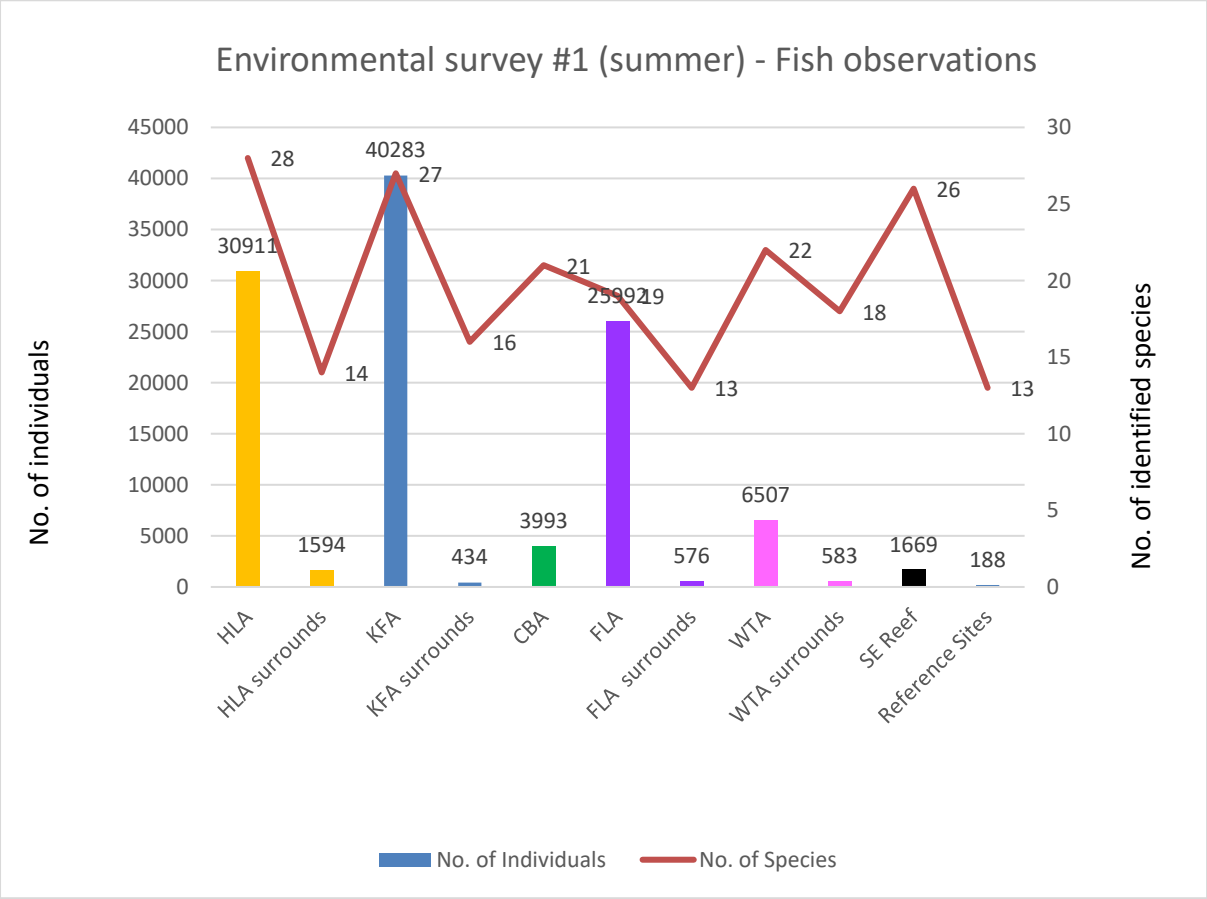


Figure 8-31 Number of individuals and species of fish observed around Steel Piled Jackets in the Bass Strait

Fish observations recorded for Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) are summarised in Appendix E.

The review of historic ROV footage did not produce location specific fish counts however overall assessments of species richness, abundance and key species observed were assessed (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b). The outcomes for the relevant SPJs are summarised in Table 8-7.

Table 8-7 Summary of fish species associated with steel piles jackets as viewed from historic collected operations remotely operated vehicle videos

SPJ	Estimated species richness	Estimated species abundance	Types of fish species noted in video imagery	Year of imagery
BMA	Medium	Medium to high	Sweeps, perch, school of jackass morwongs, leatherjackets	2018
CBA	Medium	High	Perches, wrasses, scorpionfishes, bait fish, leatherjackets, jackass morwong, stinkfish, barred grubfish, drummers	2013, 2018

SPJ	Estimated species richness	Estimated species abundance	Types of fish species noted in video imagery	Year of imagery
FLA	Medium	High	Baitfish, sweeps, jackass morwong, perch, leatherjackets, scorpionfish, draughtboard shark, cod	2015
FTA	Low	Medium	Perch, sweeps, banded morwong, jackass morwong	2018, 2014
HLA	High	High	Perches, mackerel, scorpionfishes, stinkfish, jackass morwong, wrasses, old wives, sweeps, fanbelly leatherjacket	2018, 2011
KFA	Medium	High	Perch, jackass morwong, sweeps, kelpfish	2015
KFB	High	High	Jackass morwong, perch, sweeps, scorpionfish, jack mackerels	2015
MKA	Medium	Medium	Sweepers, Barber perch, trevally, baitfish, crabs, jackass morwong, scorpionfish, and barred grubfish.	2018, 2013
WKF	High	High	Sweeps, perch, jack mackerel, longsnout boarfish, draughtboard shark, jackass morwong	2017
WTA	N/A	N/A	Limited video.	N/A

The most abundant fishes observed in Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) tended to be small schooling species including *scad* (*Trachurus* spp.), butterfly perch (*Caesioperca lepidoptera*), and Australian anchovy (*Engraulis australis*) (AIMS, 2022a).

Assessment of the historic ROV imagery identified butterfly perch, silver sweep (*Scorpis lineolata*), sea sweep (*Scorpis aequipinnis*), and jackass morwong (*Nemadactylus macropterus*) among the predominant species identified at BMA, MKA, WKF and KFB, while redbait (*Emmelichthys nitidus*) was uniquely abundant at KFB and trevally (*Pseudocaranx* spp.) was abundant at WKF and MKA (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b).

Larger, often more mobile, species that were observed around the SPJs in Bass Strait included the smooth stingray (*Bathytoshia brevicaudata*), banded stingaree (*Urolophus cruciatus*), Port Jackson sharks (*Heterodontus portusjacksoni*) and draughtboard sharks (*Cephaloscyllium laticeps*) (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b). Sunfish (*Mola* spp.) were also observed around KFB and FLA (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b).

Port Jackson sharks were observed in historic ROV imagery in an aggregation at BMA. (Figure 8-32). This unusual observation illustrates usage of SPJs by this species and may be important for their management in the region. Port Jackson sharks are common bycatch in local fisheries (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b).

Figure 8-32 Port Jackson sharks aggregation at Bream A captured in historic remotely operated vehicle footage from 2018

Most of the key observed species were found in greater abundance at depths greater than 26 metres (AIMS, 2022a) (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b). Species richness is greater in deeper waters, and where large numbers of individuals were seen in shallower depths (above -55 metres) this was due to schools of pelagic fish such as scad at HLA, CBA, KFA, KFB, FLA and WTA, trevally at CBA, KFA, WKF and FLA, sea sweep at HLA, KFA, KFB, WKF and WTA, silver sweep at HLA, CBA, KFB, WKF and FLA, and Australian anchovy at HLA, KFA and FLA (AIMS, 2022a) (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b).

Four species observed around the SPJs are considered endemic to Australia: the draughtboard shark, redfish, common gurnard perch (*Neosebastes scorpaenoides)*, mado (*Atypichthys strigatus*) and white-ear scalyfin (*Parma microlepi*) (AIMS, 2022a) (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b).

Examples of some of the observed species caught by commercial and/or recreational fisheries seen around the SPJs (AIMS, 2022a) (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b) include:

- jackass morwongs
- banded morwongs (*Cheilodactylus spectabilis*)
- grey morwong (*Nemadactylus douglasii*)
- redfish
- trevally
- Australian anchovy

- reef ocean perch (*Helicolenus percoides*)
- eastern orange perch (*Lepidoperca pulchella*)
- sea sweep
- silver sweep
- barracouta (*Thyrsites atun*)
- longsnout boarfish (*Pentaceropsis recurvirostris*)
- striped trumpeter (*Latris lineata*)
- scorpionfish (*Scorpaena* spp.)

8.4.3.1 Depth-related patterns in fish communities

Fish communities were observed to vary with depth. These differences are discussed here to assist in understanding the benefits of retaining the lower sections of the SPJs.

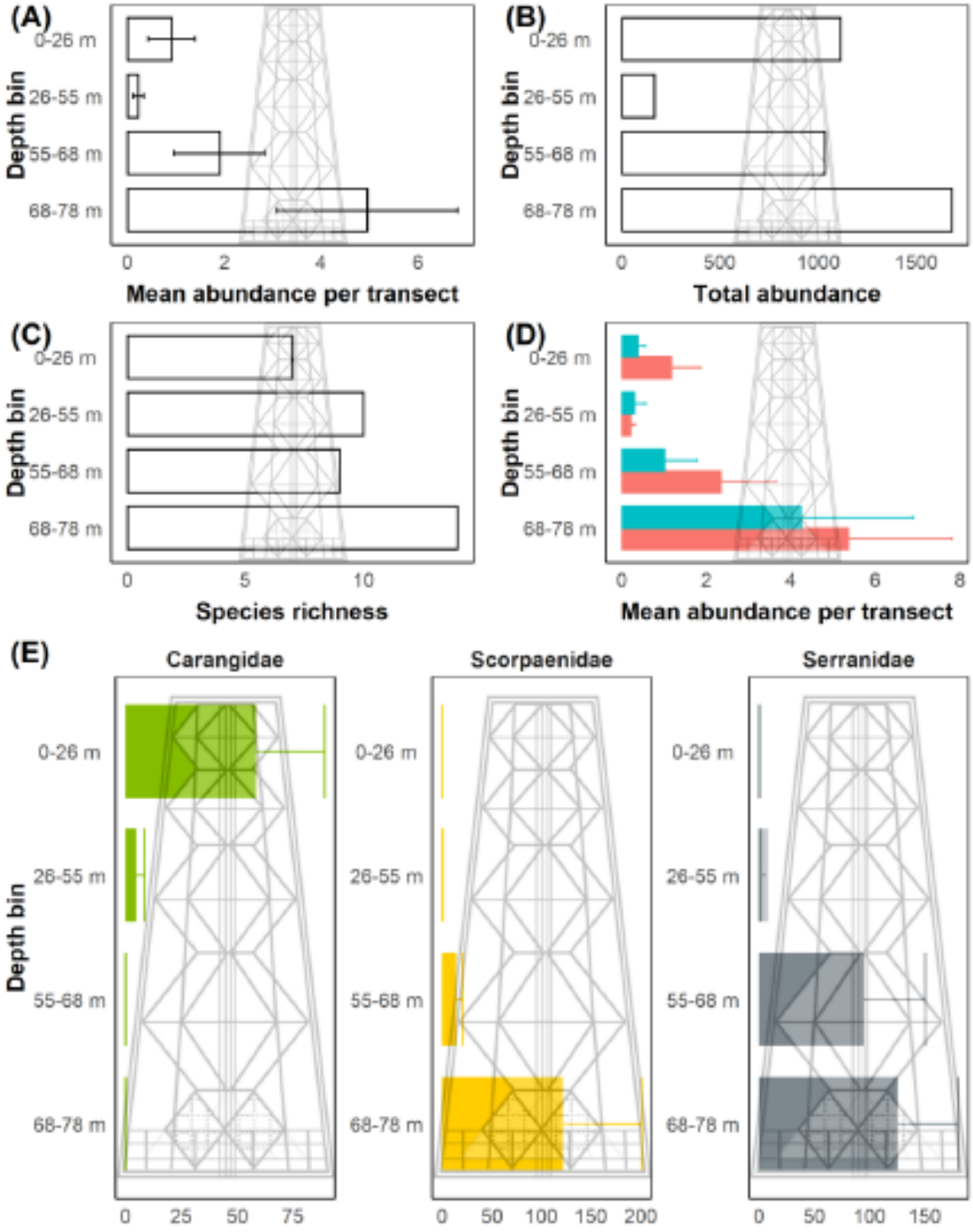
Cobia

A total of 3993 fish from 21 taxa spanning 17 families were observed on ROV visual transects performed at CBA. Mean fish abundance per transect was low in depths less than 55 metres and peaked, as did fish taxonomic richness, total abundance and the abundance of fishery target taxa, at the seabed on CBA (AIMS, 2022a). The biggest jump in fish taxonomic richness on CBA occurred between 55-78 metres with the addition of 14 species in this depth range. The 3993 fish observed on CBA equates to 3.7 individuals per metre of structure surveyed (AIMS, 2022a). Fish communities changed with increasing depth on CBA. Fish abundance bar plots for CBA are included Figure 8-33.

The three most abundant families are shown in Figure 8-33. Carangidae included scad and trevally with abundances greatest in depths less than 26 metres (AIMS, 2022a).

Scorpaenidae spp. includes a single species (*Scorpaena* spp.) which were extremely abundant (n = 607) at the base of CBA. Serranidae includes two species on CBA (butterfly perch and halfbanded seaperch (*Hypoplectrodes maccullochi*)) with greatest abundances beyond 55 metres (Figure 8-33).

Fish species associated with the shallows were sea sweep and scad, while those present in depths below 55 metres included Australian anchovy, butterfly perch, rosy wrasse *(Pseudolabrus rubicundus)*, reef ocean perch, *Scorpaena* spp., *Pseudophycis* spp., and velvet leatherjacket (*Meuschenia scaber*).



A) Mean fish abundance per transect within each depth band (± SE).
B) Total abundance of fish observed in each depth band.
C) Taxonomic richness (total number of fish taxa observed) in each depth band.
D) Mean abundance of fishery target taxa (blue) and non-target taxa (pink) across transects within each depth band (± SE); E) mean abundance of most abundant families per transect within each depth band (± SE).

Figure 8-33 Bar plots for Cobia

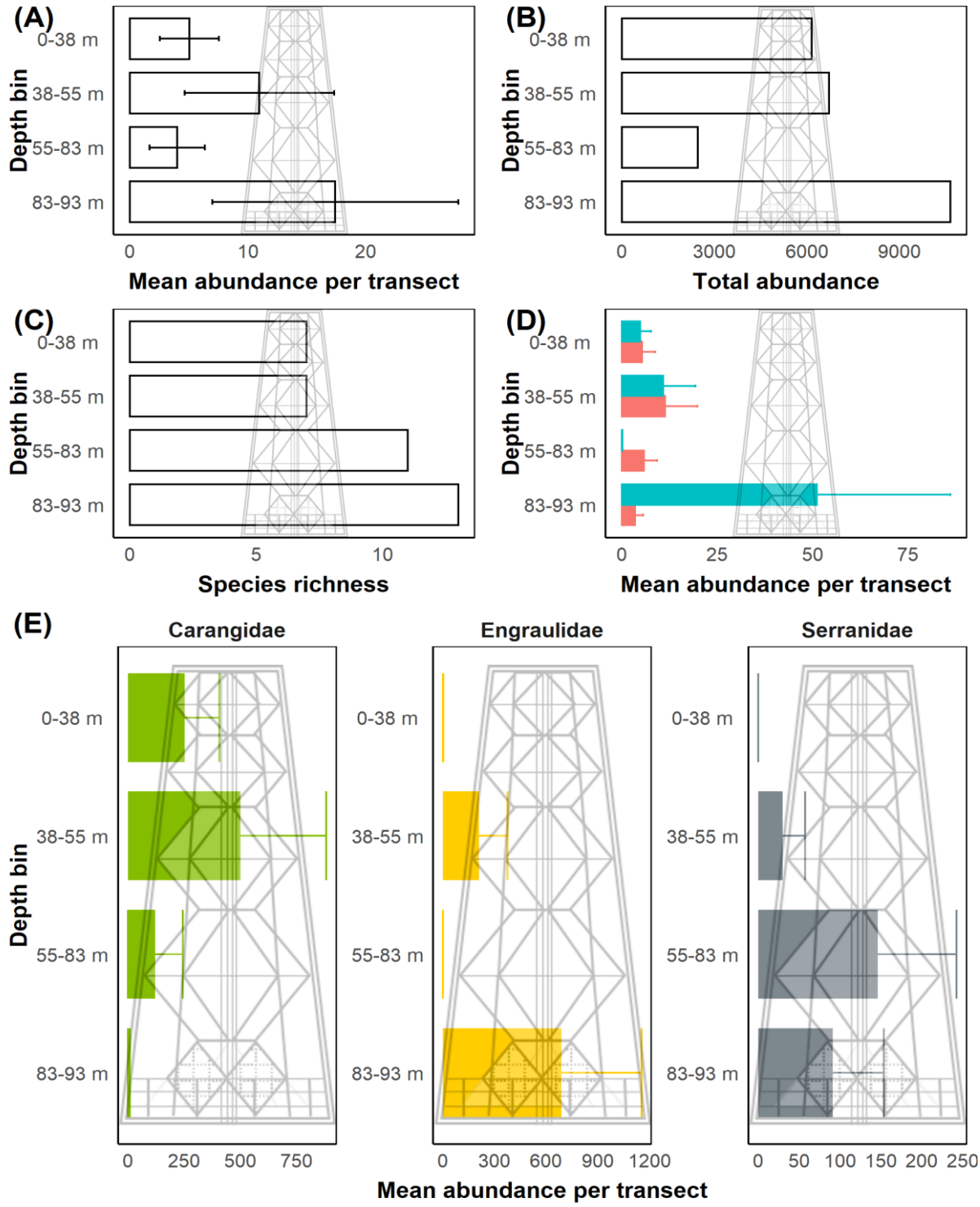
Flounder

A total of 25,992 fish (20.8 individuals per metre of structure surveyed) from 19 taxa and 13 families were observed on ROV visual transects at FLA. FLA was the deepest SPJ surveyed (93 metres), yet no taxa were unique to this SPJ in the deepest sections. Patterns in mean and total abundance on FLA were driven by abundant schooling taxa in certain depths (scad, silver sweep in 0-38 metres, butterfly perch, Australian anchovy in >55 metres) (Figure 8-34). The high abundance of fishery target taxa at the seabed was driven by Australian anchovy and a number of other species only present in this section of FLA (e.g. jackass morwong, reef ocean perch; Figure 8-34). Species richness was similar between 0-38 and 0-55 metres, with a single species added between 38-55 metres (AIMS, 2022a).

Fish abundance bar plots for FLA are included Figure 8-34 (AIMS, 2022a).

The abundance composition of fish communities on FLA changed with increasing depth. Several sweep species were associated with depths <38 metres on FLA while a number of demersal fish species were associated with depths beyond 55 metres. The pelagic Australian anchovy was also associated with the base of FLA. Most of the fish species associated with the deeper sections of FLA were only observed there during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) (AIMS, 2022a).

Benthic surrounds transects were able to be completed for FLA. A total of 576 individuals from 13 fish species were observed in the surrounds of FLA. Fish abundance and species richness declined with increasing distance away from the SPJ out to 150 metres.



A) Mean fish abundance per transect within each depth band (± SE).
B) Total abundance of fish observed in each depth band.
C) Taxonomic richness (total number of fish taxa observed) in each depth band.
D) Mean abundance of fishery target taxa (blue) and non-target taxa (pink) across transects within each depth band (± SE).
E) Mean abundance of most abundant families per transect within each depth band (± SE).

Figure 8-34 Bar plots for Flounder

Halibut

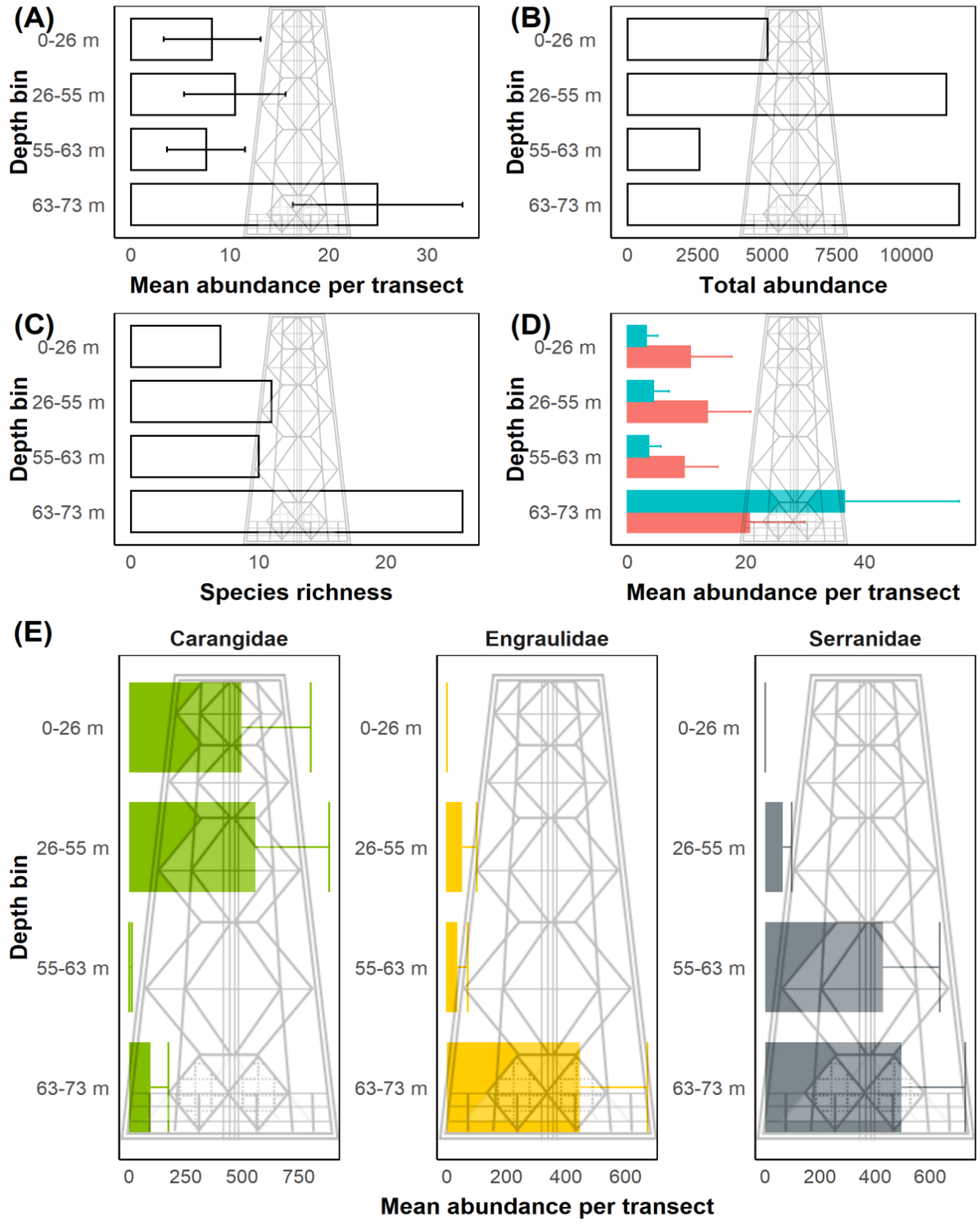
A total of 30,909 fish from 28 taxa spanning 21 families were observed on ROV visual transects at HLA. The 30,909 fish observed on HLA equates to 32.3 individuals per metre of structure surveyed. Similarly to other SPJs, fish taxonomic richness and abundance peaked near the seabed on HLA (63-73 metres) (Figure 8-35). The abundance composition of fish communities on HLA changed with increasing depth. Examination of the depth-bands showed that this was driven by changes in fish communities across all depth with the exception of between 26-55 metres and 55-63 metres. Silver sweep and halfbanded seaperch were associated with depths of 26-55 metres while 19 fish species were associated with the base of HLA (63-73 metres), with most only observed in this section of the SPJ (AIMS, 2022a). The greatest fish taxonomic richness was added in the 63-73 metre depth range section of HLA with the addition of 12 taxa unique to this section of the SPJ. Scorpionfish, jackass morwong, splendid perch (*Callanthias australis*) and reef ocean perch were most abundant in the deep section (63-73 metres) (AIMS, 2022a).

Fish abundance bar plots for HLA are included Figure 8-35 (AIMS, 2022a).

Benthic surrounds transects were completed for HLA. A total of 1594 individuals from 14 fish species were observed in the surrounds of HLA. Of these 14 species, five were not observed on the SPJ itself:

- common stinkfish (*Foetorepus calauropomus*)(n = 76)
- barred grubfish (*Parapercis allporti*)(n = 67)
- unknown gurnard (*Triglidae* spp.)(n = 16)
- gurnard perch (*Neosebastes* spp.)(n = 3)
- gurnard (*Lepidotrigla* spp.)(n = 2).

Fish abundance peaked at 60-90 metres distance where a school of Australian anchovy) were observed around the concrete mattress. Fish species richness was highest more than 30 metres from the SPJ (AIMS, 2022a).



A) Mean fish abundance per transect within each depth band (± SE).
B) Total abundance of fish observed in each depth band.
C) Taxonomic richness (total number of fish taxa observed) in each depth band.
D) Mean abundance of fishery target taxa (blue) and non-target taxa (pink) across transects within each depth band (± SE).
E) Mean abundance of most abundant families per transect within each depth band (± SE).

Figure 8-35 Bar plots for Halibut

Whiting

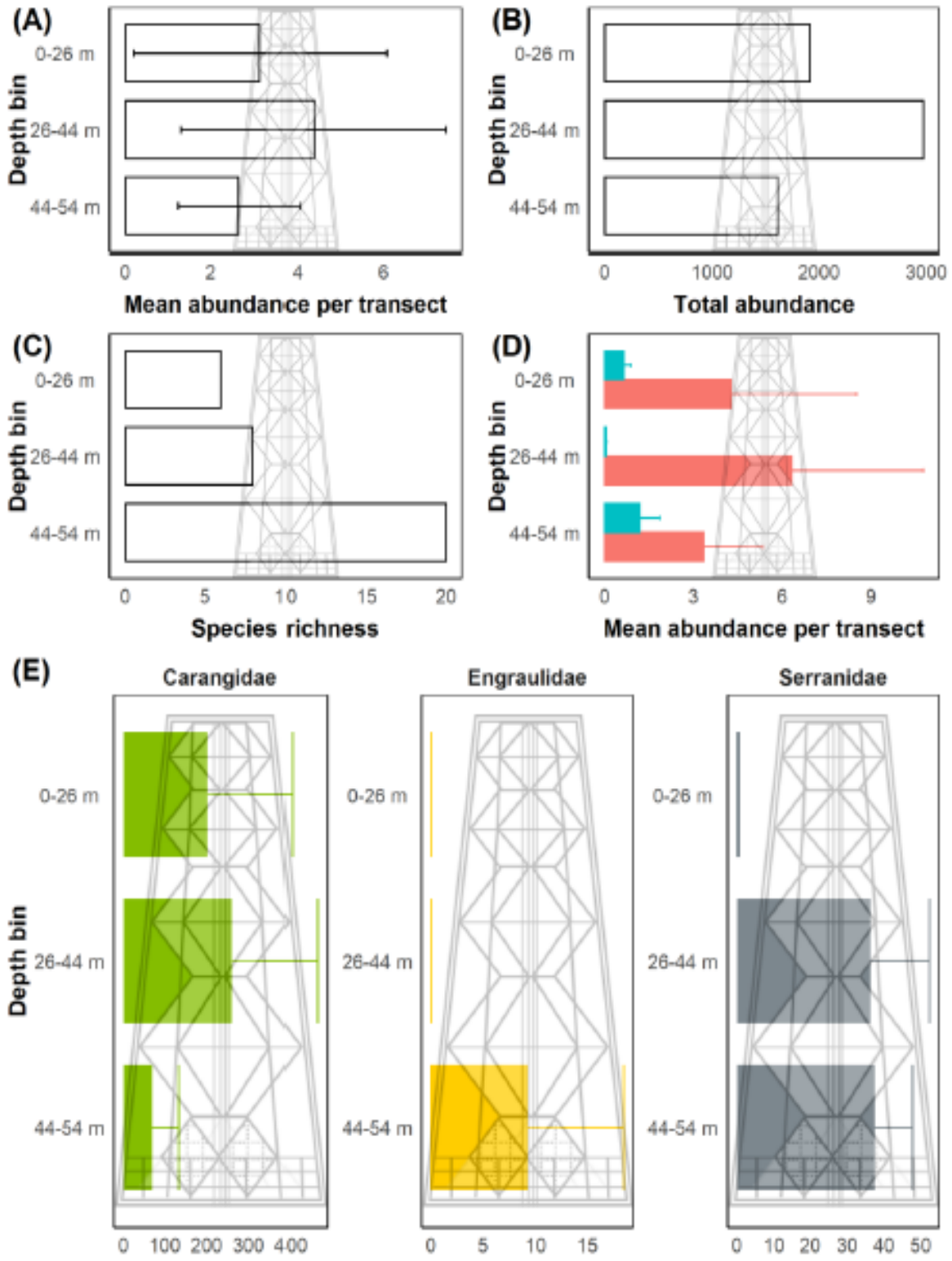
A total of 6507 fish from 22 taxa spanning 16 families were observed on at WTA. The 6507 fish observed at WTA equates to 12.7 fish per metre of structure surveyed. Similar to other SPJs, fish taxonomic richness was highest at the base of WTA (44-54 metres depth) where an additional 12 taxa were uniquely viewed (AIMS, 2022a).

Fish abundance bar plots for WTA are included Figure 8-36 (AIMS, 2022a).

The three most abundant families are shown in Figure 8-36. A school of scad dominated abundance with 5243 individuals (81 percent of all individuals) and most were observed in 26-44 metres depth. Most abundant in the 0-26 metres was sea sweep and skipjack trevally. Butterfly perch were most abundant in depths beyond 26 metres driving the high abundance of Serranidae species (AIMS, 2022a).

A total of 582 individuals from 17 fish taxa were observed in the benthic surrounds of WTA. The greatest number of fish taxa were observed in the surrounds of WTA compared to the surrounds of the other SPJs surveyed. Despite this high taxonomic richness, the ROV was higher off the ground in the benthic surrounds for WTA compared to other platforms which made species identification difficult and likely resulting in underestimates of fish taxa and abundance (AIMS, 2022a). An additional 11 fish taxa were observed in the surrounds but not on the SPJ itself. Abundant examples include *Triglidae* spp. (n = 84) and silverbelly *(Parequula melbournensis*)(n = 42).

A white shark was viewed on one surrounding transect. The total abundance of fish in the surrounds of WTA was low near to the SPJ and peaked 60-90 metres away. Fish taxonomic richness was also greatest 60-90 metres away.



A) Mean fish abundance per transect within each depth band (± SE).
B) Total abundance of fish observed in each depth band.
C) Taxonomic richness (total number of fish taxa observed) in each depth band.
D) Mean abundance of fishery target taxa (blue) and non-target taxa (pink) across transects within each depth band (± SE).
E) Mean abundance of most abundant families per transect within each depth band (± SE).

Figure 8-36 Bar plots for Whiting

Kingfish A

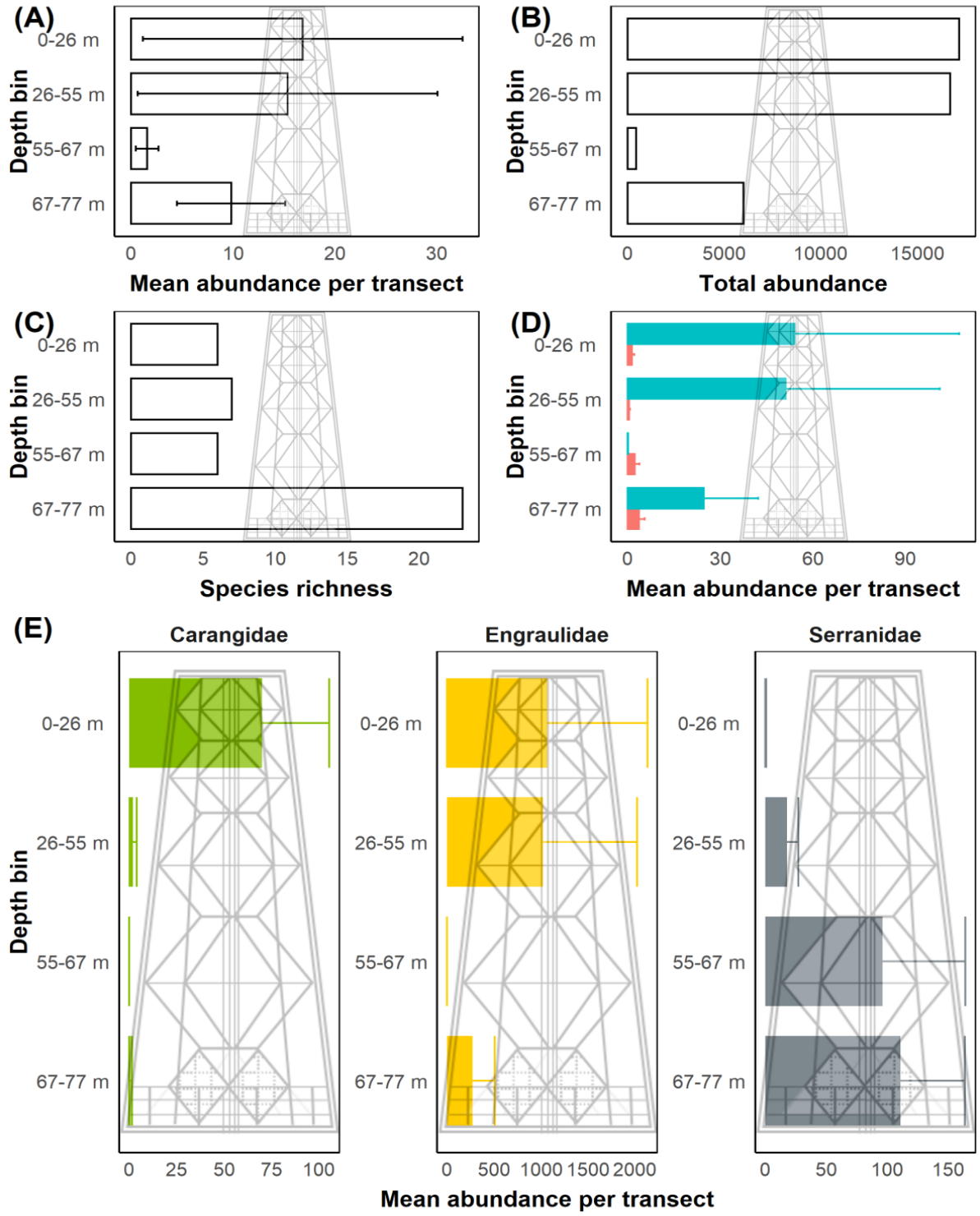
A total of 40,283 fish from 27 species and 19 families were observed on ROV visual transects at KFA. KFA had the highest abundance of fish observed of all SPJs (40,283) equating to 28.5 fish per metre of structure surveyed, with 90 percent of individuals comprising of the Australian anchovy which was very abundant on KFA in depths <55 metres (AIMS, 2022a). Fish taxonomic richness was highest at the KFA structure base (67-77 metres depth) where an additional 17 fish taxa were added. Peaks in abundance near the seabed were observed for butterfly perch, splendid perch, redfish, scorpionfish, jackass morwong, reef ocean perch and silver sweep (AIMS, 2022a).

The abundance composition of fish communities on KFA changed with increasing depth. Similar to other SPJs, many fish taxa (primarily demersal taxa with restricted home ranges) were associated with the base of the structure. Here, peaks in abundance were noted for most taxa on this SPJ, including several fishery target groups (e.g. jackass morwong) (AIMS, 2022a).

Fish abundance bar plots for KFA are included in Figure 8-37.

Abundant in the shallow sections of the SPJ were sea sweep, trevally and scad. The high abundance of fishery target taxa in the shallows was driven by schooling anchovy, sweep and trevally (AIMS, 2022a).

A total of 434 individuals from 16 fish taxa were observed in the benthic surrounds of KFA. Of these 16, eleven were not also present on the SPJ itself. The most abundant fish taxa unique to the surrounds of KFA (not on the SPJ) included: barred grubfish (n = 98), unknown gurnard (n = 67) and common stinkfish (21). Red cod (*Pseudophycis* spp.) were also abundant in the surrounds (n = 98) but present in low abundance on KFA (n = 8). Fish abundance and fish taxonomic richness declined with increasing distance away from the SPJ out to 150 metres (AIMS, 2022a).



A) Mean fish abundance per transect within each depth band (± SE).
B) Total abundance of fish observed in each depth band.
C) Taxonomic richness (total number of fish taxa observed) in each depth band.
D) Mean abundance of fishery target taxa (blue) and non-target taxa (pink) across transects within each depth band (± SE).
E) Mean abundance of most abundant families per transect within each depth band (± SE).

Figure 8-37 Bar plots for Kingfish A

8.4.4 Marine Mammals

The only marine mammal observed in reviews of ROV footage of the SPJ surroundings was the Australian fur seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus*). The Australian fur seal is a protected species under the EPBC Act.

Australian fur seals are frequently observed by SPJ operators aggregated and hauling-out on the SPJs as can be seen in Figure 8-38, Figure 8-39 and Figure 8-40.

Reviewed imagery confirmed sightings of Australian fur seals at:

- KFB and WKF, as well as most other SPJs (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b)
- HLA, CBA, FLA, WTA (AIMS, 2022a).

None were observed at reference or South East Reef locations (AIMS, 2022a).

Australian fur seals are usually seen in water depths shallower than 55 metres, however were also observed in the benthic surrounds of FLA, which has a water depth of 93 metres (AIMS, 2022a).

Figure 8-38 Australian fur seals observed hauling-out at Kingfish A

Figure 8-39 Australian fur seals observed aggregating at Fortescue

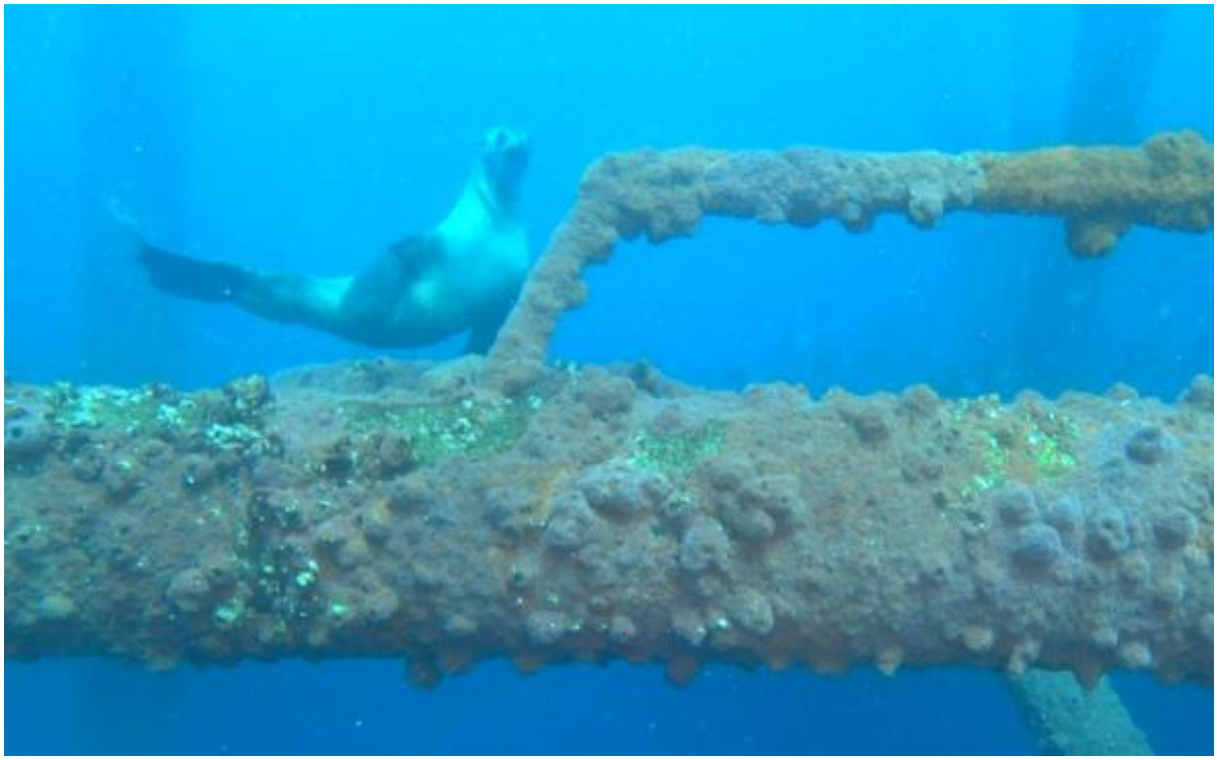


Figure 8-40 Australian fur seal observed at Flounder

Australian fur seals are predominantly benthic predators and exhibit a high degree of foraging site fidelity (AIMS, 2022a), which means they tend to repeatedly use the same ground over multiple foraging trips.

The documented breeding distribution of Australian fur seals as shown in Figure 8-41 (AIMS, 2022a) is restricted to Bass Strait with breeding colonies located on coastal islands across the region (AIMS, 2022a).

Females have been noted to restrict their foraging trips to a distance of 200 kilometres from the coast whereas males forage across the south-eastern continental shelf (AIMS, 2022a). All SPJs are within the foraging range of females and almost all are in range for nearby breeding colonies in the area (AIMS, 2022a).

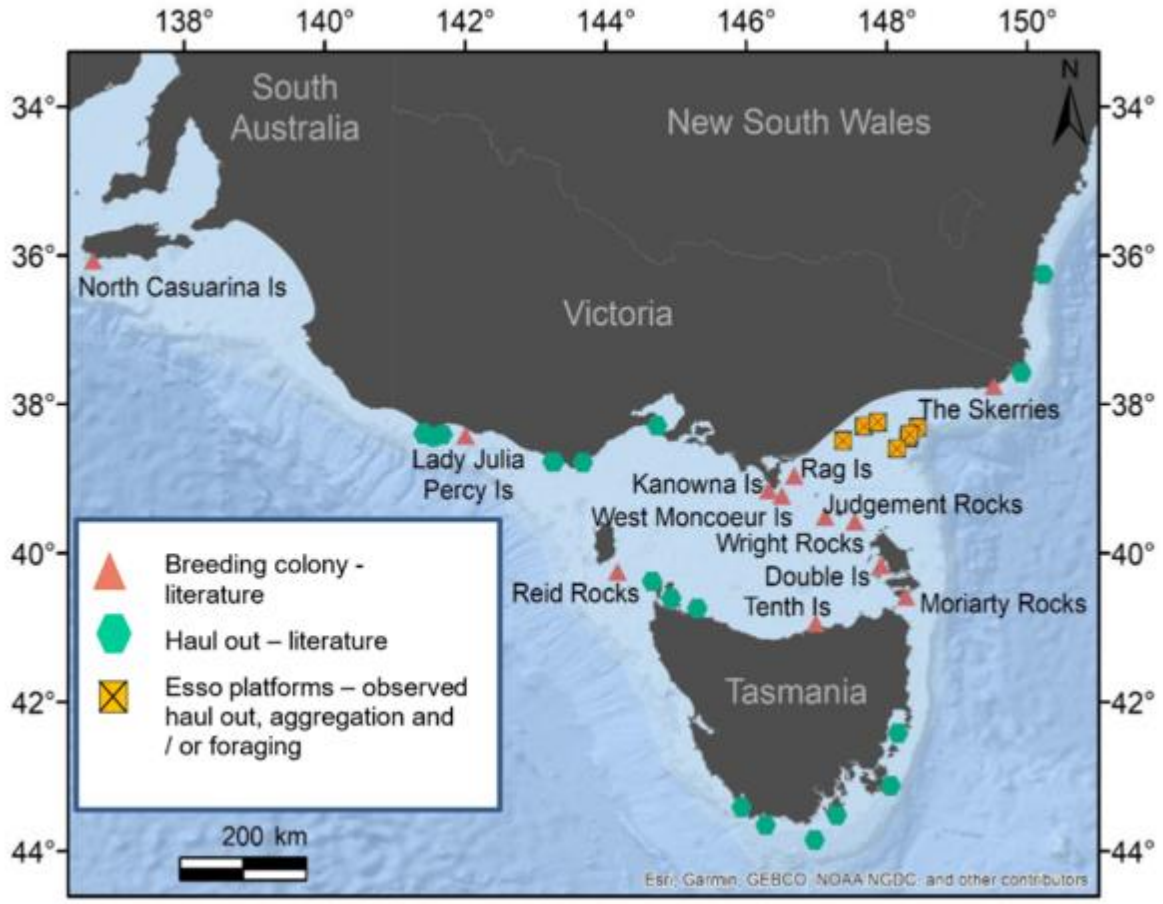


Figure 8-41 Locations of published Australian fur seal breeding colonies and haul-out sites

Tracked seals from the Kanowna Island breeding colony were recorded spending time near anthropogenic structures including oil and gas wells and pipelines, with four seals concentrating their foraging in the vicinity of oil and gas infrastructure (Arnould, et al., 2015).

Observation ROV video from Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) data showed seals using the ROV light beam at night to hunt and capture prey indicating they are able to utilise artificial habitats to forage. Seals were also observed during the day, swimming in front of the ROV and capturing scad. An example of this behaviour is shown in Figure 8-42.

Figure 8-42 Australian fur seal foraging in front of the remotely operated vehicle

Animal-borne camera tags and stable isotope analysis have shown that bentho-pelagic prey such as scad are an important part of Australian fur seal diets, particularly for females (AIMS, 2022a). Other fish species noted in large numbers around SPJs are targeted as prey by Australian fur seals, including reef ocean perch, butterfly perch and Scorpaeniformes (AIMS, 2022a).

All proposed SPJ end state options involve the removal of SPJ structures above the sea surface and will therefore remove haul-out resting and refuge opportunities for Australian fur seals. The proposed SPJ end states will also result in the removal of the upper sections that likely attracts the large schools of Australian anchovy and scad on which Australian fur seals were observed to feed. It is likely that all proposed SPJ end state options will alter the behaviour of Australian fur seals in the region via the removal of resting habitat and foraging opportunities (AIMS, 2022a). Due to the shallow water depth and the need to remove the WTA and BMA SPJs to as close as practicable to the seabed, the loss of foraging habitat is expected to be most pronounced for any seals that may have established foraging routines strongly associated with either of those facilities.

8.4.5 Additional fauna groups

Although marine turtles and cetaceans are known to occur in the area, none were observed during the Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) or review of historic ROV footage.

Although not observed, two sharks listed as migratory under the EPBC Act have habitat likely to occur in the OAs: shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*).

The following protected reptile and cetaceans are also identified as potentially having habitat or occurring in the OAs:

- Loggerhead turtle – endangered and migratory

- Leatherback turtle – endangered and migratory
- Green turtle – vulnerable and migratory
- Blue whale – endangered and migratory
- Southern right whale – endangered and migratory
- Humpback whale – vulnerable and migratory
- Dusky dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*) – migratory
- Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) – protected.

One EPBC listed species of shark – the white shark was observed in the benthic surrounds of WTA during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) (AIMS, 2022a).

A single Australian longnose skate (*Dentiraja confusa*) was observed at a SPJ reference location during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) (AIMS, 2022a). The Australian longnose skate is not EBPC listed however is classified as critically endangered under *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* (IUCN, 2022).

8.4.6 Ecological value of structures

Many local and international studies have found that the presence of oil and gas infrastructure (or artificial reefs) add hard substrate to the marine environment, supporting a great diversity of marine life by providing a habitat for fish and other invertebrates that otherwise would not exist in a soft substrate environment (Sammarco, Atchison, Boland, Sinclair, & Lirette, 2012).

The benthic and fish communities currently being supported by the SPJs can be viewed as ‘novel ecosystems’ – a concept which is being recognised as a way of defining ecosystems altered, or bought about, by human activity (Van Elden, Meeuwig, Hobbs, & Hemmi, 2019). Conservation and remediation efforts have traditionally focused on restoring ecosystems that have been altered by human activity to their former state, however, the novel ecosystem approach recognises that in some cases restoration of ecosystems may actually result in the loss of ecosystem value and that these ‘novel ecosystems’ may in fact be providing ecosystem services that are more beneficial than those provided by the former state (Van Elden, Meeuwig, Hobbs, & Hemmi, 2019).

Benthic and fish communities colonising the SPJs have had significant time to develop (32-54 years) suggesting the structure of communities observed to be present are approaching an equilibrium (AIMS, 2022a). The SPJs are considered to be novel as the benthic and fish communities on the structures have been shown to be distinct from those that occur on the surrounding seabed – at reference sites (chosen as being located away from any influences from the SPJs) and at a nearby natural reef – known as South East Reef (AIMS, 2022a), which is located in approximately 70metres of water depth in the proximity of FLA, CBA and HLA. The SPJs are also considered unique due to the number of structures present in a relatively small area of seabed that is predominantly gravel, sand and mud. There are no other natural or man-made structures which span the water column in this region and as such the communities that associate with, occupy, or colonise the structures can be considered novel (AIMS, 2022a).

Van Elden, Meeuwig, Hobbs, & Hemmi (2019) assessed the Wandoo field infrastructure (including an unmanned monopod, a CGS, a buoy with moorings and a pipeline end manifold) in the north-west shelf of Australia against novel ecosystems definition criteria. Environmental surveys at the Wandoo field concluded, similar to observations made at the SPJs, that the biota and habitat supported by the platforms was distinctly different from those observed at the sandy control sites and natural hard substrate in the area (Van Elden, Meeuwig, Hobbs, & Hemmi, 2019). The study found that the Wandoo field infrastructure may be classified as a

novel ecosystem, given the environment and ecology of the site have been altered, a self-organising ecosystem with novel qualities has emerged and the presence of the platform prevents the ecosystem from returning to its historical state (which was impacted by fishing trawling activities).

This Section provides a discussion on the habitat value the SPJs are considered to be providing and hence why preserving aspects of the novel communities around the structures (by retaining the lower sections of the SPJs) is considered to represent a better environmental outcome than restoring the habitat to its former state. The SPJs have been considered cumulatively in this Section, as given the number and close proximity of the SPJs to each other, they are anticipated to be ecologically connected.

This will be achieved by discussing the biomass, community composition (biodiversity), productivity and the expected health of the communities inhabiting the SPJs – an approach suggested in Melbourne-Thomas, et al. (2021) to determine the conservation value of the habitat being provided. Changes to the biodiversity and habitat over time as a result of the slow degradation of the structures and how removal of the upper sections of the SPJs is expected to change the habitat value will also be discussed, as well as the potential 'ecological connectivity' of the structures between the individual structures and the natural surrounding areas.

8.4.6.1 Biodiversity of Steel Piled Jacket ecosystems versus natural ecosystems in the Gippsland Basin

If the SPJs and the marine biota they are supporting were completely removed to below the seabed this would likely result in the seabed, over time, returning to a state similar to that observed at the reference sites studied during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) (AIMS, 2022a). The natural surrounding ecosystems studied during this survey (sandy seabed reference sites and a natural reef area) were predominantly sand/mud and gravel with only patchy and sparse distributions of some epibenthic invertebrate species (AIMS, 2022a). This can be seen in Figure 8-43 and Figure 8-44.

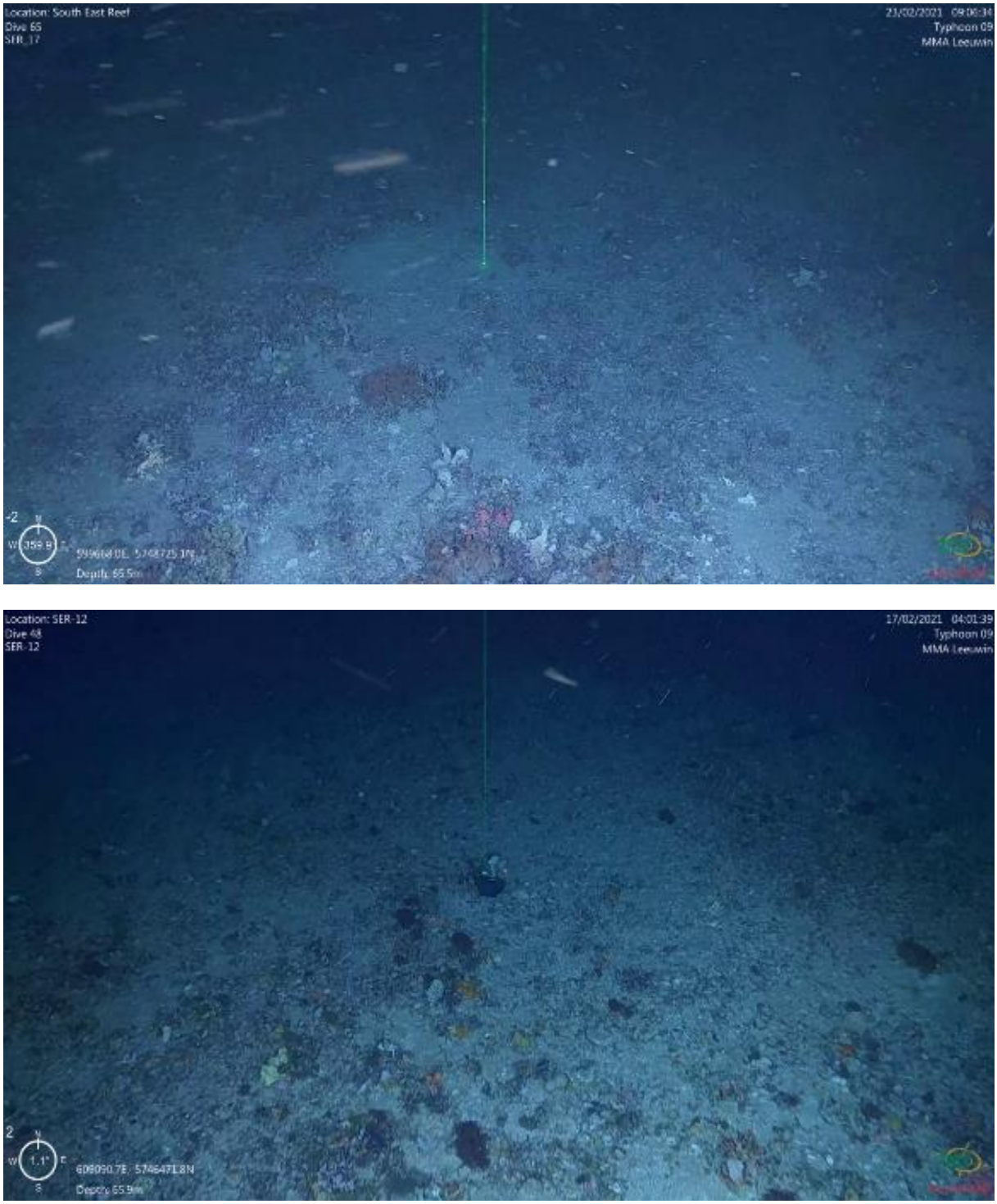


Figure 8-43 A natural reef area (South East Reef) observed during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer)

Figure 8-44 Reference sites observed during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer)

Figure 8-45 to Figure 8-47 provide examples of the benthic fauna and fish assemblages observed at the SPJ structures during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer). A full description of the marine flora and fauna observed around the SPJs during this survey is provided in Section 8.4.1-8.4.5.

Figure 8-45 Marine flora and fauna observed at Cobia in water depths 73-75 metres

Figure 8-46 Marine flora and fauna observed at Halibut in water depths 69-70 metres

Figure 8-47 Marine flora and fauna observed at Kingfish A in water depths 60-74 metres

In terms of species composition, the results of Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) demonstrated that the SPJs surveyed had a very high density of biota and were far more complex in terms of three-dimensional epibenthic structure than those observed at the reference sites in Bass Strait and at the nearby South East Reef (AIMS, 2022a). Fish assemblages observed on the SPJs were also markedly different to those in surrounding natural ecosystems of the Bass Strait, with many reef-associated and schooling species

observed on SPJs, while a prevalence of sand-affiliated species were observed in natural ecosystems (AIMS, 2022a).

The review of historical ROV footage observed that the two SPJs studied in detail (WKF and KFB) were covered in benthic biota, including encrusting ascidians, jewel anemone and sponges and 55 fish species were identified (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b). The highest overall species richness (the number of species) was found in the deepest depth bands (greater than 60 metres) on the two SPJs. This was also evident during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer), in which it was observed that the majority of the taxonomic richness was from fish which live or feed in the demersal zone (near the seabed). Due to differences in sampling effort (less transects at the reference sites) during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer), the data did not allow for statistical comparisons of species richness between reference sites, South East Reef and the SPJs, however low abundances of all fish species were observed at reference sites (AIMS, 2022a). A repeat offshore environmental survey scheduled for winter 2022 will provide further data to allow the assessment of species richness at reference sites and South East Reef, in comparison to the SPJs.

A study on the conservation values of Bass Strait sponge beds was undertaken in 2002 (Butler, Althaus, Furlani, & Ridgway, 2002) and concluded that based on the evidence, sponge beds in southern Bass Strait may have biodiversity values that are particularly worthy of protection from processes that may disturb benthic assemblages (Butler, Althaus, Furlani, & Ridgway, 2002). Sponges were seen to be the dominant benthic community at the base of the SPJ structures and were present in a variety of complex and erect morphologies at 25-60 percent cover, depending on the SPJ (AIMS, 2022a). Due to their position on the vertical profile these sponges would be retained under the -55-metre end state.

Understanding seasonal variability in the richness and abundance of the species observed on and around the structures is important as assemblages may change seasonally (Schläppy, Robinson, Camilieri-Asch V, & Miller, 2021). A repeat offshore is being planned in winter 2022 (Environmental Survey 2 (Winter)) with the scope of this survey consistent with Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) with visual surveys of both SPJ, reference sites and South East Reef locations being undertaken. This survey will provide information on seasonal variability in species assemblages and confirm the assumption that seasonality does not change the impact, risk and EOBO options assessed in this EP

It is clear from the observations made during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) and the review of historical ROV footage that the SPJs are supporting a diverse ‘novel’ ecosystem. The structures are the dominant underwater hard substrate in the area, hence providing a unique habitat for marine species and supporting foraging habitat for protected species such as the Australian fur seal, which was frequently seen in footage and is known to forage around the structures (Arnould, et al., 2015).

Complete removal of the SPJs to the seabed (Option D as described in Section 3) will result in the complete loss of the encrusting biota on the structures and the flow-on effects of such removal to the marine communities that remain would likely be significant (AIMS, 2022a). While partial removal of the structures will result in the loss of sessile biota on the upper sections of the jacket, the remaining structure will retain the species richness and diversity associated with the lower sections, which was noted to be highest in the deepest depth bands. The retention of the lower sections of the jackets in place (and potential seabed placement of the removed jacket sections where applicable) will continue to exclude bottom trawling commercial fishing activities from the immediate infrastructure footprint, hence retaining the fishery excluded areas which have been in place since the SPJ structures were installed. The SPJs in Bass Strait are the oldest Australian oil and gas structures and marine communities

studied to-date (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2021b) and potentially the oldest offshore 'no-take' areas in Bass Strait since fishing is excluded by default (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2022).

The SPJs may have flow-on effects in supporting local commercial fisheries by providing 'nursery areas' for fish to reproduce and shelter, habitat and food sources. To investigate the potential overlap of species observed on the SPJs with those fished commercially in Bass Strait, a review of historical ROV imagery taken at WKF and KFB was undertaken and compared with reported commercial fishery data (fished species) from Bass Strait (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2022). Based on this coarse level analysis, in terms of direct overlap with the fisheries target species, the two SPJs studied did not appear to be supporting significant volumes of fishing target species. However, it was concluded that the SPJs may provide holistic benefits to the neighbouring ecosystem by supporting abundant lower trophic level species and critical habitat for fish where comparable habitats would be few and far between. This is demonstrated by the pervasive fishing effort throughout the oil and gas structures for the period studied (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2022). The observed presence of jellyfish, krill and pyrosomes on the SPJs were noted as key diet items for South-east Australian fishery species (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, 2022).

8.4.6.2 Productivity

Secondary production (the formation of new biomass) is an important pathway of energy flow through an ecosystem as it makes energy available to consumers, including humans (Bull & Love, 2019).

There is ongoing debate as to whether offshore infrastructure simply attracts individual fish species, or provides habitat to increase the production of fish resources (productivity) – with much of the recent research suggesting that it is a combination of both (Advisian, 2022).

Research on secondary productivity has largely focused on fish and has shown, based on research in California, that oil platforms, per unit area of seabed, are likely to be among the most productive marine habitats - exceeding all surveyed natural habitats (Claisse, et al., Oil platforms off California are among the most productive marine fish habitats globally, 2014). The productivity of sessile biota (sponges, anemones, bryzoans and hydroids) associated with oil and gas facilities has not been as extensively studied, however through trophic linkages the secondary productivity of sessile biota supports productivity of species higher up in the food chain, including commercially important species (Rouse, Porter, & Wilding, 2019).

A plankton survey study around nine of the Esso facilities (including Campaign #1 SPJs BMA, CBA, FTA, FLA, HLA and MKA) documented the presence of larval and early-stage juveniles of 55 fish taxa (Neira, 2005). The question of whether the SPJs constitute an important spawning area for fish was not able to be answered with data from this study. However the study made the point that given the limited availability of hard habitats directly around the Bass Strait SPJs, it could be argued that they may provide suitable alternative settlement habitats for early juveniles of some species (Neira, 2005).

Quantitative analysis of fish and invertebrate assemblage dynamics in association with a North Sea oil and gas installation complex (Todd, Edward, Lavallina, & Macreadie, 2018) presents evidence that fish were using an oil and gas complex in the North Sea for production, through records of lumpfish attending to broods on the structure, implying that the complex may be producing fish and invertebrates, rather than simply acting as a site of attraction.

Research undertaken in California (Claisse, et al., 2015) concluded that partial removal of platforms (in this case removal of the structure from the sea surface down to 26 metre depth) would retain on average 86 percent of the secondary fish production, while complete removal would eliminate most of the secondary production. Partial removal would result in the loss of species which reside in the shallower sections of the platform structure – but these generally represented a small proportion of the fishes associated with these platforms (Claisse, et al., 2015). Deeper-dwelling demersal species are generally less affected. This suggests that in systems where demersal fishes are dominant the loss of secondary production caused by partial decommissioning is reduced (Sommer, et al., 2019). Visual observations from Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) concluded that while on the surveyed SPJ structures much of the fish biomass was composed of pelagic schooling species, the majority of the taxonomic richness was from demersal (living close to the seabed) fish (AIMS, 2022a).

Although conclusions of studies in other regions of the world (i.e. California) indicate that oil platforms produce fish at a rate greater than other marine habitats (Claisse, et al., 2015), these studies also indicate that productivity can vary between facilities, even between those located in the same region. In recognition of this, and in order to understand how the SPJs may be contributing to fish production in the Gippsland region of southeast Australia, Esso has commissioned a study to estimate fish production at the SPJs. A selection of fishery target species will be assessed using abundance and size data obtained from offshore Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) and Environmental Survey 2 (Winter). The desktop study will also assess how much fish production might disperse or disappear from these areas if structures are removed (AIMS, 2022c). The study results are expected in second quarter 2023.

8.4.6.3 Connectivity

The SPJ structures have been shown to support diverse and multitrophic level marine biota. Information as to how these structures are expected to be interacting with broader ecological processes within the Bass Strait region will further support determination of the conservation value of this marine biota.

The value of biological assemblages on the SPJs is likely to be related to whether they are a source or sink of larvae that spreads to natural communities. This will be a function of their connection with other artificial structures and similar natural communities (Schläppy, Robinson, Camilieri-Asch V, & Miller, 2021). Ecological connectivity is defined as the movement of individuals and genes among ‘nodes’ – where nodes may represent sources and/or destinations (McLean, et al., 2022). Connectivity is a core process for sustaining and replenishing marine populations and communities (AIMS, 2022b). Larval production by reef fishes and invertebrates that spawn at offshore platforms can benefit regional populations if the young are able to survive through the dispersive phase and contribute to production in natural areas (Nishimoto, Simons, & Love, 2019). The distance and direction of larval dispersal is influenced by the physical processes within the marine environment, namely the ocean currents.

Oil and gas infrastructure, which is generally grouped around petroleum deposits, are thought to be unlikely to be ecologically isolated (Melbourne-Thomas, et al., 2021). Evidence of offshore infrastructure facilitating seascape connectivity exists for larvae and mobile adult invertebrates, fish and megafauna, including threatened and commercially important species (McLean, et al., 2022). A study undertaken in 2018 (Henry, et al., 2018) adopted a network approach to consider the role that oil and gas installations in the ocean could play in species conservation and enhancing resilience. The North Sea Basin was used to illustrate the potential for widespread dispersal of protected cold water coral species between anthropogenic (artificial) structures and natural ecosystems (Henry, et al., 2018). The study

studied larval trajectories and data from selected jackets and illustrated the potential for some structures to contribute to the regional ecology and biodiversity of the North Sea ecosystem – platform corals had the potential to help 'seed' larvae to large areas and potentially recolonise areas of reef which had suffered from trawling damage (Henry, et al., 2018). One of the platforms which formed part of the study (the Murchison SPJ) had been decommissioned, with the jacket footings being left in place, and was deemed capable of still producing coral larvae (Henry, et al., 2018). Studies carried out in the Gulf of Mexico have also provided evidence that the oil and gas platforms in the northern Gulf of Mexico have facilitated the geographic expansion of coral in this region by serving as 'islands' that can enhance the dispersal of the coral species (Sammarco, Atchison, Boland, Sinclair, & Lirette, 2012).

Structures which have been in place for a long time (like the Campaign #1 SPJs) have undergone colonisation and succession, leading to the formation of diverse and stable communities (Melbourne-Thomas, et al., 2021). The results of the analysis of the visual data collected during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) and the review of historical ROV footage provide evidence that this is the case for the Campaign #1 SPJs. As a consequence, such older platforms may be disproportionally valuable as sources of larvae/juveniles to neighbouring areas (Melbourne-Thomas, et al., 2021).

Connectivity between structures and natural features may not be of value however if the connectedness of the structures translates into the spread of invasive species. The Campaign #1 SPJ's have been in the marine environment for over 50 years. As discussed further in Section 9.4, there is no evidence to suggest the structures are harbouring invasive marine species or facilitating the spread of these species to natural environments by acting as 'stepping stones' across the marine environment.

Connectivity within the marine environment is driven by ocean conditions and the type and characteristics of the species present. Regional-scale, site-specific studies are desirable to supplement studies undertaken locally and globally and provide further insight into the impacts of partial or full removal on connectivity. The degree to which structures may be connected and are representing a positive or negative net environmental impact will vary by region and structure, and requires targeted investigation to determine the conditions and the extent to which structures may be influencing multi-species connectivity and ecological flows across these seascapes (AIMS, 2022b). As a result, Esso has commissioned a further study to improve its understanding of the SPJs as either settlement habitat or source populations for larvae of fishes and benthic organisms which utilise oceanic currents for dispersal and connectivity within the broader Gippsland region. The study will model the influence of habitat created by the SPJs for population connectivity of selected marine biota. A biological-physical modelling approach will be taken which will estimate species-specific connectivity between natural reef habitats and the SPJs. Through this, the influence the SPJs may have on population connectivity can be estimated.

8.4.6.4 Ecosystem health

As outlined in the preceding sections, decommissioning of the lower sections of the SPJs in place will result in some retention of the ecosystems established on the structures. The value of the retention of these ecosystems will be influenced by the 'health' of the biota present and the current and predicted future conditions of the habitat provided by the SPJs.

An ecosystem can be defined as a dynamic community comprising populations of plants, animals, microorganisms and the non-living environment interacting together as a functional unit (DEWHA, 2009b).

A 'healthy' ecosystem is indicated by the:

- level of species abundance, diversity and richness present
- representation of multiple ecosystem trophic levels (e.g. from primary producers such as plants up to apex predators)
- presence of different life stages of species present (indicating reproduction and productivity)
- presence and influence of invasive marine species (IMS)
- quality of the habitat (water quality, sediment quality, presence of contaminants).

A review undertaken by (Tett, et al., 2013) defined 'good ecosystem health' as:

"the condition of a system that is self-maintaining, vigorous, resilient to externally imposed pressures, and able to sustain services to humans. It contains healthy organisms and populations, and adequate functional diversity and functional response diversity. All expected trophic levels are present and well interconnected, and there is good spatial connectivity amongst subsystems."

This section provides an assessment of the health of the ecosystems around the Campaign #1 SPJs, based on evidence from literature and Gippsland Basin-specific studies.

Species abundance, richness and diversity

A summary of the fish abundance and richness observed during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) is presented in Figure 8-48. It can be seen from this data that the abundance and richness associated with the SPJs is comparable or higher than that observed at the natural reef and reference sites (located away from any influences of the SPJ operations).

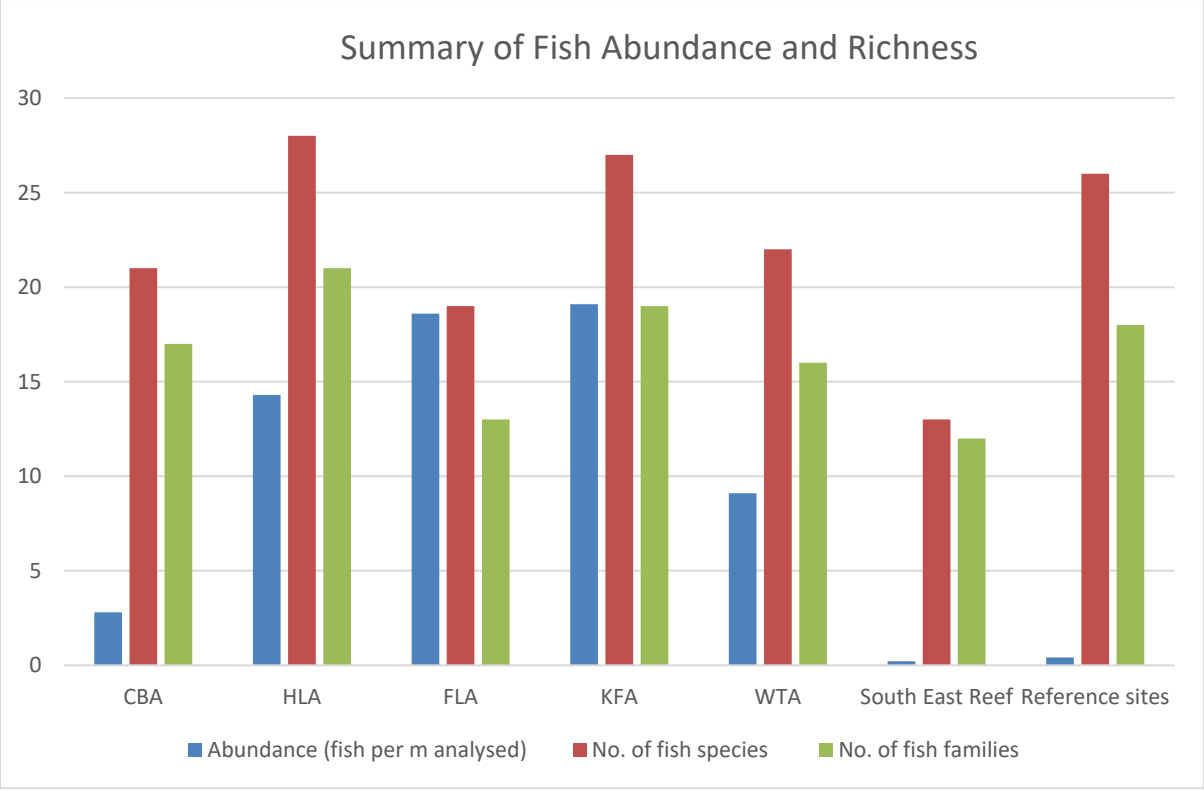


Figure 8-48 Summary of fish abundance and richness

WTA ceased production in 1997, KFA in 2019 and FLA in 2020. Comparing the fish abundance and richness observed at these three non-producing SPJs with those observed at the SPJs still producing (CBA and HLA) may provide an indication of any potential differences on these metrics as a result of aspects of ongoing production operations such as discharges (food waste, sewage, produced formation water), heat, light and noise which may have the potential to impact the fish abundance and richness in the vicinity of the SPJs. It can be seen from Figure 8-48 that there is no obvious trend in abundance or species richness across the SPJs relating to the current status of production or length of time the SPJ has been in CoP. This is however difficult to directly compare due to confounding factors such as water depth and location, which vary across the SPJs.

Ecosystem trophic levels, species life stages and the presence of invasive marine species

The trophic level of an organism refers to the position it occupies in the food chain. A healthy functioning ecosystem will contain interconnected species from multiple trophic levels, starting with primary producers (such as algae which convert light from the sun to biomass), then herbivores, carnivores and finally apex predators.

Opportunistic sampling of plankton undertaken around nine of the Esso offshore platforms in 1998/1999 (including Campaign #1 SPJs BMA, CBA, FTA, FLA, HLA and MKA) by (Neira, 2005) identified the presence of larval and juvenile fish of 55 taxa representing 45 different fish families. Similarly Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) identified fish from 49 taxa representing 30 families on or near the SPJs sampled. Fish were observed across multiple feeding ‘guilds’ (groups which represent the diet and life stage of fish) as identified in *A feeding guild indicator to assess environmental change impacts on marine ecosystem structure and functioning* (Thompson, et al., 2020), including ’zooplanktivores’ (fish which tend to feed on zooplankton), ‘piscivores’ (fish which feed on other fish), algae/invertebrate consumers and invertebrate/generalist carnivores. In terms of benthic communities observed, those present included macroalgae, many groups of sponges, cnidaria (primarily jewel anemone), crabs, southern rock lobster and bryozoan (AIMS, 2022a). A study on seals in Bass Strait (Arnould, et al., 2015) found evidence that oil and gas infrastructure in the area had become foraging habitat for Australian fur seals, a finding that is supported by the observation of many seals foraging around the SPJ structures in the review of historical ROV footage (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b) and Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) (AIMS, 2022a). Other predators such as a white shark, Port Jackson sharks and larger fish such as trevally were observed, while evidence of reproduction in the form of a draughtboard shark egg case attached to a sponge on the base of WTA was noted.

Observations from these studies provide evidence that the ecosystems present on or around the SPJs exhibit the presence of multiple trophic levels and the presence of different life stages.

As discussed in Section 9.4.3, no IMS were observed on any of the SPJs during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) or the review of the historical ROV footage.

Potential influence of contaminants on ecosystem health

Contaminants associated with oil and gas infrastructure may influence the value of the infrastructure as habitat by:

- reducing the productivity of fish communities
- altering the species composition found at the sites, or

- reducing the perceived or actual safety of the area for collecting fish or other types of seafood for human consumption (Melbourne-Thomas, et al., 2021).

Sediment samples were collected around Campaign #1 SPJs WTA, KFA, CBA, HLA and FLA during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer). The results of this analysis are presented in Section 5.3.3. In summary, although concentrations of metals or occasionally PAHs were elevated relative to background, the majority of samples returned concentrations below screening levels, indicating that the overall level of contamination is low and this is unlikely to cause environmental impact based on screening values alone.

Comparing the growth rates of fish living around platforms with those on natural reefs is one method of contrasting the overall health and potential survival of these animals (Bull & Love, 2019). A study undertaken in California compared the daily growth rates of 'young of the year' blue rockfish living around three platforms and three natural outcrops. The results of the comparisons found that the rockfish associated with the platforms grew as quickly and as well as those from natural reefs, and may, in some instances, grow faster at platforms (Love, et al., 2006) (Love, Brothers, Schroeder, & Lenarz, 2007).

The mean lengths of four selected fishery target species observed from footage taken during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) were measured from the stereo video imagery collected. The reef ocean perch was the only fish species noted in both SPJ locations as well as the natural reef (South East Reef). Using this species as a comparison, it can be seen from Figure 8-49 that there was no significant difference noted between the measured size of this fish species between the SPJ locations and the natural reef. As the reef ocean perch is a reef-associated species, there were too few individuals of this species observed at the reference sites, which were generally sandy areas, to allow these to be measured at reference locations.

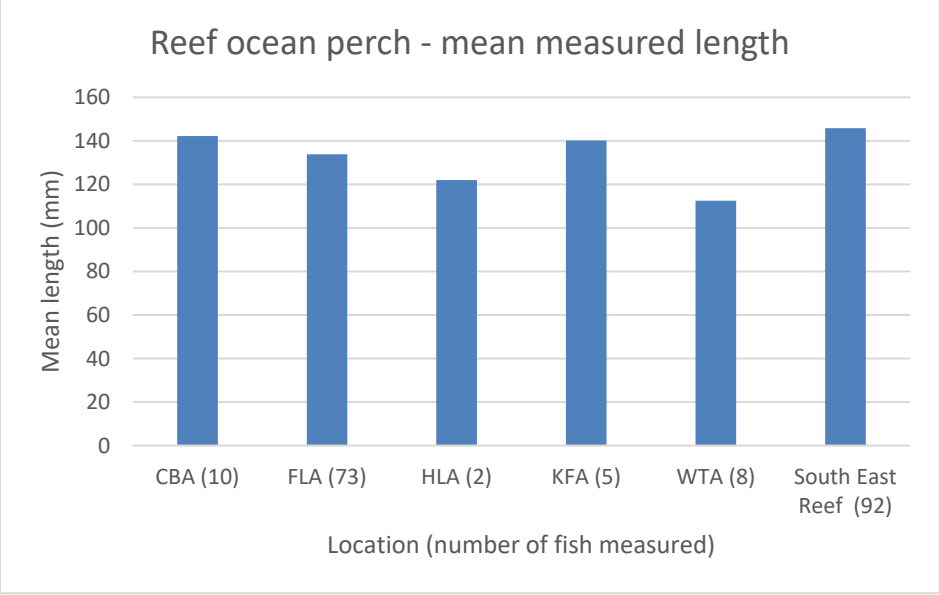


Figure 8-49 Mean measured length of reef ocean perch at surveyed locations (Environmental Survey 1 (Summer))

Based on the observations collected during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) and the review of historical ROV footage, there is no indication that the SPJs are currently supporting an unhealthy ecosystem. The video imagery collected and analysed shows a vibrant, diverse and rich collection of marine life almost entirely covering the SPJs. Further studies commissioned to estimate fish production and the degree of ecological connectivity between the SPJs (refer

to Sections 8.4.6.2 and 8.4.6.3) will provide further understanding as to the health of the ecosystems on and around the SPJs.

With the exception of the jacket steel, grout and sacrificial anode constituents, which are discussed in Section 8.5, all contaminants associated with the SPJs such as coatings, tanks or skimmer piles which may contain residual hydrocarbons will be removed from the marine environment during decommissioning execution.

8.4.6.5 Changes to ecological value as a result of removal of upper sections of jackets

Removal of the top sections of the SPJs may result in more light reaching the deeper sections of the SPJs, depending on the depth of water the SPJ is located in, which may alter the composition of benthic communities that exist there (i.e. sponges, anemones). The benthic communities present on the top sections of the SPJs that are removed and taken onshore for dismantling and disposal will be completely lost, as this 'marine growth' will be removed, either offshore or onshore prior to the components being recycled or disposed of. The option to place some upper sections adjacent to the lower sections remaining in place is expected to mitigate some of these impacts.

Removal of the upper sections of the SPJs is also likely to result in a reduction of the abundance of fish species that were observed to be predominantly present in the shallower sections of the SPJs, such as anchovies and scad, which are both commercial fishery target species and prey for marine mammals such as Australian fur seals (AIMS, 2022a).

While the removal of the upper sections of the SPJs will result in some impact to the benthic communities and fish species associated with the SPJs, this impact is unavoidable to ensure international standards and the safety of navigation are met (per IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989)). The lower sections of the SPJs were observed to possess the most abundant and diverse array of sponges and the highest species richness of fish compared to the upper sections (AIMS, 2022a). Retention of these lower sections is proposed to allow the SPJs to continue to enhance the ecological richness and diversity of the area, while also balancing the ongoing needs of other users of the sea.

8.4.7 Changes to biodiversity and habitat over time due to jacket degradation

The degradation study undertaken for the SPJs (Kent Plc, 2022) included a 'shipwreck' study, which predicted the footprint when the remaining SPJ sections collapse. Impacts from material degradation are discussed in more detail in Section 8.5 of this EP.

The SPJs are predicted to slowly degrade in the marine environment over the next 300-1200 years (Kent Plc, 2022) and the SPJ sections remaining in place would eventually fail and collapse over time. This may have physical (disturbance, removal/creation of habitat) and ecological (changes in biodiversity, structures of communities) environmental impacts. An Environmental Impact Assessment was undertaken in 2022 to assess the impacts on the marine environment, over time, as a result of the degradation of the SPJs (RSK in (Kent Plc, 2022)). This Section has been informed by the results of this study.

The assessment by (Kent Plc, 2022), determined that under the proposed end states, the remaining SPJs are predicted to collapse within the existing SPJ footprint due to the proximity to the seabed of the lower jacket sections and the inward batter of the SPJ structure. The remaining SPJ profile in the water column is not subjected to high levels of environmental loading (waves, currents) which may cause the structure to fall to one side. The SPJ will rather collapse in on itself, influenced by the inward battered configuration. If the collapse happened instantaneously or a piece of the SPJ falls, the existing seabed biological habitat and biota

within the predicted footprint would be smothered. In addition, any biota living on the structure may be buried or crushed. However, the collapse is more likely to occur slowly, or jacket members could fall onto other sections, which would have little effect on the existing environment as the flora and fauna would adapt to the changing structure over time. (RSK in (Kent Plc, 2022)).

Upon degradation, the SPJ sections remaining in place will provide additional hard substrate in the predominantly sandy habitat on the seabed. This is expected to enhance biodiversity there based on that which has developed over time and can be seen on the SPJs today.

None of the calculated concentrations of the chemical constituents of steel (i.e. iron, manganese, chromium etc.) that will leach from the SPJs as they degrade were found to exceed the water quality trigger values at 1 centimetre from the SPJs, which indicates that the structures pose low to negligible risk to the biological receptors in the area (refer to Section 8.5). This suggests that there will be no acute (short term) toxic effects on the marine biota, either to the sessile organisms or to the pelagic fauna associated with the SPJs (RSK in (Kent Plc, 2022)). It was also assessed that it is of low to negligible likelihood that the concentrations of steel constituents (i.e. predominantly iron) leaching from the SPJs will cause chronic (long-term) negative (toxic) consequences to either sessile or pelagic species associated with the SPJs (RSK in (Kent Plc, 2022)). As such, changes in biodiversity over time as a result of impacts from the dissolution of the SPJ components is not expected.

8.4.7.1 Habitat augmentation – placement of selected upper sections of the jacket on the seabed

The impacts to marine biota as a result of the potential placement of removed sections of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA may include:

- certain species of encrusting marine biota present on the SPJ structure may be lost due to requirement for habitat conditions (light/nutrients) which may not be present in deeper water
- fish species which require certain conditions found in the sections of SPJ closer to the surface will be unlikely to migrate to the placed sections of SPJ in deeper water and hence would experience a change in habitat/behaviour
- Seabed placement is expected to mitigate some of the habitat reduction bought about as a result of the removal of the top sections of jacket.

On both natural and artificial reefs, habitat complexity is known to be positively correlated with the diversity and abundance of species (Rouse, Porter, & Wilding, 2019). That is, the more complexity available in substrate, the more diversity and abundance of biota is to be expected. The placement of upper jacket sections adjacent to the lower sections will result in additional hard substrate on the seabed for recolonisation by sessile biota (if some species are lost during relocation) and creation of habitat for mobile species such as demersal fish. Seabed placement is expected to mitigate some of the habitat reduction bought about by removal of the top sections of jacket, as over time, it is expected that benthic communities colonising the structure that is placed on the seabed may be colonised by communities presently observed in the base region of SPJs (AIMS, 2022a).

This is expected to further increase the ecological and environment value of retaining the lower sections of the SPJs.

If partial or full loss of encrusting biota occurred as a result of the relocation of upper sections of jackets to deeper water depths or some marine biota is lost via smothering when the SPJ sections are placed on the seabed, recolonisation of the placed sections over time would occur

with other sessile species. Adjacent placement increases the availability of habitat to sponges and demersal fish species. Colonising benthic communities that persist on the adjacent placed sections would be those able to recover from the physical disturbance associated with removal and those able to tolerate the increased depth compared to their original location (lower light, temperature, currents). Light dependent photosynthetic macroalgal species would be completely lost, however this will also occur if the upper sections of jacket are disposed of onshore.

Species richness and biota cover may not be as high on adjacent placed sections in the absence of height/structure above that likely drives shifts in productivity and detrital flows to deeper sections. However, the provision of additional hard substrate in sand-dominated regions supports a greater diversity, cover and height of benthos and vastly different fish communities (AIMS, 2022a).

8.4.8 Consequence evaluation

In summary:

- The Campaign #1 SPJs are supporting extensive ecosystems which are likely contributing to the richness and diversity of the ecosystems in the Bass Strait region. The SPJs are almost completely covered in marine life, including anemones, crustaceans, sponges, algae, bivalves and barnacles which in turn provide habitat and food for many fish species and Australian fur seals.
- The SPJs may be considered as ‘novel ecosystems’ as the benthic and fish communities supported have been shown to be distinct from those that occur on the surrounding seabed and at a nearby natural reef location. The results of the many rigs-to-reefs programs from around the world support the expectation that the SPJs will continue to act as novel ecosystems over time, even once oil and gas production has ceased.
- The SPJs are unique due to their long-term (over 50 years) provision of hard substrate in the Bass Strait marine environment, which consists predominantly of sandy sediments.
- Retention of the lower sections of the SPJs will allow for the continuation of the ‘de facto’ marine protected areas that have developed around the SPJs in the absence of commercial fishing activities from the area by virtue of the presence of PSZs. Commercial fishing activities involving bottom trawling will continue to be excluded from the footprint of the lower sections of the SPJs due to the risk of snagging.
- Decommissioning of the lower sections of the SPJs in place will result in the retention of the species richness, abundance and extensive habitats observed at these depths. Species richness and diversity was observed to be highest at the deeper depths of the SPJs.
- Removal of the upper sections of the SPJs for onshore disposal will result in the removal of the encrusting biota present on these sections of the SPJ and a change in habitat for mobile species such as fish which rely on the environmental conditions associated with the upper sections of the SPJ.
- As the degradation of the structures in the marine environment will occur very slowly, little effect on the existing environment is expected as the marine flora and fauna would adapt to the changing structure over time.
- The option to place some removed upper sections of selected SPJs adjacent to the lower sections is anticipated to mitigate some of the habitat reduction bought about by the option of removing the upper sections and transporting all of these onshore for dismantling and disposal. Over time, it is expected that sections placed on the seabed

would be colonised with those species presently observed in the lower sections of the SPJs.

The impacts on marine biota of partial removal of the SPJs to 55 metres below MSL for eight of the SPJs are expected to be minor to identified receptors. The effects of removal of the upper sections, which will either be transported onshore for disposal or placed adjacent to the lower sections on marine biota are expected to be localised and of low to moderate intensity, resulting in a **Consequence Level III (minor)**(refer to Section 7.4 for a description of Consequence Levels).

The impacts to marine biota of removal to as close to the seabed as practicable for two of the SPJ structures (WTA and BMA) are expected to be **minor** to identified marine biota receptors. While the removal of the majority of the SPJ will result in the loss of the benthic biota present and the loss of habitat for mobile species such as fish and foraging opportunities for seals, effects are localised to the two SPJ locations and of low to moderate intensity, resulting in a **Consequence Level III (minor)**.

An assessment of the positive environmental impacts of retaining the lower sections of the SPJs in place is not supported by the impacts and risks assessment methodology, as risk assessment is by definition focused on impacts and risks with negative consequences. As discussed in Section 8.4.6, the ecological value of retaining the lower sections of the SPJs is considered to be significant.

8.4.9 Controls to minimise impacts to marine biota as a result of the Steel Piled Jacket end states

Good practice controls and demonstration of ALARP and acceptability are presented in Table 8-8, Table 8-9 and Table 8-10.

Table 8-8 Good practice controls

Good practice	Adopted	Control	Rationale
None identified.			

8.4.10 Demonstration of As Low As Reasonably Practicable

Table 8-9 As Low As Reasonably Practicable demonstration

ALARP decision context and justification	Decision Context B Esso believes ALARP Decision Context B should apply as: • the activity of leaving sections of SPJs partially in place is a non-standard activity in Bass Strait • there is some uncertainty in the impacts and benefits, which is being addressed by further studies as discussed in Section 8.4.6 • there is some partner interest and some persons may object. An Engineering risk assessment has been undertaken to assess the costs and benefits associated with additional, alternative and/or improved controls to ensure impacts to marine biota as a result of the SPJs remaining in place are reduced to ALARP.

Engineering risk assessment			
Additional, alternative, improved controls	**Benefit**	**Cost/feasibility**	**Adopted**
Retain all of the SPJs in the water column.	Maximum retention of the SPJs would ensure minimum disturbance to biota and minimum loss of current ecological value.	The retention of all or more of the upper sections of the jacket (above -55 m depth) was not assessed as acceptable during the Decommissioning Options Assessment (refer to Section 3.4).	Not adopted
Install additional structures to augment SPJ lower sections remaining in place.	Integrating additional structures with the SPJ lower sections remaining in place may enhance the inherent ecological value they provide (e.g. large colonising surface, vertical profile, hydrological influence), whilst adding to habitat complexity and variety to support target species. In the context of the SPJs within the scope of this EP, augmentation is not considered to provide significant incremental habitat value, given the distances from shore, the already complex structures of the SPJs and the water depths, which are likely to preclude extensive use by recreational fishing and diving.	Water depths, distances from shore and the likely scale mean the benefits of augmentation are unlikely to outweigh the costs required.	Not adopted
Install additional structures to augment existing infrastructure – adjacent placement of selected removed sections of jacket on the seabed.	Adjacent placement will provide additional hard substrate on the seabed without the need to manufacture modules from new materials.	Placement may require additional cutting and vessel time however is feasible and has been included in this EP as an option for disposal of the removed sections of jacket.	Retain as option: Seabed placement is subject to further clarifications regarding equipment and removal methodology by potential removal contractors.

Additional, alternative, improved controls	Benefit	Cost/feasibility	Adopted
Undertake Environmental Survey 2 (Winter) to investigate if there are any significant seasonal or temporal variations in species assemblages, as compared to Environmental Survey 1 (Summer).	A further targeted field survey of representative SPJs, reference locations and a natural surrounding reef area will enable the investigation of any seasonality related changes to species richness and abundance.	Feasible	Adopted **CM7**
Undertake a productivity study to further understand the contribution of the SPJs to secondary fish production in the Gippsland Basin.	Study will help to further understand and provide Gippsland Basin-specific information as to the impact of decommissioning (removal or retention) on the productivity of the SPJs.	Feasible	Adopted **CM9**
Undertake a connectivity study to further understand the role of the SPJs as settlement habitat or source population for larvae of fishes and benthic organisms which utilise currents for dispersal and connectivity within the Gippsland Basin.	Study will help to further understand and provide Gippsland Basin specific information as to the impact of decommissioning (removal or retention) on connectivity pathways for the SPJs, both individually and as a network.	Feasible	Adopted **CM8**

8.4.11 Demonstration of acceptability

Table 8-10 Demonstration of acceptability test

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
Impact Consequence Level	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less.	✓	
Principles of ESD	No significant impacts to relevant receptors so that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved.	✓	Removal of the upper jacket structure will result in localised, and irreversible impact to the benthic communities on these jacket sections, resulting in a **Consequence Level III**. This

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
			impact is limited in extent (i.e. localised) and is not considered likely to significantly affect biological diversity and ecological integrity of the region.
	Activity does not have the potential to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage.	✓	Partial removal of the SPJs is not considered to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage. The retention of the lower SPJ sections and potential seabed placement of removed sections is considered likely to mitigate any irreversible environmental damage that may result from the complete removal of the marine biota and habitats observed to be present on the SPJs.
Legislative and other requirements	Legislative and other requirements have been identified and met.	✓	Consistent with the OPGGS Act Section 572(7), this EP is seeking a “deviation” from the expectations of full removal per Section 573(3).
Internal context	Consistent with Esso’s Environment Policy (Appendix B).	✓	Proposed activities are consistent with Esso’s Environment Policy (Appendix B), in particular, to “comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and apply responsible standards where laws and regulations do not exist”.
	Meets *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b).	✓	The Environmental Standard do not specifically address the decommissioning of offshore infrastructure. however the activity meets the intent of the *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b).
	Meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives.	✓	Proposed activities meet OIMS System 6-5 objective to identify and assess environmental aspects; significant aspects are addressed and controlled consistent with policy and regulatory requirements.
External context	Stakeholder concerns have been considered/addressed through the consultation process.	✓	AMSA questions regarding the impacts to marine biota as a result of retaining the SPJS in place rather than removing them were answered during consultation.

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
			Esso will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the decommissioning planning and execution phases.

8.5 Material degradation

8.5.1 Description

SPJ platforms have a tubular jacket substructure that is anchored to the sea floor by steel piles. The piles are driven through the tubular legs of the jacket deep into the seabed to keep the structure in place. The jacket is braced by a complex array of horizontal, vertical and oblique tubular members extending around the perimeter and inside and across the jacket.

The proposed SPJ end states in this EP (as described in Section 4) would remove the upper sections of the SPJs. In the case of WTA and BMA, the proposed SPJ end state is removal of the jacket to as close as practicable to the seabed. For all other SPJs covered by this EP, the proposed SPJ end state is based on a cut line to achieve a minimum water clearance depth of 55 metres below MSL. An indicative representation of this for WKF is shown in Figure 8-50.

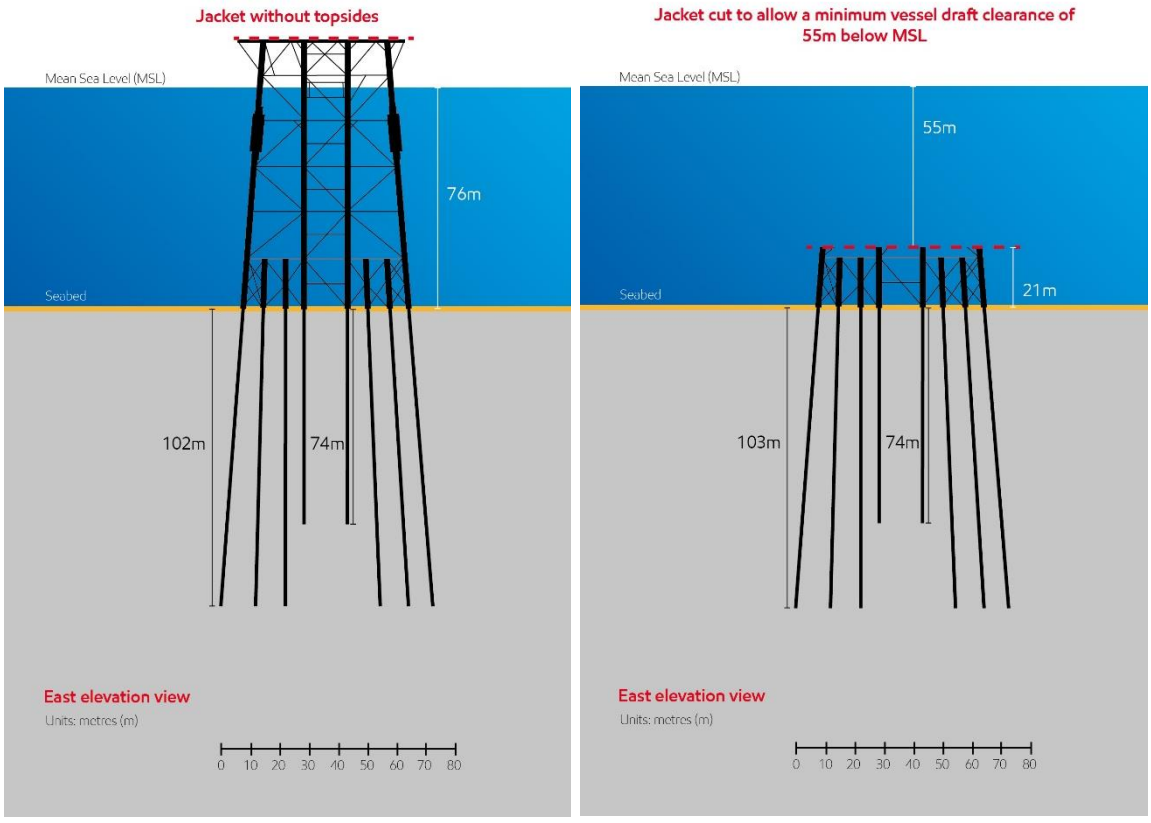


Figure 8-50 West Kingfish proposed end state example

By removing the upper sections of the SPJs, the splash zone 'monel' wraps, epoxy coatings boat fenders, ICCP cables and any former storage tanks (that may contain chemical residues) will be completely removed for onshore processing and disposal.

The remaining materials to be left in place are carbon steel (in the lower jacket and piles) along with cement grout (in the annulus between the jacket and piles, and any remaining sacrificial anodes. SPJ and grout annulus construction are discussed in Section 3.2.4.1.

Sacrificial anodes are metal alloys that are attached to the SPJs to protect the main structure from corrosion. The metals used to create the sacrificial anodes are selected in order to have a stronger negative electrochemical potential than the metal it protects. The anode will be preferentially consumed in place of the metal it is protecting, which is why it is referred to as a "sacrificial" anode. Sacrificial anodes are widely distributed across the SPJs.

In order to assess the environmental impacts of leaving the lower sections of the SPJs in place a material degradation study was commissioned by Esso in 2021/2022. This study investigated the anticipated rate of degradation of the SPJ constituents in the marine environment (Kent Plc, 2022). The output of the material degradation studies was then used to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment to identify any potential environmental impacts associated with this degradation. This study has been used to inform this evaluation.

Table 8-11 outlines SPJ construction types and materials.

Table 8-11 SPJ construction types and material details

SPJ facility	Water depth (m)	Structure type	Corrosion protection system	Estimated height of remaining lower sections above seabed (m) used for materials degradation calculations
HLA	73	SPJ (sixteen legs) and strut	ICCP – no sacrificial anodes	18
KFA	77	SPJ (eight legs) and strut		22
KFB	78			23
MKA	93	SPJ (eight legs)	SACP with ICCP retrofit	37.7
WKF	76			21
CBA	78			23
FLA	93			38
FTA	69			14
BMA	59			3
WTA	54	SPJ (four legs)	SACP	3

MKA, WKF, CBA, FLA, FTA and BMA were all installed with SACP systems before a subsequent retrofit with an ICCP. Residual anodes associated with the initial SACP systems are expected to be in place on the jacket structures. Once the ICCP systems are disconnected, these residual anodes will reactivate until they are fully consumed. Once these anodes are fully consumed, the jacket steel will commence its degradation process.

Reported structural integrity anomalies such as weld defects, member thickness loss and/or physical damage were considered in the material degradation assessment. While the anomalies may accelerate local areas of failure, they are not deemed to be extensive or significant enough to change the outcome of the overall degradation on timeline. The study used available information to establish degradation rates for the various structural components. Technical references utilised by Kent Plc (2022) to establish corrosion rates for the varying structural components included:

- *Corrosion in Seawater* (ASM International, 2006)
- *Corrosion of metals and alloys in the deep ocean* (Reinhart, 1976)
- *Materials Selection* (NORSOK, 2014)
- *Long term degradation of offshore structures and pipelines: decommissioned and left in-situ* (OGUK, 2013b).

Those degradation rates were then used to establish the time to wall perforation and loss of overall structural integrity. The degradation rates were also used to estimate concentrations of dissolved metals resulting from degradation processes.

8.5.1.1 Material degradation study – Steel

All structural steel material used in the construction of the SPJs piles was assumed to be provided by BHP. In order to determine a steel composition, Australian Standard steel material codes AS A.149-1965 and AS A.157-1966 were reviewed based on the construction time frames and strength grades typical of SPJ structures. Information based on these codes was also aggregated with AS 1204 (1972) and AS 1205 (1972) based on a BHP Steel catalogue from 1974 that referenced those codes. The consolidated composition used in this study adopted the highest potential concentration of all identified elements in order to conservatively assess any potential environmental impacts.

These constituents and the estimated maximum mass of each element at the time of decommissioning are listed in Appendix A3 and Appendix A4 for the remaining above and below seabed portions of the structures respectively. It is noted that a result of adopting the highest potential concentration per element from a range of reference sources, the adopted weight percent values exceed 100 percent when summed.

Corrosion derived material loss was assessed in terms of resultant chemical to assess toxicity to the marine environment. It was conservatively assumed that all metal ions resulting from the corrosion process will be released to the seawater/sediment (i.e. none are captured scale/rust). It was also assumed that the metal dissolves with all compositional elements present in the immediate environment at the same relative concentration as in the solid metal.

The resultant concentrations of metal ions in seawater or sediment are influenced by a number of variables such as solubility of individual corrosion products, reaction of corrosion products with components in seawater, accumulation afforded by local geometry, effects of water currents, etc. In open seawater it is assumed that all corrosion products at the metal surface will be dispersed by the water movement, giving little opportunity to develop high concentrations. This forms the basis of a simplified model developed to derive conservative values of metal concentrations close to the metal surface allowing an assessment of their effects on marine receptors.

The model developed derived time-based concentrations for each metal ion component within a 1cm layer across a 1 metre-square area of metal surface to establish the maximum

anticipated near surface concentration before the dissolved metals are dispersed. The concept of this model is illustrated in Figure 8-51 (Kent Plc, 2022).

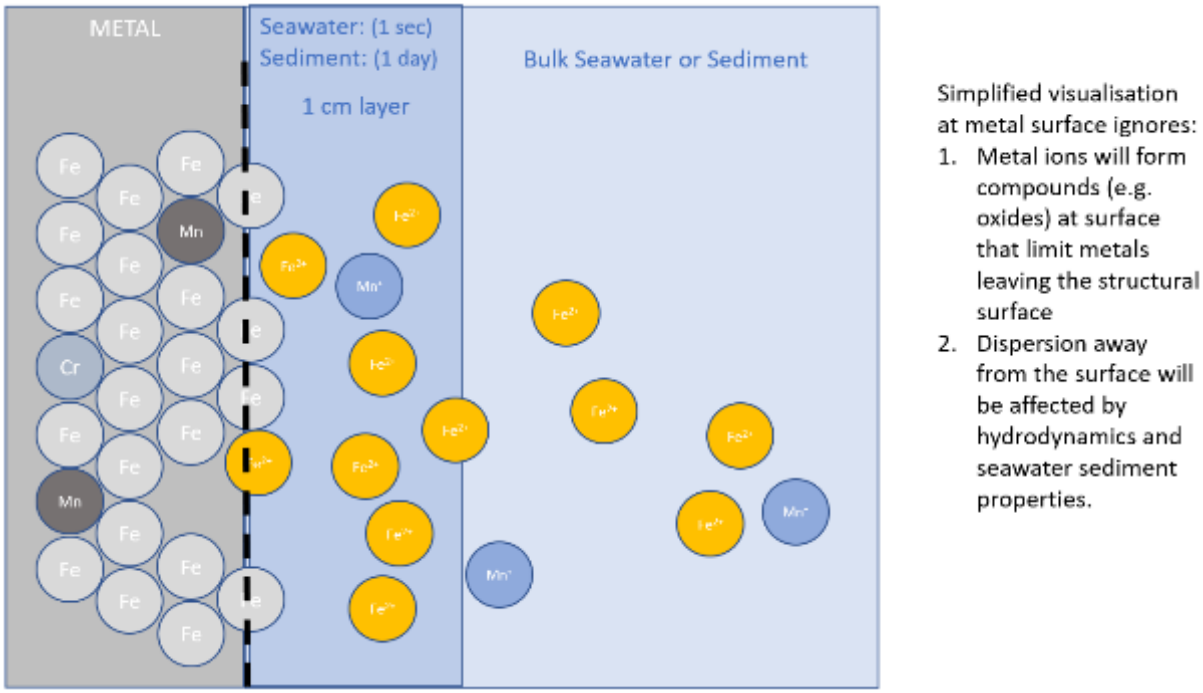


Figure 8-51 Schematic illustration of model used to derive element concentration at the steel surface in seawater and sediment

A number of long-term corrosion mechanisms were considered to determine applicable corrosion rates for the various structural components. Of all the mechanisms, direct exposure to open seawater produced the highest potential rate of corrosion of 0.1 millimetres per year with a potential for local pitting at a rate of 0.2 millimetres per year.

For the purpose of assessing dissolved concentrations, the upper corrosion rate of 0.1 millimetres per year was conservatively applied to determine a corresponding dissolved steel concentration of 2.49 parts per billion per second (Kent Plc, 2022). The concentration of the individual elements are assumed to be proportional to their concentration in the steel composition.

Table 8-12 summarised the calculated seawater and sediment concentrations from the degradation of the remaining SPJ constituents. It is noted that a result of adopting the highest potential concentration per element from reference sources, the adopted weight percent values exceed 100 percent when summed.

Table 8-12 Calculated steel component concentration leached to seawater and sediment

Constituent	Weight (%)	Seawater calculated concentration (ppb (max)) for 1 sec interval 1cm from jacket	Sediment calculated concentration (ppm) for 1 day interval in 1cm layer
Carbon	0.25	0.006	0.108
Chromium	1	0.025	0.430

Constituent	Weight (%)	Seawater calculated concentration (ppb (max)) for 1 sec interval 1cm from jacket	Sediment calculated concentration (ppm) for 1 day interval in 1cm layer
Copper	0.45	0.011	0.194
Iron	98	2.439	42.153
Manganese	1.5	0.037	0.645
Nickel	0.5	0.012	0.215
Phosphorous	0.15	0.004	0.065
Silicon	0.7	0.017	0.301
Sulphur	0.04	0.001	0.017
Others	0.15	0.004	0.065
Aluminium	0.03	0.001	0.013
Niobium	0.03	0.001	0.013
Molybdenum	0.03	0.001	0.013
Vanadium	0.03	0.001	0.013
Titanium	0.03	0.001	0.013
Calcium	0.03	0.001	0.013
Cerium	0.03	0.001	0.013
Tin	0.03	0.001	0.013
Nitrogen	0.03	0.001	0.013
Boron	0.03	0.001	0.013

8.5.1.2 Material degradation study – Sacrificial anodes

Aluminium alloys for anodes are specifically formulated with “activation elements” to reduce the tendency to passivation enabling the anode to dissolve freely to supply current drawn by the steel being protected. ‘Passivation’ is a process where degradation products from the anode can form a stable outer layer that reduces further degradation and function of the anode. Common activation elements include indium, silicon or iron.

The sacrificial anodes installed on the SPJs included in this EP are aluminium-based indium activated alloy. The specific composition of anodes was not able to be confirmed from historical records so the relevant Australian codes from the time of construction of the jackets were used to derive an aggregated composition based on two potential anode types. The differences in composition were assessed to have no significant effect on the estimated depletion rates of residual anode mass. For the environmental assessment the greatest value

of each compositional element from either anode type was conservatively adopted. The estimated maximum mass of remaining anode material and associated components are included in Appendix A5.

For the purpose of the material degradation study, it was assumed that:

- ten percent of the original anode mass of 134 kilogram per anode remains present (Reports suggest that there is likely to be less than 10 percent anode material remaining, so this assumption over-estimates the duration when anodes may continue to provide some protection. For MKA, it is reported that ICCP was installed in early life because sacrificial anodes were not operating. In this case it is assumed that 100 percent of original anode mass remains on the structure)
- anodes will reactivate when ICCP systems are disconnected
- anodes will provide cathodic protection to the steel until fully depleted
- current draw from remaining structure will be distributed evenly on all remaining anodes.

Table 8-13 summarises the calculated seawater concentrations derived from the degradation of the remaining anodes. It is noted that it was calculated that the remaining anodes would be fully depleted within approximately 2.5 years of the removal of cathodic protection systems. Anodes are only located on the SPJs sections above the seabed, therefore only seawater concentrations have been calculated.

Table 8-13 Calculated anode component concentration leached to seawater

Constituent	Weight (%)	Seawater calculated concentration (ppb (max)) for 1 sec interval 1cm from SPJ
Aluminium	97.825	117.44
Cadmium	0.012	0.014
Copper	0.01	0.012
Iron	0.15	0.180
Indium	0.05	0.060
Magnesium	2.2	2.641
Silicon	0.2	0.240
Titanium	0.05	0.060
Zinc	5	6.003
Others	0.05	0.060

8.5.1.3 Material degradation study – Grout

The cement grout used for construction of piled jackets are typically made from ordinary Portland Cement mixed with a fine mineral aggregate such as sand, silica fume, pulverised fly ash, bentonite or barytes depending upon the required strength, density and shrinkage characteristics. As these are all naturally occurring minerals, progressive degradation and disintegration in a seawater environment is not expected to pose a risk to marine receptors.

Occasionally, other chemical additives are designed into the grout mix (e.g. set retarders, accelerators and non-shrink/expansion agents). Generally these are respectively lignins, calcium chloride, and aluminium powder. Of these only lignins are organic and would have been fully reacted in the body of grout shortly after placing and setting (Kent Plc, 2022). No residual toxicity is expected to remain from the potential addition of lignins at the time of construction.

Pile modifications were undertaken to increase the structural reliability for KFA, KFB and HLA by installing grouted insert piles (in approximately 1980), which likely used the same grout mix in the pile and insert pile annuli but with Ilmenite added, to provide the structural interface between the installed insert pile and existing piles. These are the only SPJ locations where Ilmenite is believed to have been used within the grout mix. Limenite is an iron-titanium oxide and is inert.

While contained within the original pile, or within the SPJ pile sleeve, grout will not substantially degrade (Kent Plc, 2022). Once integrity of the SPJ pile sleeve is breached by collapsing and falling members or at a cut point, the exposed grout plug will start to degrade and disintegrate from that point in time.

Table 8-14 summarises the estimated mass of grout remaining at each SPJ below and above the seabed based on the proposed end state option.

Table 8-14 Estimated remaining grout

SPJ	Estimated mass of grout remaining below seabed (MT)	Estimated mass of grout remaining above seabed (MT)
HLA	457	127
FTA	2097	259
CBA	2104	503
MKA	2001	502
KFA	667	92
KFB	664	92
WKF	1410	496
FLA	2231	587
BMA	830	183
WTA	400	22

8.5.1.4 Physical structure degradation

A ‘shipwreck timeline’ describes the degradation process and likely collapse mechanism of the SPJ lower sections over time. To define these timelines the following tasks were undertaken by Kent Plc as part of the degradation study:

- a screening study was undertaken to confirm the influence of hydrodynamic loading on the SPJs

- the potential collapse mechanism was predicted based on the SPJ type, material and hydrodynamic loading
- likely debris zone (i.e. the seabed area where the degrading SPJ material may accumulate) were predicted
- shipwreck timelines were derived for each SPJ by considering structural steel corrosion rates and potential collapse mechanisms.

The shipwreck timelines derived for the SPJs take account of jacket leg and brace wall thicknesses and steel grades. HLA and CBA were selected as representative SPJs to be assessed in detail. The timelines derived were applied to the remaining SPJs on the basis that differences between the jackets were unlikely to effect the overall timeline. WTA was considered separately given it is of a different structural design to the other SPJs (Kent Plc, 2022).

Figure 8-52 illustrates the derived typical 'shipwreck timeline' for a SPJ. In summary, the detailed assessment of the CBA, HLA and WTA SPJs identified that initial failure of small jacket components (supporting members) occur in the range of 50-100 years (Kent Plc, 2022). The jacket legs and skirt pile sleeves containing grout and insert piles will be the final components to breakdown. Overall degradation of the main steel parts of the SPJs was assessed to occur between 300-1200 years (Kent Plc, 2022). The 'collapsed' appearance of the SPJs at that stage is anticipated to largely consist of standing grouted pile sleeves and/or pile inserts within a mass of fallen, broken and corroding steel accumulated on the seabed. In the final shipwreck stage, the remaining steel and grout materials will breakdown into smaller lumps. The rate of collapse will gradually increase over time, refer Figure 8-53 (Kent Plc, 2022).

The assessment by Kent Plc, determined that under the proposed end states, the remaining SPJs are predicted to collapse within the existing SPJ footprint due to the proximity to the seabed of the lower jacket sections and the inward batter of the SPJ structure. The remaining SPJ profile in the water column is not subjected to high levels of environmental loading (waves, currents) which may cause the structure to fall to one side. The SPJ will rather collapse in on itself, influenced by the inward battered configuration. Hence the 'debris zones' generated as the SPJs degrade is predicted to be localised to the immediate lower section footprints. Degradation of the SPJs will occur over a very long period of time allowing local marine communities to adjust.

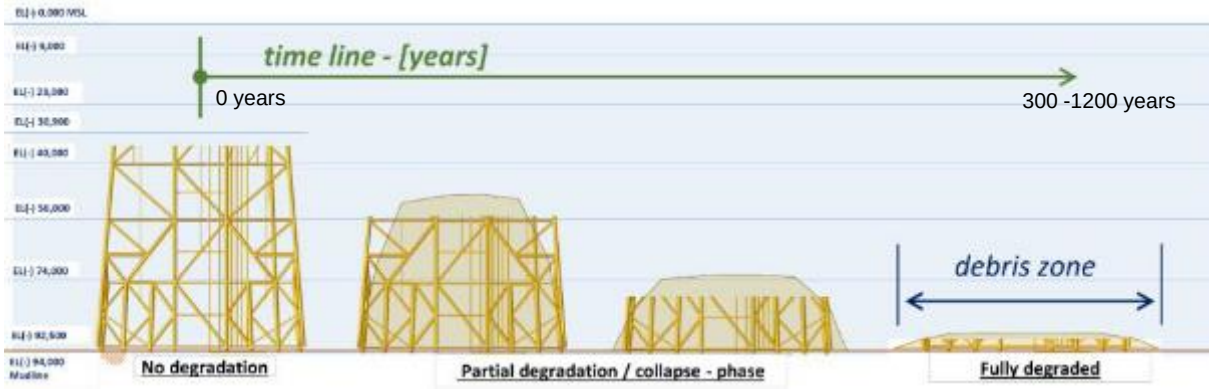
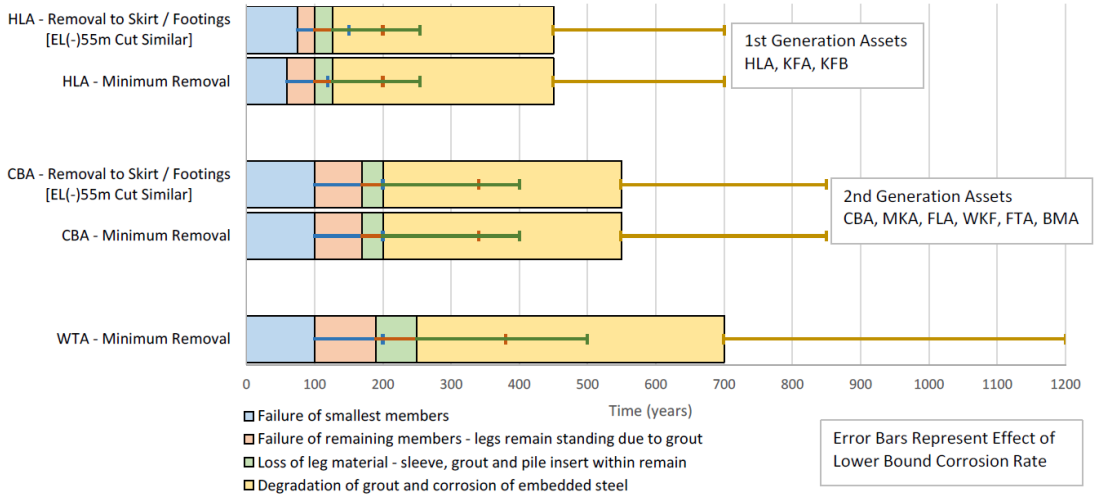


Figure 8-52 Typical 'shipwreck' timeline



Note: The timelines in Figure 8-52 and Figure 8-53 are shown for the upper bound corrosion rate of 0.1 millimetres per year with error bars indicating the effect of the lower bound corrosion rate, 0.05 millimetres per year.

Figure 8-53 Illustrative example shipwreck timelines estimated for Halibut, Cobia and Whiting

8.5.2 Adjacent placement of Steel Piled Jacket sections

Only removed sections that do not contain wraps, coatings or storage tanks would be considered for adjacent placement of removed upper sections of some SPJs. Similar to the SPJ lower sections remaining in place, the debris zone associated with any placed materials will be localised to the footprint of the placed sections.

The estimated maximum mass of steel and anodes that could be placed adjacent for each SPJ location are included in Appendix A3, Appendix A4 and Appendix A5. Rates of corrosion and metals dissolution from exposed steel and anodes surfaces are expected to be consistent with those calculated for the SPJ lower sections remaining in place. Hence, degradation of the placed materials will be slow over many years.

8.5.3 Consequence evaluation

8.5.3.1 Consequences of dissolved steel

The steel within the remaining SPJ sections is predicted to degrade gradually over approximately 300-1200 years (Kent Plc, 2022). The potential concentrations of metal leached from the degrading steel were calculated for the water column and the sediment. These calculated concentrations of the metals as compared against guideline values from the ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines (Kent Plc, 2022) to identify potential environmental impacts are shown in Table 8-15 and Table 8-16.

In terms of the ecotoxicological impact of the steel remaining in place, the initial leachate concentrations (at 1 centimetre from the steel surface) are below the available ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines, hence there is considered to be no acute toxic threat to the marine biota in the water column or sediment around the SPJs. The metals concentrations leaching into the water are expected to fall to background levels within 1-2 metres from the SPJs as the water movements of the area aid dilution and dispersion of the metals, in addition to the binding of metal ions into other compounds that are inert and/or unavailable for use by marine organisms. This results in a minimal impact to water or sediment quality around the SPJs, and a low likelihood of negative (toxic) impacts on marine flora and fauna.

Any impacts as a result of the degradation of steel constituents are expected to be inconsequential and result in no adverse effects to marine biota receptors. Any effects will be localised and of low to moderate intensity, resulting in a **Consequence Level IV** (inconsequential or no adverse effects). Refer to Section 7.4 for more explanation of Consequence Levels.

Table 8-15 Calculated seawater concentrations of chemical constituents found in the SPJ steel compared to ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines

Chemical	Weight (%)	Seawater calculated concentration (ppb (max) for 1 sec interval 1cm from jacket	Seawater quality guideline values (ppb) from Australian and New Zealand guidelines for fresh and marine water quality
Carbon	0.25	0.006	N/A
Chromium	1.00	0.025	27.4 (Cr III), 4.4 (Cr VI)
Copper	0.45	0.011	1.3
Iron	98.0	2.439	N/A
Manganese	1.5	0.037	N/A
Nickel	0.5	0.012	7
Phosphorous	0.15	0.004	N/A
Silicon	0.7	0.017	N/A
Sulphur	0.04	0.001	N/A
Others	0.15	0.004	N/A
Aluminium	0.03	0.001	N/A
Niobium	0.03	0.001	N/A
Molybdenum	0.03	0.001	N/A
Vanadium	0.03	0.001	100
Titanium	0.03	0.001	N/A
Calcium	0.03	0.001	N/A
Cerium	0.03	0.001	N/A
Tin	0.03	0.001	N/A
Nitrogen	0.03	0.001	N/A
Boron	0.03	0.001	N/A

Table 8-16 Calculated sediment concentrations of chemical constituents found in the SPJ compared to ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines

Chemical	Weight (%)	Sediment calculated concentration (ppm) for 1 day interval in 1cm layer	Sediment guideline value mg/kg dry weight (ppm) from Australian and New Zealand guidelines for fresh and marine water quality
Carbon	0.25	0.108	N/A
Chromium	1.00	0.430	80
Copper	0.45	0.194	34
Iron	98.0	42.153	73700
Manganese	1.5	0.645	260
Nickel	0.5	0.215	21
Phosphorous	0.15	0.065	N/A
Silicon	0.7	0.301	N/A
Sulphur	0.04	0.017	N/A
Others	0.15	0.065	N/A
Aluminium	0.03	0.013	26625
Niobium	0.03	0.013	N/A
Molybdenum	0.03	0.013	N/A
Vanadium	0.03	0.013	57
Titanium	0.03	0.013	N/A
Calcium	0.03	0.013	N/A
Cerium	0.03	0.013	N/A
Tin	0.03	0.013	9
Nitrogen	0.03	0.013	N/A
Boron	0.03	0.013	N/A

8.5.3.2 Consequences of dissolved anodes

Any remaining anode materials are estimated to fully degrade in approximately 2.5 years from the time the ICCP is stopped. The potential concentrations of metal leached from any remaining anode were calculated for the water column. The calculated concentrations of the

metals were compared against guideline values from the ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines to identify potential environmental impacts and are shown in Table 8-15.

In terms of the ecotoxicological impact from anode materials, the estimated leachate concentrations (at 1 centimetre from the anode surface) are below the guideline values, which indicates there is unlikely to be acute toxic threats to the marine biota in the water column around the SPJs. The metals concentrations leaching into the water are expected to fall to background levels within 1-2 metres from the SPJs as the water movements of the area aid dilution and dispersion of the metals, in addition to the binding of metal ions into other compounds that are inert and/or unavailable for use by marine biota. This results in a minimal impact to water quality around the SPJs and a low likelihood of negative (toxic) impacts on marine biota.

Heavy metals which have the potential to bioaccumulate are listed as a low-level threat (not within the top five threats) in the *Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale 2015-2025* (DoEE, 2015c) under the threat category of Habitat modification – Acute and chronic chemical discharge (DoEE, 2015d). Exposure to chronic chemical pollution is also listed as a low-level threat in the *Conservation Management Plan for the Southern Right Whale 2011-2021* (DSEWPC, 2012b) under the threat category of Habitat Modification – Chronic chemical pollution and acute chemical discharge'.

Blue whales feed directly on krill, which occupy a low level on the food chain, and therefore biomagnification in general would not be expected to have a strong effect on blue whales since there are fewer levels in their food chain. However, these pollutants remain a threat because of the long life history of blue whales and the characteristic of these pollutants to accumulate in fat such as whale blubber. Considering the large foraging area of blue whales, their diet on krill and the low likelihood that whales will spend long periods around the SPJs, they are highly unlikely to incur potential bioaccumulation impacts from heavy metals due to degradation of sacrificial anodes remaining on the SPJs. This EP is not inconsistent with the criteria of the *Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale 2015-2025* (DoEE, 2015c).

Southern right whales mainly consume copepods in the latitude regions of 41-44ºS, while in higher latitudes krill is the main prey item (DSEWPC, 2012b). Similar to blue whales, the large foraging area of Southern right whales and the low likelihood they will spend long periods foraging around the SPJs means it is very unlikely they will be exposed to an impacts from chronic chemical pollution as a result of degradation of the sacrificial anodes remaining on the SPJs. This EP is not inconsistent with the criteria of the *Conservation Management Plan for the Southern Right Whale 2011-2021* (DSEWPC, 2012b).

Any impacts to marine biota as a result of the degradation of the remaining anodes are expected to be inconsequential and no adverse effects to identified receptors. Any effects will be localised and of low to moderate intensity, resulting in a **Consequence Level IV**. Refer to Section 7.4 for more explanation of Consequence Levels.

8.5.3.3 Consequences of structural disintegration

As the SPJs collapse, habitat higher up in the water column will be removed but hard substrate habitats will be created on the seabed. Due to the slow rates of degradation, the structures will continue to provide hard substrate habitat for marine organisms for a long time period. Under the proposed end states the SPJ sections remaining are predicted to collapse within the existing footprint. If the collapse happened instantaneously or a piece of the SPJ falls, the existing seabed biological habitat and biota within the predicted footprint would be smothered and any biota living on the structure may be buried or crushed. However, under the proposed end states, the collapse is more likely to occur slowly, or part of the structure could fall onto

other sections, which would have little effect on the existing environment as the flora and fauna would adapt to the changing structure over time.

Hence, the ecological impact of the gradual degradation of the SPJs is expected to be inconsequential and result in no adverse effects to identified receptors. Any effects will be localized and occur gradually resulting in low to moderate intensity, resulting in a **Consequence Level IV** (inconsequential or no adverse effects). Refer to Section 7.4 for more explanation of Consequence Levels.

8.5.3.4 Consequences of additional placement

SPJ materials in the immediate surrounds will increase the overall mass of steel and anode materials in the environment however the ecotoxicological impact from the additional steel and anode materials would be consistent with that assessed for the lower sections of the SPJs remaining in place. Estimated leachate concentrations (at 1 centimetre from the steel or anode surface) would be below the guideline values, and so there is unlikely to be acute toxic threats to the marine biota in the water column around the placed materials. The metals concentrations leaching into the water are expected to fall to background levels within 1-2 metres as the water movements of the area aid dilution and dispersion of the metals, in addition to the binding of metal ions into other compounds that are inert and/or unavailable for use by marine biota. This results in a minimal impact to water quality around the SPJs and a low likelihood of negative (toxic) impacts on the marine biota in the vicinity of the sections placed on the seabed.

Any impacts are expected to be inconsequential and no adverse effects to identified receptors. Any effects will be localised and of low to moderate intensity, resulting in a **Consequence Level IV** (inconsequential or no adverse effects). Refer to Section 7.4 for more explanation of Consequence Levels.

8.5.4 Controls

Good practice controls and demonstration of ALARP and acceptability are presented in Table 8-17, Table 8-18 and Table 8-19.

Table 8-17 Good practice controls

Good practice	Adopted	Control	Rationale
None identified.			

8.5.5 Demonstration of As Low As Reasonably Practicable

Table 8-18 As Low As Reasonably Practicable demonstration

ALARP decision context and justification	Decision Context B Given this is an infrequent or non-standard activity, Esso believes ALARP Decision Context B should apply. An Engineering risk assessment has been undertaken to assess the costs and benefits associated with additional, alternative and/or improved controls to ensure impacts from the degradation of the infrastructure remaining in place are reduced to ALARP.

Engineering risk assessment			
Additional, alternative, improved controls	**Benefit**	**Cost /feasibility**	**Adopted**
Complete removal of SPJs including deep foundation piles below the seabed.	All material degradation impacts are eliminated.	The Decommissioning Options Assessment described in Section 3.4 determined that removal of the entire SPJs, including foundation piles below the seabed was not feasible.	Not adopted
Remove SPJs to as to as close as practicable to the seabed deep foundation piles would remain).	Reduction in the volume of material which will degrade in the marine environment.	The Decommissioning Options Assessment determined that removal to allow a 55m clearance below MSL will result in an equal or better environmental outcome than removal as close as practicable to the seabed for the SPJs located in deeper water. WTA and BMA will be removed to as close to the seabed as practicable which will reduce the volume of material to degrade in the marine environment.	Partially adopted
Removal of upper sections of the SPJs containing coatings/ wraps or storage tanks to a minimum depth of 55m below MSL.	Elimination of hydrocarbons and other contaminants from the marine environment.	Removal of the upper sections of the SPJs to enable a minimum 55m clearance below MSL will result in the removal of the Monel wraps and integrated leg tanks in some SPJs. These removed sections will not be placed on the seabed and will be taken to an ORC for processing.	Adopted. **CM10** **CM14**
Removal of sacrificial anodes from the SPJs prior to the ICCP system being deactivated.	The degradation of the sacrificial anodes does not present an unacceptable socioeconomic or environmental risk. Any remaining anodes are conservatively expected to fully degrade within approximately 2.5 years once consumption resumes. As the environmental consequence of the degradation of	Removal of anodes is considered impracticable given the short duration estimated for any remaining material to fully degrade and the comparative extensive vessel and equipment time that would be	Not adopted

Additional, alternative, improved controls	Benefit	Cost /feasibility	Adopted
	these anodes has been assessed as Consequence Level IV, the removal of the anodes is not expected to provide additional environmental or socioeconomic benefit.	required to facilitate any removals.	

8.5.6 Demonstration of acceptability

Table 8-19 Demonstration of acceptability

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
Impact Consequence Level	Impact is **Consequence Level III** or less.	✓	Assessed as **Consequence Level IV**.
Principles of ESD	No significant impacts to relevant receptors so that biological diversity and ecological integrity is conserved.	✓	Estimated dissolved concentrations of SPJ constituents have been assessed as being below applicable trigger guideline values. Structural degradation will occur gradually over a very long period of time allowing receptors to adapt to the changing environment.
	Activity does not have the potential to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage.	✓	Estimated dissolved concentrations of SPJ constituents are below applicable trigger guideline values. The impacts from material degradation are not expected to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage.
Legislative and other requirements	Legislative and other requirements have been identified and met.	✓	Consistent with the OPGGS Act Section 572(7), this EP is seeking a “deviation” from the expectations of full removal per Section 573(3). Compliance with the *Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale 2015-2025* (DoEE, 2015c) and *Conservation Management Plan for the Southern Right Whale 2011-2021* (DSEWPC, 2012b).

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
Internal context	Consistent with Esso's Environment Policy (Appendix B).	✓	Proposed activities are consistent with Esso's Environment Policy (Appendix B), in particular, to "comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and apply responsible standards where laws and regulations do not exist".
	Meets *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b).	✓	There is no specific environmental standard addressing the decommissioning of offshore infrastructure, however the activity meets the intent of the *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b).
	Meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives.	✓	Proposed activities meet OIMS System 6-5 objective to identify and assess environmental aspects; significant aspects are addressed and controlled consistent with policy and regulatory requirements.
External context	Stakeholder concerns have been considered/addressed through the consultation process.	✓	No specific stakeholder concerns have been raised concerning the degradation of remaining infrastructure.

8.6 Indirect impacts and risks outside of the title areas

The NOPSEMA's policy (NOPSEMA, 2020c) requires an EP seeking a deviation from Section 572(3) of the OPGGS Act requirement for full removal of property, to include an evaluation of the 'indirect' consequences which may arise from the petroleum activity of removing property from the title area.

For this EP, the potential indirect environmental impacts and risks relate to the removal of sections of the SPJs to achieve the required clearance above the lower sections of the SPJs proposed to remain in place This includes the following activities:

- transport of removed sections of the SPJ via sea from the title area to an ORC
- dismantling of the removed sections of SPJs and cleaning of marine growth at the ORC
- generation of industrial waste as a result of the removal of the SPJ sections.

Further details on these activities will be included in the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.

8.6.1 Transport of removed sections of Steel Piled Jacket to an onshore reception center

Once cutting and lifting operations are undertaken offshore, the removed jacket sections will be transported by a contracted vessel from the title area to the ORC.

Potential environmental impacts and risks as a result of these vessel operations may include:

- interference with other marine users
- impacts to marine fauna as a result of underwater noise and light emissions from vessels
- injury, harm or interference to marine mammals
- combustion of fuel resulting in combustion and greenhouse gas emissions, leading to localised decline in air quality and contributions to change in greenhouse gas emissions
- planned vessel discharges such as bilge/drain water, cooling water, sewage/grey water and food waste
- unplanned vessel discharges as a result of spills.

Transport of the removed sections of jacket will be carried out by a contractor with the appropriate resources and capability to undertake this activity. Esso will ensure impacts and risks as a result of these activities are managed by ensuring contracting requirements include provision that all applicable legislation and relevant guidelines (i.e. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)) required to transport the jackets from the title area to the ORC location are identified and complied with.

8.6.2 Dismantling of removed sections of jackets onshore

The removed sections of SPJs will be dismantled at the ORC by a third party into smaller components for further processing (i.e. recycling of scrap steel). The jacket sections will also need to be cleaned of coatings (i.e. paint in the splash zones) and any remaining marine growth prior to further processing. These activities have the potential to result in nuisance impacts to sensitive receptors in the surrounding area as a result of odour, noise, increased traffic or air emissions, and impacts to the environment as a result of spills or discharges to water and air.

Esso will ensure environmental impacts and risks associated with dismantling activities are managed by:

- ensuring removal/disposal contracting requirements include the provision that all relevant approvals, permits and consents required to establish and operate the ORC are identified, applied for, received and any conditions complied with
- ensuring removal/disposal contracting requirements include the development and implementation of appropriate ORC environmental management plans.

8.6.3 Waste disposal and resource recovery

Potential waste streams generated by removal of the upper SPJ sections include:

- steel
- grout
- residual hydrocarbons remaining in the integrated storage tanks within some SPJs
- steel coating constituents (i.e. paint in the splash zones)
- marine growth.

Esso is currently undertaking desktop studies of the SPJs to provide a high-level waste inventory mapping for each facility. This will provide preliminary data on the type of waste streams which will be managed appropriately in accordance with local regulations and laws when the SPJs are removed and dismantled at the ORC by a third party. A more detailed assessment of the waste inventory is planned to be carried out prior to execution of the removal of the SPJs.

Waste generated by the removal of the SPJ sections could contribute to pressure on local landfills and potentially lead to air, water and land pollution if not managed appropriately. A generic waste hierarchy is depicted in Figure 8-54.

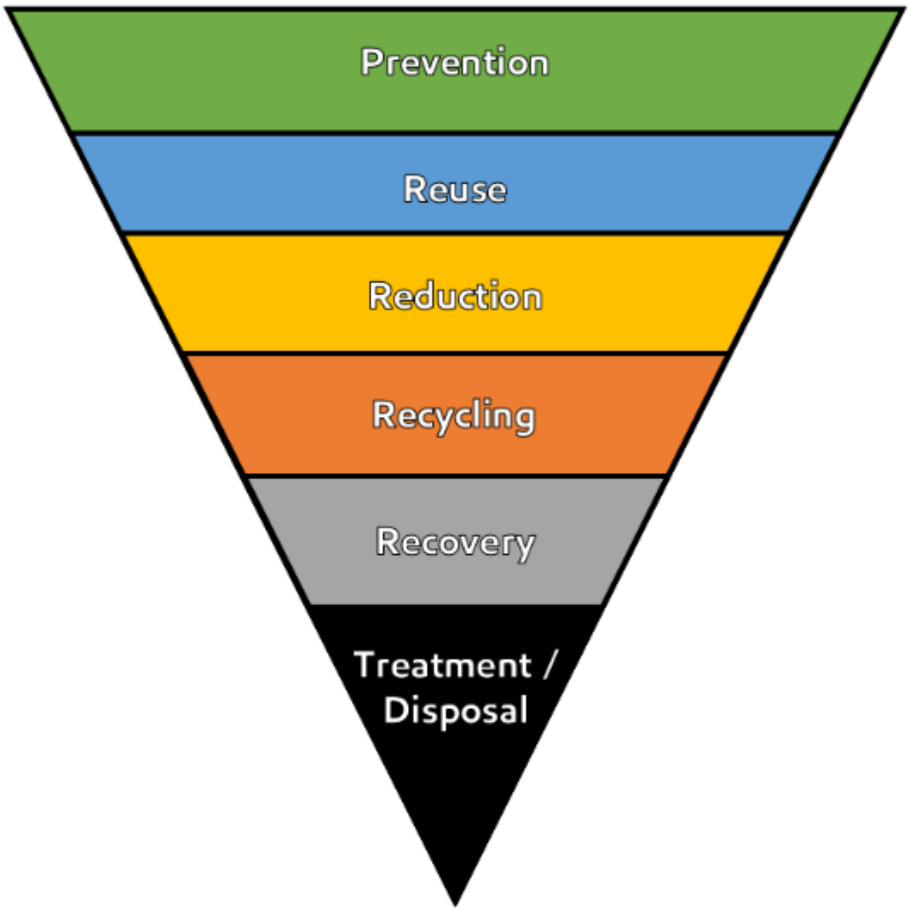


Figure 8-54 Waste hierarchy

8.6.3.1 Prevention, reduction and reuse

The waste hierarchy has been considered when assessing end state options for the SPJs. Some generation of waste material cannot be avoided as a result of achieving the end state's that have been assessed as resulting in an equal or better outcome than complete removal. The prevention of some waste material will be achieved by the retention of the lower sections SPJs in place and the potential placement of some sections of the removed sections of SPJs on the seabed adjacent to the lower sections.

As discussed in Section 3.2.3 viable re-use options for the SPJ facilities continue to be investigated. However, until such time as viable re-use options are identified, planning will continue for the decommissioning of the facilities.

8.6.3.2 Recycling, recovery and disposal

Structural steel and steel pipework account for the majority of material that will be recovered as a result of the removal of the top sections of the SPJs. The recycling of steel is a well-established industry practice. Steel can be re-used as raw material for other applications, thus reducing the use of energy and natural resources.

Esso will ensure the maximum practicable amount of steel from the removed sections of the SPJs is recycled and that the environmental impacts and risks associated with onshore waste handling, transportation and disposal managed by:

- ensuring removal/disposal contract requirements include the provision to identify and comply with all relevant legislation governing waste management and disposal in the onshore jurisdiction(s) within which these activities will take place
- developing a waste and resource recovery management strategy in conjunction with removal/disposal contractors, which will consider the waste hierarchy when determining recovery and disposal options for the removed SPJ sections and ensure waste is tracked.

8.6.4 Controls

Good practice controls are presented in Table 8-20.

Table 8-20 Good practice controls

Good practice	Adopted
Ensure removal/disposal contracting requirements include provision that all applicable legislation and relevant guidelines required to transport the SPJ sections from the title area to the designated ORC location are identified and complied with.	Adopted **CM15**
Ensure removal/disposal contracting requirements include provision that all applicable approvals, permits and consents required to establish and operate the ORC are identified and complied with.	Adopted **CM16**
Ensure disposal contracting requirements include identifying and complying with all relevant legislation governing waste management and disposal in the onshore jurisdiction(s) within which disposal activities will take place.	Adopted **CM18**
Additional controls	**Adopted**
Develop a waste and resource recovery strategy in conjunction with removal/disposal contractors which incorporates consideration of the waste hierarchy.	Adopted **CM19**
Ensure removal/disposal contracting requirements include the development and implementation of appropriate ORC environmental management plans.	Adopted **CM17**

Esso has determined that the application of these controls will ensure the environmental impacts and risks indirectly associated with the proposed SPJ end states will be identified and managed to ensure they are minimised.

9 Environmental Risk Assessment

9.1 Overview

The purpose of the risk assessment is to ensure that all risks associated with the SPJ end states are identified and evaluated, and the resulting risks are demonstrated to be reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels in accordance with the Esso impact and risk assessment methodology outlined in Section 7.

The assessment of risks has been undertaken in two stages:

- risk scoping (refer to Section 9.2)
- detailed Evaluation (refer to Section 9.3).

9.2 Risk scoping

Scoping of the risks relevant to the activity ensures that a systematic assessment is undertaken. The context of the risk assessment has been set through the description of the activity (refer to Section 4) and identification of potential environmental receptors within the OAs (refer to Section 5). By considering the relationship between environmental aspects and the activity, Esso has identified the risks to receptors which could potentially occur as a result of the proposed SPJ end states.

The assessment of risks has considered direct, indirect and cumulative impacts, as defined in Section 7.2.

A series of workshops were held to identify environmental impacts and risks associated with the SPJ end states and the options for disposal of the removed sections of jackets and to assess controls to ensure impacts and risks are managed to ALARP and an acceptable level. The workshops were attended by environment, structural engineering, offshore projects, risk assessment, management, ExxonMobil subject matter experts in marine ecology and decommissioning engineering personnel.

Impacts and risks were evaluated using the impact assessment methodology (refer to Section 7.4) to determine consequence to receptors and ALARP decision context, and to determine likelihood and residual level of risk.

Control measures were identified, and an assessment of acceptability was undertaken against the defined acceptable levels of environmental performance (refer to Table 7-8). Controls are applied where a reduction in the consequence or the likelihood of the risk will occur as a result of their adoption. They may also be required by legislation, or by ExxonMobil's OIMS. Good practice, as defined in Section 7.6.1, and additional control measures were considered and assessed as part of the demonstration of ALARP and acceptability.

For most aspects identified, it was determined that risks were reduced to ALARP and to an acceptable level. These aspects are presented in Table 9-1 and Table 9-2. In some instances, a more detailed evaluation was considered warranted. These risk evaluations, and the outcomes of the assessment, are described in Sections 9.3 and 9.4.

EPOs and EPSs relevant to risks associated with the SPJ end states and the options for disposal of the removed sections of jackets are provided in Section 10.

9.2.1 Steel Piled Jackets end states risk assessment

Table 9-1 Risk scoping – Proposed Steel Piled Jacket end states

SPJ end state	Scenario	Impact	Affected receptor(s)	Consequence and likelihood evaluation	Consequence level	Likelihood	Risk ranking	Demonstration of ALARP				Demonstration of acceptability	
								ALARP decision context	Good practice control measures	Additional control measures considered	ALARP outcome	Acceptability assessment	Acceptability outcome
Lower sections of HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJ's (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – SPJs cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – jacket cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).	Accidental release – loss of vessel cargo. The presence of the lower sections of the SPJs remaining in place could result in an unplanned interaction with a commercial shipping vessel, leading to loss of cargo (assumed on a worst-case basis to be a hazardous substance release to the marine environment).	This scenario has been assessed as not credible. Consistency with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989) ensures that an unobstructed water column of at least 55m will be provided above the lower sections of HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA to ensure the safety of navigation. A risk assessment carried out by AMC Search in 2022 concluded that 'removal at 55m will not affect the passage of merchant vessels of current design characteristics'. It was also assessed that it is 'unlikely that the deepest clearances will increase substantially due to the significant amount of dredging that would be required to allow access for much larger vessels to Australian ports' (AMC Search, 2022a). Due to the water depth at WTA (54m) and BMA (59m), the SPJs at these locations will be cut as close to the seabed as practicable – which may be up to 5m above the seabed depending on the feasibility of internal or external cutting methods. For WTA this will not achieve an unobstructed water column of at least 55 metres, and for BMA this may not achieve an unobstructed water column of 55m, depending on the depth of cut that can be achieved. For the purposes of assessing risks to commercial vessels, a maximum elevation of 5m above the seabed has been assumed, hence the water clearance above WTA would be approximately 49m and the clearance above BMA would be approximately 54m. A risk assessment carried out by AMC Search in 2022 concluded that 'removal to just above the seabed will not affect the passage of merchant vessels, unless they are required to anchor in the vicinity in an emergency' (AMC Search, 2022b). The deployment of anchors in the vicinity of the SPJ footings remaining in place at WTA or BMA is not considered to have the potential to result in damage to the vessel that would result in a release to the marine environment. Analysis of shipping data (from automatic identification systems) over a 5-year period (prior to 2020 when shipping activity was considered to be impacted by the global pandemic), indicated that just 1.6% of the vessels transiting through the area adjacent to the OAs had a clearance in excess of 17m, and 93% of the vessel's transiting the area had a clearance of less than 13m. The 'dynamic clearance,' which takes into account the effects of waves causing the vessel to move up and down in the vertical plane, was calculated for a vessel with a sailing clearance of 18m. The 'dynamic clearance' was calculated at various wave heights expected to be experienced in Bass Strait based on hind cast data. The maximum 'dynamic clearance' for a vessel of this size transiting Bass Strait, including a safety factor of 50% to take account of potential under-estimation due to vessel roll and a further 30% safety factor as recommended by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency UK, was calculated to be 38.2m (AMC Search, 2022b). A container ship of this clearance is not likely to be transiting the area given clearance limitations in nearby ports (AMC Search, 2022a). Hence the likelihood of a surface vessel interacting with the lower sections of the SPJs remaining in place, is not credible, even in the event that existing controls preventing large vessels from entering the area TSS and ATBA) are potentially removed in the future and vessels are able to transit directly over the SPJ lower sections remaining in place. On the basis of this risk assessment, marking of the SPJ lower sections remaining in place in accordance with the IALA guidance *The Marking of Offshore Man-Made Structures* (IALA, 2021) is not considered to be required.										

SPJ end state	Scenario	Impact	Affected receptor(s)	Consequence and likelihood evaluation	Consequence level	Likelihood	Risk ranking	Demonstration of ALARP				Demonstration of acceptability	
								ALARP decision context	Good practice control measures	Additional control measures considered	ALARP outcome	Acceptability assessment	Acceptability outcome
Lower sections of HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJ's (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – SPJs cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – jacket cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).	Unplanned interaction with commercial fishing equipment.	Socioeconomic impacts such as loss of income due to loss of current and future fishing catch, having to replace and/or repair fishing vessel and fishing equipment.	Commercial fishing.	Detailed evaluation in Section 9.3.									
Lower sections of HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJ's (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – SPJs cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place - cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large-scale dredging).	Introduction and spread of IMS. SPJ lower sections remaining in place provide potentially suitable habitat for initial colonisation by an IMS. SPJ lower sections remaining in place act as potential vectors to the spread of introduced IMS (between multiple SPJs and/or natural areas).	Change in ecosystem dynamics. Where habitat is suitable, IMS are likely to have little or no natural competition or predators, thus potentially outcompeting native species for food or space, preying on native species, or changing the nature of the local ecosystem. Changes in the functions, interests or activities of other users of the sea. IMS could deplete fishing grounds and aquaculture stock.	Benthic habitat and ecosystem. Commercial fisheries. Recreational fishing.	Detailed evaluation in Section 9.4.									

Two options for the disposal of the removed upper sections of the SPJs are being evaluated:

- Disposal option #1: removed SPJ sections placed adjacent to the lower sections of the SPJ remaining in place, entirely within the title area (placement option relevant for HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA), or
- Disposal option #2: removed SPJ sections transported to an ORC for dismantling and processing for disposal

The results of the impact scoping for Option #1 has been presented in Table 8-2. Results of the evaluation of the environmental impacts and risks of Option #2 have been presented in Section 8.6 of this EP (these are indirect impacts and risks as a consequence of removing property from the title areas).

Table 9-2 Risk scoping – Disposal options for removed sections of jackets

Disposal option	Scenario	Impact	Affected receptor(s)	Consequence and likelihood evaluation	Consequence level	Likelihood	Risk ranking	Demonstration of ALARP				Demonstration of acceptability	
								ALARP decision context	Good practice control measures	Additional control measures considered	ALARP outcome	Acceptability assessment	Acceptability outcome
Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJS – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.	Accidental release – loss of vessel cargo. The presence of the placed sections of jackets could result in an unplanned interaction with a commercial shipping vessel, leading to loss of cargo (assumed on a worst-case basis to be a hazardous substance release to the marine environment).	This risk has been assessed for the proposed HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA end states in Table 9-1. If some removed upper sections of SPJs are placed on the seabed they will be placed within a 200m radius of the lower sections of the SPJs. Placed sections will also be cut to ensure that when placed, a minimum clearance of at least 55 metres will be provided below MSL. As such, the assessed risk of this scenario is consistent with the risk assessed for the lower sections of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA remaining in place in Table 9-1, which was not credible.										
Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.	Unplanned interaction with commercial fishing equipment.	Socioeconomic impacts such as loss of income due to loss of current and future fishing catch, having to replace and/or repair fishing vessel and fishing equipment.	Commercial fishing.	Detailed evaluation in Section 9.3.									
Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs – cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.	Introduction and spread of IMS. Placed SPJ sections provide a potentially suitable habitat for initial colonisation by an IMS.	Change in ecosystem dynamics. Where habitat is suitable, IMS are likely to have little or no natural competition or predators, thus potentially outcompeting native species for food or space, preying on native species, or changing the nature of the local ecosystem.	Benthic habitat and ecosystem. Commercial fisheries. Recreational fishing.	Detailed evaluation in Section 9.4.									
	Placed SPJ sections act as potential vectors to the spread of introduced IMS (between multiple SPJs and/or natural areas).												

Disposal option	Scenario	Impact	Affected receptor(s)	Consequence and likelihood evaluation	Consequence level	Likelihood	Risk ranking	Demonstration of ALARP				Demonstration of acceptability	
								ALARP decision context	Good practice control measures	Additional control measures considered	ALARP outcome	Acceptability assessment	Acceptability outcome
		Changes in the functions, interests or activities of other users of the sea. IMS could deplete fishing grounds and aquaculture stock.											

9.3 Interaction with commercial fishing vessels

9.3.1 Description

The proposed end states for the SPJs and the option of placing some upper sections of the HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs on the seabed adjacent (referred to collectively in this section as 'infrastructure') will result in the ongoing presence of infrastructure on the seabed, which will not be overtrawlable. This has the potential to result in interactions between remaining infrastructure and commercial fishing vessels, particularly trawling vessels. If an interaction was to occur, potential socioeconomic impacts have been assessed associated with:

- loss of income due to having to replace/repair fishing vessel and fishing equipment
- loss of income due to loss of fishing catch.

The OAs coincide with a number of Commonwealth and State managed fisheries (refer to Section 5.1). Section 8.4 provides an overview of the commercial fishing methods in Bass Strait that may be impacted by the SPJ end states.

9.3.2 Consequence evaluation

Esso engaged AMC Search, the Training and Consultancy Division of the Australian Maritime College to investigate the potential risks posed to commercial fishing from decommissioning options for the CGSs in Bass Strait (AMC Search, 2022c). This report was also used to provide information on the potential risks from the proposed end states for the SPJs.

In undertaking the risk assessment, the following aspects were considered:

- the differing physical attributes (length, breadth, trawl boards, etc.) of the equipment used for various fishing methods and how such equipment could interact with remaining infrastructure
- the factors that influence the probability of potential snagging, including:
    - inability to detect remaining infrastructure using the vessel's electronic devices (e.g. chart plotter, vessel automatic identification system, GPS)
    - intentional or unintentional approach to remaining infrastructure
    - Intentional or unintentional turning/dragging while towing or recovering equipment
    - the duration that a vessel using a particular fishing method takes to undertake its fishing and the areal extent (length, breadth) of the equipment for each particular fishing method.

The fishing methods assessed included demersal (bottom) trawl fishing, Danish seining, dredging, demersal gillnetting and purse seining. A more detailed description of these fishing methods is provided in Section 8.3.1. These fishing methods (with the exception of purse seine) were assessed as resulting in the following credible socioeconomic consequences as a result of potential interaction with infrastructure remaining in place:

- damage to fishing equipment resulting in moderate sized holes in nets
- no damage to fishing vessel
- one to two days of downtime and associated income loss.

The purse seine fishing method was assessed to have the following socioeconomic consequences as a result of potential interaction with infrastructure remaining in place:

- damage to fishing equipment including torn netting, frameline breakage
- minor impacts/scrape damage to fishing vessel surfaces
- up to a week of downtime and associated income loss or less.

For all fishing methods, there is the potential for a localised short-term impact, resulting in a **Consequence Level III** (potential short term, minor adverse effects).

9.3.3 Likelihood evaluation

AMC Search considered a number of factors that influence the likelihood of snagging:

- inability to detect a hazard in the fishing equipment's pathway
- inability to navigate safely around marked obstacles
- lapses in good vessel operational practices
- duration of exposure in the OAs
- the areal extent of the equipment for each fishing method and how much seabed is covered per day.

Based on AMC Search's assessment of these factors, the likelihood of snagging on infrastructure remaining in place during each fishing method was estimated as follows:

- Demersal (bottom) fish trawling: Could happen when more than one factor is present otherwise unlikely to occur.
- Danish seining: Not certain to happen but an additional factor is likely to result in incident.
- Dredging: A rare combination of factors would be required for an incident to result.
- Purse seining: Could happen when additional factors are present otherwise unlikely to occur.
- Demersal gill netting: A rare combination of factors would be required for an incident to result.

Using this information, Esso assessed the overall likelihood of a vessel or fishing equipment snagging on infrastructure left in place to be **Unlikely (C)**. Risk ranking

As shown in Table 9-3, based on the **Consequence Level III** (potential short term, minor adverse effects) and the assessed **Likelihood C (Unlikely)**, the overall risk ranking was assessed as **Category 3 (Medium)**.

Table 9-3 Risk ranking outcome

Consequence Level	Likelihood	Risk ranking
III	C	3

9.3.4 Controls

Good practice controls and demonstration of ALARP and acceptability are presented in Table 9-4, Table 9-5 and Table 9-6.

Table 9-4 Good practice controls – Risks to commercial fishing

Good practice	Adopted	Control	Rationale
Notification to commercial fishing vessels of infrastructure remaining in place.	Yes	**CM2/CM13:** Locations of remaining infrastructure (lower SPJ sections and removed sections of SPJs placed on the seabed) to be identified on navigational charts administered by the AHO to advise marine users of the presence of remaining infrastructure.	Control will ensure commercial fishers are aware of the location of remaining infrastructure.

9.3.5 Demonstration of ALARP

9.3.6 Demonstration of As Low As Reasonably Practicable

Table 9-5 Demonstration of As Low As Reasonably Practicable – Risks to commercial fishing

ALARP decision context and justification	Decision Context B Removal of the portion of jacket above the sea surface will remove the visual prompt, including navigational lights, for the location of the underwater hazard. Based on the assessed **Consequence Level III**, Esso believes **ALARP Decision Context B** should apply. An Engineering risk assessment has been undertaken to assess the costs and benefits associated with additional, alternative and/or improved controls.		
Engineering risk assessment			
Additional, alternative, improved controls	**Benefit**	**Cost/feasibility**	**Adopted**
Install marker buoys (with navigation lights) over infrastructure remaining in place.	May reduce the risk of commercial fishing equipment being snagged on infrastructure remaining in place.	Feasible to install but previous experience with such buoys in Bass Strait is that they are prone to breaking free, hence would not be an effective control. Surveillance of buoys would increase helicopter or marine personnel exposure. Maintenance of navigation lights or replacement of lost buoys would require equipment (work-class ROV) that is not available in ongoing Bass Strait operations.	Not adopted
Install over trawlable structures/cages on	May reduce the risk of commercial fishing equipment being	Feasible to build but installation will not eliminate the risk of snagging on the edges of	Not adopted

Additional, alternative, improved controls	Benefit	Cost/feasibility	Adopted
infrastructure remaining in place.	snagged on infrastructure remaining in place.	cages. Cages will deteriorate over time and potentially require replacing. Cost is considered disproportionate to the reduction in risk afforded by their installation.	
Esso to update plotter files for commercial fishing vessels active in the OAs.	Reduces the risk of an adverse interaction with the infrastructure remaining in place.	Already used by other operators so feasible. Low cost relative to reducing the risk of an unplanned interaction by better informing fishing vessels of the presence of the infrastructure remaining in place.	Adopted **CM4**
Upgrade echo sounders on fishing vessels to wide angle sonar seabed profiler.	Increases detection width of seabed obstacles.	Estimated installed cost for a single vessel is over $120,000; extra seabed visibility with the Profiler still not sufficient for Danish seine (AMC Search, 2022c).	Not adopted
Avoid fishing offshore in small vessels in unfavourable environmental conditions.	Reduced risk of fishing incident.	N/A as outside of Esso's control.	Not adopted
Upgrade vessel Safety Management System.	Reduced risk of fishing incident.	N/A as outside of Esso's control.	Not adopted
Utilise a winch tension release mechanism.	Reduces likelihood of a vessel capsizing.	Cost of new system is $150,000 per boat. Retrofit if suitable at $50,000 per boat. Likely feasible, however preferable to reduce risk by avoiding hazard through improved plotters, which is higher in the hierarchy of safety controls.	Not adopted
Design/rig fishing equipment with appropriate breaking load components.	Reduces likelihood of a vessel capsizing.	N/A as outside of Esso's control.	Not adopted
Use a hydroacoustic trawl monitoring system.	Provides better information to fishing vessels on the location of fishing equipment when underwater.	Cost $80,000 per boat; better to reduce risk by avoiding hazard through improved plotters, which is preferable in the hierarchy of safety controls.	Not adopted
Adhere to AMSA's trawler hook-up safety	Provides guidance to fishers on how to respond to a hook-up.	N/A as outside of Esso's control.	Not adopted

Additional, alternative, improved controls	Benefit	Cost/feasibility	Adopted
procedures/guidelines (if not already).			
Implementation of an appropriate compensation framework.	Mitigate socioeconomic losses to commercial fishing vessels in the event of an adverse interaction. with the infrastructure remaining in place.	Compensation arrangements currently in place will continue until Esso ceases to and Esso will investigate appropriate compensation models.	Adopted **CM5** **CM6**

9.3.7 Demonstration of acceptability

Table 9-6 Demonstration of acceptability – Risks to commercial fishing

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
Risk assessment process for unplanned events	The risk ranking is lower than **Category 1**.	✓	Risk is **Category 3**.
Principles of ESD	No potential to affect biological diversity and ecological integrity.	✓	The possibility of a commercial fishing vessel snagging on infrastructure remaining in place does not have the potential to affect biological diversity and ecological integrity.
	Activity does not have the potential to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage.	✓	Activity does not have the potential to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage.
Legislative and other requirements	Legislative and other requirements have been identified and met.	✓	Complies with OPGGS Act Section 281 – minimum interference with other rights.
Internal context	Consistent with Esso's Environment Policy (Appendix B).	✓	Proposed activities are consistent with Esso's Environment Policy (Appendix B).
	Meets *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b).	✓	Activity is aligned with the intent of the *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b).

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
	Meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives.	✓	Meets objectives of OIMS System 10-1: Community Awareness and Public Affairs.
External context	Stakeholder concerns have been considered/addressed through the consultation process.	✓	Esso continues to engage with relevant commercial fishing stakeholders to consider and address concerns. Refer to Section 6 and Appendix C1 for detailed information.

9.4 Facilitation of the spread of invasive marine species

9.4.1 Description

An IMS is a species occurring, as a result of human activities, beyond its accepted normal distribution and which threatens the environment, human health or economic values by the damage it causes (DCCEEW, 2019). Not all non-indigenous marine species introduced into new environments will cause demonstrable effects and become IMS; some are relatively benign, and few have spread widely beyond ports and harbours.

The following pathways associated with the SPJ end states and the option of placing some upper sections of the HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs on the seabed adjacent (referred to collectively in this section as ‘infrastructure’) have the potential to result in the spread of IMS via:

- the infrastructure remaining in place provides a potentially suitable habitat for initial colonisation by an IMS
- the infrastructure remaining in place act as potential vectors to the spread of introduced IMS, between multiple facilities and/or natural areas - if initial colonisation was successful.

Most efforts have focused on ships as a transport vector for the translocation of IMS, which is comprised of several sub-vectors, such as (Hewitt & Campbell, The relative contribution of vectors to the introduction and translocation of invasive marine species, 2010):

- biofouling on the hull, sea chests, propeller, rudder, exposed surfaces of water piping, thruster tunnels and other niche areas
- the boring of organisms into the structure of the vessel (primarily limited to wooden-hulled vessels)
- the uptake of organisms in association with wet or dry ballast.

It has also been hypothesised that oil and gas platforms may act as a vector, or conduit, to facilitate the spread of IMS by providing suitable habitat in areas where it does not exist naturally (Melbourne-Thomas, et al., 2021) (Macreadie, Fowler, & Booth, 2011). The extent to which species (both invasive and non-invasive) may move or spread between habitats is dependent on the degree of ecological connectivity, both between the structures and between the structures and natural habitats. As discussed in Section 8.4.6.3 of this EP, ecological

connectivity is defined as the movement of individuals and genes among 'nodes' - where 'nodes' may represent sources and/or destinations (McLean, et al., 2022). The distance and direction of species distribution is influenced by physical processes within the marine environment, primarily the ocean currents.

The facilitation of the spread of an IMS by the infrastructure remaining in place, if initial colonisation occurs, has the potential to result in effects to seabed habitat and marine ecosystems due to:

- changes in ecosystem dynamics
- changes in the functions, interests or activities of other users.

IMS are likely to have little or no natural competition or predators, thus potentially outcompeting native species for food or space, preying on native species, or changing the nature of the environment. Once established, some pests can be difficult to eradicate (Hewitt, 2002) and therefore there is potential for a long-term or persistent change in habitat structure. It has been found that highly disturbed environments (such as marinas) are more susceptible to colonisation than open-water environments, where the number of dilutions and the degree of dispersal are high (Paulay, Kirkendale, Lambert, & Meyer, 2002).

IMS can also deplete fishing grounds and aquaculture stock, with between 10 percent and 40 percent of Australia's fishing industry being potentially vulnerable to marine pest incursion. For example, the introduction of the Northern Pacific seastar in Victorian and Tasmanian waters was linked to a decline in scallop and oyster fisheries (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008). Similarly, the New Zealand screw shell, thought to have been introduced on dry ballast or through the live oyster trade, may threaten other mollusc species, including scallops. The New Zealand screw shell can densely blanket the seabed with live and dead shells and faecal pellets and therefore smother other seabed species (ABC Science, 2000).

9.4.2 Consequence evaluation

If an introduced IMS successfully colonised the infrastructure remaining in place, given the distance from nearshore environments and the nearest sensitive protected marine areas, it is expected that colonies would remain isolated to the infrastructure remaining in place. Hence there is the potential for a localised, but irreversible, impact to the benthic habitat and communities present which may affect the ecological value of the infrastructure remaining in place.

Therefore, there is the potential for a localised, but irreversible, impact to habitat resulting in an assessed **Consequence Level III** (potential minor adverse effects).

9.4.3 Likelihood evaluation

9.4.3.1 Colonisation of the infrastructure remaining in place

The habitat provided by the infrastructure remaining in place could facilitate the establishment of IMS by providing suitable habitat in the event IMS are introduced.

The introduction of IMS would require:

- colonisation and establishment of the marine pest on a vector (e.g. vessel hull) in a donor region (e.g. home port)
- survival of the settled marine species on the vector during the voyage from the donor to the recipient region (e.g. location of infrastructure remaining in place

- colonisation (e.g. dislodgement or reproduction) of the marine species on the infrastructure remaining in place, followed by successful establishment of a viable new local population.

Introduction of IMS can be via the discharge of ballast water from vessels containing IMS or via the biofouling of the vessel hull or niches. Vessels that may be in the OAs are expected to be in compliance with Australian regulatory requirements for the management of ballast water, which requires that exchange of ballast water should be undertaken at least 200 nautical miles offshore and in at least 200 metres of water (unless the voyage cannot practically meet these requirements). The OAs are well within 200 nautical miles from shore and the SPJ located in the deepest water depth is MKA in 93 metres of water.

The probability of all of these steps being realised and an affected vessel dislodging an IMS in close enough vicinity to the infrastructure remaining in place to allow survival and colonisation of an IMS is considered to be very low.

9.4.3.2 Facilitation of the spread of IMS, in the event colonisation is successful

Despite the probability of successful establishment of an IMS colony on the infrastructure remaining in place being considered as very low, if this was to occur there is potential for larvae of the IMS to spread across the infrastructure and nearby natural reef areas (South East Reef). While studies that have shown that exotic species can spread between oil and gas structures in other jurisdictions (Simons, et al., 2016) (Page, et al., 2019), the risk of this spread needs to be considered on a case-by-case basis, as it depends on the organisms present on the structures, and the degree of ecological connectivity between the structures/nearby reef areas.

Few modelling studies have explored the possible larval connectivity via ocean circulation between offshore infrastructure and natural habitats. These studies have suggested that offshore structures could increase connectivity by acting as intermediate ‘stepping stone’ habitat, thereby contributing to species range expansions, but also emphasise the importance of local hydrodynamics and planktonic larval durations in driving observed patterns of larval dispersal (Page, et al., 2019).

The nearest marine areas of higher value or sensitivity are the East Gippsland Marine Park, over 120 kilometres to the east and Beagle Marine Park, over 90 kilometres to the southwest of the nearest SPJ location.

No IMS were observed on any imagery collected during Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) (AIMS, 2022a), apart from the occasional long-spined sea urchin (*Diadema savignyi*) (a native of New South Wales). Similarly, no IMS were observed in the review of historical ROV footage (Sih T. , Cure, Yilmaz, Macreadie, & McLean, Marine biota associated with oil and gas infrastructure off the Gippsland coast, 2021b), although it was noted the resolution of the existing ROV imagery would not be sufficient to identify small IMS (<10 centimetres). The characteristics of IMS are to reduce or eliminate populations of native species through predation or competition. The observed well established and diverse nature of the communities on the SPJs, coupled with the length of time the SPJs have been in place indicates the likelihood of IMS being present and not captured in observations is considered to be low.

As the likelihood of introduction and colonisation of IMS onto the infrastructure remaining in place in the future is considered to be low, even if the structures are ecologically connected (to be further assessed by undertaking a study on connectivity – see **CM8**), the likelihood of the infrastructure remaining in place facilitating the spread of IMS to marine areas of higher value or sensitivity is considered to be **Very Unlikely (D)**.

9.4.4 Risk ranking

As shown in Table 9-7, the assessed **Consequence Level III (potential minor adverse effects)** and assessed probability range (likelihood) of **Very Unlikely (D)** results in the risk of the infrastructure remaining in place being colonised by an IMS and subsequently facilitating the spread of this IMS being assessed as **Category 4 (Lower risk).**

Table 9-7 Risk ranking outcome

Consequence Level	Likelihood	Risk ranking
III	D	4

9.4.5 Controls

Good practice controls and demonstration of ALARP and acceptability are presented in Table 9-8, Table 9-9 and Table 9-10.

Table 9-8 Good practice controls – Risk of spread of invasive marine species

Good practice	Adopted	Control	Rationale
None identified.			

9.4.6 Demonstration of As Low As Reasonably Practicable

Table 9-9 Demonstration of As Low As Reasonably Practicable – Risk of spread of invasive marine species

ALARP decision context and justification	Decision Context B The potential causes resulting in an introduction of IMS from ballast water discharge or biofouling are well understood and managed by national and international regulations and industry guidance. The risk of the infrastructure remaining in place acting as vectors for the spread of an IMS is less well understood. Given the potential for an irreversible effect on the habitat value of the infrastructure remaining in place, there is the potential for **Consequence Level III** impacts. No stakeholder objections or claims have been raised with regards to the risk of introduction or spread of IMS. Based on the **Consequence Level III** rating, Esso believes **ALARP Decision Context B** should apply. An Engineering risk assessment has been undertaken to assess the costs and benefits associated with additional, alternative and/or improved controls.

Engineering risk assessment			
Additional, alternative, improved controls	**Benefit**	**Cost/feasibility**	**Adopted**
Eliminate the transit of vessels over the locations of the infrastructure remaining in place.	This would eliminate the risk of initial colonisation of the infrastructure via biofouling or discharge of ballast.	This control is not considered feasible as it would result in ongoing exclusion of other marine users from the OAs. This would necessitate the implementation of an ongoing exclusion zone which would require enforcement by a regulatory agency in perpetuity. The administrative burden, ongoing impacts to other marine users and difficulty with implementing are not considered to be justified given the assessed low likelihood of successful colonisation of the infrastructure remaining in place by an IMS.	Not adopted

9.4.7 Demonstration of acceptability

Table 9-10 Demonstration of acceptability – Risk of spread of invasive marine species

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
Risk assessment process for unplanned events	The risk ranking is lower than Category 1.	✓	The risk ranking is Category 4 (the lowest category) and therefore considered acceptable.
Principles of ESD	No potential to affect biological diversity and ecological integrity.	✓	There is potential for a localised, but irreversible, impact to benthic communities on the infrastructure remaining in place - resulting in a **Consequence Level III**. This impact is limited in extent (i.e. localised) and is not considered as having the potential to affect biological diversity and ecological integrity.
	Activity does not have the potential to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage.	✓	If introduction and colonisation of an IMS was to occur on the infrastructure remaining in place and spread of this IMS was facilitated by the infrastructure acting as vectors, there is low potential for serious or irreversible environmental damage. As described in Section 8.4, further evaluation is therefore

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
			required against the remaining Principles of ESD where the activity has the potential to result in serious or irreversible environmental damage. Further assessment is undertaken to determine if there is significant uncertainty in the evaluation. Given Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) and the review of historical ROV footage have not observed the presence of IMS on the infrastructure proposed to remain in place, there is no evidence the SPJs are acting as vectors to the spread of IMS. A further study has been commissioned to investigate the ecological connectivity of the SPJs, which will allow Bass Strait-specific data and further reduction in the uncertainty associated with the infrastructure remaining in place acting as vectors for the spread of IMS. There is not significant scientific uncertainty associated with this aspect that will not be addressed, and Principles of ESD are therefore met.
Legislative and other requirements	Legislative and other requirements have been identified and met.	✓	There are legislative and other requirements relevant to the management of IMS, including: • *Biosecurity Act 2015* • *Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements* (DAWR, 2017) • *Protection of the Sea (Harmful Anti-fouling Systems) Act 2006* • Marine Order 98 (Marine pollution - anti-fouling systems) 2013 • *National Biofouling Guidelines for the Petroleum Production and Exploration Industry* (DAWR, 2009). While these requirements will be met for vessels contracted by Esso transiting to the OAs, the compliance of vessels not

Factor	Demonstration criteria	Criteria met	Rationale
			contracted by Esso is not within Esso's control.
Internal context	Consistent with Esso's Environment Policy (Appendix B).	✓	Proposed activities are consistent with Esso's Environment Policy (Appendix B).
	Meets *Project Environmental Standards* (ExxonMobil, 2021b).	N/A	There is no specific environmental standard which addresses the introduction of IMS.
	Meets ExxonMobil OIMS objectives.	✓	Meets OIMS System 6-5 objectives to identify and assess environmental aspects.
External context	Stakeholder concerns have been considered/addressed through the consultation process.	✓	No specific stakeholder concerns have been raised to date concerning the introduction or spread of IMS as a result of infrastructure remaining in place.

10 Environmental outcomes, standards and measurement criteria

This Section presents the Environmental Performance Outcomes (EPOs), Environmental Performance Standards (EPSs) and measurement criteria required to manage the impacts and risks identified in Sections 8 and 9 of this EP. Refer to Table 10-1 and Table 10-2.

The following definitions are used in this section, consistent with Regulation 4 of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations:

- EPO – a measurable level of performance required for the management of environmental aspects of an activity to ensure that environmental impacts and risks will be of an acceptable level (i.e. a statement of the environmental objective)
- EPS – a statement of the performance required of a control measure
- Measurement criteria (not defined in the regulations) – defines how environmental performance will be measured to determine whether the EPSs and EPOs have been met.

Table 10-1 Environmental performance – Steel Piled Jacket end states

SPJ end state	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement Criteria
Lower sections of HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – SPJ cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place - cut as close as practicable to the seabed	Physical presence of SPJ lower sections left in place.	Change to the function, interests or activities of other users of the sea.	Prevent interference and adverse interactions with commercial vessels.	**CM1:** Where water depth allows, SPJs to be cut at a depth which is consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989).	Where water depth allows, an unobstructed water column of at least 55m is provided above the SPJ lower sections remaining in place to ensure safety of navigation.	'As left' survey report confirms that where water depth allows, an unobstructed water column of at least 55m has been provided above the SPJ lower sections remaining in place.
				CM2: Locations of remaining SPJ lower sections to be identified on navigational charts administered by the AHO to advise marine users of their ongoing presence.	Notify AHO of the location of remaining SPJ lower sections so these can continue to be marked on navigational charts.	Records show that: • the AHO has been notified of the locations of the SPJ lower sections remaining in place • navigational charts continue to include these locations.
			Minimise interference to commercial and recreational fishing	**CM3:** Removal of the 500m PSZs around the SPJs will provide enhanced access for recreational and commercial fishing opportunities.	Esso will apply to remove the 500m PSZs around the SPJs following the completion of decommissioning execution activities.	Government Gazette confirms PSZs have been removed around the decommissioned SPJs.

SPJ end state	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement Criteria
(without large scale dredging).	Accidental interaction with commercial fishing vessels.	Change to the function, interests or activities of other users of the sea.	Minimise the risk of adverse interactions with commercial fishing vessels.	**CM2:** Locations of remaining SPJ lower sections to be identified on navigational charts administered by the AHO to advise marine users of their ongoing presence.	Notify AHO of the location of remaining SPJ lower sections so these can continue to be marked on navigational charts.	Records show that: • the AHO has been notified of the locations of the SPJ lower sections remaining in place. • navigational charts continue to include these locations.
				CM4: Update plotter files for commercial fishing vessels active in the OAs.	Esso will engage with SETFIA and individual fishing operators to identify relevant commercial fishing vessels and offer to update plotter files.	Stakeholder consultation records reflect engagement with commercial fishing vessel operators to update plotter files.
			Mitigate the impacts of adverse interactions with commercial fishing vessels, in the event that an interaction occurs.	**CM5:** The current model for compensation for claims of equipment damage as a result of interaction with Esso facilities, the Fisherman's Tribunal, will remain in place, until such time as all Bass Strait operations are no longer producing.	The Fisherman's Tribunal is an existing compensation process and will continue to be implemented until all Bass Strait operations are no longer producing.	Records of Fisherman's Tribunal meetings verify this process is established.

SPJ end state	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement Criteria
				CM6: Esso to continue to investigate frameworks used to compensate commercial fishers in other jurisdictions and whether such frameworks might be suited to Bass Strait.	Esso to undertake a review of compensation schemes implemented in other jurisdictions, which will include consultation with commercial fishing stakeholders, and document the compensation arrangements proposed for the period after all Bass Strait operations are no longer producing.	Records show the outcomes of the review of compensation schemes.
Lower sections of HLA, FTA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJ's (including strut footings where present and foundation piles below the seabed) decommissioned in place – SPJ's cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL. SPJ footings of WTA and BMA (including foundation piles	Conservation value of SPJ lower sections retained in place.	Retention of species abundance/diversity observed on the SPJs.	Further verify the assessed conservation value of retaining SPJ lower sections in place.	**CM7:** Undertake Environmental Survey 2 (Winter) in 2022 to investigate if there are any significant seasonal or temporal variations in species assemblages, as compared to the Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) undertaken in 2021.	Environmental Survey 2 (Winter) will be undertaken in 2022 and this EP will be reviewed following receipt of results. If significant changes to the impacts and risks assessed in this EP are identified as a result of this review, this EP will be revised and resubmitted.	Records show EP was reviewed (and revised if necessary) following receipt of results of the environment survey 2 (winter).
		Retention of Gippsland Basin ecosystem richness and diversity as a result of structures		**CM8:** Undertake a connectivity study to further understand the role of the SPJs as	Connectivity study is undertaken and this EP will be reviewed following receipt of results. If significant changes to the	Connectivity study report demonstrates the study has been completed. Records show review of EP undertaken.

SPJ end state	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement Criteria
below the seabed) decommissioned in place - cut as close as practicable to the seabed (without large scale dredging).		contributing to productivity and connectivity (cumulative impacts).		settlement habitat or source population for larvae of fishes and benthic organisms which utilise oceanic currents for dispersal and connectivity within the Gippsland Basin.	impacts and risks assessed in this EP are identified as a result of this review, this EP will be revised and resubmitted.	
				CM9: Undertake a productivity study to further understand the contribution of the SPJs (under the proposed decommissioning end states) to secondary fish production within the Gippsland Basin region.	Productivity study is undertaken and this EP will be reviewed following receipt of results. If significant changes to the impacts and risks assessed in this EP are identified as a result of this review, this EP will be revised and resubmitted.	Productivity study report demonstrates the study has been completed. Records show review of EP undertaken.
	Long term degradation of SPJ lower sections remaining in place.	Injury/mortality to fauna. Change in habitat.	Limit the impacts to marine fauna and habitats as a result of the long-term degradation of SPJ lower	**CM10:** Sections of the SPJs which contain (or are coated with) contaminants will be removed for onshore dismantling and disposal.	SPJ sections that contain (or are coated with) contaminants such as splash zone coatings and integrated jacket leg tanks that have previously been used for hydrocarbon storage will not be decommissioned in place.	'As left' survey report following decommissioning execution confirms upper SPJ sections have been removed.

SPJ end state	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement Criteria
			sections remaining in place.			

Table 10-2 Environmental performance – Disposal options for removed sections of jacket

Disposal option	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement criteria
Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs - cut to ensure a minimum 55m clearance below MSL.	Ongoing physical presence of removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed.	Change to the function, interests or activities of other users of the sea.	Prevent interference and adverse interactions with commercial vessels.	**CM11:** Removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed will be cut so as to ensure clearance is consistent with IMO Standard 3.6 (IMO Res. A.672(16), 1989).	An unobstructed water column of at least 55m is provided above any removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed to ensure safety of navigation.	'As left' survey report following decommissioning execution confirms an unobstructed water column of at least 55m has been provided above any removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed.
				CM12: Locations of removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed will be identified on navigational charts to advise other users of their presence.	Notify AHO of locations of removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed so these can continue to be marked on navigational charts.	Records show that: • the AHO has been notified of the locations of the removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed; • navigational charts continue to include these locations.

Disposal option	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement criteria
			Minimise ongoing interference to commercial fishing operations.	**CM13:** Removed sections of SPJs will be placed on the seabed within an approximate 200m radius of the lower SPJ sections remaining in place. If seabed placement is required to occur outside a 200m radius due to execution requirements or the need to avoid existing seabed features, an assessment of any incremental impacts and risks will be undertaken as part of the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.	Removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed will be placed within an approximate 200m radius, to minimise the footprint of the seabed unavailable for commercial fishing operations.	'As left' survey confirms removed SPJ section(s) are placed on the seabed within an approximate 200m radius of the lower sections of SPJs remaining in place, or if this cannot be achieved, placed as per the revised radius accepted via the Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.
Placement on the seabed of some removed section(s) of HLA, CBA, MKA, KFA, KFB, WKF and FLA SPJs - cut to ensure a	Accidental interaction with commercial fishing vessels.	Change to the function, interests or activities of other marine users.	Minimise the risk of adverse interactions with commercial fishing vessels.	**CM12:** Locations of removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed will be identified on navigational charts to advise other users of their presence.	Notify AHO of locations of removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed so these can continue to be marked on navigational charts.	Records show that: • the AHO has been notified of the locations of the removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed; • navigational charts continue to include these locations.

Disposal option	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement criteria
minimum 55m clearance below MSL.				**CM4:** Update plotter files for commercial fishing vessels active in the OAs.	Esso will engage with SETFIA and individual fishing operators to identify relevant commercial fishing vessels and offer to update plotter files.	Stakeholder consultation records reflect engagement with commercial fishing vessel operators to update plotter files.
			Mitigate the impacts of adverse interactions with commercial fishing vessels, in the event interaction occurs.	**CM5:** The current model for compensation for claims of equipment damage as a result of interaction with Esso facilities, the Fisherman's Tribunal, will remain in place, until such time as all Bass Strait operations are no longer producing.	The Fisherman's Tribunal is an existing compensation process and will continue to be implemented until all Bass Strait operations are no longer producing.	Records of Fisherman's Tribunal verify this process is ongoing.
				CM6: Esso to continue to investigate frameworks in other jurisdictions used to compensate commercial fishers and whether such frameworks might be suited to Bass Strait.	Esso to undertake a review of compensation schemes implemented in other jurisdictions, which will include consultation with commercial fishing stakeholders, and document the compensation arrangements proposed for the period after all Bass Strait operations are no longer producing.	Records show the outcomes of the review of compensation schemes.

Disposal option	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement criteria
	Long term degradation of removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed.	Injury/mortality to fauna and change in habitat.	Limit the impacts to marine fauna and habitats as a result of the long-term degradation of removed SPJ sections placed on the seabed adjacent to the lower sections of the SPJs.	**CM14:** Sections of the SPJs which contain (or are coated with) contaminants will be removed for onshore dismantling and disposal and not placed on the seabed.	SPJ sections that contain (or are coated with) contaminants such as splash zone coatings and integrated jacket leg tanks that have previously been used for hydrocarbon storage will not be placed on the seabed.	'As left' survey report confirms upper SPJ sections have been removed for onshore disposal.
Onshore dismantling and disposal of removed sections of SPJs*. Onshore dismantling and disposal of removed sections of SPJs*.	Transport of the sections of SPJs via vessel to an ORC.	Interference with other marine users. Impacts to marine fauna as a result of underwater noise from vessels. Injury, harm or interference to marine mammals. Combustion and greenhouse gas emissions, leading to localised decline	Impacts and risks as a result of onshore dismantling and disposal of removed sections of SPJs to an ORC are identified and managed.	**CM15:** Ensure removal/disposal contracting requirements include provision that all applicable legislation and relevant guidelines required to transport the SPJ sections from the title area to the designated ORC location are identified, and complied with.	Contracting requirements will include provisions to ensure potential environmental impacts and risks relating to transport of SPJ sections removed from title areas are identified and managed.	Removal/disposal contract(s) demonstrate inclusion of this provision.

Disposal option	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement criteria
		in air quality and contributions to change in climate. Planned vessel discharges such as bilge/drain water, cooling water, sewage/grey water and food waste. Unplanned vessel discharges as a result of spills.				
	Dismantling of the removed sections of SPJs and cleaning of marine growth at an ORC.	Nuisance impacts such as odour, noise, increased traffic or air emissions. Impacts to the environment as a result of spills or discharges to water, land or air.		**CM16**: Ensure removal/disposal contracting requirements include provision that all applicable approvals, permits and consents required to establish and operate the ORC are identified and complied with.	Contracting requirements will include provisions to ensure potential environmental impacts and risks related to activities at the ORC are identified and managed.	Removal/disposal contract(s) demonstrate inclusion of this provision.
				CM17: Ensure removal/disposal contracting requirements include the development and implementation of appropriate ORC	Contracting requirements will include provisions to ensure potential environmental impacts and risks related to activities at the ORC are identified and managed.	Removal/disposal contract(s) demonstrate inclusion of this provision.

Disposal option	Aspect	Impact	EPOs	Control Measure	EPSs	Measurement criteria
				environmental management plans.		
	Onshore disposal/recycling of dismantled SPJ sections.	Pressure on local landfills. Air, water and land pollution.		**CM18:** Ensure disposal contracting requirements include identifying and complying with all relevant legislation governing waste management and disposal in the onshore jurisdiction(s) within which disposal activities will take place.	Contracting requirements will include provisions to ensure potential environmental impacts and risks related to disposal of waste streams generated as a result of the removal of SPJ sections from the title areas are identified and managed.	Disposal contract(s) demonstrate inclusion of this provision.
				CM19: Develop a waste management strategy in conjunction with removal/disposal contractors which incorporates consideration of the waste hierarchy.	Waste management strategy will be developed to ensure that resource recovery from the removed SPJ sections is maximised and disposal of material to landfill is minimised as far as practicable.	Waste management strategy developed.

* The impacts and risks associated with the execution of the removed jacket sections disposal will be assessed in more detail in the future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.

11 Implementation strategy

11.1 Environment Management System Overview

The OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 14(3) requires that the implementation strategy must contain a description of the Environmental Management System (EMS) for the activity, including specific measures to be used to ensure that:

- the environmental impacts and risks of the activity continue to be identified and reduced to a level that is ALARP
- control measures detailed in the environment plan are effective in reducing the environmental impacts and risks of the activity to ALARP and an acceptable level
- EPO and standards set out in the EP are being met.

As outlined in Section 1.2, the activity covered in this EP is to gain acceptance of the proposed end states for the SPJs listed in Section 1.1. As such, there are no execution activities within the scope of this EP. Activities to execute the SPJ end states and the monitoring activities proposed in Section 11.1 will be covered in the future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP.

The EMS is the method by which the environmental impacts and risks outlined in this EP are managed to ensure they are reduced to ALARP and an acceptable level, for the duration of this EP, and until such time as the relevant petroleum titles are surrendered. The Esso EMS is called OIMS. Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Inc. has assessed OIMS and concluded that it is consistent with the intent and meets the requirements of ISO 14001 (Environmental Management Systems).

OIMS comprises of a number of separate systems each designed to meet specific expectations, which are set out within a framework of 11 separate elements. ExxonMobil's OIMS Framework (Figure 11-1) establishes common worldwide expectations for addressing risks inherent in the business. The term Operations Integrity is used by ExxonMobil to address all aspects of its business that can impact personnel and process SSHE performance.

The 11 elements of OIMS interact within a hierarchy as shown in Figure 11-1. The visible leadership and commitment of management required by Element 1 is the driver for the effective implementation of OIMS. Elements 2 to 10 provide the operations of OIMS to control the hazards associated with Esso's activities. Element 11 provides evaluation of the effective implementation of Elements 1 to 10 through a process of periodic audits and assessments. Element 11 also drives the continuous improvement feedback loop within OIMS.

Figure 11-1 Operations Integrity Management System Framework

The aspects of OIMS that are relevant to the scope of this EP are described in further detail in the following sections.

11.2 Environmental Management (OIMS System 6-5)

OIMS System 6-5: Environmental Management (part of OIMS Element 6: Operations and Maintenance), specifically addresses corporate requirements for environmental management, including socioeconomic and community health aspects. This includes the fundamental requirement to develop EMSs which identify and assess all environmental aspects, impacts and risks associated with Esso's activities. The EMSs must also describe how the impacts and risks are addressed and controlled. This EP meets the System 6-5 requirement for an EMS to assess the environmental aspects, impacts and risks associated with the proposed end state concepts for the Campaign #1 SPJs.

11.3 Compliance with Laws, Regulations and Permits (OIMS System 4-2)

OIMS System 4-2: Compliance with Laws, Regulations and Permits (part of OIMS Element 4: Information/Documentation), addresses regulatory compliance activities for the SPJ end states. Several mechanisms are in place to identify new or amended regulatory requirements or information that may have an impact on this EP:

- engagement with government agencies and review of government publications of laws and regulations
- participation in government-sanctioned working committees
- active participation in industry organisations or cooperatives e.g. APPEA, Centre of Decommissioning Australia, National Decommissioning Research Initiative
- Active participation in local or international trade organisations
- Subscriptions to specialist consultants, commercial publications and government provided subscriptions (e.g. SAI Global, Environment Essentials, COMLAW).

New, amended or existing regulatory requirements are identified and evaluated in accordance with the process outlined in Section 11.4.

11.4 Management of Change (OIMS System 7-1)

Esso have in place an environmental Management of Change process that ensures changes to this EP are assessed. The assessment has been developed to align with NOPSEMAs guidance on when a change is likely to trigger the requirement to submit a proposed revision of an EP. Its criteria is based on *When to submit a proposed revision of an EP* (NOPSEMA, 2020d).

As soon as a change from the information presented in this EP has been identified (such as when data from additional studies currently underway becomes available), an assessment of this EP will be undertaken. A revision of the EP will be required under OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 17 in the event that the proposed change or new information:

- constitutes a new stage or significant modification, or
- introduces a significant new environmental impact or risk, or
- significantly increases an existing environmental impact or risk.

The environmental Management of Change process also considers the following:

- OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 17(1) – New activity
- OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 8 – Significant new or increased environmental impact or risk
- OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 14(3)(a) – Have the impacts and risks been reduced to as low as reasonably practicable
- OPPGS Act, Section 572 – Maintenance and removal or property etc. by titleholder.

Minor identified changes (which do not trigger a resubmission under the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations may result in administrative updates to this EP which are documented in a change register. Records of these assessment are stored on file.

11.5 Roles and responsibilities

As required by OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 14(4), this section sets out the roles and responsibilities of personnel in relation to the implementation, management and review of this EP.

11.5.1 OIMS Management Committee

The OIMS Management Committee has overall accountability for the implementation, execution and continuous improvement of OIMS within Esso.

Key responsibilities of the OIMS Management Committee include:

- demonstrate commitment to OIMS through active and visible participation in OIMS implementation, execution and improvement
- ensure that Annual System Reviews are conducted
- review key Operations Integrity performance indicators that show the status and effectiveness of OIMS implementation and execution

- periodically review Operations Integrity incidents for learning and continuous improvements to OIMS.

11.5.2 Environment Plan key roles and responsibilities

Key roles and responsibilities for Esso personnel relating to implementing, managing and reviewing this EP are described in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 Key roles and responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Project Manager SSHE Manager Technical and Execution Leads/Supervisors	• Hold personnel accountable for ensuring the EPOs and EPSs outlined in this EP are complied with.
Environment and Regulatory Lead/Supervisor	• Ensure any breaches of the EPOs and EPSs outlined in this EP are reported, investigated and rectified per the requirements of this EP. • Ensure personnel with a role in this EP undertake appropriate training and awareness sessions. • Ensure ongoing engagement with government agencies and other relevant external stakeholders. • Liaise with regulatory authorities as required.
Environment and Regulatory Advisor	• Communicate EP obligations to relevant personnel. • Track and report compliance with EPOs and EPSs as per the requirements of this EP. • Ensure environmental reporting is undertaken as per the requirements of this EP. • Assess any new information (such as environmental survey results) against the impact and risk assessments in this EP, and revise EP if required.
Stakeholder Engagement Advisor	• Facilitate ongoing engagement with stakeholders as outlined in Section 6 of this EP. • Maintain the Gippsland-wide stakeholder database to document stakeholder consultation on the SPJ end states.

11.6 Training and awareness

OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 14(5) requires that the implementation strategy must include measures to ensure that each employee and contractor working on, or in connection with, the activity is aware of their roles and responsibilities in relation to the EP.

All personnel with a role in this EP will be made aware of the SPJ end states and all EPOs and EPSs and commitments made in the EP relating to their area of work and that a breach of any EOP or EPS constitutes a recordable environmental incident.

11.7 Monitoring of environmental performance

In accordance with OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 14(6) the implementation strategy must include monitoring, recording, audit, management of non-conformance and review of environmental performance and the implementation strategy to ensure that the EPOs and EPSs included in Section 10 of this EP are being met.

11.7.1.1 Monthly review of this Environmental Plan

Esso will undertake a monthly review of the EPOs and the EPSs in this EP to ensure they are being met. This review is recorded and if there are any breaches of EPOs or EPSs, these are detailed and provided to NOPSEMA through the monthly recordable incident report.

11.7.1.2 Audits, assessments and inspections

Environmental performance assurance will be undertaken to ensure that:

- controls are implemented in accordance with EPSs to achieve the EPOs included in Section 10 of this EP
- non-compliances and opportunities for improvement are identified
- environmental reporting requirements are met.

Esso will undertake audits against this EP periodically and as appropriate to the scope of this EP, which will consist of desktop audits. The objective of the audits will be to verify that EPOs and EPSs are being implemented.

11.8 Reporting

11.8.1 Routine environmental performance reporting

The OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 14(2) states that the implementation strategy must:

- state when the titleholder will report to the Regulator in relation to the titleholder's environmental performance for the activity
- provide that the interval between reports will not be more than one year.

Regulation 26C of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations requires the reporting of environmental performance of this EP. The routine reporting requirements required for this EP are described in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2 Routine Environment Plan reporting requirements

Requirement	Timing	Contact
Submit an annual EP environmental performance report to NOPSEMA	The annual EP environmental performance report for each calendar year this EP is in force (January to December) will be submitted to NOPSEMA by the end of February of the following year.	NOPSEMA submissions@nopsema.gov.au
Notification of start and end of activity	Not required.	

Requirement	Timing	Contact
	There are no execution activities associated with this EP.	
End of EP notification	In accordance with Regulation 25A of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations Esso shall notify NOPSEMA via the appropriate submission form within 10 days of completion of this EP. As outlined in Section 1.2, this EP will end once: • all obligations under this EP have been completed, or • the future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP is accepted.	

11.8.2 External incident notification and reporting

The OPGGS (Environment) Regulations define '*recordable incidents*' and '*reportable incidents*' and also describe reporting requirements for each type of incident. The reporting requirements under the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations are managed under OIMS System 4-2: Compliance with Laws Regulations and Permits. Incidents are managed internally in accordance with OIMS System 9-1: Incident Management to ensure valuable information and lessons learned are available to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

Reportable incidents are those that have caused, or have the potential to cause, moderate to significant environmental damage. Reportable incidents are not relevant to this EP - as this EP is seeking acceptance of the proposed end state concepts for the Campaign #1 SPJs and does not include any execution activities.

A recordable incident means a breach of an EPO or EPS in the EP that is not a reportable incident. Refer Table 11-3.

Table 11-3 Recordable incident reporting

Requirement	Timing	Contact
In accordance with Section 26B(4) of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations, submit a written monthly recordable incident report, to include the following: • all recordable incidents which occurred during the calendar month • all material facts and circumstances concerning	As soon as possible but before the 15th day of the following calendar month.	NOPSEMA submissions@nopsema.gov.au

Requirement	Timing	Contact
the incident(s) that the titleholder knows or is able, by reasonable search or enquiry, to find out • any action taken to avoid or mitigate any adverse environmental impacts of the recordable incidents; and • the action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to prevent a similar incident occurring in the future. The NOPSEMA Recordable Environmental Incident Form (ref N03000-FM0928 198750) will be used to submit the monthly recordable incident report.		

11.9 Oil Pollution Emergency Plan

In accordance with OPGGS (Environment) Regulations 14(8) and 14(8A-8E), the implementation strategy must contain an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) and provide for updating the plan, and include arrangements for testing the response arrangements in the OPEP and monitoring of impacts to the environment from oil pollution and response activities.

There is no credible spill risk for the activities within the scope of this EP - as this EP is seeking acceptance of the proposed end state concepts for the Campaign #1 SPJs and does not include any execution activities. Well P&A activities associated with the SPJ end states will be undertaken in accordance with the Well Operations Management Plan and relevant EPs as outlined in Table 1-1 of this EP. As such, an OPEP has not been developed for inclusion in this implementation strategy.

11.10 Stakeholder consultation

In accordance with OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 14(9), the implementation strategy must provide for appropriate consultation with relevant authorities of the Commonwealth, a state or territory and other relevant interested persons or organisations.

Stakeholder consultation in relation to the activities included within this EP is discussed in Section 6 of this EP.

11.11 Liability arrangements for infrastructure remaining in place

11.11.1 Legislated liability arrangements

Esso recognises that the OPGGS Act provides NOPSEMA with the power to issue remedial directions to certain persons specified in the Act in the case where a title has ceased to be in force in whole or in part (Section 587(2)).

11.11.2 Fishing industry compensation arrangements

Section 9.3 of this EP evaluates the risk of an unplanned interaction between the infrastructure remaining in place and a commercial fishing vessel. The overall risk of this occurring was assessed to be **Category 3 (Medium)**. Controls will be implemented to ensure the risk of interaction with a fishing vessel is reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels (refer to Section 10). In the event an unplanned interaction between a commercial fishing vessel and the infrastructure remaining in place does occur, Esso has existing processes in place to ensure any socioeconomic impacts of this interaction are mitigated.

A six-monthly meeting occurs between Esso and the commercial fishing industry to negotiate compensation claims (Fisherman's Tribunal). A fisheries subject matter expert also attends the meeting together with fisheries claimants. The most recent Tribunal meeting took place in July 2022. This Fisherman's Tribunal will continue to function until such time as all Bass Strait operations are no longer producing.

Esso is currently considering options for managing compensation claims for the period after the Bass Strait operations are no longer producing. A review is being undertaken of two schemes currently operating in the U.K. sector of the North Sea, being the:

- Oil & Gas UK Fishermen's Compensation Fund
- UK Fisheries Offshore Oil and Gas Legacy Trust Fund Limited.

The UK Fishermen's Compensation Fund provides a process similar to the Fisherman's Tribunal (established by Esso) while the UK Legacy Trust Fund provides a model for a self-sustaining trustee-managed entity in the oil and gas industry.

More work will be undertaken to identify and develop a scheme that is suitable for Bass Strait fishing compensation claims that may arise after all Bass Strait operations are no longer producing. Until this time, the existing Fisherman's Tribunal will continue to address fishing compensation claims.

11.12 Post-decommissioning monitoring

In accordance with OPGGS (Environment) Regulation 14(7) the implementation strategy must provide for sufficient monitoring of emissions and discharges, such that the records can be used to assess whether the EPOs and EPSs in the EP are being met. This EP is seeking acceptance of the proposed end states for the Campaign #1 SPJs and does not include any execution, or 'in the field' activities. Hence, monitoring of emissions and discharges during the activity is not applicable to this EP.

This Section provides an overview of the proposed post-decommissioning monitoring for the proposed SPJ end states (SPJ lower sections, and some removed sections of the SPJs that may be placed on the seabed). The activities to execute these proposed monitoring activities will be included in the future Campaign #1 SPJs – End State Execution EP, or subsequent EPs as required.

When determining the proposed post-decommissioning monitoring, Esso has considered:

- the outcomes of the environmental impact and risk assessments presented in this EP
- the monitoring and survey expectations outlined in Section 270 Consent to surrender title (NOPSEMA, 2022)
- a review of international and Australian post-decommissioning monitoring precedence.

In the United Kingdom, post-decommissioning monitoring is required to (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2018):

- confirm that decommissioning has been implemented in accordance with the terms of the decommissioning programs
- identify and recover any debris or other obstructions on the seabed, followed by verification the area is clear and fishing over trawl surveys (if applicable)
- post-decommissioning environmental monitoring is considered on a case-by-case basis, such as where there is significant contamination in the vicinity of an installation, or when infrastructure remaining in-situ needs to be monitored to assess its condition, colonisation by marine organisms or the potential risk to fishing operations
- where it is determined that post-decommissioning monitoring is required, the scope of such monitoring is agreed in consultation with the Regulator.

The proposed post-decommissioning monitoring of the Campaign #1 SPJs is outlined in Section 11.12.1 and 11.12.2.

11.12.1 'As left' survey(s)

'As left' post-decommissioning survey(s) will be undertaken to:

- confirm the SPJs have been decommissioned in accordance with the proposed SPJ end states; and
- identify any remaining items or debris that may be present.

The 'as left' survey(s) will be undertaken following the completion of decommissioning Campaign #1 execution activities, and prior to the commencement of decommissioning Campaign #2.

11.12.2 Post-decommissioning environment survey

A post-decommissioning environmental survey, with a scope and timing to be determined in consultation with stakeholders and agreed with NOPSEMA will be undertaken to:

- confirm that decommissioning execution activities have not resulted in any unplanned impacts to the local environment
- verify that the benthic habitat that has been created on and around the SPJs continues to provide ecosystem function to the species utilising the habitat
- provide information to support the criteria for title surrender as per Section 270(e) and (f)[4] of the OPGGS Act.

[4] Section 270 (e) requires that the registered holder of the permit, lease or licence has provided, to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, for the conservation and protection of the natural resources in the surrender area. Section 270 (f) requires that the registered holder of the permit, lease or licence has, to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, made good any damage to the seabed or subsoil in the surrender area caused by any person engaged or concerned in the operations authorised by the permit, lease or licence.

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Appendix A1 Property inventory for proposed Steel Piled Jacket end states

Facility	Title	Year installed	Description	Location (latitude/ longitude)	Distance to shore (km)	Water depth (m)	Approximate height of jacket above seabed at end state (m)	Infrastructure to remain in place following decommissioning	Disposal option #1 Transport all removed SPJ sections for onshore disposal	Disposal option #2 Place selected removed SPJ and strut sections on seabed adjacent to SPJ lower sections. Sections of SPJ and strut which are unsuitable for placement removed for onshore disposal.	Current status
Halibut (HLA)	VIC/L05	1968	16-leg SPJ and strut	38° 24’ 20” S; 148° 19’ 07” E	63	73	18	Lower section of SPJ. Strut footings. 40 piles extending to a maximum penetration of 145m below the seabed.	Top section of SPJ and strut removed to a minimum of 55m below MSL.	Removed section(s) of SPJ and strut placed onto seabed. Top section of SPJ and strut which contain contaminants deemed not suitable for placement removed for onshore disposal.	Producing.
Fortescue (FTA)	VIC/L05	1982	8-leg SPJ	38° 28’ 50” S; 148° 20’ 28” E	62	69	14	Lower section of SPJ. 16 piles extending to a maximum penetration of 102m below the seabed.	Top section of SPJ removed to a minimum of 55m below MSL.	Option not applicable due to water depth.	Ceased production in 2020. Wells not yet P&A’d.
Cobia (CBA)	VIC/L05	1982	8-leg SPJ	38° 24’ 32” S; 148° 16’ 36” E	68	78	23	Lower section of SPJ. 16 piles extending to a maximum penetration of 102m below the seabed.	Top section of SPJ removed to a minimum of 55m below MSL.	Removed section(s) of SPJ placed onto seabed. Top section of SPJ which contain contaminants deemed not suitable for placement removed for onshore disposal.	Producing.
Mackerel (MKA)	VIC/L05	1976	8-leg SPJ	38° 27’ 04” S; 148° 18’ 28” E	72	93	38	Lower section of SPJ. 16 piles extending to a maximum penetration of 102m below the seabed.	Top section of SPJ removed to a minimum of 55m below MSL.	Removed section(s) of SPJ placed onto seabed. Top section of SPJ which contain contaminants deemed not suitable for placement removed for onshore disposal.	Ceased production in 2015. Wells P&A’d in 2021.
Kingfish A (KFA)	VIC/L07	1969	8-leg SPJ and strut	38° 35’ 51" S; 148° 08’ 35" E	75	77	22	Lower section of SPJ. Strut footings. 20 piles extending to a maximum penetration of 156m below the seabed.	Top section of SPJ and strut removed to a minimum of 55m below MSL.	Removed section(s) of SPJ and strut placed onto seabed. Top section of SPJ and strut which contain contaminants deemed not suitable for placement removed for onshore disposal.	Ceased production in 2015. Wells not yet P&A’d.
Kingfish B (KFB)	VIC/L07	1969	8-leg SPJ and strut	38° 35’ 54" S; 148° 11’ 11" E	77	78	23	Lower section of SPJ. Strut footings. 20 piles extending to a maximum of 156m below the seabed.	Top section of SPJ and strut removed to a minimum of 55m below MSL.	Removed section(s) of SPJ and strut placed onto seabed. Top section of SPJ and strut which contain contaminants deemed not suitable for placement removed for onshore disposal.	Ceased production in 2019. Wells P&A’d in 2021.

Facility	Title	Year installed	Description	Location (latitude/ longitude)	Distance to shore (km)	Water depth (m)	Approximate height of jacket above seabed at end state (m)	Infrastructure to remain in place following decommissioning	Disposal option #1 Transport all removed SPJ sections for onshore disposal	Disposal option #2 Place selected removed SPJ and strut sections on seabed adjacent to SPJ lower sections. Sections of SPJ and strut which are unsuitable for placement removed for onshore disposal.	Current status
West Kingfish (WKF)	VIC/L07	1981	8-leg SPJ	38° 35’ 39" S; 148° 06’ 15" E	72	76	21	Lower section of SPJ. 16 piles extending to a maximum of 103m below the seabed.	Top section of SPJ removed to a minimum of 55m below MSL.	Removed section(s) of SPJ placed onto seabed. Top section of SPJ which contain contaminants deemed not suitable for placement removed for onshore disposal.	Producing.
Flounder (FLA)	VIC/L11	1983	8-leg SPJ	38° 18’ 44” S; 148° 26’ 16” E	58	93	38	Lower section of SPJ. 16 piles extending to a maximum of 122m below the seabed.	Top section of SPJ removed to a minimum of 55m below MSL.	Removed section(s) of SPJ placed onto seabed. Top section of SPJ which contain contaminants deemed not suitable for placement removed for onshore disposal.	Ceased production in 2020. Wells not yet P&A’d.
Bream A (BMA)	VIC/L13	1987	8-leg SPJ	38° 30’ 03" S; 147° 46’ 15" E	46	59	~3-5	SPJ footings. 12 piles extending to a maximum of 107m below the seabed.	SPJ removed to as close as practicable to the seabed.	Option not applicable due to water depth.	Ceased production in 2020. Wells not yet P&A’d.
Whiting (WTA)	VIC/L02	1989	4-leg SPJ	38° 14’ 29" S; 147° 72’ 20" E	34	54	~3-5	SPJ footings. 4 piles extending to a maximum of 85m below the seabed.	SPJ removed to as close as practicable to the seabed.	Option not applicable due to water depth.	Oil production ceased in 1997. Gas production declared unviable in 2019. Wells P&A’d in 2020

Appendix A2 Weight breakdown for proposed Steel Piled Jacket end states (estimates)

Facility	Description	Total mass to remain	Mass to remain above seabed			Mass to remain below seabed		Disposal option #1 Transport all removed SPJ sections for onshore disposal			Disposal option #2 Place selected SPJ sections and strut on seabed adjacent to SPJ lower sections (top sections unsuitable for placement to be transported onshore)					
								Mass to be transported for onshore disposal			Mass to be removed and transported onshore			Mass to be placed on seabed		
		All materials (MT)	Steel (MT)	Grout (MT)	Anode (MT)	Steel (MT)	Grout (MT)	Steel (MT)	Grout (MT)	Anode (MT)	Steel (MT)	Grout (MT)	Anode (MT)	Steel (MT)	Grout (MT)	Anode (MT)
HLA	SPJ, strut and strut footings	4407	2035	127	0	1788	457	2914	0	0	477	0	0	2437	0	0
FTA	SPJ	4137	904	259	1	876	2097	3286	259	4	Option not applicable due to insufficient water depth.					
CBA	SPJ	5633	1970	503	2	1054	2104	2450	0	4	1424	0	1	1027	0	1
MKA	SPJ	5110	2204	502	6	847	2001	2662	0	8	2297	0	7	365	0	1
KFA	SPJ, strut and strut footings	4593	1635	92	0	2199	667	2122	0	0	346	0	0	1776	0	0
KFB	SPJ, strut and strut footings	4597	1642	92	0	2199	664	2066	0	0	336	0	0	1730	0	0
WKF	SPJ	4662	1872	496	3	884	1410	2630	0	4	1528	0	2	1103	0	1
FLA	SPJ	6183	2288	587	47	1030	2231	2874	0	5	1929	0	12	937	0	0
BMA	SPJ	2485	614	183	1	857	830	3802	183	5	Option not applicable due to insufficient water depth.					
WTA	SPJ	1096	336	22	3	335	400	1257	83	0	Option not applicable due to insufficient water depth.					

1. Estimates include SPJ, struts and strut footings. Weight does not include allowance for the marine growth present on the SPJ.
2. ‘Total mass to remain’ includes above seabed and below seabed estimates under proposed end states. This mass does not include seabed placement of any sections of SPJs.
3. Grout estimates for ‘remain below seabed’ are based on as-built pile arrangements drawings. Grout estimates do not include any additional grout flow not documented on the as-built drawings.
4. For anodes on FTA, CBA, MKA, WKF, FLA, BMA - maximum remaining anode material has been assumed at 25% from installation.
5. For anodes on WTA. Assume 90% of anode material remaining.
6. HLA, KFA, KFB - no sacrificial anodes.
7. MT = metric tonnes.

Appendix A3 Adopted steel composition and estimated maximum remaining mass above seabed by Steel Piled Jacket

Facility		HLA	FTA	CBA	MKA	KFA	KFB	WKF	FLA	BMA	WTA
Maximum mass of steel above seabed based on proposed end states (MT)[1]		2035	904	1970	2204	1635	1642	1872	2288	614	336
Constituent	Wt %	Maximum mass of steel constituent remaining above seabed under proposed end states (MT)									
Carbon	0.25	5.09	2.26	4.93	5.53	4.09	4.11	4.69	5.84	1.54	0.85
Chromium	1	20.35	9.04	19.72	22.11	16.35	16.42	18.75	23.36	6.15	3.39
Copper	0.45	9.16	4.07	8.87	9.95	7.36	7.39	8.44	1.051	2.77	1.53
Iron	98	1994.30	885.92	1932.56	2166.78	1602.30	1609.16	1837.50	2289.28	602.70	332.22
Manganese	1.5	30.53	13.56	29.58	33.17	24.53	24.63	28.13	35.04	9.23	5.09
Nickel	0.5	10.18	4.52	9.86	11.06	8.18	8.21	9.38	11.68	3.08	1.70
Phosphorous	0.15	3.05	1.36	2.96	3.32	2.45	2.46	2.81	3.50	0.92	0.51
Silicon	0.7	14.25	6.33	13.80	15.48	11.45	11.49	13.13	16.35	4.31	2.37
Sulphur	0.04	0.81	0.36	0.79	0.88	0.65	0.66	0.75	0.93	0.25	0.14
Others	0.15	3.05	1.36	2.96	3.32	2.45	2.46	2.81	3.50	0.92	0.51
Aluminium	0.03	0.61	0.27	0.59	0.66	0.49	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.18	0.10
Niobium	0.03	0.61	0.27	0.59	0.66	0.49	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.18	0.10

Facility		HLA	FTA	CBA	MKA	KFA	KFB	WKF	FLA	BMA	WTA
Maximum mass of steel above seabed based on proposed end states (MT)[1]		2035	904	1970	2204	1635	1642	1872	2288	614	336
Constituent	Wt %	Maximum mass of steel constituent remaining above seabed under proposed end states (MT)									
Molybdenum	0.03	0.61	0.27	0.59	0.66	0.49	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.18	0.10
Vanadium	0.03	0.61	0.27	0.59	0.66	0.49	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.18	0.10
Titanium	0.03	0.61	0.27	0.59	0.66	0.49	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.18	0.10
Calcium	0.03	0.61	0.27	0.59	0.66	0.49	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.18	0.10
Cerium	0.03	0.61	0.27	0.59	0.66	0.49	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.18	0.10
Tin	0.03	0.61	0.27	0.59	0.66	0.49	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.18	0.10
Nitrogen	0.03	0.61	0.27	0.59	0.66	0.49	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.18	0.10
Boron	0.03	0.61	0.27	0.59	0.66	0.49	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.18	0.10

1. It is noted that a result of adopting the highest potential concentration per element from reference sources, the adopted weight percent values exceed 100% when summed.
2. MT – metric tonne

Appendix A4 Adopted steel composition and estimated maximum remaining mass below seabed by Steel Piled Jacket

Platform		HLA	FTA	CBA	MKA	KFA	KFB	WKF	FLA	BMA	WTA
Maximum mass of steel remaining below seabed based on proposed end states (MT)		1788	876	1054	847	2199	2199	884	1030	857	335
Constituent	Wt %[1]	Maximum mass of steel constituent remaining below seabed under proposed end states (MT)									
Carbon	0.25	4.47	2.19	2.64	2.12	5.50	5.50	2.21	2.58	2.14	0.84
Chromium	1	17.88	8.76	10.54	8.47	21.99	21.99	8.84	10.30	8.57	3.35
Copper	0.45	8.05	3.94	4.74	3.81	9.90	9.90	3.98	4.64	3.86	1.51
Iron	98	1752.24	858.48	1032.92	830.06	2155.02	2155.02	866.32	1009.40	839.86	328.30
Manganese	1.5	26.82	13.14	15.81	12.71	32.99	32.99	13.26	15.45	12.86	503
Nickel	0.5	8.94	4.38	5.27	4.24	11.00	11.00	4.42	5.15	4.29	1.68
Phosphorous	0.15	2.68	1.31	1.58	1.27	3.30	3.30	1.33	1.55	1.29	0.50
Silicon	0.7	12.52	6.13	7.38	5.93	15.39	15.39	6.19	7.21	6.00	2.35
Sulphur	0.04	0.72	0.35	0.42	0.34	0.88	0.88	0.35	0.41	0.34	0.13
Others	0.15	2.68	1.31	1.58	1.27	3.30	3.30	1.33	1.55	1.29	0.50
Aluminium	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.10
Niobium	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.10

Platform		HLA	FTA	CBA	MKA	KFA	KFB	WKF	FLA	BMA	WTA
Maximum mass of steel remaining below seabed based on proposed end states (MT)		1788	876	1054	847	2199	2199	884	1030	857	335
Constituent	Wt %[1]	Maximum mass of steel constituent remaining below seabed under proposed end states (MT)									
Molybdenum	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.10
Vanadium	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.10
Titanium	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.10
Calcium	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.10
Cerium	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.10
Tin	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.10
Nitrogen	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.10
Boron	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.10

1. It is noted that a result of adopting the highest potential concentration per element from reference sources, the adopted weight percent values exceed 100% when summed.
2. MT – metric tonne

Appendix A5 Adopted anode composition and estimated maximum remaining mass by Steel Piled Jacket

SPJ		FTA	CBA	MKA	WKF	FLA	BMA	WTA
Maximum mass of anodes according to proposed end state (MT)		1	2	6	3	47	1	3
Constituent wt%[1]		Mass remaining in place (MT)						
Aluminium	97.825	0.98	1.96	5.87	2.93	46.0	0.98	2.93
Cadmium	0.012	0.00012	0.00024	0.00072	0.00036	0.0056	0.00012	0.00036
Copper	0.01	0.0001	0.0002	0.0006	0.0003	0.0047	0.0001	0.0003
Iron	0.15	0.0015	0.003	0.009	0.0045	0.0705	0.0015	0.0045
Indium	0.05	0.0005	0.001	0.003	0.0015	0.024	0.0005	0.0015
Magnesium	2.2	0.022	0.044	0.132	0.066	1.034	0.022	0.066
Silicon	0.2	0.002	0.004	0.012	0.006	0.094	0.002	0.006
Titanium	0.05	0.0005	0.001	0.003	0.0015	0.024	0.0005	0.0015
Zinc	5	0.05	0.1	0.3	0.15	2.35	0.05	0.15
Others	0.05	0.0005	0.001	0.003	0.0015	0.024	0.0005	0.0015

1. It is noted that a result of adopting the highest potential concentration per element from reference sources, the adopted weight percent values exceed 100% when summed.
2. MT = metric tonnes.

Appendix B Essos Environmental Policy

INTRODUCTION

The high quality of the directors, officers, and employees of Exxon Mobil Corporation is the Corporation's greatest strength. The resourcefulness, professionalism, and dedication of those directors, officers, and employees make the Corporation competitive in the short term and well positioned for ongoing success in the long term.

The Corporation's directors, officers, and employees are responsible for developing, approving, and implementing plans and actions designed to achieve corporate objectives. The methods we employ to attain results are as important as the results themselves. The Corporation's directors, officers, and employees are expected to observe the highest standards of integrity in the conduct of the Corporation's business.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation has adopted and oversees the administration of the Corporation's *Standards of Business Conduct*. The policies in the *Standards of Business Conduct* are the foundation policies of the Corporation. Wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries of Exxon Mobil Corporation generally adopt policies similar to the Corporation's foundation policies. Thus, the Corporation's foundation policies collectively express the Corporation's expectations and define the basis for the worldwide conduct of the businesses of the Corporation and its majority-owned subsidiaries.

The directors, officers, and employees of Exxon Mobil Corporation are expected to review these foundation policies periodically and apply them to all of their work. The Corporation publishes from time to time guidelines with respect to selected policies. Those guidelines are interpretive and administrative and are not part of the *Standards of Business Conduct*. Any employee who has questions concerning any aspect of these policies should not hesitate to seek answers from management or the other sources indicated in the section below called "Procedures and Open Door Communication."

No one in the ExxonMobil organization has the authority to make exceptions or grant waivers with respect to the foundation policies. Regardless of how much difficulty we encounter or pressure we face in performing our jobs, no situation can justify the willful violation of these policies. Our reputation as a corporate citizen depends on our understanding of and compliance with these policies.

Darren W. Woods
Chairman
January 2017

ENVIRONMENT POLICY

It is Exxon Mobil Corporation's policy to conduct its business in a manner that is compatible with the balanced environmental and economic needs of the communities in which it operates. The Corporation is committed to continuous efforts to improve environmental performance throughout its operations.

Accordingly, the Corporation's policy is to:

- comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and apply responsible standards where laws and regulations do not exist;
- encourage concern and respect for the environment, emphasize every employee's responsibility in environmental performance, and foster appropriate operating practices and training;
- work with government and industry groups to foster timely development of effective environmental laws and regulations based on sound science and considering risks, costs, and benefits, including effects on energy and product supply;
- manage its business with the goal of preventing incidents and of controlling emissions and wastes to below harmful levels; design, operate, and maintain facilities to this end;
- respond quickly and effectively to incidents resulting from its operations, in cooperation with industry organizations and authorized government agencies;
- conduct and support research to improve understanding of the impact of its business on the environment, to improve methods of environmental protection, and to enhance its capability to make operations and products compatible with the environment;
- communicate with the public on environmental matters and share its experience with others to facilitate improvements in industry performance;
- undertake appropriate reviews and evaluations of its operations to measure progress and to foster compliance with this policy.

Appendix C1 Consultation records

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
Organisation: 3D Oil					
24-Jan-22	5557	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4263	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5558	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Fisheries Management Authority					
24-Jan-22	5559	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4282	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise
22-Mar-22	4414	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder responded to EAPL Information Bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5560	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Hydrographic Office					
24-Jan-22	4089	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided Annual Decomm Report to stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4122	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt of annual decomm report	No objections, claims or otherwise
06-Mar-22	4250	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Mar-22	4388	From Stakehold	Email	Acknowledgment of receipt of email.	No objections, claims or issues raised
21-Jun-22	5535	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 and offered to meet if stakeholder would like to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Manufacturing Workers Union					
25-Jun-22	5552	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and link to decommissioning page.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre					
28-Jan-22	4107	To Stakeholder	Email	Sharing of the Bass Strait decommissioning report and offering to discuss if any questions	No objections, claims or issues raised
31-Jan-22	4126	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledging receipt of annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
01-Feb-22	4127	To Stakeholder	Email	Advising stakeholder to share annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4283	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5357	To Stakeholder	Email	Information Bulletin #2 sent to stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Maritime Safety Authority					
25-Jan-22	4104	To Stakeholder	Email	Phone call and follow up email to discuss Esso Decommissioning program. Shared Annual Decommissioning Report and provided high level overview of topics Esso would like to discuss further	Stakeholder very interested in meeting with Esso. Time will be set further
02-Feb-22	4128	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt of annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Feb-22	4130	To Stakeholder	Email	Confirming meeting times with stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
15-Feb-22	4109	To Stakeholder	In Person	AMSA Esso discussion re decommissioning. Esso lead the discussion using a slide pack to provide an overview of Esso history and assets including status of producing / non-producing facilities. Discussed different concepts for removals 26m - GoM; 55m - IMO; ~5m above seabed. Also discussed near term activities near TSS/outside ATBA	Stakeholder interested in work Esso is doing and appreciated the engagement. Further engagements to follow.
02-Mar-22	4159	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Blackback coordinates	No objections, claims or issues raised
02-Mar-22	4377	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirming meeting details	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4277	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
07-Mar-22	4188	To Stakeholder	Phone	Discussion re Esso Decommissioning Marine Operations include MPSV scope and operational aspects related to avoiding marine collission with passing traffic. Discussed risk controls utilised in past campaigns. Discussed traffic patterns as shared by AMSA. Dicussed general standard of applying 2.5NM clearance in AMSA/RCC navigation warnings. Follow up actions noted	Agreed items and follow up: 1) 2.5Nm clearance to be requested for operations at BKA, Gudgeon and Terakihi. 2) AMSA to further develop 2022-2023 Temporary Fairway concept with view to divert approaching traffic from all three 2022-2023 worksites. 3) AMSA to initiate a follow up call to present 2022-2023 Temporary Fairway in around 2 weeks with view to issue change to Aus Hydrographic Office as soon as reasonably practicable.
07-Mar-22	4386	From Stakehold	Email	Acknowledged receipt of email	No objections, claims or issues raised
28-Mar-22	4303	From Stakehold	Email	AMSA email to Esso providing provisional traffic plan for trffic management around Blackback, Gudgeon and Terakihi well location during the planned decommissioning work. Requested additoinal meeting to confirm details and mitigation measures.	ongoing discussion
05-Apr-22	4297	To Stakeholder	In Person	Meeting between Esso and AMSA to discuss implementation of Temporary Fairways at the Gippsland TSS. Thanks again for meeting with us today to discuss the implementation of the Temporary Fairways at the Gippsland TSS. I have included my notes from the meeting outlining the agreements and follow up actions. Please let me know if any items need clarification or correction. Agreement: Esso and AMSA agreed the Temporary Shipping Fairway as proposed by AMSA were suitable to be established, and a proposed start date for the scheme of 1 July 2022 00UTC would be suitable. Agreement/Action: AMSA agreed to engage directly with the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) to establish the Fairways, ensure notice to mariners were issued and seek AHO assistance for wider promulgation via notices to mariners issued by the UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO). AMSA asked if the risk assessment for the proposed activities could be provided. Agreement/Action: Esso explained the risk assessment/HAZID process that would be conducted prior to operations in the area, and agreed to share details including adopted risk controls related to vessel collision risk in good time prior to activity commencing. AMSA described the potential benefit of Virtual AIS /Virtual AtoN to establish virtual marker buoys at the endpoints of the proposed Fairways. This requires AIS Message 21 to be transmitted by an AIS Base Station in the area. MMSIs are required for the base station, and AMSA offered to issue MMSIs for the activities and develop the content for the virtual AIS AtoN messages. Action: Esso to investigate hardware requirements with Offshore IT and communications support vendor and determine whether CARS AIS equipment is capable of transmitting Msg 21, or whether new equipment is required. Agreement/Action: AMSA offered to establish virtual geo fences off Gabo Island and Wilsons Prom, so that short safety related messages could be broadcast to ships crossing over into the fence via AIS ('Message 12'). AMSA to explore the broadcast of such messages from AMSA operated AIS stations (i.e. Gabo Island and East Moncoeur Island). Esso agreed this would be beneficial.	Establishment of the TSS is in hand. AMSA would like to see the risk assessment/controls around vessel collision prior to us commencing operations on the scopes near the TSS. G&T inspection, BKA to MKA flushing, and the G&T P&A. They understand that each operation has different operational footprints and time required to terminate operations (eg respond to an errant approaching vessel), but would like to see the controls we have adopted.
07-Apr-22	4302	From Stakehold	Email	AMSA confirmed minutes of discussion on 5 April with minor amendments. Advised Good morning all We discussed this again internally this morning. A slight concern arose that a situation could transpire, where one ship had received the update and one ship had not. In this scenario the newly formed lanes could contribute to a close quarters situation. In order to mitigate this risk we think it is appropriate to push back the start date of the new temporary shipping fairway to the 1st of August 2022. This would allow over 3.5 months for the NTM to filter through to all commercial traffic. Unless you have any objections or concerns, this is the way we will proceed.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Apr-22	4312	From Stakehold	Email	AMSA sent email with draft text for Notice to Mariners regarding diverting traffic in Bass Strait temporarily whilst decommissioning of Blackback, Gudgeon and Terakihi wells takes place	Esso confirmed no issues with the draft wording.
07-Apr-22	4313	To Stakeholder	Email	Esso emailed AMSA to confirm no issues with commenced date of 1 August 2022 for emporary changes to the Traffic Scheme. Also confimred coordinates and noted slight difference due to systems used (were in AGD66 not WGS84).	AMSA advised will need to redraw the Temporary Fairway as modern nautical charts are based on WGS84.
08-Apr-22	4314	From Stakehold	Email	AMSA Advisor confirmed via email that there are no issues with the coordinates and that there is no issue or impingement on the proposed temporary shipping fairways	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-May-22	4338	From Stakehold	Phone	Meeting was requested by AMSA to continue engagement on changes to the temporary fairway required for decomm activities. Only item 1 – Virtual Aids to Nav was discussed. Discussion was technical based around how the AIS Base Station functionality worked. The placement of the base station was discussed and Esso and AMSA aligned that Cobia was the preferred location. Actions: Esso and CSE to look into procuring AIS base station. AMSA to provide example technical specifications for potentially suitable units. Both Esso and AMSA agreed that the unit needed to be installed ahead of the date of effect of modified scheme (1 Aug). With intention to install prior to July 1 to enable testing.	Working meeting - alignment reached
14-Jun-22	5402	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 along with a summary of the content. Offered to meet to discuss	Pending response
17-Jun-22	5542	To Stakeholder	In Person	Esso provided stakeholder with copy of minutes prepared by Esso following discussions held. Also provided copy of discussion material used. Asked stakeholder to review and advise if any concerns with minutes noted. Meeting minutes outlined discussion reagrding Esso's decommissioning approach specifically speaking to the options for the SPJs inlcuding options and discussion regarding risks and impacts.	Good discussion with stakeholder.
23-Jun-22	5543	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder responded to our email with meeting minutes, thanking Esso for the opportunity to be consulted on significant decommissioning plans. Stakeholder confirmed safety of naviagtion issues are manageable and noted concerns re environmental matters	Confirmed safety of naviation issues are manageable; noted preferred full removal
30-Jun-22	5549	To Stakeholder	Email	Email to stakeholder, apologising for not yet setting a meeting due to conflicting priorities. Provided an udate re status on AIS Base Station, Blackback and Gudgeon & Terakihi	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt of email thanked for the update.

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
Organisation: Australian Oceanographic Services					
24-Jan-22	5611	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4239	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5612	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association					
14-Jun-22	5536	To Stakeholder	Email	Esso sharing decommissioning program update including information bulletin #2 with stakeholder. Shared timing for regultory submissions and offered to discuss if needed.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association					
24-Jan-22	5632	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4286	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5633	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Workers' Union					
25-Jun-22	5551	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and link to decommissioning page.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Bass Oil					
24-Jan-22	4090	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4234	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5553	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Bass Strait Bait & Tackle Lakes Entrance					
08-Dec-21	4032	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss EAPL offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jan-22	4085	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called the Bass Strait Bait & Tackle Lakes Entrance and spoke to stakeholder re the Annual Decomm Report and was advised to call alternate stakeholder contact	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jan-22	4086	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder and discussed: - will send stakeholder the annual decomm report - organising an info session for rec fishers at Lakes on 22 Feb 2022. Will advertise on Facebook and in local paper. - stakeholder mentioned that the Lakes Entrance Fishing Club is ungoing some changes. The president, treasurer and secretary have all stood down. There is an AGM on 2nd Feb which will decide the what happens to the club. - EAPL will call stakeholder on 3rd Feb to discuss the ADR and AGM outcomes.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jan-22	4087	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jan-22	5653	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5654	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Beach Energy					
24-Jan-22	4091	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL sent 2021 Annual Decomm Report to stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	4108	To Stakeholder	Email	Sent email via Beach Energy website to be put in touch with the correct contact to discuss upcoming Esso decomm activities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4284	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5575	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Boating Industry Association of Victoria					
24-Jan-22	5625	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4264	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5626	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
Organisation: CarbonNet					
24-Jan-22	5621	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4245	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Mar-22	4208	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder called EAPL and confirmed they received info bulletin #1 and enquired whether more bulletins would be issued as they are interested in receiving them. EAPL advised stakeholder that consultation would be ongoing throughout decommissioning activities and would ensure stakeholder is engaged with.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5622	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Cardno					
06-Mar-22	4271	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Centre of Decommissioning Australia					
14-Jun-22	5537	To Stakeholder	Email	Shared Esso decommissioning update with stakeholder including sharing Information Bulletin #2 and links to the Decommissioning website pages. Offered to discuss if any questions.	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt
15-Jun-22	5538	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder thanking Esso for sharing information regarding decommissioning. Advised they had read the material and would be happy to support where needed.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Committee for Gippsland					
24-Jan-22	5672	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
15-Mar-22	4398	To Stakeholder	Email	As the operator of some of Australia's most mature oil and gas fields, Esso is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities safely and effectively. While we plan for decommissioning, we continue to focus on safely shutting-down facilities as they reach the end of their productive life, and ensuring they stay safe throughout the entire decommissioning process. Esso operates 19 platforms, five subsea facilities, 34 primary licensed pipelines and eight secondary licensed pipelines. Of the 19 platforms - 15 are steel pile jacket platforms, two are concrete gravity structures and two are monotowers. There is also one steel pile jacket riser access tower. In this document, you can review the options being considered for decommissioning the non-producing steel pile jackets and two monotower platforms. More information on our decommissioning plans and progress is available here and please don't hesitate to reach out to us if you would like to discuss anything.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5673	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Commonwealth Fisheries Association					
24-Jan-22	5606	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4246	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise
07-Mar-22	4387	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder requesting to be informed of progress on developing mutally agreeable solutions for commonwealth fishers regarding decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Mar-22	4390	To Stakeholder	Email	Response to EAPL and CFA regarding concerns over volume of consultation requried in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5356	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update. Offered to discuss if any questions.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Community Over Mining					
15-Mar-22	5529	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #1 - SPJ and Monotower options	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5521	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Cooper Energy					
09-Feb-22	4144	To Stakeholder	Phone	Phone call with stakeholder to discuss decomm and general offshore activities	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	4200	To Stakeholder	Email	Email sent to stakeholder to arrange a Zoom to discuss decomm and other offshore activities	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	4201	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder responded and agreed to a Zoom meeting.	No objections, claims or otherwise
11-Feb-22	4143	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4270	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Mar-22	4202	To Stakeholder	Email	Email to confirm stakeholder had received Annual Decomm Report and Info Bulletin re our SPJ options and arrange another Zoom meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Mar-22	4203	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder responded and agreed to a Zoom meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5367	To Stakeholder	Email	Sent stakeholder Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 re Steel Jacket and Monotower options and offered to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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Organisation: Corner Inlet Fisheries Habitat Association					
24-Jan-22	5615	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4262	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise
07-Jun-22	5616	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Country Fire Authority (Region 10)					
24-Jan-22	5561	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4231	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5365	To Stakeholder	Email	Sent stakeholder Decommissioing Information Bulletin #2 and offered to meet to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Danish Seine Vessel					
03-Feb-22	4177	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss further the annual decomm report and other items	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment					
01-Nov-21	4038	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL providing DAWE with materials which EAPL proposes to discuss in upcoming meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
01-Nov-21	4039	From Stakehold	Email	DAWE confirming meeting date and received materials.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Nov-21	4040	From Stakehold	Email	DAWE proposing next meeting date and time with EAPL.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Nov-21	4041	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL confirming meeting date and time.	No objections, claims or issues raised
26-Nov-21	4069	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirming attendees for meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
28-Nov-21	4070	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL confirming attendees for meeting	No objections, claims or issues raised
30-Nov-21	4071	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL providing materials to stakeholder for upcoming meeting	No objections, claims or issues raised
20-Dec-21	4072	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL thanking stakeholder for phone call and providing agenda for upcoming meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
21-Dec-21	4073	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirming receipt of agenda	No objections, claims or issues raised
23-Dec-21	4074	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder providing initial feedback on EM question about jurisdictions and in particular the coverage of the EPBC Act.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4160	To Stakeholder	Email	Meeting with stakeholder to discuss decomm activities	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Mar-22	4304	To Stakeholder	Email	Esso email to DAWE contact confirming discussion previous week and providing website links to Esso decommissioning information	No objections, claims or issues raised
21-Mar-22	4305	From Stakehold	Email	DAWE email to Esso thankiing us for the information provided, particularly the information bulletin. Asked why BHP Griffin is mentioned on Esso page	Esso response re Griffin advising area JV participant and required to publish Griffin plans on our website by NOPSEMA General Direction to BHP.
20-May-22	5531	To Stakeholder	Email	Sharing discussion documents with stakeholder ahead of planned meeting	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5374	To Stakeholder	Email	Shared Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 with stakeholder and reminded them of next meeting needed	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5375	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder advised they had received Information Bulletin and passed on details within their team. Advised that they are in the process of establishing a position on Esso's EPBC/Sea Dumping Act situation, have been in touch with NOPSEMA and will be available to discuss this week.	Acknowledged the update and would be available to discuss.
Organisation: Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning					
03-Feb-22	4129	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or otherwise
03-Feb-22	5371	To Stakeholder	Email	Shared Decommissioiing Annual Report with DELWP Critical Infrastructure Team	No objections, claims or otherwise
11-Mar-22	4306	To Stakeholder	Email	Esso sharing further information relating to Decommissioning Efforts including website links to the Information Bulletin	No objections, claims or issues raised
11-Mar-22	5372	To Stakeholder	Email	Shared Decommissioning Information Bulletin #1 with DELWP Critical Infrastructure Team	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5400	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with an update re decommissioning options including the Information Bulletin #2. Offered to discuss if stakeholder would like to	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt and thanked us for the update
Organisation: Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources					
08-Jun-22	5520	From Stakehold	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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08-Jun-22	5524	From Stakehold	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update	No objections, claims or issues raised
08-Jun-22	5525	From Stakehold	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update	No objections, claims or issues raised
08-Jun-22	5526	From Stakehold	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update	No objections, claims or issues raised
08-Jun-22	5527	From Stakehold	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update	No objections, claims or issues raised
08-Jun-22	5528	From Stakehold	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Department of Jobs Precincts and Regions					
24-Jan-22	5587	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4249	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
10-Mar-22	4396	To Stakeholder	In Person	Esso- DJPR engagement with EAPL providing an overview of Decommissioning programs with a specific focus on pipelines. Esso discussed the project whilst presenting an overview pack. Key discussion points included •Decommissioning Activities will be risk based - ALARP •Pipelines will not be the largest component of the decommissioning program •Plug and abandoning of wells – following global best practices •P&A plan has been aligned to decommissioning schedule •P&A a 3 step process with final step being surrender of title •Understanding is that there is trailing liability after P&A for all former title holders •P&A plans are approved by NOPSEMA •Naturally occurring radioactive materials being studied oNo concerns from jacket oPipelines being studied	Good discussion and agreed to cointune to discuss as appropriate
08-Apr-22	4419	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder responding to decommissioning options for Bass Strait	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5588	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Department of Transport					
24-Nov-21	4076	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL providing presentation pack for upcoming meeting	No objections, claims or issues raised
01-Dec-21	4042	To Stakeholder	Minutes	EAPL met with DoT to discuss Esso Australia's operations and ongoing activities as they relate to oil spill preparedness & response arrangements.	No objections, claims or issues raised
01-Dec-21	4307	To Stakeholder	Email	Esso sharing meeting notes from discussions held on 25 November	No objections, claims or issues raised
28-Jan-22	4106	To Stakeholder	Email	Sharing Decommissioning Annual report for Bass Strait activities and offering to discuss the content	No objections, claims or issues raised
08-Feb-22	4133	To Stakeholder	Phone	Discussion with stakeholder re annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Mar-22	4210	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL attended a combined committee meeting hosted by Port of Hastings. The Vic Department of Transport (Vic DOT) provided a brief update and mentioned the latest version of the state emergency plan was on the EMV website. Vic DOT are in the process of updating Part B of the State Emergency Plan and draft is expected to be ready by the end of April.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5358	To Stakeholder	Email	Infomraiton Bulletin #2 sent to stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Director of National Parks					
24-Jan-22	5623	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4251	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise
07-Jun-22	5624	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
20-Jun-22	5546	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt of information sent in March and confirmed that no authorisation required from DNP. Asked Esso to provide an overview of ExxonMobil global decommissioning activities to their team	Acknowledged the request, no concerns
01-Jul-22	5547	To Stakeholder	Email	Acknowledged receipt of stakeholder email and their advice re no authority needed from DNP. Provided further decommissioning information by way of Information Bulletin #2. Advised would be happy to provide an overview of our global decommissiong activities and asked that stakeholder call to discuss and arrange details.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: East Gipplsand Shire Council					
24-Jan-22	5563	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4382	From Stakehold	Email	Acknowledged receipt of email	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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16-Mar-22	4256	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5362	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Information Bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority					
24-Jan-22	5562	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
15-Mar-22	4232	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5363	To Stakeholder	Email	Provide stakeholder with Information Bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: East Gippsland Estuarine Fishermen's Association					
24-Jan-22	5613	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4092	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke with stakeholder re Annual Decomm Report and will email the report to them.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4093	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL sent annual decomm report to stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4253	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5614	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Eastern Victorian Sea Urchin Divers Association					
24-Jan-22	5609	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4258	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5610	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Eastern Zone Abalone Industry Association					
25-Jan-22	4123	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decopmm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4261	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5646	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Eco Tours					
03-Feb-22	4169	To Stakeholder	In Person	Visited Eco Tours at the Marina and discussed decommissioning	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Electrical Trades Union					
25-Jun-22	5550	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and link to decommissioning page.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Emperor Energy					
25-Jan-22	4094	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4255	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5596	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Environment Protection Authority Victoria					
24-Jan-22	5564	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4268	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5565	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Environmental Protection Agency (Tas)					
24-Jan-22	5598	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4272	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
07-Jun-22	5599	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Far Out Charters					
03-Feb-22	4170	To Stakeholder	Phone	Rang stakeholder to to provide an update on decomm / non-producing assets. Will provide them with annual decomm report.	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Mar-22	4171	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4265	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5667	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Fishermans Tribunal					
07-Feb-20	3279	From Stakehold	Email	feedback from the SME representative for the fishing industry that was voiced at the most recent fishing tribunal meeting. They would like to be consulted regarding any upcoming structure decommissioning, jacket & pipeline removal proposals for our Bass Strait facilities, so that they have a chance to put forward their preferences from a fishing industry point of view. They have been in touch with their industry counterparts in other parts of the world where oil & gas facility decommissioning has taken place and have some learnings that they feel should be considered.	No objections, claims or issues raised
12-Feb-20	3281	To Stakeholder	Email	Calendar invite sent to stakeholders for a meeting in Lakes Entrance as an opportunity to discuss: -Impacts and risks that are included in the Environment Plans -Decommissioning -EAPL bushfire relief and assistance -Online stakeholder portal -Upcoming activities in Bass Strait	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Dec-20	3695	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder and had a general discussion on a broad range of topics including: - the effectiveness and challenges of the Fishermens Tribunal - decommisioning - submission of the Operations EP - withrdrawl of the asset sale	No objections, claims or issues raised
16-Aug-21	3817	From Stakehold	Minutes	Minutes from Esso Fishermens Claims Tribunal	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Dec-21	4031	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss EAPL offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jan-22	5640	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Feb-22	4131	From Stakehold	Email	Confirming meeting times to discuss annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Feb-22	4132	To Stakeholder	Email	Confirming attendance for Fishing Tribunal	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	4139	To Stakeholder	Email	Informed stakeholder of Multi-Purpose Supply Vessel agreement	No objections, claims or otherwise
21-Feb-22	4182	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with the fishing tribunal to discuss the annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4222	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5641	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Game Fishing Association of Victoria					
25-Jan-22	4095	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL rang stakeholder re 2021 Annual Decomm Report and will call again on 7th Feb to arrange a meeting to discuss activities in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4096	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 annual decomm report.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4124	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt of annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Feb-22	4176	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Feb-22	4155	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder advising the sharing of the annual decomm report with members	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	4136	To Stakeholder	Email	Informed stakeholder of Multi-Purpose Supply Vessel agreement	No objections, claims or issues raised
11-Feb-22	4142	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowleged receipt of MPSV agreement	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Feb-22	4156	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder requested clarification regarding Esso decomm activities	No objections, claims or issues raised
28-Feb-22	4157	To Stakeholder	Email	Advised stakeholder following up query.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
03-Mar-22	4158	To Stakeholder	Email	Advised stakeholder that in parallel with Esso's planning for decommissioning of non-producing platforms, Esso continues to seek ways to re-purpose the platforms, including potentially reefing if feasible from a regulatory, safety and economic perspective.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4223	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Mar-22	4385	From Stakehold	Email	Acknowledged receipt of email	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Apr-22	4298	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL contacted stakeholder to discuss fishing competition funds.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Apr-22	4299	From Stakehold	Email	Meeting time arranged with stakeholder.	No objections, claims or issues raised
14-Apr-22	4417	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL contacted stakeholder regarding organisation status.	No objections, claims or issues raised
19-Apr-22	4418	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder responded to EAPL query.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-22	4547	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL following up on invitation to 2022 Community and Stakeholder Liaison Dinner.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-May-22	5227	To Stakeholder	Community Session	EAPL spoke with stakeholder at the community dinner about the SPJ decommissioning options being considered and about arranging a date to meet with GFAV to discuss impacts and risks of the option decided on.	No objections, claims or issues raised
31-May-22	5341	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder called EAPL asking if Info Bulletin #2 on the SPJ option was available for their committee meeting tonight. EAPL advised it was still being reviewed internally and would provide it to them ASAP.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5350	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5342	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke to stakeholder arranging a meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 including impacts and risks associated with SPJ and monotower decommissioning options. Stakeholder mentioned that the committee members were all in favour of leaving as much SPJ infracture as possible and would prefer the jackets were cut at -24m from sea level (instead of -55m) as this would be of most benefit to recreational fishers. EAPL agreed to call stakeholder again on Tueday to check his availability for a meeting on Wednesday 15 June. Also discussed EAPL presenting about decommissioning at a committee meeting in the future.	No objections, claims or issues raised
15-Jun-22	5405	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke to stakeholder re meeting to discuss decommissioning. Stakeholder is unavailable this week so EAPL will call again next week to try and arrange a suitable time.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: GHD					
24-Jan-22	5644	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4252	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5645	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Gippsland Lakes Fishing Club					
24-Jan-22	5649	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4259	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5650	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Gippsland Ports					
24-Jan-22	5566	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	4134	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or otherwise
06-Mar-22	4281	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5361	To Stakeholder	Email	Information Bulletin #2 sent to stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation					
10-Mar-22	4195	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL went to the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation in Kalimna to enquire about discussing indigenous matters with regards to EAPL assets in Gippsland. Left contact details with reception.	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Mar-22	5668	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder and left details with receptionist for someone to contact regarding decommissioning activities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Apr-22	5670	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
28-Apr-22	5671	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder and left details with receptionist for someone to contact regarding decommissioning activities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5669	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
Organisation: Howardia					
03-Feb-22	4173	To Stakeholder	Phone	Called stakeholder to discuss decommissioning and he advised that he was in the general meeting that we had just attended.	No objections, claims or otherwise
Organisation: Independent chair of Lakes Entrance Fisherman Tribunal					
01-Dec-20	3700	To Stakeholder	Phone	General introductory discussion between stakeholder and new EAPL member	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Dec-20	3699	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder and had a general discussion on a broad range of topics including: - the effectiveness and challenges of the Fishermens Tribunal - decommisioning - submission of the Operations EP - withrdrawl of the asset sale	No objections, claims or issues raised
21-Jun-21	5391	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL offered to meet with stakeholder to discuss upcoming Esso activities including decommissioning	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Jun-21	5392	To Stakeholder	Email	Stakeholder advising EAPL they are unable to meet due to other commitments.	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Dec-21	5393	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL offered to meet with stakeholder to discuss upcoming Esso activities including decommissioning	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5388	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke to stakeholder to arrange a meeting to discuss offshore activities imcluding decommissioning.	No objections, claims or otherwise
09-Dec-21	4035	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss EAPL offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Dec-21	4079	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder and discussed EAPL offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
19-Jan-22	4080	To Stakeholder	Email	Shared Esso Annual Decommissioning Report and confirmed attendance at meeting in February to discuss further	No objections, claims or issues raised
20-Jan-22	4082	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirmed receipt of Annual Decommissioning Report and will advise questions. Also proposed time to meet in February.	No objections, claims or issues raised
20-Jan-22	4083	To Stakeholder	Email	Esso acknowledged receipt of email.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Feb-22	5368	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirmed meeting time and place for 21 February	Confirmed our attendance
04-Feb-22	5389	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL confirming with stakeholder they will attend the Tribunal meeting in February.	No objections, claims or otherwise
09-Feb-22	5370	To Stakeholder	Phone	Advised stakeholder of award of contract for MPSV	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	5390	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #1 - SPJ and Monotower options and opportunity to catch up and discuss any queries or concerns they have.	No objections, claims or otherwise
07-Jun-22	5348	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and offered to meet to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5387	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke to stakeholder to arrange a meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 including risks and impacts of SPJ and monotower decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or otherwise
15-Jun-22	5532	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder: - gave an overview of decommissioning plans - shared AIMS ROV video footage - reviewed impacts and risks - discussed options for compensation for fishers damaging equipment during and after decommissioning - EAPL will present updated SPJ and monotower options with a member of the decommissioning team at the next tribunal meeting in July 2022. Questions asked: - Where / what level are the jackets cut below the topside? - What are the chances of loosing parts of the platform when removing topsides? - Are topsides being brought onshore locally / in Australia / overseas? - Will there be a process to record and recover any objects dropped during decommissioning activities - What's happening with decommissioning pipelines? - Once contractors (HLV, etc) have begun will EAPL still be managing / overseeing the operations	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Lake Tyers Fishing Club					
24-Jan-22	4121	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decommissioning report	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Feb-22	4174	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	4140	To Stakeholder	Email	Informed stakeholder of Multi-Purpose Supply Vessel agreement	No objections, claims or issues raised
23-Feb-22	4117	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke with stakeholder and arranged to present an info session on deccomm at the next commiittee meeting on 7 March 2022.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4225	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
09-Mar-22	4192	To Stakeholder	Community Session	EAPL attended the Lake Tyers Angling Club monthly committee meeting to discuss decommissioning generally and the 3 options being considered for SPJ and monotowers.	Questions asked: 1. Can Esso provide ROV footage of sea life around the SPJs 2. Can buoys be fitted to SPJs 3. Where will the reception centre be? If BBMT, will vessels still be able to access the area due to the reserve? 4. How long do structures remain intact for before degredation?
18-May-22	4551	To Stakeholder	Email	Following up invitation to Esso 2022 Community and Stakeholder Liaison Dinner.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5353	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5398	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke with stakeholder to arrange meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 and the impacts and risks associated with SPJs and monotower decommissioning options. Stakeholder is unavailable next week so EAPL will call again the following week. Also discussed EAPL attending another committee meeting to update members on decommissioning plans.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Lakes Entrance Fishermans' Co-op					
06-Dec-21	5378	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder and left voicemail to discuss offshore activities including deommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jan-22	4084	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called to share the Annual Decomm Report with Stakeholder. Stakeholder is currently on leave.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4097	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 annual decomm report and will call on 7 Feb to set up a meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
28-Jan-22	4125	To Stakeholder	Email	Stakeholder confirming date to meet	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Feb-22	4168	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss the annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	4137	To Stakeholder	Email	Informed stakeholder of Multi-Purpose Supply Vessel agreement	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	4152	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder advised of ability to supply MPSV with fuel, etc	No objections, claims or issues raised
21-Feb-22	4153	To Stakeholder	Email	Advised stakeholder that Marine team has been notified of their ability to provide supplies to MPSV	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4229	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5344	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and offered to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5377	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL rang stakeholder and left a voicemail to arrange a meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 including risks and impacts of SPJ and monotower decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Lakes Entrance Fishing Club					
04-Feb-22	4181	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	4141	To Stakeholder	Email	Informed stakeholder of Multi-Purpose Supply Vessel agreement	No objections, claims or issues raised
23-Feb-22	4119	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder and booked to give a deccomm presentation to the committee on 6 April 2022.	No objections, claims or issues raised
23-Feb-22	4148	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4224	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Apr-22	4421	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL confirming details for presentation to committee	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Apr-22	4422	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Apr-22	4423	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL confirming details for presentation to committee	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Apr-22	4424	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirming details for presentation to committee	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Apr-22	4425	From Stakehold	Other	Announcement on stakeholder facebook page advertising Esso coming to the club on 4 May 2022 to discuss decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
04-May-22	4430	To Stakeholder	Community Session	EAPL facilitated an information session on decommissioning in Bass Strait to the committee and members. Presented pack on decommissioning options, including likely preferred option of ~55m SPJ, overall field, status of offshore assets and non-producing assets. Questions raised Q. What's the diameter of each leg on an SPJ? – need to respond Expressed general concern over dredging if all pipelines and assets are required to be removed Q. Would pipelines have to be removed? A. Explained that with over 800kms of pipelines it would likely be depend on the section of pipeline and that hasn't been determined yet and we'll come back to discuss pipelines. Q. Is there any oil left in the pipelines? A. No. Any unused pipelines have been flushed. Q. How long does it take for pipelines and other equipment to degrade? A. Over 100 years. Q. Why did Esso engage CGG to undertake seismic survey in 2020 if they knew they would be decommissioning Bass Strait? A. We didn't engage with CCG. Q. Then why did NOPSEMA approve the seismic if no one was interested in it. A. That would be a question for NOPSEMA. We have since bought CGG data to avoid doing new seismic. Q. Where will we bring the topsides for dismantling? A. Yet to be confirmed	No objections, claims or issues raised
05-May-22	4429	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder provided list of attendees and thanked EAPL for very informative presentation to it's members.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-May-22	4434	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL thanking stakeholder for opportunity to speak with members.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-22	4549	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL following up an invitiation to attend the 2022 Community and Stakeholder Liaison Dinner	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-22	5340	To Stakeholder	Email	Stakeholder advising unable to attend community dinner	No objections, claims or issues raised
20-May-22	4666	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder spoke to EAPL suggesting they may hold a Whiting fishing competition and whether Esso sponsorship was available. EAPL PGA then rang stakeholder and will arrange to meet and discuss sponsorship opportunities next week.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5352	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and offered to meet to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5397	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke to stakeholder and arranged to meet in Lakes Entrance next week to discuss information bulletin #2 including risks and impacts of SPJ and monotower decommissioning options. Also discussed EAPL attending another committee meeting to update members on decommissioning plans.	No objections, claims or otherwise
15-Jun-22	5534	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder: General discussion around options for EAPL to support the fishing club through fishing competition sponsorship, local vouchers, raffle, etc, EAPL Public and Government Affairs will contact stakeholder directly to discuss. - gave an overview of decommissioning plans - shared AIMS ROV video footage - reviewed impacts and risks - discussed options for compensation for fishers damaging equipment during and after decommissioning - EAPL will present updated SPJ and monotower options with a member of the decommissioning team at the next committee meeting in August 2022. QUESTIONS: How are deep are the platforms? Can they be dive sites? Can we provide close up photos of the platforms? Will anything be left on the seabed? Do people currently fish near platforms? Are there any chemicals / materials that can impact the environment if left in-situ? Comment: stakeholder was very interested in potential CCS option and potential dive sites	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Jun-22	5404	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder called EAPL and requested EAPL give an update on decommissioning to their members on 3 Aug 2022.	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Jun-22	5519	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL confirming date to provide an update on decommissioning at August 2022 committee meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Jun-22	5530	From Stakehold	Email	Email from stakeholder confirming date for decommissioning update to committee members in August.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Lakes Entrance Scallop Fishing Industry Association					
24-Jan-22	5567	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4240	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5568	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
Organisation: Lakes Entrance Visitor Information Centre					
08-Dec-21	4033	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss EAPL offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jan-22	5655	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4100	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL rang and spoke with stakeholder re 2021 annual decomm report and visiting again in late Feb 22.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4101	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 annual decomm report.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4294	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Mar-22	4191	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder at the visitor centre and dropped off updated maps of Esso Bass Strait offshore operations.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5656	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Life Saving Victoria					
25-Jan-22	4102	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder re 2021 annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4103	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4238	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5627	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Marine and Safety Tasmania					
24-Jan-22	5657	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4235	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5658	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Maritime Industry Australia Limited					
24-Jan-22	5659	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4236	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise
07-Jun-22	5660	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Marley Point					
09-Dec-21	4034	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss EAPL offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Member of Fisherman Tribunal					
01-Dec-20	3686	To Stakeholder	Phone	General introductory discussion between stakeholder and new EAPL member	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Dec-20	3691	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder and had a general discussion on a broad range of topics including: - the effectiveness and challenges of the Fishermens Tribunal - the challenges of decommissioning including when EAPL assets are no longer in use if it could potentially affect fishermen and the potential for compensation - the submission of the Operations EP - the withrdrawl of the asset sale	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Dec-21	5386	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke to stakeholder to arrange a time to meet regarding offshore activities including decommissioning	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Feb-22	5369	To Stakeholder	Email	Advised stakeholder that contract awarded for MPSV vessel	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5347	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and offered to meet to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5385	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke to stakeholder to arrange a meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 including risks and impacts of SPJ and monotower decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or otherwise

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
15-Jun-22	5533	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder: - gave an overview of decommissioning plans - shared AIMS ROV video footage - reviewed impacts and risks - discussed options for compensation for fishers damaging equipment during and after decommissioning - EAPL will present updated SPJ and monotower options with a member of the decommissioning team at the next tribunal meeting in July 2022. QUESTIONS: Can I have a copy of the ROV video? Do NOPSEMA adjudicate if Esso's proposed options are accepted? Why 5m for Bream and Whiting How do they cut the jackets (diamond saw / explosives / etc) Will the war (Russia / Ukraine) cause delays in the arrive of the HLV, etc Where will the cut jackets be placed? Will the PSZs remain? What are the long term compensation plans for damage to fishing equipment / vessels? If certain pipelines are allowed to be left insitu and a fish snags – who is responsible? Does the regulator decide where the topsides get taken to? Does Esso keep the HLV in the area for the entire decommissioning campaign? Is it possible for me to get a trip offshore on a helicopter? Comment: the obvious decommissioning answer is to remove everything – but the more you consider what's involved – that might not be the best solution.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mitchelson Fisheries					
23-Feb-22	4118	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL spoke with stakeholder and will email the annual deccomm report for awareness. EAPL also offered to meet with stakeholder in the coming weeks.	No objections, claims or issues raised
23-Feb-22	4151	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or otherwise
06-Mar-22	4226	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Mar-22	4190	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL left a message for stakeholder offering the opportunity to meet in Lakes Entrance to discuss decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5354	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and offered to meet to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mornington Peninsula Shire					
24-Jan-22	5619	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4244	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5620	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: National Decommissioning Research Initiative					
09-Mar-22	5523	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #1 - SPJ and monotower options	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5373	To Stakeholder	Email	Sharing Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 with NDRI committee; asked that it be forwarded to full NDRI Executive Committee	NDRI acknowledged and shared to the Executive committee
Organisation: National Energy Resources Australia					
09-Mar-22	4410	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with Decommissioning options for Bass Strait - Steel pile jackets and monotower platforms (Information Bulletin #1)	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator					
24-Jan-22	5617	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4293	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4383	From Stakehold	Email	Acknowledged receipt of email	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5618	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Oil Spill Response Limited					
24-Jan-22	5573	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4243	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5574	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
Organisation: Panama II Octopus fishing vessel					
13-Jan-21	3717	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder returned call and confirmed that he had received my text message with information relating to West Barracouta and that he would not be in the area. We briefly discussed that the timing was currently planned for 24/25 January but that this could change if government regulations regarding COVID restrictions changed and obviously if sea conditions did not permit. Stakeholder said he was well aware of the likelihood of changes. He also advised that he would send me a list of where his current strings were laid so that the vessels were aware. I agreed to pass this on to our vessels team. We also discussed how close Stakeholder lays his lines to our pipelines - he advised that sometimes he lays over the top of them but usually not closer than 0.2 of a mile. I advised that we had some ROV work planned for February starting 1st for about three weeks. The actual locations and timing yet to be confirmed and that once I had that I would let him know. He said given it was an ROV it was unlikely to impact him as it does go on the seabed. I did advise him though that on this ocassion we were likely be taking samples from the seabed so could impact. Once I have more information I will share it with him. He thanked me for the advice.	No objections, claims or issues raised in relation to the Barracouta work. ACTION: Provide stakeholder with information regarding ROV survey work to test if any impacts
16-Mar-21	3742	To Stakeholder	SMS	Text message to stakeholder advising that we will be installing a noise monitoring device outside the PSZs	No objections, claims or issues raised
16-Mar-21	3910	From Stakehold	SMS	No worries	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Mar-21	3743	To Stakeholder	Email	Email to stakeholder confirming noise monitoring devices will be installed - provided timing and locations and a brief description of the activity.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jun-21	3800	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder on his boat for a general discussion.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jan-22	5634	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
02-Feb-22	4163	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss annual decomm report	No objections, claims or otherwise
09-Feb-22	4138	To Stakeholder	Email	Informed stakeholder of Multi-Purpose Supply Vessel agreement	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4292	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise
07-Jun-22	5635	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Parks and Wildlife Service (Tasmania)					
24-Jan-22	5600	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4295	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5601	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Parks Australia					
24-Jan-22	5642	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4233	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5643	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Parks Victoria					
24-Jan-22	5576	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Feb-22	4147	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4241	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise
06-Mar-22	4379	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt of email	No objections, claims or otherwise
07-Jun-22	5360	To Stakeholder	Email	Information Bulletin #2 sent to stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Piscari Industries Pty Ltd					
21-Feb-22	4184	To Stakeholder	In Person	Was introduced to stakeholder and had an informal chat about decomm and EAPL offshore activities. Will provide stakeholder with the Annual Decomm Report.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4185	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4378	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledging receipt of annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4230	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5355	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
Organisation: Port of Hastings					
24-Jan-22	5577	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4291	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5578	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Scallop Fishermen's Association					
08-Dec-21	4078	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder and discussed EAPL offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or otherwise
25-Jan-22	4098	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder re 2021 annual decomm report and agreed to catch up in late Feb 22.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Jan-22	4099	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 annual decomm report.	No objections, claims or otherwise
06-Mar-22	4289	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5349	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and offered to meet to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5394	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL rang stakeholder and left a voicemail to arrange a meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 including risks and impacts of SPJ and monotower decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or issues raised
14-Jun-22	5403	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder called EAPL and arranged a meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 including risks and impacts of SPJ and monotower decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or issues raised
15-Jun-22	5541	To Stakeholder	In Person	Questions -Are you pulling everything out? -What's in it for me / individual fishermen if you leave infrastructure in? -When will I see topsides being removed -Will EAPL contribute anything to fishermen? -Can EAPL build a scallop farm either onshore or offshore? -Can local boats be used during decommissioning (eg standby vessels) Comments / general discussion -Stakeholder wanted to make it clear they are not associated with other local fishing associations -The best producing scallop grounds are around Barracouta platform and McLaughlin Beach -Spawning season is Nov – Jan -Stakeholder believes seismic kills scallops and spawns -Stakeholder represents 300 licences (10 – 12 boats) in Victoria, Bass Strait and Tasmania	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Seafood Industry Victoria					
24-Jan-22	4088	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL sent email to arrange a meeting with stakeholder to discuss offshore activities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
02-Feb-22	4154	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirming dates to meet re decomm activites	Stakeholder would like to meet to discuss
15-Feb-22	4145	To Stakeholder	Phone	Phone call to discuss offshore and decomm activities	No objections, claims or issues raised
15-Feb-22	4146	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4227	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
21-Mar-22	4397	To Stakeholder	Email	Email to stakeholder to check Information Bulletin regarding Steel Pile Jacket and monotower option had been received and if any feedback.	Stakholder referred us to their CEO who asked that documents be resent; no follow up issues
21-Mar-22	4411	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder responding to EAPL questions regarding commercial fishing testing.	No objections, claims or issues raised
21-Mar-22	4412	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder advising they hadn't received the EAPL annual decommissioning report.	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Mar-22	4413	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL re sent the email with links to Info Bulletin #1 regarding the SPJ and monotower options.	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Mar-22	4415	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder advising they are following up EAPL queries regarding commercial fishing testing.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Mar-22	4319	From Stakehold	Email	Email from stakeholder regarding regular testing program undertaken for the fisheries operating in Bass strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5345	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and offered to meet to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: SETFIA President					
02-Feb-22	4165	To Stakeholder	In Person	Informal catch up with stakeholder re Lakes Entrance, SETFIA, Esso, alternate uses in Bass Strait, renewable energy, decomm	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	5666	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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24-Mar-22	4205	To Stakeholder	In Person	Meeting with Stakeholder, to discuss SETFIA letter to Esso re decommissioning activities. Reviewed correspondence received and talked broadly through key questions / concerns. Also reviewed Esso facilities map and descriptions. Agreed Esso will formally respond to SETFIA with questions to develop a path forward.	Productive discussion with agreed path forward
24-Mar-22	4206	To Stakeholder	Email	Email to Richard Saul, SETFIA Chairman, thanking him for his time to meet in person and confirm next steps	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Mar-22	4207	From Stakehold	Email	Email from Richard Saul, SETFIA Chairman, confirming our discussions and thanking Esso representative for her time.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5665	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Seven Group Holdings					
24-Jan-22	5572	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4285	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5571	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Silver Star (Atoll)					
02-Feb-22	4120	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder and provided update on decomm / Non Producing assets and had general discussion around decomm and offshore activities. Will provide stakeholder with annual decomm report.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	5662	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5661	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association					
27-Feb-20	3463	To Stakeholder	Community Session	Meeting held at SEAMAC (Lakes Entrance) for Eastern Fishing Fleet as an opportunity to discuss: - Impacts and risks that are included in the Environment Plans - Decommissioning - EAPL bushfire relief and assistance - proposed Online stakeholder portal Approximately 15 commercial fishermen attended the session along with fishing rep SETFIA Following on from the information session, EAPL reps went on board several fishing vessels to better understand the plotter systems and how the Eastern Fishing Fleet operate and how to improve the consulation process.	
25-Sep-20	3599	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder to discuss the sonar survey work, in particular, the 2.5NM excusion zone around the vessel. Stakeholder and EAPL came to the agreement that fishermen would contact the vessel Master prior to entering the 2.5NM zone.	2.5NM exclusion zone around the sonar survey vessel.
25-Sep-20	3603	To Stakeholder	Email	Dear Stakeholders, Esso Australia are undertaking a routine inspection of subsea pipelines associated with our Bass Strait platforms. The survey will be conducted by the MMA Leeuwin vessel beginning on 28 September 2020 and will run for approximately 10 days.	Stakeholder seeking clarification on the 2.5NM exclusion zone around the vessel Leeuwin during the survey.
25-Sep-20	3604	To Stakeholder	Email	All fishing vessels must contact the Master of the MMA Leeuwin prior to entering the 2.5NM exclusion zone. - EAPL will send a daily SMS to the Eastern Fleet regarding the MMA Leeuwin's location and plans at a standard time each day for the duration of the survey. - EAPL will endeavor to give 14 days' notice to stakeholders prior to future seabed survey work.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Sep-20	3605	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Vessels, Esso plan to begin acoustic inspections on pipelines from Monday 28 Sept using a towed transducer (twofish) from their vessel Leeuwin. Leeuwin is requesting a 2.5 miles clearance but fishing vessels can enter this zone provided they contact Leeuwin's Master BEFORE entering and are told it is safe to do so. TheLeeuwin has limited maneuverability when towing and turning. SETFIA will send daily updates from Monday advising of the specific pipeline being inspected and direction of travel. Work starts Tuesday 29 Sept.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Sep-20	3821	To Stakeholder	Phone	Stakeholder and EAPL came to the agreement that fishermen would contact the vessel Master prior to entering the 2.5NM zone.	Discussion to resolve issues raised re exclusion zone
25-Sep-20	3822	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder agreed with the following: - All fishing vessels must contact the Master of the MMA Leeuwin prior to entering the 2.5NM exclusion zone. - EAPL will send a daily SMS to the Eastern Fleet regarding the MMA Leeuwin's location and plans at a standard time each day for the duration of the survey. - EAPL will endeavor to give 14 days' notice to stakeholders prior to future seabed survey work.	Confirmation that discussions have resolved issues
25-Sep-20	3823	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder thanked EAPL for the good outcome.	Confirmation that discussions have resolved issues
25-Sep-20	3824	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder seeking clarification on the 2.5NM exclusion zone around the vessel Leeuwin during the survey.	Concerns re exclusion area during surveys
28-Sep-20	3606	To Stakeholder	SMS	The Leeuwin will be conducting a side scan survey commencing 29 Sept. It will survey the pipeline between Tarwhine and Barracouta, and then Barracouta to the shore. Estimated times: 29/9 16:00 – 02:00 TWA – BTA 30/9 0200 – 09:00 BTA 150 and BTA150	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Sep-20	3608	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Fleet, the Leeuwin remains alongside and departure has been delayed. ETD is expected tomorrow afternoon with survey commencing otmorrow (30/9) evening. Will send update.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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29-Sep-20	3609	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Fishers, Leeuwin will depart Barry Beach tomorrow am 30 Spet. At 6:00 1 Oct Leeuwin will start surveying the pipeline at Barracouta and finished by approx 14:00. Please negotiate entry inside 2.5miles with the Leeuwin if you need to fish nearby.	No objections, claims or issues raised
30-Sep-20	3610	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Fleet, The Leeuwin is currently heading back to Barry Beach and may be back at Barracouta early tomorrow morning or early afternoon. They will first survey Barracouta pipeline to shore for approx 20 hours then move to Bream.	No objections, claims or issues raised
02-Oct-20	3611	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Vessels, The Leeuwin will be surveying the pipeline from Cobia to Mackeral and then to Marlin to shore over the next 24 hours.	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Oct-20	3612	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Vessels, The Leeuwin will be surveying the following pipelines over the next 24 hours: Cobia to Halibut, Halibut to Flounder, Flounder to Marlin B.	No objections, claims or issues raised
05-Oct-20	3613	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Vessels, The Leeuwin will be surveying the following pipelines over the next 24 hours: Kipper to West Tuna, West Tuna to Marlin B, Marlin B to Snapper.	No objections, claims or issues raised
05-Oct-20	3614	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Vessels, The Leeuwin will be surveying the following pipelines over the next 24 hours: Complete West Tuna to Marlin B, Complete Halibut to shore, Complete Marlin B to Snapper	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Oct-20	3615	To Stakeholder	SMS	dear Eastern Fleet, the Leeuwin's plans for the next 24 hours are to survey Halibut to shore and Marlin B to Snapper.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Oct-20	3616	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Fleet, please be advised that the Leeuwin has finished their survey work and is steaming to Barrys Beach. Esso thanks the SE fishing industry for their cooperation	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Oct-20	3618	To Stakeholder	Phone	Call with stakeholder and EAPL to discuss upcoming offshore activities including: - MMA Leeuwin Platform inspections (Nov) - P&A Mackerel (Oct - Dec) - P&A Tarwhine (Oct - Nov) - BTW update	No objections, claims or issues raised
26-Oct-20	3600	From Stakehold	SMS	Stakeholder advised EAPL that the JUR is not responding to vessels on VHF16.	Noble Tom Prosser JUR is not responding to vessels on VHF16.
26-Oct-20	3820	From Stakehold	Email	EAPL contacted the NTP and reminded them to monitor VHF16.	Confirmed that NTP had been advised of concern raised
08-Dec-20	3709	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL requested SMS to be sent to stakeholders: Dear Eastern Fishing Fleet, Esso Australia will be conducting pipeline ROV surveys towards the end of December 2020 for approx. 3 weeks. The survey vessel, MMA Leeuwin, will generally be working within the pipeline zone. Esso will provide a daily SMS advising of the specific locations of the survey once they commence.	No objections, claims or issues raised
05-Jan-21	3714	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL requested contact to be added to SMS distribution list.	No objections, claims or issues raised
05-Jan-21	3918	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirmed contact has been added to distribution list.	No objections, claims or issues raised
26-Feb-21	3735	To Stakeholder	Phone	General catchup with Stakeholder to discuss up and coming activities for EAPL. We discussed: 1. West Barracouta installation works - noting that slightly behind schedule but we expected the Seven Eagle to return to shore early next week, essentially to just pick up the divers and then back out again Thursday /Friday of same week. We will communicate when this is happening and ask Stakeholder to send out an SMS to his distribution list to let everyone know as an added safety precaution. 2. West Barracouta pipeline is located at the 400m mark with in the PSZ - will ask Stakeholder to advise his stakeholders so that they are aware that it is wihtin the PSZ and as a reminder to folks to stay out of it. 3. Noise Monitoring - we will be conducting some noise monitoring activities involving putting some equipment in the water; essentially all will be within the PSZs but some will be outside. Once we know detials (expected next week) we will reach out to him to see if we can identify anyone in particular it may impact and also will ask him to notify stakeholders to ensure awareness 4. Oil Spill Deployment Response exercise - we will be conducting an exercise on 23rd March at Corner Inlet; we do not expect it will immpact anyone, but would like to advise people so that they know it is just an exercise and not to be concerned 5. Discussed potential face to face meeting in Lakes Entrance on neither 15th March or 25th March.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-Mar-21	3745	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder to discuss the planned noise monitoring at Barracouta and Flounder.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-Mar-21	3746	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL sent stakeholder noise monitoring information including locations and photos	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-Mar-21	3818	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder asked EAPL for additional info to send to Eastern Fishing Fleet	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-Mar-21	3819	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided redrafted SMS	No objections, claims or otherwise
22-Mar-21	3748	To Stakeholder	SMS	EAPL requested stakeholder send out SMS to Eastern Fishing Fleet: Dear Eastern Fishers, Esso plan to place 4 noise monitors to measure noise levels from platform and vessel operations on the seafloor around Barracoutta platform at the following locations (link to table Facebook, also show image). One device is located outside the PSZ (38° 19.57643' S 147° 42.66622' E) and is not fisher-overable. The monitors will be deployed approx 26 Mar to 9 April (subject to change) and updates will follow.	No objections, claims or issues raised
13-Apr-21	3779	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Fishers, Esso has removed the 4 noise monitors on the seafloor around Barracoutta platform incl the device that was located outside the PSZ (38° 19.57643' S 147° 42.66622' E). The monitors will now be deployed to Kingfish B and updates with exact coordinates and timing will follow.	No objections, claims or issues raised
14-Apr-21	3780	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Fishers, Esso have to placed 4 noise monitors to measure noise levels from platform and vessel operations on the seafloor around Kingfish B platform at the following locations (link to table Facebook, also show image). Two devices are located outside the PSZ (38° 35.31191'S 148° 11.08703'E and 38°33.32331'S 148° 10.13724'E) and are not fisher-overable.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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01-May-21	3781	To Stakeholder	SMS	Dear Eastern Fishers, Esso has removed the 4 noise monitors on the seafloor around Kingfish B platform incl the 2 devices that were located outside the PSZ (38° 35.31191'S 148° 11.08703'E and 38°33.32331'S 148° 10.13724'E)	No objections, claims or issues raised
12-May-21	3805	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder for a general discussion and catch up re activities in Bass Strait	No objections, claims or issues raised
20-May-21	3783	To Stakeholder	Phone	Zoom meeting with stakeholder and EM to discuss upcoming offshore activities and general info - will send SMS to fisheries to advise of pipeline at BTW being 400m of PSZ - EM planning a visit to Lakes to chat about decomm - NZ fishing boats unable to offload catches due to lack of cold storage in Aus - advised EM Bass Stait EP has been approved	No objections, claims or issues raised
16-Jun-21	3807	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL had Zoom meeting with stakeholder for a general discussion and catch up re activities in Bass Strait	No objections, claims or issues raised
23-Jun-21	3798	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL visit SETFIA for a general catch up at Lakes Entrance.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jun-21	3799	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL visit SETFIA for a general catch up at Lakes Entrance.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Jul-21	3801	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL asking stakeholder for proposal for data reports.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Jul-21	3802	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder responded with proposal and a general flyer attached.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Jul-21	3806	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder for a general discussion and catch up re activities in Bass Strait	No objections, claims or issues raised
16-Jul-21	3895	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL and stakeholder discussion "Understanding the influence of decommissioning end states on commercial fishing activities".	No objections, claims or issues raised
19-Jul-21	3803	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL had Zoom meeting with stakeholder to discuss understanding end states on commercial fishing activities	No objections, claims or issues raised
23-Jul-21	3804	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL sent stakeholder email with slide deck that provides further details that we talked about on the zoom call.	No objections, claims or issues raised
23-Jul-21	3809	From Stakehold	Email	Email from stakeholder regarding potential project deliverables for decommissioning background report	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Jul-21	3810	To Stakeholder	Email	Email to stakeholder regarding potential project deliverables for decommissioning background report	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Jul-21	3811	From Stakehold	Email	Email from stakeholder regarding potential project deliverables for decommissioning background report	No objections, claims or otherwise
27-Jul-21	3812	To Stakeholder	Email	Email to stakeholder regarding potential project deliverables for decommissioning background report	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Jul-21	3813	From Stakehold	Email	Email from stakeholder regarding potential project deliverables for decommissioning background report	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Jul-21	3814	To Stakeholder	Email	Email to stakeholder regarding potential project deliverables for decommissioning background report	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Aug-21	3815	From Stakehold	Email	Email to stakeholder regarding potential project deliverables for decommissioning background report	No objections, claims or issues raised
10-Aug-21	3816	To Stakeholder	Email	Email to stakeholder regarding potential project deliverables for decommissioning background report	No objections, claims or otherwise
12-Aug-21	3902	To Stakeholder	Email	Meeting/Zoom invitation for general catch up on activities 15:00 on 17/8/21. Accepted.	No objections, claims or issues raised
15-Aug-21	3905	To Stakeholder	SMS	EAPL confirming attendance to meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
15-Aug-21	3906	From Stakehold	SMS	Stakeholder confirmed attendance to meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Aug-21	3903	To Stakeholder	SMS	EAPL confirming attendance to meeting	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Aug-21	3904	From Stakehold	SMS	Stakeholder proposed new meeting time. Accepted by EAPL.	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Aug-21	3896	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL requesting quote for study proposal	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Aug-21	3897	From Stakehold	Email	Draft proposal received by stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
30-Aug-21	3898	From Stakehold	Email	Proposal of Services from stakeholder regarding fishing study	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Sep-21	3899	To Stakeholder	Email	Confirmation of Purchase Order being raised for fishing study	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Sep-21	3900	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder response to Purchase Order.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Sep-21	3901	To Stakeholder	Email	Meeting/Zoom invitation for general catch up on activities 15:00 on 15/9/21. Accepted.	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Oct-21	3907	To Stakeholder	SMS	EAPL confirming attendance to meeting	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Oct-21	3908	From Stakehold	SMS	Stakeholder advising unable to attend meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
11-Nov-21	3919	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL confirming dates to visit stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
11-Nov-21	3920	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirmed dates for meeting.	No objections, claims or issues raised
11-Nov-21	3927	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder gave confrimation of dates to visit.	No objections, claims or issues raised
08-Dec-21	4027	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder and discussed EAPL offshore activities, decommissioning, fishing studies and general discussion on other activites in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Jan-22	4043	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL rang stakeholder re upcoming AGM and had general discussion.	No objections, claims or issues raised
27-Jan-22	4105	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
02-Feb-22	4166	To Stakeholder	In Person	Informal conversation with stakeholder re upcoming general meeting including decomm, SPJs, etc	No objections, claims or issues raised
02-Feb-22	4167	To Stakeholder	In Person	Informal catch up with stakeholders about Lakes Entrance, SETFIA, Esso, alternate uses in Bass Strait, renewable energy, decomm, etc	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Feb-22	4172	To Stakeholder	In Person	Attended the stakeholder general meeting to discuss decommissioning - in particular steel piled jacket platforms and monotowers	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Feb-22	4175	To Stakeholder	Phone	Phone call with stakeholder to debrief re general meeting	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Feb-22	4180	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder for further discussions on decommissioning	No objections, claims or otherwise
09-Feb-22	4135	To Stakeholder	Email	Informed stakeholder of Multi-Purpose Supply Vessel agreement	No objections, claims or issues raised
14-Feb-22	5379	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder and left message to discuss offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or otherwise
17-Feb-22	5380	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder called EAPL and discussed offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or otherwise
18-Feb-22	4113	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder advising that the fleet asked about why it will take so long to fix the lights	Respond with answer to question
18-Feb-22	4115	To Stakeholder	Email	Asked SETFIA to share with the fleet that the Navigation lights on Perch and Dolphin platforms remain unlit. AMSA have been notified and a Notice to Mariners issued. Lights are scheduled to be repaired in 3rd quarter 2022.	SETFIA shared advice with fleet.
18-Feb-22	4209	From Stakehold	SMS	Dear Eastern Vessels, Esso would like to notify fishing vessels that Nav lights on Perch and Dolphin are currently unlit. AMSA have been notified and a Notice to Mariners issued. Lights are scheduled to be repaired in quarter 3, 2022. Please be aware.	No objections, claims or otherwise
21-Feb-22	4114	To Stakeholder	Email	Response to stakeholder The repairs to the lights on Perch / Dolphin will occur as part of the work being undertaken by the Skandi Darwin - the Multi-Purpose Support Vessel (MPSV). The vessel is expected to arrive in The Bass Strait and commence work in the third quarter this year. Happy to discuss if you have any other questions.	Stakeholder confirmed no issues or concerns
21-Feb-22	4183	To Stakeholder	In Person	Informal catch up with stakeholder to talk about offshore activities including decomm	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4187	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #1 - SPJ and Monotower options	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Mar-22	4384	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder raising concerns over volume of consultation requried with shared users of Bass Strait	Concerns over volume of consultation requried with shared users of Bass Strait
07-Mar-22	4389	To Stakeholder	Email	Response to EAPL and CFA regarding concerns over volume of consultation requried in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Mar-22	4189	To Stakeholder	SMS	Text messages sent between EAPL and stakeholder to try and set a time to meet in Lakes to discuss consultation options and decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
10-Mar-22	5381	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder called EAPL and discussed offshore activities including decommissioning and letter being drafted to EAPL outlining stakeholders response to decommissioning options being considered for SPJs and monotowers.	No objections, claims or issues raised
11-Mar-22	4196	From Stakehold	Letter	Letter received from SETFIA ackowledging Esso-SETFIA engagement over a long period of time and specifically in relation to Decommissioning. SETFIA outlined their concerns in relation to Esso decommissioning program and noted a number expectations that they see relevant as a result.	Esso acknowledged receipt of the letter and advised would review carefully and reach out to discuss
11-Mar-22	4197	To Stakeholder	Email	Esso acknowledged letter	Follow up to occur post review
11-Mar-22	4198	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledged Esso communication; reminded us that resources are tight at their end and that they would be happy to discuss once we agree some basic principles	For further discussion with stakeholder
18-Mar-22	4211	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder advised their current position is that all structures must be removed and the fishery returned to its pre-oil/gas state. As per recent letter if and when EAPL agree to the broad concept of compensation for the fishing industry (for the reasons explained in the letter) stakeholder can work to find the way forward that best reduces risk, impact (and compensation paid).	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Mar-22	4213	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder following up response to letter.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Mar-22	4214	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL replied to stakeholder letter will be received next week.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Mar-22	4215	From Stakehold	Email	Excellent. Happy to answer any questions to assist with that response too.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Mar-22	4216	To Stakeholder	Email	Excellent. Happy to answer any questions to assist with that response too.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Mar-22	4217	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder advised they were available for a call to discuss cost covering and not decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
24-Mar-22	4218	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL agreed the call would be to gain understanding and clarification around a costs covered proposal.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Mar-22	5382	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder called EAPL and came to an agreement of an hourly rate for stakeholder to consult with EAPL on decommissioning activities	No objections, claims or issues raised
30-Mar-22	4219	From Stakehold	Email	PRESS RELEASE: South East Trawl Fishery welcomes structural adjustment budget announcement	No objections, claims or issues raised
30-Mar-22	4320	To Stakeholder	Email	PRESS RELEASE: South East Trawl Fishery welcomes structural adjustment budget announcement	No objections, claims or issues raised
01-Apr-22	4220	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL response to stakeholder re letter dated 11 March 2022 re decomm activities	No objections, claims or issues raised
01-Apr-22	4221	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder responded to EAPL letter dated 1 April 2022 re decomm activities	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Apr-22	4432	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL met with stakeholder to discuss decommissioning options and various topics around compensation schemes worldwide.	Discussion ongoing re impacts of decommissioning
06-Apr-22	4301	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL contacted stakeholder to confirm consulation arrangements	Discussion ongoing re impacts of decommissioning
06-Apr-22	4433	From Stakehold	Email	Emails back and forth regarding changes to TSS when the MPSV arrives to conduct work at Blackback and if this will affect commerical fishers. Agreed to send SMS to fishing fleet.	Discussion ongoing re impacts of decommissioning
07-Apr-22	4315	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder and EAPL confirming meeting details.	Discussion ongoing re impacts of decommissioning
11-Apr-22	4316	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL rang stakeholder to discuss hourly rate to cover consultation costs. Hourly rate has been agreed and EAPL will meet with stakeholder early May 2022 to continue decomm discussions.	Discussion ongoing re impacts of decommissioning
11-Apr-22	4317	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder suggested their default position was an expectation all equipment removed unless compensation was paid. EAPL will review other examples of compensation. Stakeholder suggests that EAPL engage an appropriate 3rd party to undertake what is essentially a literature review.	Discussion ongoing re impacts of decommissioning
12-Apr-22	4318	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL and stakeholder agreeing on hourly rate for decomm consultation and stakeholders position regarding compensation if any infrastructure remains.	Discussion ongoing re impacts of decommissioning
12-Apr-22	4420	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirming reponse from EAPL	Discussion ongoing re impacts of decommissioning
02-May-22	4427	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL arranging time to meet.	Discussion ongoing re impacts of decommissioning
02-May-22	4428	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirming meeting arrangements.	Discussion ongoing re impacts of decommissioning
04-May-22	5383	From Stakehold	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder and left message to discuss offshore activities including decommissioning and UK compensation scheme.	No objections, claims or issues raised
05-May-22	4431	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder sharing information regarding UK fishing compensation scheme	No objections, claims or issues raised
05-May-22	5384	From Stakehold	Phone	EAPL called stakeholder and left message to discuss offshore activities including decommissioning and UK compensation scheme.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-22	4548	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL following up an invitiation to attend the 2022 Community and Stakeholder Liaison Dinner	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-22	4552	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder responded to invitation to Esso 2022 Community and Stakeholder Liaison Dinner	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5343	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and offered to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5376	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL rang stakeholder and left a voicemail to arrange a meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 including risks and impacts of SPJ and monotower decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5399	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL emailed stakeholder to arrange a meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 including risks and impacts of SPJ and monotower decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5539	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder confirmed meeting details.	No objections, claims or issues raised
15-Jun-22	5540	To Stakeholder	In Person	Discussions: - regarding the Minerva consultation - possible visit offshore to better understand platform layout and decommissioning activities - around certain fish stocks are depleting whilst others are improving. AFMA are considering developing 'no fish' zones in response to these findings. - EAPL will advise stakeholder when the weather station on Kingfish is being relocated UK decommissioning scheme discussions - on using the local fishing fleet similar to the UK decommissioning scheme. Probably unlikely with the current fleet. - developing a trust similar to the UK decommissioning schemes - Stakeholders preference is for EAPL to being reviewing the details of setting up a scheme similar to the UK decommissioning model - Stakeholder will be sending EAPL a formal letter regarding long term compensation QUESTIONS Can the ROV video footage be shared on the stakeholder facebook page?	No objections, claims or issues raised
23-Jun-22	5545	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder provided email with detailed update re fishing stock depletions and Government responses and relativity to Esso fields	acknowledged receipt and thanked stakeholder for the information
29-Jun-22	5544	To Stakeholder	Email	Acknowledged sharing form stakeholder in relation to fish stocks. Asked if we could expect to see a letter from stakeholder per last discussion	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
Organisation: South Gippsland Shire Council					
24-Jan-22	5580	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4267	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise
07-Jun-22	5579	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Southern Shark Industry Alliance					
24-Jan-22	5607	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4242	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5608	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Stakeholder #192					
24-Jun-21	4077	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss EAPL offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Dec-21	4030	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss EAPL offshore activities including decommissioning.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jan-22	5651	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4288	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5652	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Star of the South					
20-Dec-21	4037	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder from Star of the South, called to discuss his engagement with one of our stakeholders (Scallop Fishermans Association Inc). We had a general discussion re the Association's ambition to develop a Scallop Hatchery in the area. We also broadly discussed our decommissioning program at a high level. We agreed to meet in person on Wednesday 22 December in Melbourne to talk more	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Dec-21	4044	To Stakeholder	In Person	EM met with SotS for a general discussion on stakeholder consultation in Gippsland. Will meet again at the SotS office in Yarram in 2022 and send EM annual decommissioning annual report.	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Dec-21	4045	From Stakehold	Email	SotS emailed EM contact details.	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Dec-21	4046	To Stakeholder	Email	EM confimed reciept of email.	No objections, claims or issues raised
20-Jan-22	4081	To Stakeholder	Email	Esso sent Annual Decommissioning Report and offered to discuss.	No objections, claims or issues raised
24-Jan-22	5648	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
21-Feb-22	4376	From Stakehold	Email	Response from stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4273	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5647	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Sustainable Shark Fishing Association					
24-Jan-22	5581	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4290	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5582	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council					
24-Jan-22	5583	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4269	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5584	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Transport for NSW					
24-Jan-22	5597	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
23-Feb-22	4149	To Stakeholder	Minutes	Meeting with stakeholder to discuss Esso Australia's operations and ongoing activities as they relate to oil spill preparedness & response arrangements	No objections, claims or issues raised
23-Feb-22	4150	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4287	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise
07-Jun-22	5359	To Stakeholder	Email	Information Bulletin #2 sent to stakeholder	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Transport Safety Victoria – Maritime Safety					
24-Jan-22	5586	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	5585	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	3505	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Victoria Game Fishing Club					
24-Jan-22	5636	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4276	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5637	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Victorian Bays and Inlets Fisheries Association					
24-Jan-22	5602	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4260	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5603	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Victorian Fisheries Authority					
06-Mar-22	4254	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4380	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt of email	No objections, claims or issues raised
10-Mar-22	4193	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL attended stakeholder office in Lakes Entrance to discuss decommissioning. Stakeholder was unavailable so left contact details with reception.	No objections, claims or issues raised
22-Mar-22	4212	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided decommissioning information	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5364	To Stakeholder	Email	Sent Decommissioing Information Bulletin #2 to stakeholder and offered to meet if they would like to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Victorian Recreational Fishing					
24-Jan-22	5589	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4266	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4381	From Stakehold	Email	Stakeholder acknowledged receipt of email	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5590	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Victorian Regional Channels Authority					
24-Jan-22	5630	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4248	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5631	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Victorian Rock Lobster Association					
24-Jan-22	5604	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4237	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5605	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
Organisation: Victorian Scallop Industry Association					
24-Jan-22	5591	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4296	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5592	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Wellington Shire Council					
24-Jan-22	5570	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4279	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5569	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Wild Well Control					
06-Mar-22	4247	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: WildCatch					
02-Feb-22	4164	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholder to discuss annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	5664	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5663	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: WildCatch Polaris					
04-Feb-22	4178	To Stakeholder	In Person	Met with stakeholders to discuss decomm and other activities	No objections, claims or issues raised
03-Mar-22	4179	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with annual decomm report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4228	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
10-Mar-22	4194	To Stakeholder	In Person	EAPL attended stakeholder factory / office and met with stakeholder. Confirmed they have recevied the ADR and Information Bulletin #1 and don't have any queries. EAPL asked for the best contact to provide to the marine team for any opportunities to use their services.	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5351	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with Decommissioning Information Bulletin #2 - SPJ and Monotower options update and offered to meet to discuss	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5395	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL rang stakeholder and left a voicemail to arrange a meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 including risks and impacts of SPJ and monotower decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5396	To Stakeholder	Phone	EAPL rang stakeholder and and left a message with reception for stakeholder to arrange a meeting to discuss information bulletin #2 including risks and impacts of SPJ and monotower decommissioning options.	No objections, claims or issues raised
10-Jun-22	5401	From Stakehold	Phone	Stakeholder called EAPL and explained the business is represented by SETFIA and requested that EAPL stop engaging with them directly. EAPL advised stakeholder they would be removed from the stakeholder consultation database and all future engagement would be through SETFIA.	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Wildlife Victoria					
24-Jan-22	5593	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4280	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or issues raised
07-Jun-22	5594	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Yachting Victoria					
24-Jan-22	5629	To Stakeholder	Email	EAPL provided stakeholder with 2021 Annual Decommissioning Report	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Mar-22	4257	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decomm info bulletin #1	No objections, claims or otherwise
07-Jun-22	5628	To Stakeholder	Email	Provided stakeholder with decommissioning information bulletin #2	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Worksafe					
01-Feb-22	4116	To Stakeholder	Phone	Esso received a phone call from the LFD/LIP WorkSafe Analyst in MHF unit regarding preparations for safety case submission in June this year. At the conclusion of that discussion, Esso shared with him the offshore decommissioning work in general terms. Including discussing preparatory work being done to determine what the scope would be, noting that physical removal was years away. Esso indicated that in future engagements we would need to discuss how we are approaching decommissioning onshore, looking to leverage lessons learned from Altona. The Offshore Decomm Annual Report was offered but stakeholder indicated that he did not want a copy of it.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
Organisation: Ambulance					
17-Dec-20	4667	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4779	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4891	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5003	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4477	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5228	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4596	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5406	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: APPEA					
17-Dec-20	4750	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4862	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4974	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
29-Jun-21	5086	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4532	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5311	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4650	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5489	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Aspermont					
17-Dec-20	4731	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4843	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4955	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5067	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4528	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5292	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4646	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5470	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Financial Review					
17-Dec-20	4727	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
29-Apr-21	4839	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4951	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5063	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4524	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5288	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4642	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5466	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Resources and Energy Group (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4736	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4848	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4960	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5072	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
25-Aug-21	4533	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5297	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4651	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5475	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Australian Resources and Energy Group (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4723	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4835	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4947	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5059	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4534	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5284	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4652	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5462	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: BHP					
17-Dec-20	4749	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4861	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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18-May-21	4973	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5085	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4546	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5310	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4664	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5488	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Bittern Fire Brigade					
17-Dec-20	4707	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4819	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4931	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5043	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4464	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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06-Dec-21	5268	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4583	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5446	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Bittern Public School					
17-Dec-20	4720	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4832	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4944	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5056	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4460	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5281	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4579	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5459	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Blue Scope Steel (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4721	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4833	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4945	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5057	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4461	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5282	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4580	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5460	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Blue Scope Steel (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4681	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4793	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4905	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5017	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4462	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5242	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4581	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5420	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: BSFM (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4718	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4830	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4942	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5054	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4458	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5279	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4577	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5457	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: BSFM (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4719	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4831	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4943	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5055	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4459	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5280	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4578	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5458	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: CFA Hastings					
17-Dec-20	4679	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4791	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4903	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5015	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4463	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5240	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4582	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5418	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Coastguard					
17-Dec-20	4704	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4816	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4928	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5040	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4444	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5265	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4563	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5443	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: COMFISH					
17-Dec-20	4713	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4825	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4937	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5049	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4453	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5274	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4572	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5452	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Committee for Gippsland					
17-Dec-20	4726	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
17-Dec-20	4772	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4838	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4884	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4950	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4996	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5062	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5108	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4513	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4523	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5287	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5333	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4631	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4641	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5465	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5511	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Country Fire Authority					
17-Dec-20	4771	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4883	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4995	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5107	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4512	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5332	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4630	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5510	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Crib PointSchool					
17-Dec-20	4669	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4781	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4893	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5005	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4465	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5230	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4584	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5408	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: customer.relations@phcn.vic.gov.au					
17-Dec-20	4737	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4849	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4961	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5073	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4519	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5298	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4637	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5476	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: DCSI					
17-Dec-20	4714	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4826	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4938	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5050	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4454	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5275	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4573	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5453	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Department of Defence					
17-Dec-20	4675	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4787	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4899	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5011	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4471	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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06-Dec-21	5236	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4590	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5414	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Department of Education (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4674	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4786	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4898	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5010	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4470	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5235	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4589	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5413	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Department of Education (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4756	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4868	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4980	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5092	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4496	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5317	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4615	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5495	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Department of Education (Contact #3)					
17-Dec-20	4765	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4877	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4989	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5101	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4553	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5326	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4665	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5504	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Department of Education (Contact #4)					
17-Dec-20	4775	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4887	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4999	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5111	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4516	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5336	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4634	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5514	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Department of Education (Contact #5)					
17-Dec-20	4776	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4888	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	5000	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5112	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4517	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5337	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4635	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5515	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Department of Environment and Primary Industries					
17-Dec-20	4702	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4814	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4926	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5038	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4442	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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06-Dec-21	5263	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4561	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5441	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: DISER					
17-Dec-20	4740	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4852	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4964	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5076	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4537	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5301	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4655	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5479	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: DISER (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4743	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4855	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4967	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5079	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4540	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5304	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4658	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5482	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: DISER (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4744	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4856	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4968	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5080	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4541	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5305	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4659	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5483	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: DISER (Contact #3)					
17-Dec-20	4745	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4857	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4969	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5081	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4542	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5306	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4660	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5484	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Dolphin Research					
17-Dec-20	4670	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4782	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4894	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5006	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4466	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5231	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4585	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5409	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: East Gippsland Council (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4697	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4809	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4921	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5033	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4437	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5258	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4556	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5436	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: East Gippsland Council (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4698	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4810	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4922	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5034	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4438	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5259	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4557	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5437	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: East Gippsland Council (Contact #3)					
17-Dec-20	4699	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4811	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4923	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5035	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4439	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5260	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4558	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5438	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: East Gippsland Council (Contact #4)					
17-Dec-20	4700	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4812	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4924	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5036	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4440	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5261	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4559	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5439	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Elgas					
17-Dec-20	4671	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4783	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4895	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5007	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4467	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5232	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4586	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5410	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: EPA (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4701	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4813	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4925	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5037	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4441	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5262	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4560	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5440	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: EPA (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4672	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4784	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4896	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5008	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4468	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5233	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4587	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5411	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: EPA (Contact #3)					
17-Dec-20	4673	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4785	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4897	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5009	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4469	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5234	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4588	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5412	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Frankston SES					
17-Dec-20	4757	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4869	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4981	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5093	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4498	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5318	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4616	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5496	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Gippsland Council (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4693	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4805	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4917	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5029	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4435	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5254	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4554	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5432	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Gippsland Council (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4696	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4808	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4920	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5032	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4436	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5257	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4555	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5435	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Gippsland Times					
17-Dec-20	4732	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4844	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4956	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5068	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4529	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5293	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4647	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5471	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Hastings SES					
17-Dec-20	4758	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4870	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4982	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5094	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4499	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5319	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4617	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5497	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: ISS Shipping					
17-Dec-20	4676	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4788	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4900	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5012	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4472	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5237	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4591	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5415	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Lakes Entrance Primary School (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4722	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4834	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4946	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5058	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4447	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5283	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4566	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5461	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Lakes Entrance Primary School (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4708	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4820	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4932	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5044	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4448	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5269	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4567	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5447	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Land Care Australia					
17-Dec-20	4677	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4789	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4901	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5013	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4473	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5238	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4592	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5416	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: LW Marine Services					
17-Dec-20	4678	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4790	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4902	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5014	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4474	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5239	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4593	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5417	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Member of Parliament					
17-Dec-20	4703	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4815	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4927	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5039	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4443	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5264	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4562	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5442	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Member of Parliament (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4694	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4806	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4918	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5030	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4475	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5255	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4594	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5433	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Member of Parliament (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4680	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4792	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4904	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5016	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4476	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5241	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4595	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5419	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Member of Parliament (Contact #3)					
17-Dec-20	4774	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4886	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4998	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5110	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4515	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5335	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4633	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5513	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mens Shed (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4716	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4828	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4940	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5052	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4456	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5277	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4575	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5455	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mens Shed (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4738	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4850	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4962	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5074	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4535	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5299	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4653	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5477	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mens Shed (Contact #3)					
17-Dec-20	4739	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4851	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4963	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5075	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4536	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5300	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4654	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5478	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mornington Peninsula Council (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4682	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4794	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4906	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5018	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4478	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5243	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4597	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5421	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mornington Peninsula Council (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4683	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4795	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4907	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5019	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4479	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5244	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4598	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5422	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mornington Peninsula Council (Contact #3)					
17-Dec-20	4684	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4796	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4908	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5020	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4480	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5245	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4599	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5423	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mornington Peninsula Council (Contact #4)					
17-Dec-20	4685	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4797	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4909	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5021	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4481	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5246	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4600	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5424	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mornington Peninsula Council (Contact #5)					
17-Dec-20	4686	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4798	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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18-May-21	4910	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5022	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4482	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5247	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4601	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5425	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mornington Peninsula Council (Contact #6)					
17-Dec-20	4687	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4799	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4911	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5023	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4483	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5248	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4602	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5426	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mornington Peninsula Council (Contact #7)					
17-Dec-20	4688	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4800	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4912	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5024	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4484	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5249	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4603	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5427	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mornington Peninsula Council (Contact #8)					
17-Dec-20	4689	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4801	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4913	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5025	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4485	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5250	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4604	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5428	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Mornington Peninsula Council (Contact #9)					
17-Dec-20	4690	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4802	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4914	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5026	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4486	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5251	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4605	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5429	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: MP News					
17-Dec-20	4733	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4845	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4957	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5069	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4530	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5294	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4648	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5472	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: NOPSEMA					
17-Dec-20	4763	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4875	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4987	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5099	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4521	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5324	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4639	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5502	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Parks Victoria (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4695	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4807	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4919	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5031	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4449	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5256	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4568	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5434	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Parks Victoria (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4710	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4822	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4934	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5046	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4450	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5271	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4569	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5449	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Penguins					
17-Dec-20	4691	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4803	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4915	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5027	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4487	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5252	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4606	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5430	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Police (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4705	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4817	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4929	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5041	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4445	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5266	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4564	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5444	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Police (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4761	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4873	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4985	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5097	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4502	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5322	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4620	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5500	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Police (Contact #3)					
17-Dec-20	4762	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4874	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4986	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5098	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4503	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5323	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4621	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5501	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Port of Hastings					
17-Dec-20	4692	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4804	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4916	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5028	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4488	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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06-Dec-21	5253	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4607	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5431	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Port Phillip Sea Pilots					
17-Dec-20	4724	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4836	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4948	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5060	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4489	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5285	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4608	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5463	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: PPSP					
17-Dec-20	4715	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4827	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4939	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5051	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4455	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5276	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4574	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5454	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Qenos					
17-Dec-20	4668	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4780	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4892	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5004	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4490	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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06-Dec-21	5229	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4609	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5407	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Rotary Hastings					
17-Dec-20	4709	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4821	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4933	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5045	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4491	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5270	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4610	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5448	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Safety Steel					
17-Dec-20	4752	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4864	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4976	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5088	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4492	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5313	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4611	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5491	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Salvation Army					
17-Dec-20	4753	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4865	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4977	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5089	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4493	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5314	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4612	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5492	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: scki@vic.australis.com.au					
17-Dec-20	4777	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4889	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	5001	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5113	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4518	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5338	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4636	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5516	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: SES (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4706	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4818	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4930	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5042	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4446	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5267	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4565	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5445	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: SES (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4711	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4823	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4935	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5047	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4451	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5272	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4570	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5450	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Somers Primary School					
17-Dec-20	4754	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4866	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4978	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5090	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4494	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5315	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4613	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5493	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Somerville Primary School					
17-Dec-20	4755	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4867	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4979	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5091	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4495	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5316	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4614	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5494	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Somerville State School					
17-Dec-20	4725	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4837	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4949	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5061	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4522	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5286	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4640	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5464	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Southern Phone					
17-Dec-20	4712	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4824	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4936	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5048	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4452	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5273	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4571	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5451	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Stakeholder #298					
17-Dec-20	4773	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4885	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4997	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5109	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4514	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5334	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4632	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5512	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Stakeholder #323					
17-Dec-20	4742	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4854	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4966	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5078	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4539	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5303	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4657	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5481	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Stakeholder #328					
17-Dec-20	4747	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4859	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4971	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5083	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4544	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5308	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4662	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5486	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Stakeholder #329					
17-Dec-20	4748	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4860	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4972	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5084	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4545	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5309	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4663	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5487	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Star Weekly					
17-Dec-20	4734	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4846	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4958	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5070	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4531	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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06-Dec-21	5295	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4649	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5473	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: The Age					
17-Dec-20	4728	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4840	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4952	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5064	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4525	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5289	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4643	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5467	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: The Australia					
17-Dec-20	4729	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4841	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4953	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5065	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4526	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5290	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4644	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5468	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: TPG					
17-Dec-20	4768	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4880	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4992	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5104	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4509	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5329	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4627	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5507	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Tyabb Primary School					
17-Dec-20	4759	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4871	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4983	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5095	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4500	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5320	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4618	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5498	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Tyabb Railway Station					
17-Dec-20	4760	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4872	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4984	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5096	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4501	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5321	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4619	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5499	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Upstream Online					
17-Dec-20	4730	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4842	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4954	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5066	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4527	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
06-Dec-21	5291	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4645	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5469	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Victorian Regional Channels Authority (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4778	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4890	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	5002	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5114	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4504	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5339	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4622	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5517	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Victorian Regional Channels Authority (Contact #2)					
17-Dec-20	4764	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4876	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4988	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5100	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4505	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5325	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4623	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5503	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Viva Energy					
17-Dec-20	4751	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4863	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4975	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5087	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4506	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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06-Dec-21	5312	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4624	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5490	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Wallaroo Primary School					
17-Dec-20	4766	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4878	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4990	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5102	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4507	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5327	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4625	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5505	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Western Port Community					
17-Dec-20	4767	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4879	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

Date	ID	To / From	Method	Consultation	Assessment of Merit
18-May-21	4991	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5103	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4508	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5328	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4626	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5506	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Western Port State School					
17-Dec-20	4769	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4881	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4993	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5105	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4510	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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06-Dec-21	5330	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4628	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5508	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Wood Group					
17-Dec-20	4770	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4882	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4994	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5106	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4511	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5331	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4629	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5509	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Woodside					
17-Dec-20	4735	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4847	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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18-May-21	4959	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5071	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4520	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised
06-Dec-21	5296	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4638	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5474	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised
Organisation: Woodside (Contact #1)					
17-Dec-20	4746	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	ExxonMobil is leveraging our extensive experience and expertise as we plan to decommission assets in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Apr-21	4858	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia joins new Australian decommissioning centre of expertise Centre of Decommissioning Australia leads collaboration to address Australia's aging oil and gas infrastructure.	No objections, claims or issues raised
18-May-21	4970	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we focus on some of the significant investments we are making as many of our oil and gas producing assets in Bass Strait reach the end of their productive life and we plan for their eventual decommissioning. ExxonMobil Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities at the right time and in the right way. In fact, we are already making significant investments to prepare for the eventual decommissioning of our own assets. In a short video, our Decommissioning Assets Manager, Simon Kemp explains how we have completed a number of other investigations and preparatory works to better understand the marine environment around our platforms and pipelines, and ensure our infrastructure remains in a safe state. Over the last few years, we have spent more than $300 million on successfully plugging and abandoning a number of wells which are no longer producing. Over the next two years, we will spend more than $150 million on further plug and abandonment work. You can learn more about the type of work involved in our plug and abandonment campaign in the update on our Mackerel platform. Around the globe, our company has demonstrated we have the capability and financial backing to safely and effectively decommission offshore facilities and achieve positive outcomes. Similarly, we would hope all operators remain accountable as oil and gas facilities around the country reach the end of their productive life. Therefore, it was disappointing to see the Federal Government announce the introduction of an industry levy to pay for the decommissioning of the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and associated infrastructure. We hope you enjoy this edition of Connection and learning more about how we are working to achieve positive decommissioning outcomes for our Bass Strait facilities.	No objections, claims or issues raised
29-Jun-21	5082	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	In this edition of Connection we take a look at the refurbishment of Rig 22 which is heading out to the Kingfish B platform to support our ongoing well abandonment campaign as part of our extensive decommissioning efforts in Bass Strait.	No objections, claims or issues raised
25-Aug-21	4543	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Esso Australia continues early decommissioning works in Bass Strait. Two rigs working simultaneously on the Fortescue and Kingfish B Offshore Platforms.	No objections, claims or issues raised

June 2022 - Decommissioning Stakeholder Consultation Report

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06-Dec-21	5307	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Maree's current role involves consulting with the community about Esso Australia's plans for decommissioning in Bass Strait and fostering relationships with a wide variety of people and stakeholder groups. "Decommissioning offshore facilities is a complex task that involves many years of planning, including consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, from fishing groups and regulators, to local community members. "It's my responsibility to work closely with our stakeholders and community members and make sure that everyone understands our current and future plans, as well as the approach we are developing to responsibly decommission our Bass Strait facilities," Maree explained.	No objections, claims or issues raised
04-Mar-22	4661	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	The process of decommissioning offshore facilities is very complex and requires many years of planning. We've recently made some significant progress, chartering a multipurpose supply vessel to support works in the Gippsland Basin, starting with the Perch and Dolphin facilities, building on more than $600 million of early decommissioning works we have completed during the last few years.	No objections, claims or issues raised
09-Jun-22	5485	To Stakeholder	Connection Magazine	Decommissioning options for Bass Strait Steel jackets and monotower platforms: June 2022 update	No objections, claims or issues raised

Appendix C2 Information bulletins

ExxonMobil

Decommissioning options for Bass Strait

Steel pile jacket and monotower platforms

→ Regular inspection, maintenance and repairs continue to be conducted at the Fortescue platform

OUR COMMITMENT

As the operator of some of Australia's most mature oil and gas fields, Esso is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities safely and effectively.

While we plan for decommissioning, we continue to focus on safely shutting-down facilities as they reach the end of their productive life, and ensuring they stay safe throughout the entire decommissioning process.

Bass Strait Operations Overview

Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd (Esso) is a wholly owned subsidiary of ExxonMobil Australia Pty Ltd. Esso operates assets in Bass Strait, off Victoria's Gippsland coast, in partnership with the Gippsland Basin Joint Venture (Esso and BHP Petroleum (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd (BHP)) and the Kipper Unit Joint Venture (Esso, BHP, and MEPAU A Pty Ltd). Esso receives services, including personnel, from Esso Australia Pty Ltd, which is also a wholly owned subsidiary of ExxonMobil Australia Pty Ltd.

The offshore facilities extract, process and store oil and gas, which is transported onshore for further processing and distribution to customers. A variety of products are produced from operations in Bass Strait, ranging from gas and condensate to oil. Different reservoirs produce hydrocarbon products with different properties. Pipelines contain a combination of reservoir fluids.

Operations history

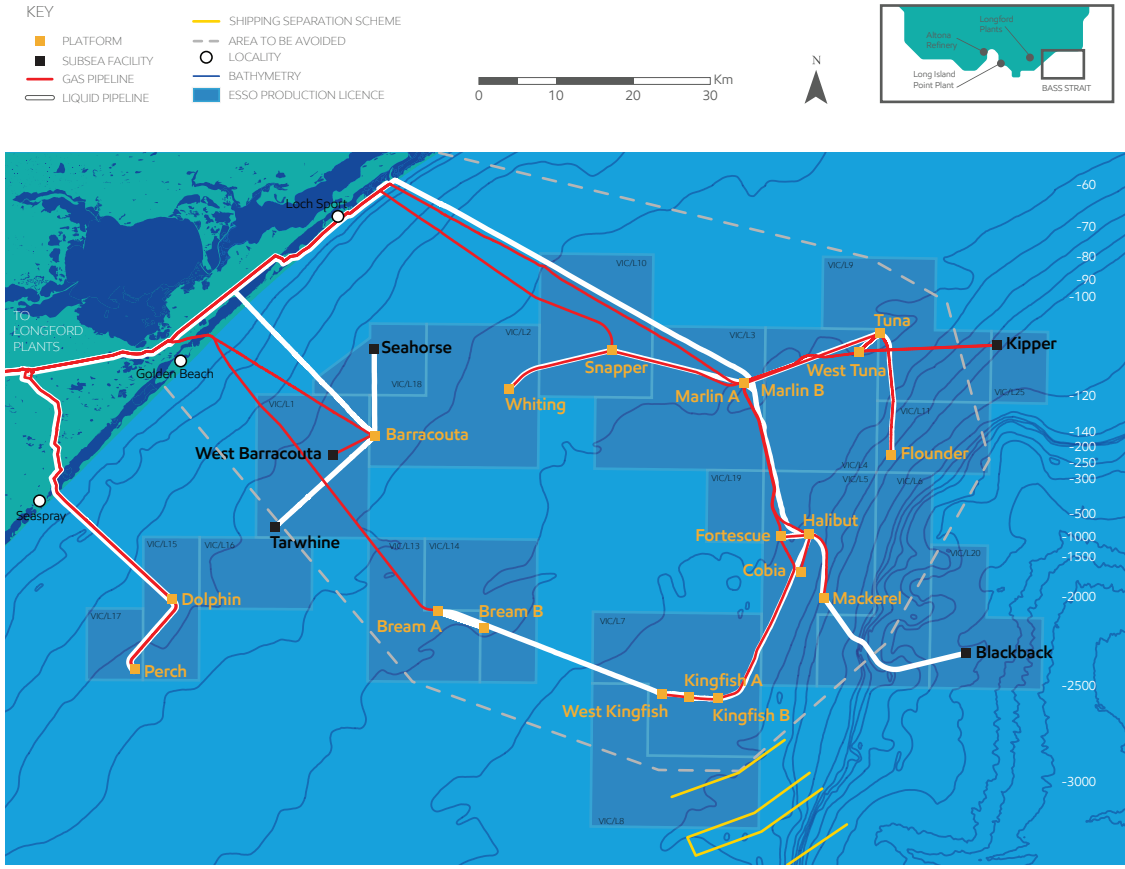
In 1965, the Gippsland Basin Joint Venture drilled Australia's first offshore well in Bass Strait, resulting in the discovery of the Barracouta gas field. Two years later, the first offshore oil field, Kingfish, was discovered. To this day, this remains the largest oil field ever discovered in Australia. Production from the first platform commenced in 1969.

Through the continued exploration, development and production of oil and gas in Bass Strait, there are now 421 wells, 19 platforms, five subsea facilities and more than 800 kilometres of subsea pipelines.

Esso's activities in Bass Strait are conducted by some 300 workers who live and work offshore at any one time. They are supported by many more onshore workers, who process the oil and gas at Esso's Longford and Long Island Point plants before supplying gas to Australian customers, and liquids products to Australian and overseas customers.

Platform operations are supported by helicopters and supply vessels. A heliport based in Longford operates regular flights to transfer personnel to and from platforms. The supply vessels operate out of Barry Beach Marine Terminal, moving between platforms to load and unload cargo.

The Gippsland Basin Joint Venture has been responsible for more than 50% of Australia's crude oil and liquid production, and currently supplies more than 40% of eastern Australia's natural gas requirements. This equates to more than four billion barrels of crude oil and around eight trillion cubic feet of gas produced since production began over 50 years ago.



Location

Esso's operations are located in Bass Strait, off Victoria's Gippsland coast in Australia. The Operational Area lies entirely within the South-west Marine Region.

The facilities are located in water depths ranging from 38 metres (Dolphin platform) to 402 metres (Blackback subsea facility). Their distance from the coast ranges from 12 kilometres (Seahorse subsea facility) to 87 kilometres (Blackback subsea facility).

Status

Ten platforms, three subsea facilities, 16 pipelines and approximately half of all wells drilled are no longer producing oil and gas.

A further three platforms are expected to progressively stop producing oil and gas during the next few years.

In parallel with Esso's investigations into re-using some of the offshore facilities for other purposes, Esso's decommissioning team is planning for the eventual decommissioning of all assets in Bass Strait.

Esso operates 19 platforms, five subsea facilities, 34 primary licensed pipelines and eight secondary licensed pipelines.

Of the 19 platforms - 15 are steel pile jacket platforms, two are concrete gravity structures and two are monotowers. There is also one steel pile jacket riser access tower.

One-leg concrete gravity structure

Bream B

Steel pile jacket

Kingfish A	Whiting	Snapper	Fortescue
Kingfish B	Marlin A	Flounder	Cobia
West Kingfish	Marlin B	Bream A	Mackerel
Tuna	Halibut	Barracouta	

Three-leg concrete gravity structure

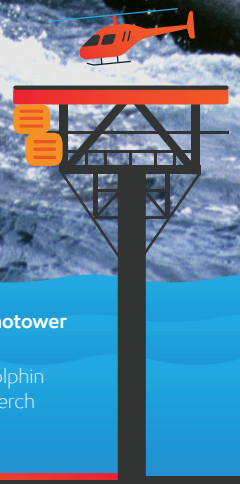
West Tuna

Subsea facility

Tarwhine	Blackback
Seahorse	West
Kipper	Barracouta

Monotower

Dolphin
Perch



UP CLOSE:

Planning decommissioning activities in Bass Strait

The process of decommissioning an offshore facility presents complex challenges. Decommissioning plans must consider the specific marine ecosystem, the size and weight of facilities, and the inherent risks of removing such facilities, among other factors.

Esso's approach to decommissioning considers the type of structure and unique characteristics of a specific site.

We incorporate best practices from other projects and expert advice from relevant stakeholders, including fishing communities, scientific organisations, repurposing and recycling specialists and academia.

Our Australian decommissioning team is using learnings from our experiences in other locations, and liaising closely with our decommissioning centre of expertise, to ensure our local decommissioning activities meet regulatory, community, government and importantly, our own, high expectations.

Planning and preparation for decommissioning offshore facilities can start up to 10 years prior to actual execution, which is why we're starting our detailed planning now.

ABOVE WATER REMOVAL

100%

OF TOPSIDES WILL BE REMOVED

Esso will remove the production facilities (or topsides) from the non-producing platforms for disposal onshore.

BELOW WATER REMOVAL

3 OPTIONS

THE DEPTH OF JACKETS TO BE REMOVED IS YET TO BE DETERMINED

Esso will either transport the removed jacket sections onshore for handling and appropriate recycling and disposal; or potentially reef them by placing the removed jacket sections on the seabed at a to-be-determined location, subject to regulatory approval and detailed analysis.

→ Kingfish A platform

→ ROV imagery collected by Esso showing delicate soft-bodied invertebrates attached to structures

PRESERVING MARINE HABITATS

The platform jackets that have been in place for several decades provides opportunities for marine ecosystems to develop which otherwise wouldn't exist. For example, a review of Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) imagery from three platforms identified 6820 individuals from 37 different species. Leaving some of these jackets in place, and the ecosystems that have developed around them, provides the opportunity for ongoing benefits for the marine environment and for stakeholders.

Esso is considering decommissioning options that deliver equal or better environmental, safety and well integrity outcomes than the base case option; and meet the As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and acceptability Environment Plan acceptance criteria required by the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulation 2009*.

Assessing decommissioning options

Section 572 (3) of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*, requires Esso to remove all structures, equipment and other property that is neither used nor to be used, in connection with operations, from the title area. The obligation to fully remove all property is subject to other provisions of the Act, regulations, directions and other applicable laws. These provisions allow for a titleholder to propose variations to complete removal if the variations meet acceptance criteria.

As such, Esso has identified a range of decommissioning options that include the 'base case' required by the Act as well as consideration of other feasible options.

Esso is undertaking an evaluation of the decommissioning options to assess environmental impacts and risks that may arise, as well as technical, safety and socio-economic aspects.

This evaluation is based on global studies and literature, supplemented by further assessments using Bass Strait specific studies, including environmental sampling, undertaken by Esso. It will evaluate each option against applicable Commonwealth and State legislation, codes, standards, treaties, conventions and practices.

Esso is seeking stakeholder input and perspectives throughout the process.

→ Whiting platform in the Cessation of Production stage of activity with wells plugged and abandoned and well conductors removed

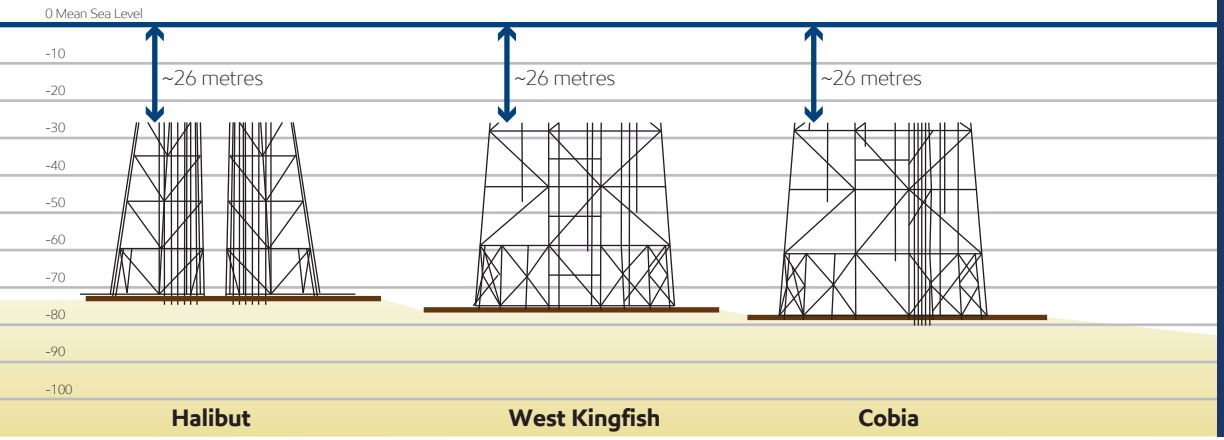
ABOUT THE OPTIONS

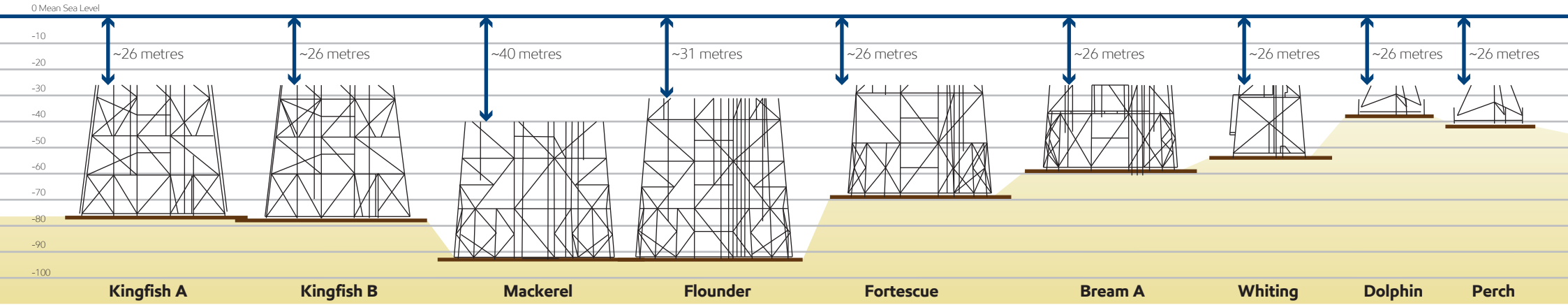
- Esso is currently considering three options for removing sections of the non-producing platform jackets to provide sufficient water depth clearance to allow vessels safe passage over the remaining structure.
- The three options involve cutting the jacket at:
  - ~26 metres below Mean Sea Level
  - ~55 metres below Mean Sea Level
  - As close as practicable to the sea bed, which is unlikely to be over-trawlable.
- These options are applicable to the seven non-producing steel pile jacket platforms (Kingfish A, Kingfish B, Mackerel, Flounder, Fortescue, Bream A and Whiting), both monotowers (Dolphin and Perch) and three platforms nearing end-of-production (Cobia, Halibut and West Kingfish).
- Decommissioning options for the producing steel pile jacket platforms, concrete gravity structures, pipelines and subsea facilities will be addressed at a later stage.

1 OPTION 1
26-metre minimum water column

In the case of Mackerel and Flounder, the cut of platform depth is increased to avoid cutting through larger jacket legs on these two platforms.

This option involves cutting the steel pile jackets at a minimum of 26 metres below Mean Sea Level. The top section of the jacket will be removed and the lower section of the jacket will be left in place.



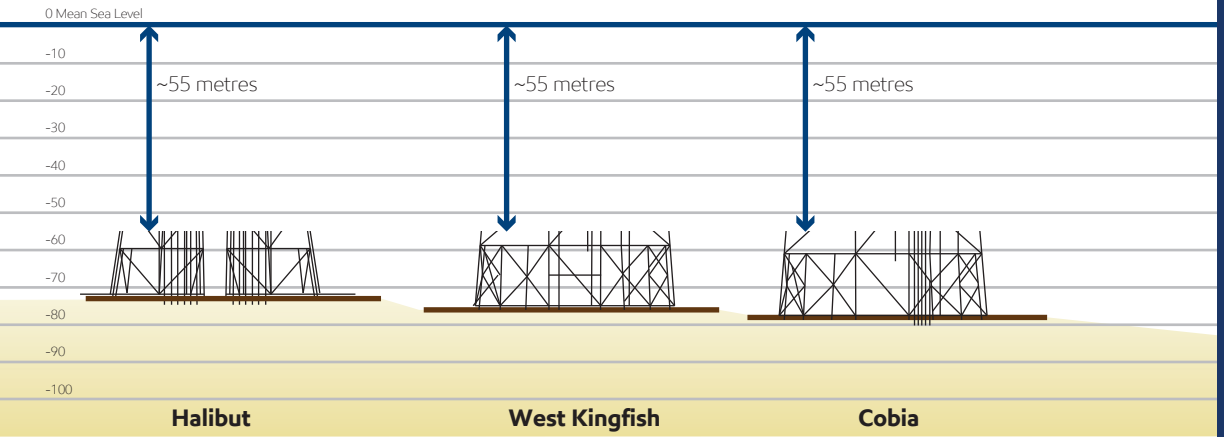


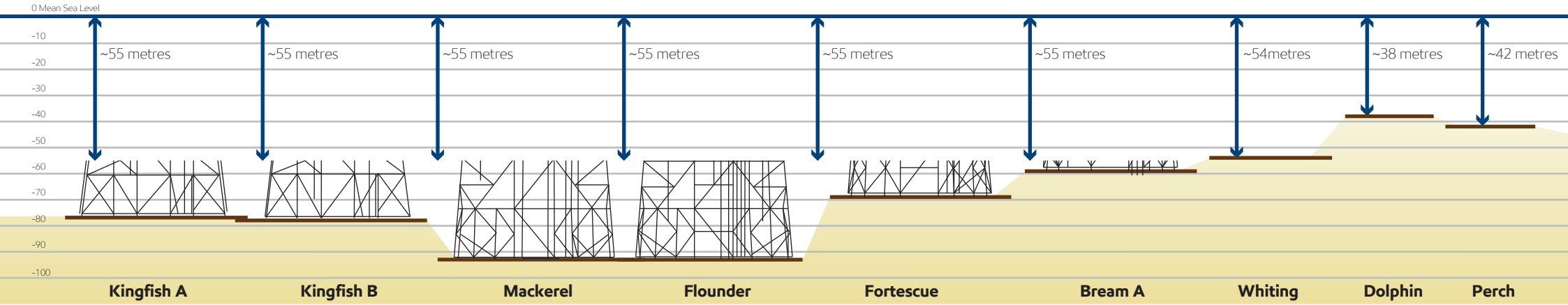
2 OPTION 2
55-metre minimum water column

Dolphin and Perch monotowers have a total depth of less than 55 metres and are gravity based (that is sitting on the seabed). As such they will be fully removed under this option.

Whiting which also has a total depth of less than 55 metres will be cut as close as practicable to just above the sea bed, which is unlikely to be over-trawlable.

This option involves cutting the steel pile jackets at a minimum of 55 metres below Mean Sea Level. The top section of the jacket will be removed and the lower section of the jacket will be left in place.





3 BASE CASE
Cut above mudline

This option involves cutting the steel pile jackets as close as practicable to the sea bed, which is unlikely to be over-trawlable. The top section of the jacket will be removed and the lower section of the jacket will be left in place. This option avoids extensive dredging which would be required to remove jacket legs beneath the seabed.

Dolphin and Perch platforms will be fully removed down to the seabed.

→ Bream A platform

CHOOSING AN OPTION

Environmental studies will inform decision-making
Studies are underway to inform the decision making process when considering these three options. This includes carrying out environmental surveys and studies to assess the value of existing marine habitat around the structures and what impacts might result if structures are removed.

Esso will seek expert advice
Esso will commission maritime consultants to assess risks to shipping and fishing consultants to assess risks to fishing.

Esso is evaluating recycling and disposal options
Esso will evaluate possible locations for onshore handling and appropriate recycling and disposal of removed jacket sections. This includes conducting studies to evaluate benefits and risks of placing cut jacket sections on the seabed.

Esso Australia is committed to engaging with the communities where we operate and helping our stakeholders to understand our business.

Esso has been consulting with stakeholders potentially affected by this campaign through a number of different channels.

While some community consultations have occurred, Esso welcomes the opportunity for more face-to-face meetings and will continue to keep interested stakeholders informed of proposed activities throughout the planning phase and into the operational phase.

Through its stakeholder engagement framework, Esso aims to keep government, non-government organisations and community stakeholders informed about decommissioning activities. This includes ensuring that stakeholders are consulted on an ongoing basis about matters that affect them.

Key principles of Esso's stakeholder engagement framework include:

- providing meaningful information in a format and language that is readily understandable and tailored to the needs of stakeholders
- providing information that is timely and easily accessible to stakeholders
- establishing two-way dialogue and clear reporting mechanisms that allow stakeholders to have their issues heard and addressed
- inclusiveness in the representation of views, particularly for minority and special interest groups
- incorporating stakeholder feedback into Decommissioning Program design.

Throughout decommissioning, Esso will maintain ongoing consultation with relevant community, government and non-government stakeholders to share information, receive feedback and respond to any concerns.

Stakeholder consultation is conducted in a way that suits the needs of stakeholders and includes meetings, individual discussions, emails, fact sheets, forums and round tables, website updates, social media posts, and media announcements. All communication with stakeholders is documented, with any issues or grievances raised registered.

Actions are tracked to resolve issues or grievances, and feedback is provided to stakeholders as required.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed for the decommissioning of Bass Strait facilities. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan aims to ensure relevant people as described in subregulation 11A (1) of the *Offshore Petroleum Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009* are consulted about proposed decommissioning options.

Esso will address questions and consider feedback from stakeholders throughout this campaign.

If you have any specific questions or feedback about any of these activities please contact Esso at: consultation@exxonmobil.com or call 03 9261 0260.

→ Local commercial fishing vessel

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Evaluating decommissioning options

Steel jacket and monotower platforms

About Esso Australia

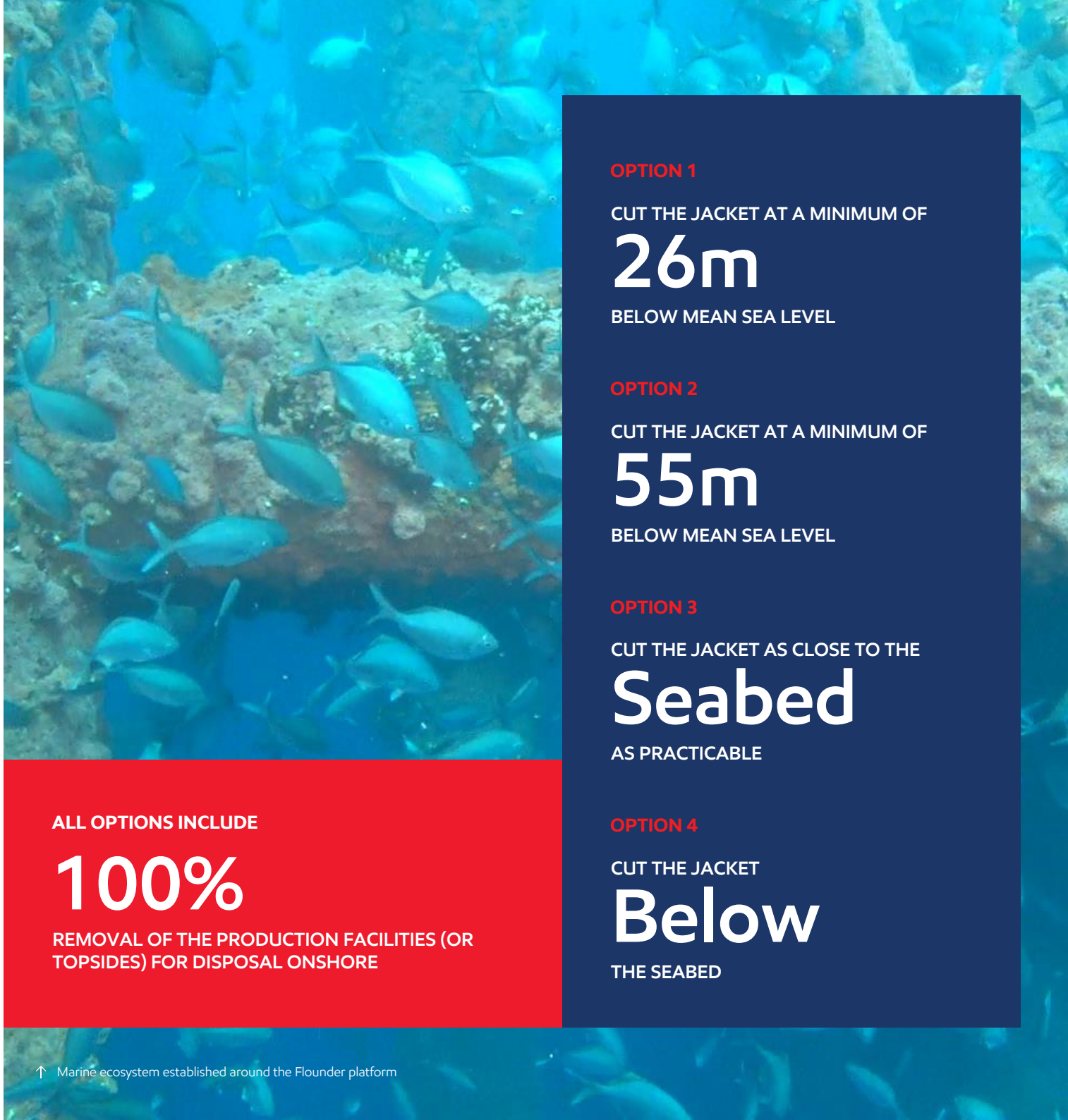
As operator of some of Australia's most mature oil and gas fields, Esso Australia is committed to decommissioning our Bass Strait offshore facilities safely and effectively. This includes working together with government, community and non-government organisation stakeholders to determine options for decommissioning non-producing infrastructure that balance environmental impacts and benefits with the needs of the community and requirements of regulatory authorities.

Assessing decommissioning options

In accordance with Section 572 (3) of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*, Esso Australia is required to remove all structures, equipment and other property no longer used for operations. This obligation is subject to other provisions of the Act, regulations, directions and other applicable laws, which allow variations to full removal if the variations meet acceptance criteria.

As such, Esso Australia evaluated a range of decommissioning options, including full removal required by the Act, for environmental impacts and risks that may arise, as well as technical, safety and socio-economic aspects. The evaluation was based on global studies and literature, supplemented by further assessments using Bass Strait specific studies, including environmental sampling, undertaken by Esso Australia with specialist partners. For example, Esso Australia partnered with expert researchers, academics and environmental consultants to complete a three-part comprehensive offshore environmental survey in 2021, which included: a detailed examination of fish and epibenthic communities by AIMS; a benthic infauna identification by AECOM; and a sediment analysis by CSIRO.

In addition to research and field studies, decommissioning options were also evaluated against applicable legislation, codes, standards, conventions and practices. The results of the extensive evaluation identified three feasible options. After further discussion and alignment with key stakeholders, a fourth feasible option was identified and assessed in detail.



ALL OPTIONS INCLUDE

100%

REMOVAL OF THE PRODUCTION FACILITIES (OR TOPSIDES) FOR DISPOSAL ONSHORE

OPTION 1

CUT THE JACKET AT A MINIMUM OF

26m

BELOW MEAN SEA LEVEL

OPTION 2

CUT THE JACKET AT A MINIMUM OF

55m

BELOW MEAN SEA LEVEL

OPTION 3

CUT THE JACKET AS CLOSE TO THE

Seabed

AS PRACTICABLE

OPTION 4

CUT THE JACKET

Below

THE SEABED

↑ Marine ecosystem established around the Flounder platform

→ WHICH REGULATORS APPROVE THE DECOMMISSIONING?

As the Bass Strait platforms proposed to be decommissioned are located in Commonwealth waters, the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) and the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) are the regulators responsible for approving decommissioning plans.

Meeting regulatory obligations

Esso Australia assessed whether the feasible options provide equal or better environmental, safety and well integrity outcomes than full removal. For the options shown to achieve equal or better outcomes, they were further assessed to ensure that:

i. environmental risks and impacts would be reduced to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP); and

ii. be of an acceptable level as defined in the regulations.

These assessments are required by the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulation 2009*.

Where a decommissioning concept does not propose the full removal of property, Esso Australia will present proposed alternatives to NOPSEMA for assessment.

Esso Australia is also required to seek approval from DAWE for any infrastructure that is intended to remain on or below the seabed after decommissioning is complete.

If NOPSEMA and DAWE approvals are obtained for the alternative approaches, Esso Australia will develop Environment Plans for the decommissioning of each platform based on the approved approaches.

Decommissioning options for steel jacket platforms still operating, concrete gravity structures, pipelines and subsea facilities will be the subject of future assessment, stakeholder consultation and regulatory submissions.

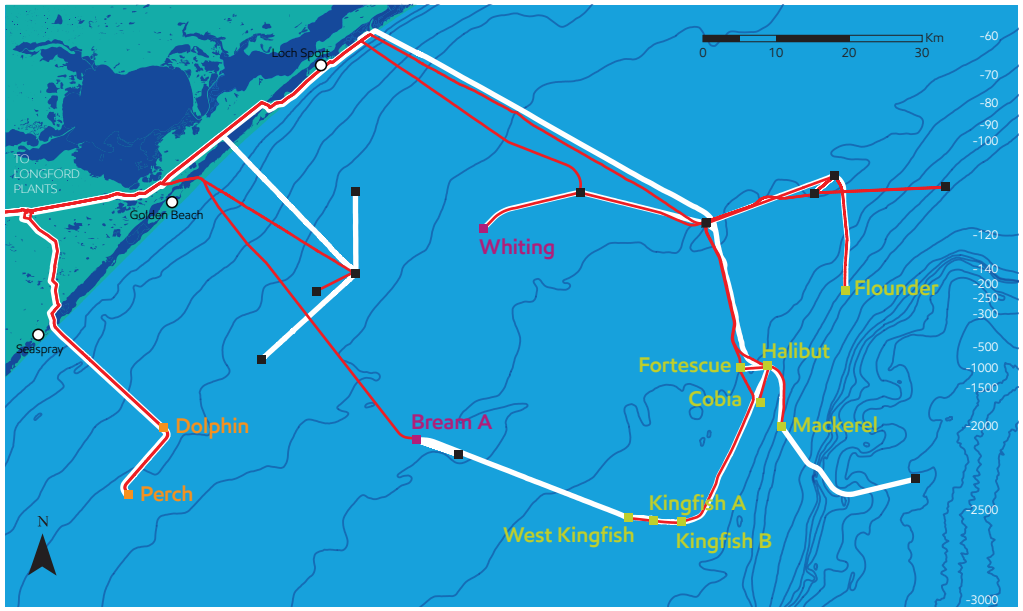
Kingfish A platform →

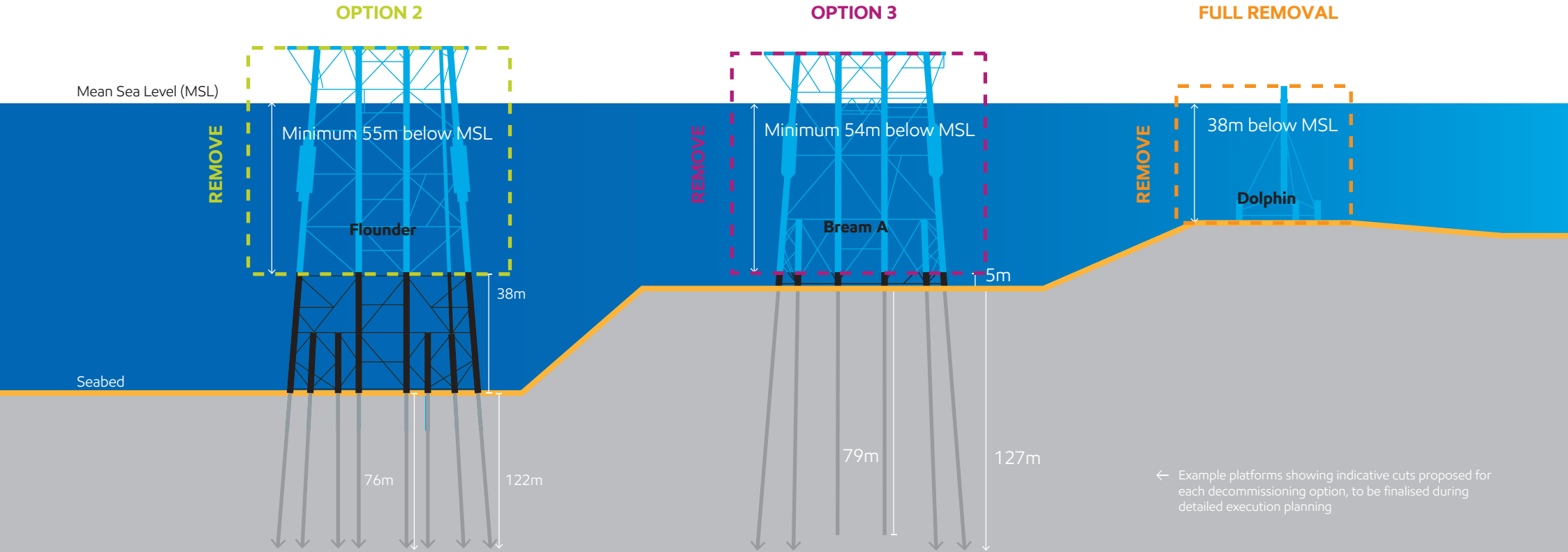
Identifying the best way forward

The detailed evaluation and assessment process highlighted the options which most effectively balance the retention of the extensive ecosystems that have developed on and around the platforms since their installation with the needs of communities, government and non-government stakeholders. These are:

- Option 2: Cut the jacket to a minimum of 55m below Mean Sea Level, for eight steel jackets in deeper water.
- Option 3: Cut the jacket as close as practicable to the seabed, for two steel jackets in shallower water.
- Full removal: For decommissioning of the two monotowers.

Platform locations →





← Example platforms showing indicative cuts proposed for each decommissioning option, to be finalised during detailed execution planning

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THIS APPROACH?

Cut and remove steel jackets leaving a section of the jacket in place

Leaving the lower section in place (cutting to a minimum of 55 metres below mean sea level) will allow the remaining jacket structures to continue to support thriving ecosystems. Recent offshore surveys have shown that the jacket structures are almost completely covered in marine life, including anemones and sponges.

This marine life is in turn providing habitat and a source of food for over 55 species of fish (including those fished commercially and recreationally) and larger marine fauna such as seals and sharks.

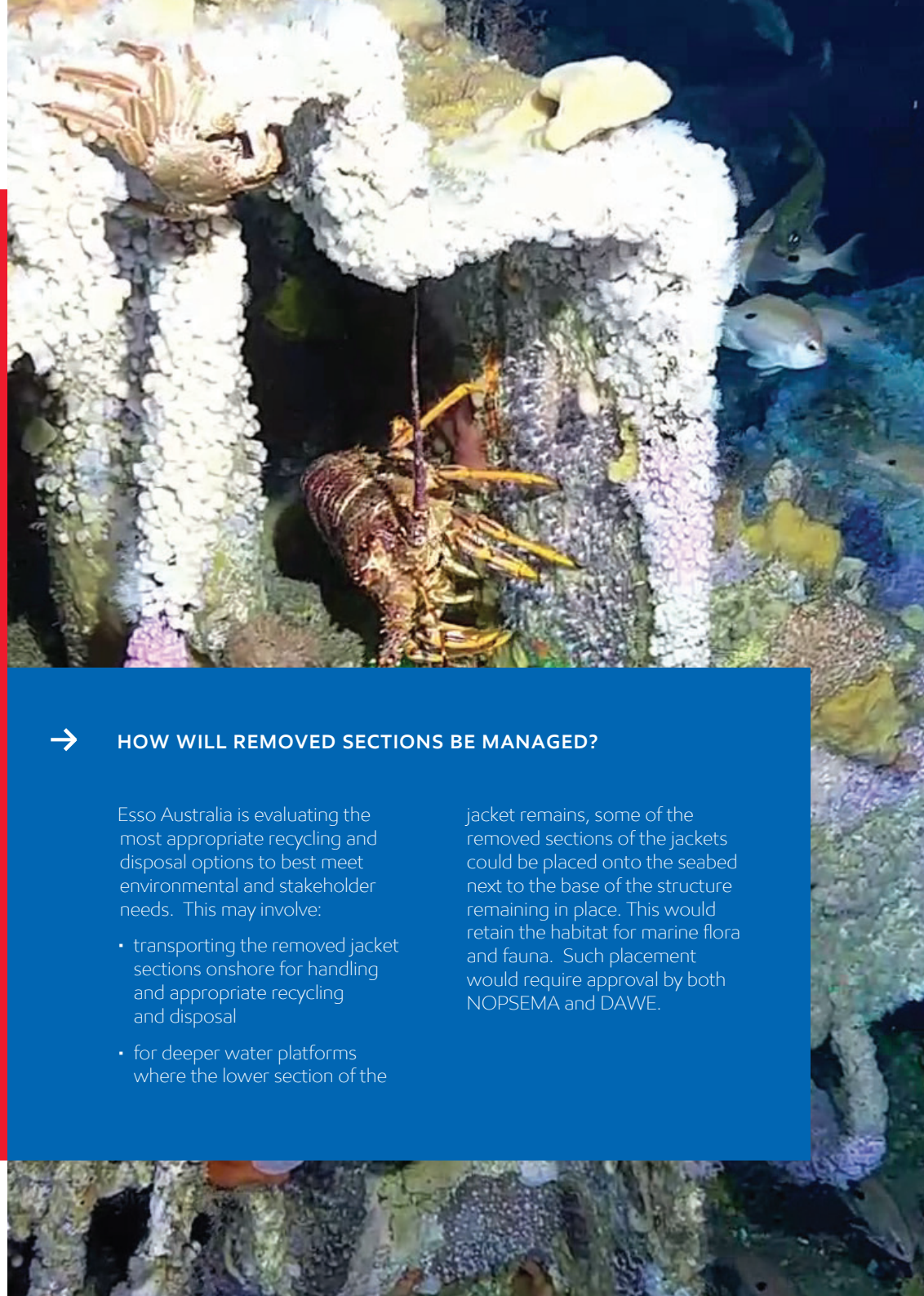
These extensive ecosystems were observed to be markedly different to the surrounding seafloor and a nearby natural reef, with more reef associated species being noted on and around the structures, compared with predominantly sand associated species in the surrounding areas.

Leaving the lower sections of the jackets in place, where this meets international guidelines and standards to ensure the safety of navigation, enable these thriving marine ecosystems to be retained, while also balancing the needs of other users of the sea.

This approach also avoids the risk of extensive dredging that may be required to remove jacket foundations to below the seabed. While the immediate footprint of the remaining infrastructure will be untrawlable, the area for fishers to trawl is unchanged from when the platforms were producing.

Full removal of monotowers

Seabed dredging will not be required to remove the two monotowers as these facilities have a gravity design base without deep set foundations.



HOW WILL REMOVED SECTIONS BE MANAGED?

Esso Australia is evaluating the most appropriate recycling and disposal options to best meet environmental and stakeholder needs. This may involve:

- transporting the removed jacket sections onshore for handling and appropriate recycling and disposal
- for deeper water platforms where the lower section of the jacket remains, some of the removed sections of the jackets could be placed onto the seabed next to the base of the structure remaining in place. This would retain the habitat for marine flora and fauna. Such placement would require approval by both NOPSEMA and DAWE.

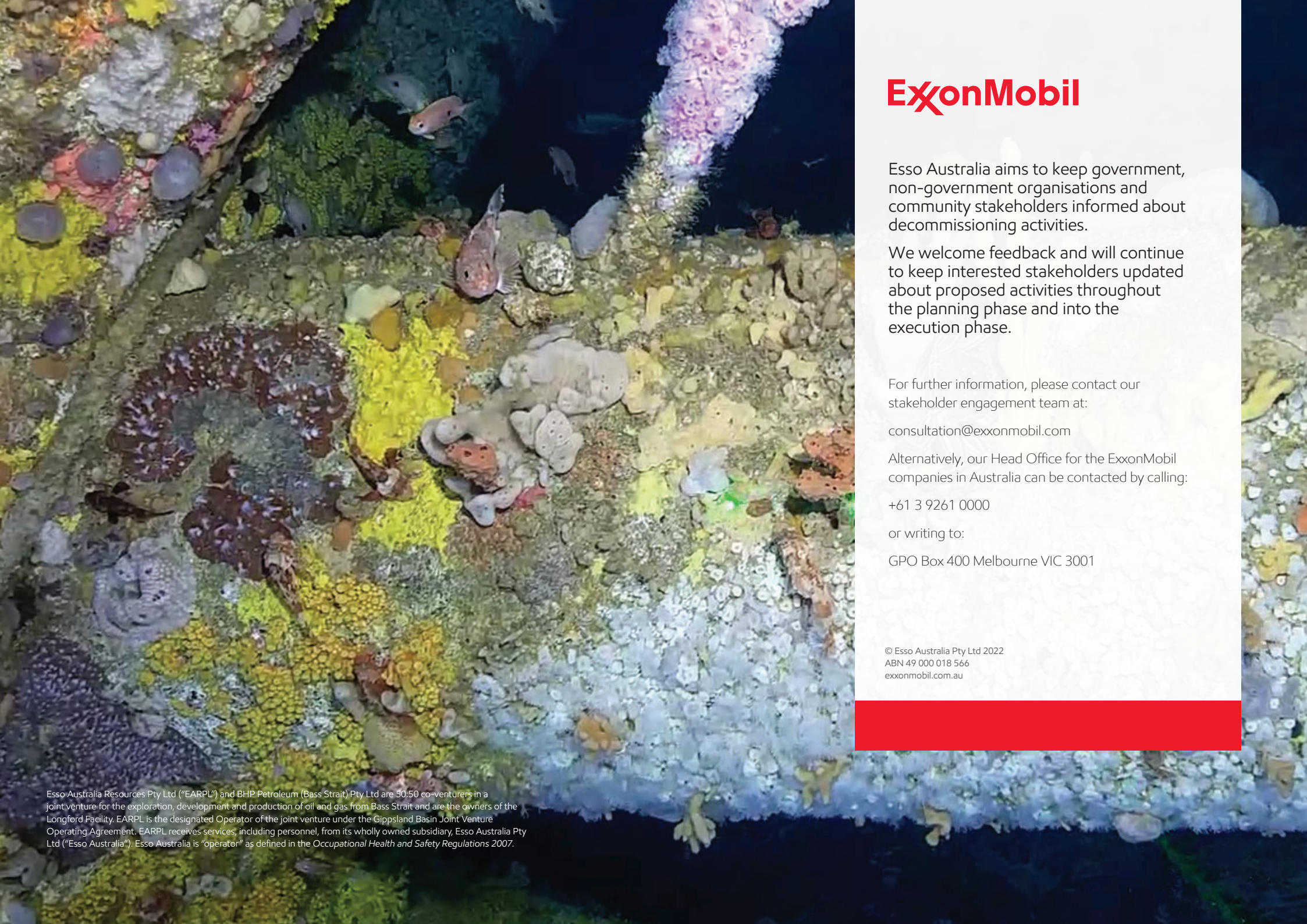
Marine ecosystems established at 73.2 metres below Mean Sea Level on the Cobia platform →

Key impacts, risks and benefits of proposed decommissioning approach

	POTENTIAL IMPACT/RISK/BENEFIT		IMPACT/RISK REDUCTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES
	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	
COMMERCIAL SHIPPING	No change as the locations of the infrastructure remaining in place are within the Area To Be Avoided where commercial shipping movements are restricted.	No impacts are expected as the water clearance over the infrastructure remaining in place will meet international guidelines and standards to ensure the safety of navigation.	Locations of infrastructure remaining in place will continue to be marked on navigational charts.
COMMERCIAL FISHING	No change while Petroleum Safety Zones remain in force.	The infrastructure remaining in place will not be overtrawlable. Commercial fishing activities involving trawling will need to continue to avoid the immediate footprint of the facilities.	Locations of infrastructure remaining in place will continue to be marked on navigational charts. Esso Australia is seeking to understand what arrangements might be possible instead of the currently gazetted Petroleum Safety Zones. The processes in place to address damage claims will remain unchanged while Esso Australia continues to operate in Bass Strait.
RECREATIONAL FISHING AND BOATING	No change while Petroleum Safety Zones remain in force.	Esso Australia is seeking to understand what alternate arrangements might be possible to provide enhanced access for recreational fishing around infrastructure remaining in place.	The water depth and unobstructed water column provided by the proposed approach will ensure the presence of the infrastructure remaining in place will not interfere with recreational boating and fishing activities.
POSSIBLE FUTURE INDUSTRIES	No change while Petroleum Safety Zones remain in force.	All approaches will result in displacement of future potential marine industries from the immediate footprint of the infrastructure remaining in place.	Esso Australia will continue to consult with relevant industry stakeholders. The small footprint of infrastructure proposed to remain in place, relative to the size of Bass Strait, suggests that impacts to future projects are expected to be minimal.
RETENTION OF THRIVING ECOSYSTEMS	Marine flora and fauna, such as anemone, sponges, crustaceans, sea urchins and sea stars, which almost completely cover the jacket structures, will be retained. Habitat and food sources for species such as fish, sharks and seals, which are observed in abundance around the jacket structures, will be partially retained.	The marine flora and fauna present on and around the infrastructure remaining in place will continue to contribute to the ecological richness and abundance of marine life in Bass Strait.	The proposed approach to retain some of the jacket in place (below 55m water depth) allows a balance between retaining as much marine life and habitat as possible, while meeting international guidelines and standards to ensure the safety of navigation.
MATERIAL DEGRADATION	Degradation of jacket material left in place leads to constituent metals dissolving into the surrounding water and sediment.	Degradation of jacket material remaining in place leads to constituent metals dissolving into the surrounding water and sediments, and eventual collapse of the structure, over many hundreds of years.	All sections of jackets with components or residues that could be harmful to marine flora and fauna will be transported onshore for handling and appropriate recycling and disposal. Material remaining in place will be limited to steel and concrete, which assessments have shown are not harmful to the marine environment.

Key impacts, risks, benefits and mitigation measures of possible placement of cut jacket sections in deeper water on the seabed

	POTENTIAL IMPACT/RISK/BENEFIT		IMPACT/RISK REDUCTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES
	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	
COMMERCIAL SHIPPING	Locations of infrastructure remaining in place remains within the Area To Be Avoided where commercial shipping movements are restricted.	No impacts are expected, as the water clearance over the infrastructure remaining in place will meet international guidelines and standards to ensure the safety of navigation.	Locations of infrastructure remaining in place will continue to be marked on navigational charts.
COMMERCIAL FISHING	No change while Petroleum Safety Zones remain in force.	The placement of sections of cut jacket on the seabed will increase the footprint of the infrastructure remaining in place for some jackets. Commercial fishing activities involving trawling will need to continue to avoid the immediate footprint of the facilities.	Locations of infrastructure remaining in place will continue to be marked on navigational charts. The removed sections of jacket will be placed as close as practicable to the base of the remaining structure to minimise the area of seabed unavailable for commercial fishing activities involving trawling.
INJURY TO/ MORTALITY OF SESSILE BIOTA	Marine life established at higher points on the jacket structure may be lost when the structure is placed on the seabed due to the change in conditions, such as light and nutrients, in deeper water.	Recolonisation of the jacket structure over time would occur with other marine life suited to seabed depth.	Placement of cut jacket sections on the seabed is expected to increase the overall habitat available for sessile biota, by the provision of additional hard substrate on the seabed, much like we can see today on the existing jacket structures.
CHANGE IN FISH HABITAT	Habitat for mobile species such as certain fish which require specific conditions such as light and food sources present on the higher points of the jacket structure will be lost.	Mobile species such as fish will either move downward on the remaining jacket structure if conditions are suitable, or migrate to other habitats.	Placement of the cut jacket sections on the seabed will increase the overall habitat and food source availability for mobile species such as fish.
DISTURBANCE DURING PLACEMENT	Physical impact (including smothering) may lead to a localised and minor loss of benthic infauna within the seabed sediments and/or alteration of their habitat.	No long term impacts to benthic infauna are expected.	Impacts to benthic infauna will be limited to the immediate footprint of the placed jacket sections, hence expected to be minor, short term and localised.
CHANGE IN WATER QUALITY DURING PLACEMENT	Suspension of sediments and the subsequent change in water quality may impact marine life by smothering or exposure to potential contaminants in the sediments.	No long term impacts to water quality are expected.	Any impacts to marine life due to the temporary suspension of sediments during placement activities are expected to be short term, minor and localised.



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Esso Australia aims to keep government, non-government organisations and community stakeholders informed about decommissioning activities.

We welcome feedback and will continue to keep interested stakeholders updated about proposed activities throughout the planning phase and into the execution phase.

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Appendix D EPBC Act search report

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Protected Matters Search Tool

WTA

Report Generated - 6:23PM - 27 December 2021

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	38
Listed Migratory Species	39

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	59
Whales and Other Cetaceans	13
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	0
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	6
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	12
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata	Caveat

Back to Summary

Commonwealth Marine Area

Feature Name	Buffer Status
EEZ and Territorial Sea	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Threatened Species

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
69374	*Seriolella brama*	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
69402	*Thunnus maccoyii*	Southern Bluefin Tuna	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68453	*Galeorhinus galeus*	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26033	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	Gould's Petrel, Australian	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64445	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64438	*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*	White-bellied Storm-	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Migratory Species

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
84108	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In buffer area only
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
79073	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako, Mako	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Marine Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
66252	*Maroubra perserrata*	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66235	*Hippocampus breviceps*	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66233	*Hippocampus*	Big-belly Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66276	*Stigmatopora argus*	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
21	*Arctocephalus pusillus*	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66274	*Solegnathus robustus*	Robust Pipehorse, Robust	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66275	*Solegnathus*	Spiny Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66251	*Lissocampus runa*	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66705	*Hippocampus minotaur*	Bullneck Seahorse	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66282	*Urocampus carinirostris*	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66283	*Vanacampus margaritifer*	Mother-of-pearl Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66279	*Syngnathoides*	Double-end Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66277	*Stigmatopora nigra*	Widebody Pipefish, Wide-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66284	*Vanacampus phillipi*	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66285	*Vanacampus*	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66247	*Kimblaeus bassensis*	Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66246	*Kaupus costatus*	Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66278	*Stipecampus cristatus*	Ringback Pipefish, Ring-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66242	*Histiogamphelus briggsii*	Crested Pipefish, Briggs'	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66227	*Heraldia nocturna*	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
823	*Stercorarius skua*	Great Skua	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed (as Catharacta		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66245	*Hypselognathus rostratus*	Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66243	*Histiogamphelus cristatus*	Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1066	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66248	*Leptoichthys fistularius*	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66268	*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66265	*Notiocampus ruber*	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66262	*Mitotichthys tuckeri*	Tucker's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66261	*Mitotichthys semistriatus*	Halfbanded Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
20	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	Long-nosed Fur-seal, New	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Whales and Other Cetaceans

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68417	*Tursiops truncatus s. str.*	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's Dolphin, Grampus	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
60	*Delphinus delphis*	Common Dolphin, Short-	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
33	*Balaenoptera*	Minke Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
48	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False Killer Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

EPBC Act Referrals

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome	Website	Buffer Status
2017/8127	INDIGO Central Submarine	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/2556	Bream 3D seismic survey	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2001/140	Northern Fields 3D Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1866	Gippsland Basin Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1282	2004/2005 drilling	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area

Back to Summary

Biologically Important Areas

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Group	Behaviour	Presence	Website	Buffer Status
1073	Diomedea exulans (sensu	Wandering Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1018	Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving-petrel	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	Thalassarche bulleri	Bullers Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82345	Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85249	Thalassarche	Indian Yellow-nosed	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82449	Thalassarche melanophris	Campbell Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution (low density)	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Known distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Foraging	Likely to be present	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Whales	Known core range	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Caveat

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The report provides the mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species, listed threatened ecological communities and other information could be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value. The mapped locations have been collated from a range of data sources at various resolutions as acknowledged at the end of this report.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore this report is a general guide only. Where data is available to support mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information to inform a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery, thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps, thematic spatial data and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or a large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived or supplemented either with 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants
- some recently listed species and ecological communities – as there may be a delay of several days in the mapping being made available for reporting after a listing event
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, may only have been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which may have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Nationally Important Wetlands are not a Matter of National Environmental Significance and do not have protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). They may however provide habitat and support other listed species that are protected under the EPBC Act.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Protected Matters Search Tool

BMA

Report Generated - 6:31PM - 27 December 2021

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	39
Listed Migratory Species	38

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	59
Whales and Other Cetaceans	13
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	0
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	11
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	15
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata	Caveat

Back to Summary

Commonwealth Marine Area

Feature Name	Buffer Status
EEZ and Territorial Sea	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Threatened Species

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
69374	*Seriolella brama*	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
69402	*Thunnus maccoyii*	Southern Bluefin Tuna	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68453	*Galeorhinus galeus*	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26033	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	Gould's Petrel, Australian	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26179	*Prototroctes maraena*	Australian Grayling	Fish	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64445	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Breeding known to occur	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64438	*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*	White-bellied Storm-	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Migratory Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Breeding known to occur	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
79073	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako, Mako	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Marine Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
66262	*Mitotichthys tuckeri*	Tucker's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66252	*Maroubra perserrata*	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66235	*Hippocampus breviceps*	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66233	*Hippocampus*	Big-belly Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66276	*Stigmatopora argus*	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
21	*Arctocephalus pusillus*	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66274	*Solegnathus robustus*	Robust Pipehorse, Robust	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66275	*Solegnathus*	Spiny Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66251	*Lissocampus runa*	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66705	*Hippocampus minotaur*	Bullneck Seahorse	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66282	*Urocampus carinirostris*	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66283	*Vanacampus margaritifer*	Mother-of-pearl Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66279	*Syngnathoides*	Double-end Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66277	*Stigmatopora nigra*	Widebody Pipefish, Wide-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66284	*Vanacampus phillipi*	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66285	*Vanacampus*	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66243	*Histiogamphelus cristatus*	Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66246	*Kaupus costatus*	Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66278	*Stipecampus cristatus*	Ringback Pipefish, Ring-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66242	*Histiogamphelus briggsii*	Crested Pipefish, Briggs'	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66227	*Heraldia nocturna*	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66248	*Leptoichthys fistularius*	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
823	*Stercorarius skua*	Great Skua	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed (as Catharacta		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66245	*Hypselognathus rostratus*	Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66268	*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1066	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66247	*Kimblaeus bassensis*	Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66265	*Notiocampus ruber*	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
20	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	Long-nosed Fur-seal, New	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66261	*Mitotichthys semistriatus*	Halfbanded Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Whales and Other Cetaceans

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68417	*Tursiops truncatus s. str.*	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's Dolphin, Grampus	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
60	*Delphinus delphis*	Common Dolphin, Short-	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
33	*Balaenoptera*	Minke Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
48	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False Killer Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

EPBC Act Referrals

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome	Website	Buffer Status
2010/5288	Southern Flanks 2D	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/8127	INDIGO Central Submarine	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/2556	Bream 3D seismic survey	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1866	Gippsland Basin Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/140	Northern Fields 3D Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/3146	Apache 3D seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/206	Seismic Survey	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1282	2004/2005 drilling	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2007/3915	West Triton Drilling	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2000/20	Gas Pipeline	VIC	Energy Generation and	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area

Back to Summary

Biologically Important Areas

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Group	Behaviour	Presence	Website	Buffer Status
82652	Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1073	Diomedea exulans (sensu	Wandering Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1018	Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving-petrel	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	Thalassarche bulleri	Bullers Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82345	Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85249	Thalassarche	Indian Yellow-nosed	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82449	Thalassarche melanophris	Campbell Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Breeding (nursery area)	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution (low density)	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Known distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Foraging	Likely to be present	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Whales	Known core range	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Caveat

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The report provides the mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species, listed threatened ecological communities and other information could be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value. The mapped locations have been collated from a range of data sources at various resolutions as acknowledged at the end of this report.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore this report is a general guide only. Where data is available to support mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information to inform a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery, thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps, thematic spatial data and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or a large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived or supplemented either with 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants
- some recently listed species and ecological communities – as there may be a delay of several days in the mapping being made available for reporting after a listing event
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, may only have been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which may have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Nationally Important Wetlands are not a Matter of National Environmental Significance and do not have protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). They may however provide habitat and support other listed species that are protected under the EPBC Act.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Protected Matters Search Tool

WKF

Report Generated - 6:36PM - 27 December 2021

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	39
Listed Migratory Species	41

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	60
Whales and Other Cetaceans	14
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	0
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	12
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	14
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata	Caveat

Back to Summary

Commonwealth Marine Area

Feature Name	Buffer Status
EEZ and Territorial Sea	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Threatened Species

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
69374	*Seriolella brama*	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68453	*Galeorhinus galeus*	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
69402	*Thunnus maccoyii*	Southern Bluefin Tuna	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26033	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	Gould's Petrel, Australian	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64445	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64438	*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*	White-bellied Storm-	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Migratory Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
84108	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
79073	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako, Mako	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Marine Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66282	*Urocampus carinirostris*	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66283	*Vanacampus margaritifer*	Mother-of-pearl Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66227	*Heraldia nocturna*	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66251	*Lissocampus runa*	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66252	*Maroubra perserrata*	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
20	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	Long-nosed Fur-seal, New	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66277	*Stigmatopora nigra*	Widebody Pipefish, Wide-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66274	*Solegnathus robustus*	Robust Pipehorse, Robust	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
21	*Arctocephalus pusillus*	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66276	*Stigmatopora argus*	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66248	*Leptoichthys fistularius*	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66279	*Syngnathoides*	Double-end Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66278	*Stipecampus cristatus*	Ringback Pipefish, Ring-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66275	*Solegnathus*	Spiny Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66246	*Kaupus costatus*	Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66247	*Kimblaeus bassensis*	Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
823	*Stercorarius skua*	Great Skua	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed (as Catharacta		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66242	*Histiogamphelus briggsii*	Crested Pipefish, Briggs'	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1066	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66243	*Histiogamphelus cristatus*	Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66705	*Hippocampus minotaur*	Bullneck Seahorse	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66245	*Hypselognathus rostratus*	Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66265	*Notiocampus ruber*	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66262	*Mitotichthys tuckeri*	Tucker's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66261	*Mitotichthys semistriatus*	Halfbanded Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66268	*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66233	*Hippocampus*	Big-belly Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66285	*Vanacampus*	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66284	*Vanacampus phillipi*	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66235	*Hippocampus breviceps*	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Whales and Other Cetaceans

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
33	*Balaenoptera*	Minke Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
48	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False Killer Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68417	*Tursiops truncatus s. str.*	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's Dolphin, Grampus	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
60	*Delphinus delphis*	Common Dolphin, Short-	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

EPBC Act Referrals

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome	Website	Buffer Status
2001/177	Hemingway1/Oil	CM	Mining	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2010/5288	Southern Flanks 2D	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/167	Melville 1 Oil Exploration	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/8127	INDIGO Central Submarine	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1866	Gippsland Basin Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/206	Seismic Survey	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/3146	Apache 3D seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2007/3915	West Triton Drilling	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1282	2004/2005 drilling	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/289	Offshore Petroleum	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/2556	Bream 3D seismic survey	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area

Back to Summary

Biologically Important Areas

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Group	Behaviour	Presence	Website	Buffer Status
82652	Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1073	Diomedea exulans (sensu	Wandering Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1018	Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving-petrel	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	Thalassarche bulleri	Bullers Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82345	Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85249	Thalassarche	Indian Yellow-nosed	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82449	Thalassarche melanophris	Campbell Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution (low density)	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Known distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Foraging	Likely to be present	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Whales	Known core range	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Caveat

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The report provides the mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species, listed threatened ecological communities and other information could be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value. The mapped locations have been collated from a range of data sources at various resolutions as acknowledged at the end of this report.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore this report is a general guide only. Where data is available to support mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information to inform a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery, thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps, thematic spatial data and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or a large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived or supplemented either with 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants
- some recently listed species and ecological communities – as there may be a delay of several days in the mapping being made available for reporting after a listing event
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, may only have been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which may have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Nationally Important Wetlands are not a Matter of National Environmental Significance and do not have protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). They may however provide habitat and support other listed species that are protected under the EPBC Act.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Protected Matters Search Tool

KFA

Report Generated - 6:41PM - 27 December 2021

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	39
Listed Migratory Species	41

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	60
Whales and Other Cetaceans	14
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	0
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	12
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	14
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata	Caveat

Back to Summary

Commonwealth Marine Area

Feature Name	Buffer Status
EEZ and Territorial Sea	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Threatened Species

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
69374	*Seriolella brama*	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68453	*Galeorhinus galeus*	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
69402	*Thunnus maccoyii*	Southern Bluefin Tuna	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26033	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	Gould's Petrel, Australian	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64445	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64438	*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*	White-bellied Storm-	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Migratory Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
84108	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
79073	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako, Mako	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Marine Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66282	*Urocampus carinirostris*	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66283	*Vanacampus margaritifer*	Mother-of-pearl Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66227	*Heraldia nocturna*	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66251	*Lissocampus runa*	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66252	*Maroubra perserrata*	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
20	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	Long-nosed Fur-seal, New	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66277	*Stigmatopora nigra*	Widebody Pipefish, Wide-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66274	*Solegnathus robustus*	Robust Pipehorse, Robust	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
21	*Arctocephalus pusillus*	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66276	*Stigmatopora argus*	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66248	*Leptoichthys fistularius*	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66279	*Syngnathoides*	Double-end Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66278	*Stipecampus cristatus*	Ringback Pipefish, Ring-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66275	*Solegnathus*	Spiny Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66246	*Kaupus costatus*	Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66247	*Kimblaeus bassensis*	Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
823	*Stercorarius skua*	Great Skua	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed (as Catharacta		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66242	*Histiogamphelus briggsii*	Crested Pipefish, Briggs'	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1066	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66243	*Histiogamphelus cristatus*	Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66705	*Hippocampus minotaur*	Bullneck Seahorse	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66245	*Hypselognathus rostratus*	Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66265	*Notiocampus ruber*	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66262	*Mitotichthys tuckeri*	Tucker's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66261	*Mitotichthys semistriatus*	Halfbanded Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66268	*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66233	*Hippocampus*	Big-belly Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66285	*Vanacampus*	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66284	*Vanacampus phillipi*	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66235	*Hippocampus breviceps*	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Whales and Other Cetaceans

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
33	*Balaenoptera*	Minke Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
48	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False Killer Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68417	*Tursiops truncatus s. str.*	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's Dolphin, Grampus	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
60	*Delphinus delphis*	Common Dolphin, Short-	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

EPBC Act Referrals

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome	Website	Buffer Status
2001/177	Hemingway1/Oil	CM	Mining	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2010/5288	Southern Flanks 2D	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/167	Melville 1 Oil Exploration	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/8127	INDIGO Central Submarine	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1866	Gippsland Basin Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/206	Seismic Survey	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/3146	Apache 3D seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2007/3915	West Triton Drilling	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1282	2004/2005 drilling	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/289	Offshore Petroleum	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/2556	Bream 3D seismic survey	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area

Back to Summary

Biologically Important Areas

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Group	Behaviour	Presence	Website	Buffer Status
82652	Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1073	Diomedea exulans (sensu	Wandering Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1018	Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving-petrel	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	Thalassarche bulleri	Bullers Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82345	Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85249	Thalassarche	Indian Yellow-nosed	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82449	Thalassarche melanophris	Campbell Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution (low density)	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Known distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Foraging	Likely to be present	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Whales	Known core range	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Caveat

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The report provides the mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species, listed threatened ecological communities and other information could be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value. The mapped locations have been collated from a range of data sources at various resolutions as acknowledged at the end of this report.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore this report is a general guide only. Where data is available to support mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information to inform a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery, thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps, thematic spatial data and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or a large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived or supplemented either with 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants
- some recently listed species and ecological communities – as there may be a delay of several days in the mapping being made available for reporting after a listing event
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, may only have been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which may have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Nationally Important Wetlands are not a Matter of National Environmental Significance and do not have protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). They may however provide habitat and support other listed species that are protected under the EPBC Act.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Protected Matters Search Tool

KFB

Report Generated - 6:46PM - 27 December 2021

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	42
Listed Migratory Species	42

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	59
Whales and Other Cetaceans	28
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	0
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	12
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	15
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata	Caveat

Back to Summary

Commonwealth Marine Area

Feature Name	Buffer Status
EEZ and Territorial Sea	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Threatened Species

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
69374	*Seriolella brama*	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
69402	*Thunnus maccoyii*	Southern Bluefin Tuna	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68444	*Centrophorus harrissoni*	Harrisson's Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68453	*Galeorhinus galeus*	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68455	*Hoplostethus atlanticus*	Orange Roughy, Deep-sea	Fish	May	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82679	*Centrophorus zeehaani*	Southern Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76339	*Rexea solandri (eastern*	Eastern Gemfish	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26033	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	Gould's Petrel, Australian	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64445	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64438	*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*	White-bellied Storm-	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Migratory Species

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
84108	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
79073	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako, Mako	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Marine Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
66277	*Stigmatopora nigra*	Widebody Pipefish, Wide-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
823	*Stercorarius skua*	Great Skua	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed (as Catharacta		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66705	*Hippocampus minotaur*	Bullneck Seahorse	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66251	*Lissocampus runa*	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
21	*Arctocephalus pusillus*	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66276	*Stigmatopora argus*	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66246	*Kaupus costatus*	Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66279	*Syngnathoides*	Double-end Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66278	*Stipecampus cristatus*	Ringback Pipefish, Ring-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66275	*Solegnathus*	Spiny Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
20	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	Long-nosed Fur-seal, New	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66274	*Solegnathus robustus*	Robust Pipehorse, Robust	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66248	*Leptoichthys fistularius*	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66242	*Histiogamphelus briggsii*	Crested Pipefish, Briggs'	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1066	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66243	*Histiogamphelus cristatus*	Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66245	*Hypselognathus rostratus*	Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66252	*Maroubra perserrata*	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66268	*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66265	*Notiocampus ruber*	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66262	*Mitotichthys tuckeri*	Tucker's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66261	*Mitotichthys semistriatus*	Halfbanded Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66247	*Kimblaeus bassensis*	Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66235	*Hippocampus breviceps*	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66233	*Hippocampus*	Big-belly Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66282	*Urocampus carinirostris*	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66283	*Vanacampus margaritifer*	Mother-of-pearl Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66227	*Heraldia nocturna*	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66285	*Vanacampus*	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66284	*Vanacampus phillipi*	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Whales and Other Cetaceans

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
33	*Balaenoptera*	Minke Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68417	*Tursiops truncatus s. str.*	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
54	*Mesoplodon mirus*	True's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
57	*Kogia breviceps*	Pygmy Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
70	*Berardius arnuxii*	Arnoux's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
73	*Mesoplodon bowdoini*	Andrew's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
74	*Mesoplodon densirostris*	Blainville's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76	*Mesoplodon hectori*	Hector's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
44	*Lissodelphis peronii*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
56	*Ziphius cavirostris*	Cuvier's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
25556	*Mesoplodon layardii*	Strap-toothed Beaked	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85043	*Kogia sima*	Dwarf Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean (as Kogia simus)	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
48	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False Killer Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59282	*Globicephala melas*	Long-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's Dolphin, Grampus	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
62	*Globicephala*	Short-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
60	*Delphinus delphis*	Common Dolphin, Short-	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

EPBC Act Referrals

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome	Website	Buffer Status
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1876	2D seismic Survey in	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1282	2004/2005 drilling	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/289	Offshore Petroleum	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/525	Seismic survey, Gippsland	VIC	Mining	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2002/775	Non-exclusive 3-D Marine	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2002/864	Tuskfish 3D Seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2010/5288	Southern Flanks 2D	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/140	Northern Fields 3D Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/8127	INDIGO Central Submarine	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2007/3915	West Triton Drilling	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/3146	Apache 3D seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area

Back to Summary

Biologically Important Areas

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Group	Behaviour	Presence	Website	Buffer Status
82652	Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1073	Diomedea exulans (sensu	Wandering Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1018	Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving-petrel	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	Thalassarche bulleri	Bullers Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82345	Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85249	Thalassarche	Indian Yellow-nosed	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82449	Thalassarche melanophris	Campbell Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution (low density)	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Known distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Foraging	Likely to be present	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Whales	Known core range	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Caveat

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The report provides the mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species, listed threatened ecological communities and other information could be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value. The mapped locations have been collated from a range of data sources at various resolutions as acknowledged at the end of this report.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore this report is a general guide only. Where data is available to support mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information to inform a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery, thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps, thematic spatial data and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or a large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived or supplemented either with 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants
- some recently listed species and ecological communities – as there may be a delay of several days in the mapping being made available for reporting after a listing event
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, may only have been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which may have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Nationally Important Wetlands are not a Matter of National Environmental Significance and do not have protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). They may however provide habitat and support other listed species that are protected under the EPBC Act.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Protected Matters Search Tool

MKA

Report Generated - 7:12PM - 27 December 2021

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	42
Listed Migratory Species	42

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	59
Whales and Other Cetaceans	28
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	0
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	12
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	15
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata	Caveat

Back to Summary

Commonwealth Marine Area

Feature Name	Buffer Status
EEZ and Territorial Sea	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Threatened Species

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
69374	*Seriolella brama*	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
69402	*Thunnus maccoyii*	Southern Bluefin Tuna	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68444	*Centrophorus harrissoni*	Harrisson's Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68453	*Galeorhinus galeus*	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68455	*Hoplostethus atlanticus*	Orange Roughy, Deep-sea	Fish	May	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82679	*Centrophorus zeehaani*	Southern Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76339	*Rexea solandri (eastern*	Eastern Gemfish	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26033	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	Gould's Petrel, Australian	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64445	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64438	*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*	White-bellied Storm-	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Migratory Species

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
84108	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
79073	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako, Mako	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Marine Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
66277	*Stigmatopora nigra*	Widebody Pipefish, Wide-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
823	*Stercorarius skua*	Great Skua	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed (as Catharacta		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66705	*Hippocampus minotaur*	Bullneck Seahorse	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66251	*Lissocampus runa*	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
21	*Arctocephalus pusillus*	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66276	*Stigmatopora argus*	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66246	*Kaupus costatus*	Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66279	*Syngnathoides*	Double-end Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66278	*Stipecampus cristatus*	Ringback Pipefish, Ring-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66275	*Solegnathus*	Spiny Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
20	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	Long-nosed Fur-seal, New	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66274	*Solegnathus robustus*	Robust Pipehorse, Robust	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66248	*Leptoichthys fistularius*	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66242	*Histiogamphelus briggsii*	Crested Pipefish, Briggs'	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1066	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66243	*Histiogamphelus cristatus*	Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66245	*Hypselognathus rostratus*	Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66252	*Maroubra perserrata*	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66268	*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66265	*Notiocampus ruber*	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66262	*Mitotichthys tuckeri*	Tucker's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66261	*Mitotichthys semistriatus*	Halfbanded Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66247	*Kimblaeus bassensis*	Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66235	*Hippocampus breviceps*	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66233	*Hippocampus*	Big-belly Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66282	*Urocampus carinirostris*	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66283	*Vanacampus margaritifer*	Mother-of-pearl Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66227	*Heraldia nocturna*	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66285	*Vanacampus*	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66284	*Vanacampus phillipi*	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Whales and Other Cetaceans

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
33	*Balaenoptera*	Minke Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68417	*Tursiops truncatus s. str.*	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
54	*Mesoplodon mirus*	True's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
57	*Kogia breviceps*	Pygmy Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
70	*Berardius arnuxii*	Arnoux's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
73	*Mesoplodon bowdoini*	Andrew's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
74	*Mesoplodon densirostris*	Blainville's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76	*Mesoplodon hectori*	Hector's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
44	*Lissodelphis peronii*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
56	*Ziphius cavirostris*	Cuvier's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
25556	*Mesoplodon layardii*	Strap-toothed Beaked	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85043	*Kogia sima*	Dwarf Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean (as Kogia simus)	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
48	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False Killer Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59282	*Globicephala melas*	Long-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's Dolphin, Grampus	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
62	*Globicephala*	Short-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
60	*Delphinus delphis*	Common Dolphin, Short-	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

EPBC Act Referrals

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome	Website	Buffer Status
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1876	2D seismic Survey in	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1282	2004/2005 drilling	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/289	Offshore Petroleum	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/525	Seismic survey, Gippsland	VIC	Mining	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2002/775	Non-exclusive 3-D Marine	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2002/864	Tuskfish 3D Seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2010/5288	Southern Flanks 2D	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/140	Northern Fields 3D Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/8127	INDIGO Central Submarine	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2007/3915	West Triton Drilling	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/3146	Apache 3D seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area

Back to Summary

Biologically Important Areas

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Group	Behaviour	Presence	Website	Buffer Status
82652	Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1073	Diomedea exulans (sensu	Wandering Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1018	Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving-petrel	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	Thalassarche bulleri	Bullers Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82345	Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85249	Thalassarche	Indian Yellow-nosed	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82449	Thalassarche melanophris	Campbell Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution (low density)	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Known distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Foraging	Likely to be present	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Whales	Known core range	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Caveat

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The report provides the mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species, listed threatened ecological communities and other information could be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value. The mapped locations have been collated from a range of data sources at various resolutions as acknowledged at the end of this report.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore this report is a general guide only. Where data is available to support mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information to inform a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery, thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps, thematic spatial data and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or a large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived or supplemented either with 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants
- some recently listed species and ecological communities – as there may be a delay of several days in the mapping being made available for reporting after a listing event
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, may only have been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which may have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Nationally Important Wetlands are not a Matter of National Environmental Significance and do not have protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). They may however provide habitat and support other listed species that are protected under the EPBC Act.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Protected Matters Search Tool

CBA

Report Generated - 7:07PM - 27 December 2021

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	43
Listed Migratory Species	43

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	60
Whales and Other Cetaceans	28
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	0
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	25
Key Ecological Features	1
Biologically Important Areas	15
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata	Caveat

Back to Summary

Commonwealth Marine Area

Feature Name	Buffer Status
EEZ and Territorial Sea	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Threatened Species

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
69374	*Seriolella brama*	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
69402	*Thunnus maccoyii*	Southern Bluefin Tuna	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68444	*Centrophorus harrissoni*	Harrisson's Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68453	*Galeorhinus galeus*	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68455	*Hoplostethus atlanticus*	Orange Roughy, Deep-sea	Fish	May	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82679	*Centrophorus zeehaani*	Southern Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76339	*Rexea solandri (eastern*	Eastern Gemfish	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In buffer area only
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26033	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	Gould's Petrel, Australian	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64445	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64438	*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*	White-bellied Storm-	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Migratory Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In buffer area only
84108	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
79073	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako, Mako	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Marine Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
66277	*Stigmatopora nigra*	Widebody Pipefish, Wide-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
823	*Stercorarius skua*	Great Skua	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed (as Catharacta		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66705	*Hippocampus minotaur*	Bullneck Seahorse	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66251	*Lissocampus runa*	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
21	*Arctocephalus pusillus*	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66276	*Stigmatopora argus*	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66246	*Kaupus costatus*	Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66279	*Syngnathoides*	Double-end Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66278	*Stipecampus cristatus*	Ringback Pipefish, Ring-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66275	*Solegnathus*	Spiny Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
20	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	Long-nosed Fur-seal, New	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66274	*Solegnathus robustus*	Robust Pipehorse, Robust	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66248	*Leptoichthys fistularius*	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66242	*Histiogamphelus briggsii*	Crested Pipefish, Briggs'	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1066	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66243	*Histiogamphelus cristatus*	Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66245	*Hypselognathus rostratus*	Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66252	*Maroubra perserrata*	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66268	*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66265	*Notiocampus ruber*	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66262	*Mitotichthys tuckeri*	Tucker's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66261	*Mitotichthys semistriatus*	Halfbanded Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66247	*Kimblaeus bassensis*	Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In buffer area only
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66235	*Hippocampus breviceps*	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66233	*Hippocampus*	Big-belly Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66282	*Urocampus carinirostris*	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66283	*Vanacampus margaritifer*	Mother-of-pearl Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66227	*Heraldia nocturna*	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66285	*Vanacampus*	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66284	*Vanacampus phillipi*	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Whales and Other Cetaceans

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
33	*Balaenoptera*	Minke Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
54	*Mesoplodon mirus*	True's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
57	*Kogia breviceps*	Pygmy Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
70	*Berardius arnuxii*	Arnoux's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
73	*Mesoplodon bowdoini*	Andrew's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
74	*Mesoplodon densirostris*	Blainville's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76	*Mesoplodon hectori*	Hector's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
44	*Lissodelphis peronii*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
56	*Ziphius cavirostris*	Cuvier's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
25556	*Mesoplodon layardii*	Strap-toothed Beaked	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85043	*Kogia sima*	Dwarf Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean (as Kogia simus)	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68417	*Tursiops truncatus s. str.*	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
48	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False Killer Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59282	*Globicephala melas*	Long-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's Dolphin, Grampus	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
62	*Globicephala*	Short-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
60	*Delphinus delphis*	Common Dolphin, Short-	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

EPBC Act Referrals

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome	Website	Buffer Status
2007/3915	West Triton Drilling	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1282	2004/2005 drilling	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2002/864	Tuskfish 3D Seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1535	Drilling and side track	CM	Mining	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2012/6362	Inspection of project	CM	Transport - Water	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2006/3072	Longtom Gas Pipeline	CM	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2002/775	Non-exclusive 3-D Marine	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1204	Development of Turrum	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2010/5288	Southern Flanks 2D	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2012/6413	Longtom-5 Offshore	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Withdrawn	Referral Decision	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2011/6217	Longtom South -1	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2004/1866	Gippsland Basin Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2017/8127	INDIGO Central Submarine	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2012/6498	Longtom-5 Offshore	CM	Energy Generation and	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2001/525	Seismic survey, Gippsland	VIC	Mining	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/289	Offshore Petroleum	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2012/6404	Longtom 5 Offshore	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Withdrawn	Referral Decision	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2006/3146	Apache 3D seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1876	2D seismic Survey in	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/140	Northern Fields 3D Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/3197	Marlin-Snapper Gas	CM	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2008/4191	Turrum Phase 2	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2005/2494	Longtom-3 Gas Appraisal	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2005/2484	Development of Kipper	CM	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only

Back to Summary

Key Ecological Features

Name	Region	Website	Buffer Status
Upwelling East of Eden	South-east	Key Ecological Feature	In buffer area only

Back to Summary

Biologically Important Areas

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Group	Behaviour	Presence	Website	Buffer Status
82652	Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1073	Diomedea exulans (sensu	Wandering Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1018	Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving-petrel	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	Thalassarche bulleri	Bullers Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82345	Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85249	Thalassarche	Indian Yellow-nosed	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82449	Thalassarche melanophris	Campbell Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution (low density)	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Known distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Foraging	Likely to be present	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Whales	Known core range	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Caveat

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The report provides the mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species, listed threatened ecological communities and other information could be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value. The mapped locations have been collated from a range of data sources at various resolutions as acknowledged at the end of this report.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore this report is a general guide only. Where data is available to support mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information to inform a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery, thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps, thematic spatial data and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or a large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived or supplemented either with 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants
- some recently listed species and ecological communities – as there may be a delay of several days in the mapping being made available for reporting after a listing event
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, may only have been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which may have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Nationally Important Wetlands are not a Matter of National Environmental Significance and do not have protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). They may however provide habitat and support other listed species that are protected under the EPBC Act.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Protected Matters Search Tool

HLA

Report Generated - 7:02PM - 27 December 2021

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	43
Listed Migratory Species	43

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	60
Whales and Other Cetaceans	28
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	0
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	25
Key Ecological Features	1
Biologically Important Areas	15
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata	Caveat

Back to Summary

Commonwealth Marine Area

Feature Name	Buffer Status
EEZ and Territorial Sea	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Threatened Species

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
69374	*Seriolella brama*	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
69402	*Thunnus maccoyii*	Southern Bluefin Tuna	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68444	*Centrophorus harrissoni*	Harrisson's Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68453	*Galeorhinus galeus*	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68455	*Hoplostethus atlanticus*	Orange Roughy, Deep-sea	Fish	May	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82679	*Centrophorus zeehaani*	Southern Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76339	*Rexea solandri (eastern*	Eastern Gemfish	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In buffer area only
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26033	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	Gould's Petrel, Australian	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64445	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64438	*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*	White-bellied Storm-	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Migratory Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In buffer area only
84108	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
79073	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako, Mako	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Marine Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
66277	*Stigmatopora nigra*	Widebody Pipefish, Wide-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
823	*Stercorarius skua*	Great Skua	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed (as Catharacta		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66705	*Hippocampus minotaur*	Bullneck Seahorse	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66251	*Lissocampus runa*	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
21	*Arctocephalus pusillus*	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66276	*Stigmatopora argus*	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66246	*Kaupus costatus*	Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66279	*Syngnathoides*	Double-end Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66278	*Stipecampus cristatus*	Ringback Pipefish, Ring-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66275	*Solegnathus*	Spiny Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
20	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	Long-nosed Fur-seal, New	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66274	*Solegnathus robustus*	Robust Pipehorse, Robust	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66248	*Leptoichthys fistularius*	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66242	*Histiogamphelus briggsii*	Crested Pipefish, Briggs'	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1066	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66243	*Histiogamphelus cristatus*	Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66245	*Hypselognathus rostratus*	Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66252	*Maroubra perserrata*	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66268	*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66265	*Notiocampus ruber*	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66262	*Mitotichthys tuckeri*	Tucker's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66261	*Mitotichthys semistriatus*	Halfbanded Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66247	*Kimblaeus bassensis*	Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In buffer area only
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66235	*Hippocampus breviceps*	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66233	*Hippocampus*	Big-belly Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66282	*Urocampus carinirostris*	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66283	*Vanacampus margaritifer*	Mother-of-pearl Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66227	*Heraldia nocturna*	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66285	*Vanacampus*	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66284	*Vanacampus phillipi*	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Whales and Other Cetaceans

				Presence								
Species ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	**Rank**	**Text**	**Threatened Category**	**Migratory Status**	**Migratory Category**	**Marine Status**	**Cetacean Status**	**Website**	**Buffer Status**
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
33	*Balaenoptera*	Minke Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
54	*Mesoplodon mirus*	True's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
57	*Kogia breviceps*	Pygmy Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
70	*Berardius arnuxii*	Arnoux's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
73	*Mesoplodon bowdoini*	Andrew's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
74	*Mesoplodon densirostris*	Blainville's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76	*Mesoplodon hectori*	Hector's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
44	*Lissodelphis peronii*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
56	*Ziphius cavirostris*	Cuvier's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
25556	*Mesoplodon layardii*	Strap-toothed Beaked	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85043	*Kogia sima*	Dwarf Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean (as Kogia simus)	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68417	*Tursiops truncatus s. str.*	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
48	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False Killer Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59282	*Globicephala melas*	Long-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's Dolphin, Grampus	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
62	*Globicephala*	Short-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
60	*Delphinus delphis*	Common Dolphin, Short-	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

EPBC Act Referrals

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome	Website	Buffer Status
2007/3915	West Triton Drilling	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1282	2004/2005 drilling	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2002/864	Tuskfish 3D Seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1535	Drilling and side track	CM	Mining	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2012/6362	Inspection of project	CM	Transport - Water	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2006/3072	Longtom Gas Pipeline	CM	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2002/775	Non-exclusive 3-D Marine	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1204	Development of Turrum	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2010/5288	Southern Flanks 2D	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2012/6413	Longtom-5 Offshore	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Withdrawn	Referral Decision	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2011/6217	Longtom South -1	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2004/1866	Gippsland Basin Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2017/8127	INDIGO Central Submarine	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2012/6498	Longtom-5 Offshore	CM	Energy Generation and	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2001/525	Seismic survey, Gippsland	VIC	Mining	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/289	Offshore Petroleum	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2012/6404	Longtom 5 Offshore	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Withdrawn	Referral Decision	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2006/3146	Apache 3D seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1876	2D seismic Survey in	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/140	Northern Fields 3D Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/3197	Marlin-Snapper Gas	CM	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2008/4191	Turrum Phase 2	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2005/2494	Longtom-3 Gas Appraisal	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only
2005/2484	Development of Kipper	CM	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In buffer area only

Back to Summary

Key Ecological Features

Name	Region	Website	Buffer Status
Upwelling East of Eden	South-east	Key Ecological Feature	In buffer area only

Back to Summary

Biologically Important Areas

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Group	Behaviour	Presence	Website	Buffer Status
82652	Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1073	Diomedea exulans (sensu	Wandering Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1018	Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving-petrel	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	Thalassarche bulleri	Bullers Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82345	Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85249	Thalassarche	Indian Yellow-nosed	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82449	Thalassarche melanophris	Campbell Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution (low density)	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Known distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Foraging	Likely to be present	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Whales	Known core range	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Caveat

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The report provides the mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species, listed threatened ecological communities and other information could be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value. The mapped locations have been collated from a range of data sources at various resolutions as acknowledged at the end of this report.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore this report is a general guide only. Where data is available to support mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information to inform a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery, thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps, thematic spatial data and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or a large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived or supplemented either with 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants
- some recently listed species and ecological communities – as there may be a delay of several days in the mapping being made available for reporting after a listing event
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, may only have been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which may have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Nationally Important Wetlands are not a Matter of National Environmental Significance and do not have protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). They may however provide habitat and support other listed species that are protected under the EPBC Act.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Protected Matters Search Tool

FTA

Report Generated - 6:54PM - 27 December 2021

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	42
Listed Migratory Species	42

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	59
Whales and Other Cetaceans	28
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	0
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	12
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	15
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata	Caveat

Back to Summary

Commonwealth Marine Area

Feature Name	Buffer Status
EEZ and Territorial Sea	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Threatened Species

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
69374	*Seriolella brama*	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
69402	*Thunnus maccoyii*	Southern Bluefin Tuna	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68444	*Centrophorus harrissoni*	Harrisson's Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68453	*Galeorhinus galeus*	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68455	*Hoplostethus atlanticus*	Orange Roughy, Deep-sea	Fish	May	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82679	*Centrophorus zeehaani*	Southern Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76339	*Rexea solandri (eastern*	Eastern Gemfish	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26033	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	Gould's Petrel, Australian	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64445	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64438	*Fregetta grallaria*	White-bellied Storm-Petrel	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Migratory Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
84108	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
79073	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako, Mako	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Marine Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
66277	*Stigmatopora nigra*	Widebody Pipefish, Wide-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
823	*Stercorarius skua*	Great Skua	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed (as Catharacta skua)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66705	*Hippocampus minotaur*	Bullneck Seahorse	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66251	*Lissocampus runa*	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
21	*Arctocephalus pusillus*	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66276	*Stigmatopora argus*	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66246	*Kaupus costatus*	Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66279	*Syngnathoides*	Double-end Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66278	*Stipecampus cristatus*	Ringback Pipefish, Ring-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66275	*Solegnathus spinosissimus*	Spiny Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
20	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	Long-nosed Fur-seal, New	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66274	*Solegnathus robustus*	Robust Pipehorse, Robust	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66248	*Leptoichthys fistularius*	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66242	*Histiogamphelus briggsii*	Crested Pipefish, Briggs'	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1066	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66243	*Histiogamphelus cristatus*	Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66245	*Hypselognathus rostratus*	Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66252	*Maroubra perserrata*	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66268	*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66265	*Notiocampus ruber*	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66262	*Mitotichthys tuckeri*	Tucker's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66261	*Mitotichthys semistriatus*	Halfbanded Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66247	*Kimblaeus bassensis*	Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66235	*Hippocampus breviceps*	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66233	*Hippocampus*	Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66282	*Urocampus carinirostris*	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66283	*Vanacampus margaritifer*	Mother-of-pearl Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66227	*Heraldia nocturna*	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66285	*Vanacampus*	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66284	*Vanacampus phillipi*	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Whales and Other Cetaceans

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
33	*Balaenoptera*	Minke Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68417	*Tursiops truncatus s. str.*	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
54	*Mesoplodon mirus*	True's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
57	*Kogia breviceps*	Pygmy Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
70	*Berardius arnuxii*	Arnoux's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
73	*Mesoplodon bowdoini*	Andrew's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
74	*Mesoplodon densirostris*	Blainville's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76	*Mesoplodon hectori*	Hector's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
44	*Lissodelphis peronii*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
56	*Ziphius cavirostris*	Cuvier's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
25556	*Mesoplodon layardii*	Strap-toothed Beaked	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85043	*Kogia sima*	Dwarf Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean (as Kogia simus)	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
48	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False Killer Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59282	*Globicephala melas*	Long-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's Dolphin, Grampus	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
62	*Globicephala*	Short-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
60	*Delphinus delphis*	Common Dolphin, Short-	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

EPBC Act Referrals

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome	Website	Buffer Status
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1876	2D seismic Survey in	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1282	2004/2005 drilling	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/289	Offshore Petroleum	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/525	Seismic survey, Gippsland	VIC	Mining	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2002/775	Non-exclusive 3-D Marine	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2002/864	Tuskfish 3D Seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2010/5288	Southern Flanks 2D	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/140	Northern Fields 3D Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/8127	INDIGO Central Submarine	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2007/3915	West Triton Drilling	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/3146	Apache 3D seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area

Back to Summary

Biologically Important Areas

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Group	Behaviour	Presence	Website	Buffer Status
82652	Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1073	Diomedea exulans (sensu	Wandering Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1018	Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving-petrel	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	Thalassarche bulleri	Bullers Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82345	Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85249	Thalassarche	Indian Yellow-nosed	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82449	Thalassarche melanophris	Campbell Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution (low density)	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Known distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Foraging	Likely to be present	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Whales	Known core range	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Caveat

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The report provides the mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species, listed threatened ecological communities and other information could be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value. The mapped locations have been collated from a range of data sources at various resolutions as acknowledged at the end of this report.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore this report is a general guide only. Where data is available to support mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information to inform a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery, thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps, thematic spatial data and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or a large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived or supplemented either with 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants
- some recently listed species and ecological communities – as there may be a delay of several days in the mapping being made available for reporting after a listing event
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, may only have been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which may have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Nationally Important Wetlands are not a Matter of National Environmental Significance and do not have protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). They may however provide habitat and support other listed species that are protected under the EPBC Act.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Protected Matters Search Tool

FLA

Report Generated - 7:18PM - 27 December 2021

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	42
Listed Migratory Species	42

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	59
Whales and Other Cetaceans	28
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	0
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	12
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	15
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata	Caveat

Back to Summary

Commonwealth Marine Area

Feature Name	Buffer Status
EEZ and Territorial Sea	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Threatened Species

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
69374	*Seriolella brama*	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
69402	*Thunnus maccoyii*	Southern Bluefin Tuna	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68444	*Centrophorus harrissoni*	Harrisson's Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68453	*Galeorhinus galeus*	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68455	*Hoplostethus atlanticus*	Orange Roughy, Deep-sea	Fish	May	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82679	*Centrophorus zeehaani*	Southern Dogfish,	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76339	*Rexea solandri (eastern*	Eastern Gemfish	Fish	Likely	Species or species habitat	Conservation Dependent					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
26033	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	Gould's Petrel, Australian	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64445	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64438	*Fregetta grallaria*	White-bellied Storm-Petrel	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Migratory Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White Shark, Great White	Shark	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
84108	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
79073	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin Mako, Mako	Shark	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66680	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Shark	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species			Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Listed Marine Species

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
66277	*Stigmatopora nigra*	Widebody Pipefish, Wide-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64457	*Thalassarche eremita*	Chatham Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64456	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
823	*Stercorarius skua*	Great Skua	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed (as Catharacta skua)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66705	*Hippocampus minotaur*	Bullneck Seahorse	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66491	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	Grey-headed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66251	*Lissocampus runa*	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
21	*Arctocephalus pusillus*	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66276	*Stigmatopora argus*	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66246	*Kaupus costatus*	Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66279	*Syngnathoides*	Double-end Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66278	*Stipecampus cristatus*	Ringback Pipefish, Ring-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66275	*Solegnathus spinosissimus*	Spiny Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
20	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	Long-nosed Fur-seal, New	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66274	*Solegnathus robustus*	Robust Pipehorse, Robust	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66248	*Leptoichthys fistularius*	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66242	*Histiogamphelus briggsii*	Crested Pipefish, Briggs'	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1066	*Pachyptila turtur*	Fairy Prion	Bird	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66243	*Histiogamphelus cristatus*	Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66245	*Hypselognathus rostratus*	Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66252	*Maroubra perserrata*	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66268	*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66265	*Notiocampus ruber*	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66262	*Mitotichthys tuckeri*	Tucker's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66261	*Mitotichthys semistriatus*	Halfbanded Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66247	*Kimblaeus bassensis*	Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1059	*Halobaena caerulea*	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82273	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Northern Buller's	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Thalassarche sp.		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82270	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Gibson's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable			Listed (as Diomedea		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64464	*Thalassarche carteri*	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Buller's Albatross, Pacific	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64463	*Thalassarche salvini*	Salvin's Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus griseus)		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66235	*Hippocampus breviceps*	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66233	*Hippocampus*	Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82404	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1075	*Phoebetria fusca*	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66282	*Urocampus carinirostris*	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66283	*Vanacampus margaritifer*	Mother-of-pearl Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66227	*Heraldia nocturna*	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66285	*Vanacampus*	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66284	*Vanacampus phillipi*	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species habitat				Listed		Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Whales and Other Cetaceans

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
39	*Caperea marginata*	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
38	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
36	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
33	*Balaenoptera*	Minke Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
37	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
68417	*Tursiops truncatus s. str.*	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
35	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
67812	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	Antarctic Minke Whale,	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
54	*Mesoplodon mirus*	True's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
57	*Kogia breviceps*	Pygmy Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
70	*Berardius arnuxii*	Arnoux's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
73	*Mesoplodon bowdoini*	Andrew's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
74	*Mesoplodon densirostris*	Blainville's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
76	*Mesoplodon hectori*	Hector's Beaked Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
43	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
44	*Lissodelphis peronii*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
56	*Ziphius cavirostris*	Cuvier's Beaked Whale,	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Species or species habitat	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
25556	*Mesoplodon layardii*	Strap-toothed Beaked	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85043	*Kogia sima*	Dwarf Sperm Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean (as Kogia simus)	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
34	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Mammal	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
48	*Pseudorca crassidens*	False Killer Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
46	*Orcinus orca*	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	Likely	Species or species habitat		Migratory	Migratory Marine Species		Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
59282	*Globicephala melas*	Long-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's Dolphin, Grampus	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
62	*Globicephala*	Short-finned Pilot Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
60	*Delphinus delphis*	Common Dolphin, Short-	Mammal	May	Species or species habitat					Cetacean	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

EPBC Act Referrals

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome	Website	Buffer Status
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2004/1876	2D seismic Survey in	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2003/1282	2004/2005 drilling	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/289	Offshore Petroleum	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/525	Seismic survey, Gippsland	VIC	Mining	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2002/775	Non-exclusive 3-D Marine	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2002/864	Tuskfish 3D Seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2010/5288	Southern Flanks 2D	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2001/140	Northern Fields 3D Seismic	CM	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2017/8127	INDIGO Central Submarine	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2007/3915	West Triton Drilling	VIC	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area
2006/3146	Apache 3D seismic	VIC	Exploration (mineral, oil	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action	EPBC Referral Detail	In feature area

Back to Summary

Biologically Important Areas

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Group	Behaviour	Presence	Website	Buffer Status
82652	Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1073	Diomedea exulans (sensu	Wandering Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
1018	Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving-petrel	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64460	Thalassarche bulleri	Bullers Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82345	Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
85249	Thalassarche	Indian Yellow-nosed	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
66472	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
82449	Thalassarche melanophris	Campbell Albatross	Seabirds	Foraging	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Distribution (low density)	Likely to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
64470	Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Sharks	Known distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Distribution	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
81317	Balaenoptera musculus	Pygmy Blue Whale	Whales	Foraging	Likely to be present	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area
40	Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Whales	Known core range	Known to occur	Species Profile and Threat	In feature area

Back to Summary

Caveat

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The report provides the mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species, listed threatened ecological communities and other information could be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value. The mapped locations have been collated from a range of data sources at various resolutions as acknowledged at the end of this report.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore this report is a general guide only. Where data is available to support mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information to inform a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery, thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps, thematic spatial data and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or a large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived or supplemented either with 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants
- some recently listed species and ecological communities – as there may be a delay of several days in the mapping being made available for reporting after a listing event
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, may only have been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which may have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Nationally Important Wetlands are not a Matter of National Environmental Significance and do not have protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). They may however provide habitat and support other listed species that are protected under the EPBC Act.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Appendix E Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) remotely operated vehicle transect fish observations

Genus species	Common name	Feeding guild	Total	CBA	FLA	HLA	KFA	WTA	Reference site	South East reef	FLA benthic surrounds	HLA benthic surrounds	KFA benthic surrounds	WTA benthic surrounds
Engraulis australis	Australian anchovy	Zooplanktivore	52999	303	10848	5128	35850	120	0	0	0	750	0	0
Trachurus spp.	Scad	Zooplanktivore	32070	1023	10024	14288	962	5294	30	252	56	140	1	0
Caesioperca lepidoptera	Butterfly perch	Zooplanktivore	16464	1429	2755	8327	2042	827	0	724	8	264	62	26
Scorpis lineolata	Silver sweep	Piscivore	3613	252	1626	1397	315	18	0	0	0	5	0	0
Scorpaena spp.	Scorpionfish	Invertebrate carnivore	1833	726	228	310	58	44	1	3	46	248	49	120
Nemadactylus macropterus	Jackass morwong	Invertebrate carnivore	1159	18	98	475	514	25	0	16	3	10	0	0
Helicolenus percoides	Reef ocean perch	Generalist carnivore	957	105	158	221	24	11	6	151	73	9	8	191
Callanthias australis	Splendid perch	Zooplanktivore	631	11	79	408	132	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parapercis allporti	Barred grubfish	Invertebrate carnivore	432	0	0	0	0	0	75	170	15	67	98	7
Foetorepus calauropomus	Common stinkfish	Invertebrate carnivore	397	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	211	76	21	83
Scorpis aequipinnis	Sea sweep	Algae/invertebrate consumer	386	12	15	129	135	95	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pseudocaranx spp.	Skipjack trevally	Invertebrate carnivore	381	82	123	24	132	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triglidae spp.	Unknown gurnard	Generalist carnivore	368	0	0	0	0	0	23	69	109	16	67	84
Pseudophycis spp.	Red cod	Invertebrate carnivore	159	4	4	7	8	1	1	0	34	2	98	0
Parequula melbournensis	Silverbelly	Invertebrate carnivore	143	0	0	84	0	0	11	6	0	0	0	42
Caesioperca spp.	Perch	Zooplanktivore	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	8	0
Paratrachichthys macleayi	Sandpaper fish	Invertebrate carnivore	70	14	5	7	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chromis hypsilepis	Onespot puller	Algae/invertebrate consumer	66	2	19	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urolophus spp.	Stingaree	Invertebrate carnivore	61	0	0	0	0	0	13	37	5	0	4	2
Centroberyx spp.	Redfish	Generalist carnivore	51	1	0	22	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neosebastes spp.	Gurnard perch	Generalist carnivore	46	0	0	0	0	0	13	20	0	3	2	8

Genus species	Common name	Feeding guild	Total	CBA	FLA	HLA	KFA	WTA	Reference site	South East reef	FLA benthic surrounds	HLA benthic surrounds	KFA benthic surrounds	WTA benthic surrounds
Meuschenia scaber	Velvet leatherjacket	Algae/invertebrate consumer	40	2	0	1	1	0	0	34	0	2	0	0
Monacanthidae spp.	Unknown leatherjacket	Invertebrate carnivore	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	5	5
Pseudolabrus rubicundus	Rosy wrasse	Invertebrate carnivore	39	2	3	4	1	25	0	4	0	0	0	0
Parapercis binivirgata	Redbanded grubfish	Invertebrate carnivore	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
Narcinops tasmaniensis	Tasmanian numbfish	Invertebrate carnivore	16	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	0	0	0	0
Hypoplectrodes maccullochi	Halfbanded seaperch	Generalist carnivore	14	3	2	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentaceropsis recurvirostris	Longsnout boarfish	Generalist carnivore	14	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	1
Urolophus cruciatus	Banded stingaree	Invertebrate carnivore	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	4	0
Sillago spp.	Whiting	Invertebrate carnivore	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Platycephalidae spp.	Flathead	Generalist carnivore	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	0	0	1
Eubalichthys gunnii	Gunn's leatherjacket	Invertebrate carnivore	10	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Callanthias allporti	Rosy perch	Zooplanktivore	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5
Macroramphosus scolopax	Common bellowsfish	Generalist carnivore	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1
Thyrsites atun	Barracouta	Piscivore	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	3
Cheilodactylus spectabilis	Banded morwong	Invertebrate carnivore	7	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enoplosus armatus	Old wife	Invertebrate carnivore	7	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parma microlepis	White-ear scalyfin	Algae/invertebrate consumer	7	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cephaloscyllium laticeps	Draughtboard shark	Generalist carnivore	6	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheilodactylus nigripes	Magpie perch	Invertebrate carnivore	5	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notolabrus tetricus	Bluethroat wrasse	Invertebrate carnivore	5	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scorpis spp.	Sweep	Invertebrate carnivore	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Genus species	Common name	Feeding guild	Total	CBA	FLA	HLA	KFA	WTA	Reference site	South East reef	FLA benthic surrounds	HLA benthic surrounds	KFA benthic surrounds	WTA benthic surrounds
Caesioperca rasor	Barber perch	Zooplanktivore	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Bathytoshia brevicaudata	Smooth stingray	Generalist carnivore	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parapercis spp.	Grubfish	Invertebrate carnivore	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Tetraodontidae spp.	Pufferfish	N/A	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Upeneichthys vlamingii	Bluespotted goatfish	Invertebrate carnivore	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Latris lineata	Striped trumpeter	Generalist carnivore	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lepidotrigla spp.	Gurnard	Invertebrate carnivore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Trygonoptera spp.	Stingaree	Generalist carnivore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Trygonorrhina dumerilii	Southern fiddler ray	Generalist carnivore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Acanthaluteres spilomelanurus	Bridled leatherjacket	Invertebrate carnivore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Atypichthys strigatus	Mado	Invertebrate carnivore	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcharodon carcharias	White shark	Generalist carnivore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dentiraja confusa	Australian longnose skate	Generalist carnivore	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gymnothorax prasinus	Green moray	Generalist carnivore	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labridae spp.	Unknown wrasse	N/A	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lepidoperca pulchella	Eastern orange perch	Generalist carnivore	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monacanthus chinensis	Fanbelly leatherjacket	Algae/invertebrate consumer	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nemadactylus douglasii	Grey morwong	Invertebrate carnivore	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urolophidae spp.	Unknown stingaree	Generalist carnivore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Appendix F Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) sediment screening levels

Levels of potential concern against which analytical results from sediment samples in the Gippsland Basin will be compared are shown in Table F-1. The regulatory screening levels are based on ANZECC (2000) water quality guidelines or similar guideline values and are for the protection of environmental health. The literature screening values are for bioaccumulation or community change endpoints identified in the literature. All values are in milligrams per kilogram dry weight, except NORMs. Shaded grey boxes indicate that bioaccumulation will not be evaluated separately from other environmental impacts for these contaminants (Hook S. E., et al., 2021).

Table F-1 Summary Table of Levels of Potential Concern against which analytical results from sediment samples in the Gippsland Basin were compared.

Contaminant	Regulatory screening level mg/kg dry weight	Literature screening level mg/kg dry weight (except for NORM[c])
Oil constituents		
Total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (TPAH)	4	0.1[a]
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH)	280	
Acenaphthene	0.016	
Acenaphthalene	0.044	
Anthracene	0.085	
Fluorene	0.019	
Naphthalene	0.16	
Phenanthrene	0.24	
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.261	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.43	
Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene	0.063	
Chrysene	0.384	
Fluoranthene	0.6	
Pyrene	0.665	

Contaminant	Regulatory screening level mg/kg dry weight	Literature screening level mg/kg dry weight (except for NORM[c])
Metals and metalloids		
Aluminum	26,625	
Antimony	2	
Arsenic	20*	
Barium	200	
Cadmium	1.5	
Chromium	80	
Cobalt	10	
Copper	34	
Iron	73,700	
Lead	30	4[b]
Manganese	260	
Mercury	0.15	0.05[b]
Nickel	21	
Selenium	1	
Silver	1	
Vanadium	57	
Zinc	200	
NORMs (gross Alpha and Beta emitters)		1000 Bq/kg DW[c]

* Denotes low confidence in using a screening value approach with this contaminant.
a. Lower screening level is based on the potential for adverse outcomes measured as changes in benthic community structure.
b. Lower screening level is based on the potential for bioaccumulation and contamination of seafood resources.
c. Value was chosen based on the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) regulatory exemption limit for individual NORM radionuclides, as discussed in Hook S. E., et al. (2021). It is also twice the LOR. Units are Bq/kg dry weight (DW)

Appendix G Environmental Survey 1 (Summer) infauna – Statistical analysis of infauna species assemblages

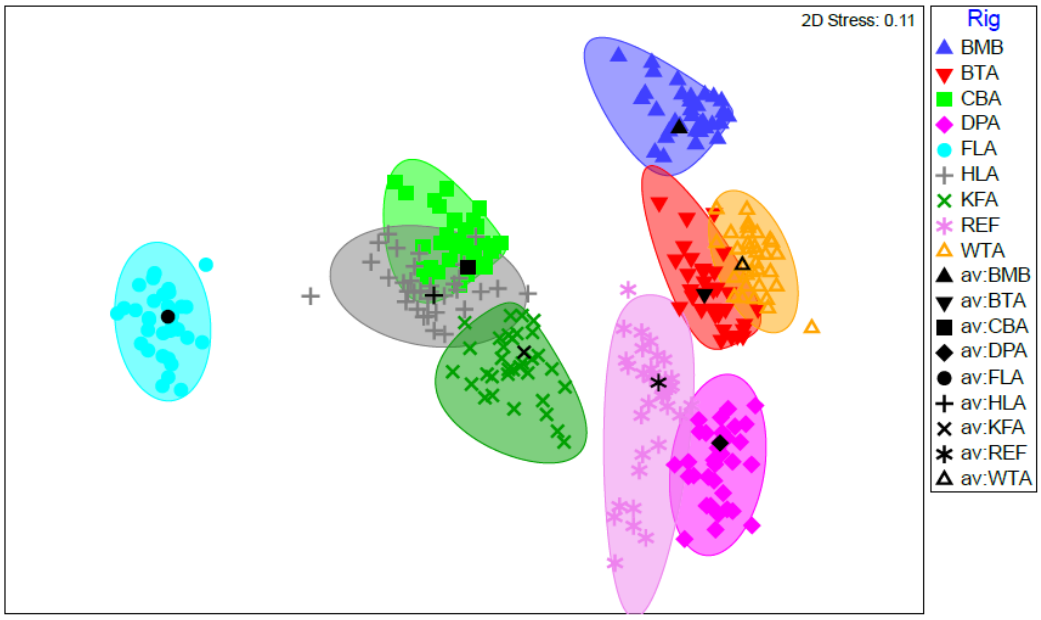

Figure G-1 Ordination plot (metric multidimensional scaling of bootstrapped averages) showing the difference between sites based on assemblages of infauna species (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2021)

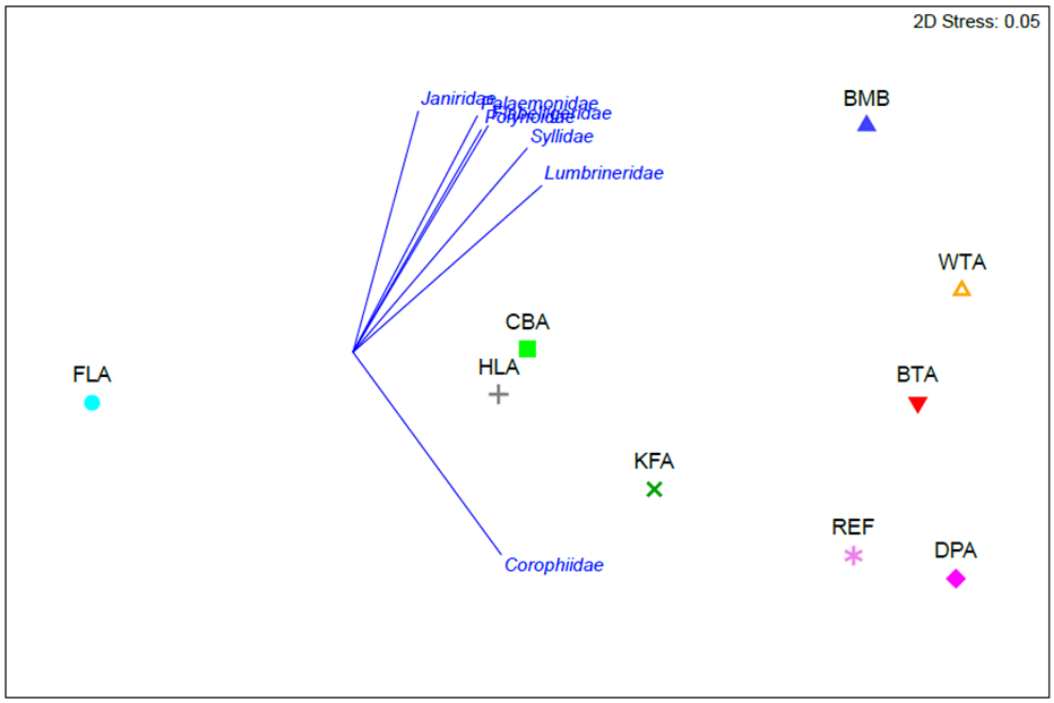

Figure G-2 Ordination plot (non-metric multidimensional scaling) of platform sites based on abundances of infauna, vector overlays represent correlating variables (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2021)

BMB	Amphinomidae Syllidae Corophiidae Dexaminidae Tanaidacea spp								
BTA	Amphinomidae Corophiidae # Tanaidacea spp # Dexaminidae Syllidae **0.262**	Corophiidae Tanaidaceaspp Syllidae Paraonidae Spionidae							
CBA	Amphinomidae Dexaminidae Leptostraca spp Syllidae Corophiidae **0.354**	Corophiidae Tanaidacea spp Onuphidae # Paraonidae Dexaminidae **0.319**	Syllidae Corophiidae Onuphidae Tanaidacea spp Lysianassidae						
DPA	Corophiidae # Amphinomidae Syllidae Leptostraca spp Tanaidacea spp # **0.515**	Corophiidae # Tanaidacea spp Syllidae Amaryllididae # Dexaminidae # **0.191**	Corophiidae # Tanaidacea spp # Onuphidae Amaryllididae # Dexaminidae # **0.428**	Corophiidae Tanaidacea spp Phoxocephalidae Dexaminidae Syllidae					
FLA	Amphinomidae Syllidae Dexaminidae Leptostraca spp Melitidae **0.826**	Corophiidae Tanaidacea spp Paraonidae Syllidae Spionidae **0.779**	Corophiidae Onuphidae Syllidae Tanaidacea spp Lysianassidae # **0.328**	Corophiidae Tanaidacea spp Amaryllididae Ostrocoda spp Syllidae **0.772**	Phoxocephalidae Platyischnopidae Lysianassidae Corophiidae Oedicerotidae				
HLA	Onuphidae # Amphinomidae Syllidae Leptostraca spp Dexaminidae **0.431**	Corophiidae Onuphidae # Tanaidacea spp Paraonidae Syllidae **0.404**	**No sig. dif.**	Corophiidae Onuphidae # Tanaidacea spp Syllida Gyndiastydidae **0.457**	Onuphidae # Tanaidacea spp # Corophiidae # Syllidae # Amphinomidae # **0.342**	Onuphidae Corophiidae Phoxocephalidae Syllidae Ostrocoda spp			
KFA	Corophiidae # Amphinomidae Ostrocoda spp # Onuphidae # Ampheliscidae # **0.448**	Corophiidae # Onuphidae # Tanaidacea spp Ostrocoda spp # Paraonidae # **0.295**	Corophiidae # Onuphidae # Ostrocoda spp # Tanaidacea spp # Ampheliscidae # **0.124**	Corophiidae Onuphidae # Tanaidacea spp # Ostrocoda spp # Ampheliscidae # **0.274**	Corophiidae # Onuphidae # Ostrocoda spp # Tanaidacea spp # Ampheliscidae # **0.47**	Corophiidae # Onuphidae # Tanaidacea spp # Ampheliscidae # Ostrocoda spp # **0.131**	Corophiidae Ostrocoda spp Onuphidae Tanaidacea spp Ampheliscidae		
WTA	Tanaidacea spp # Corophiidae # Amphinomidae Spionidae # Syllidae # **0.216**	**No sig. dif.**	Tanaidacea spp # Corophiidae # Spionidae # Onuphidae Melitidae # **0.422**	Corophiidae # Tanaidacea spp # Spionidae # Melitidae # Syllidae # **0.29**	Tanaidacea spp # Corophiidae # Syllidae # Spionidae # Melitidae # **0.831**	Corophiidae # Tanaidacea spp # Onuphidae Spionidae # Melitidae # **0.476**	Corophiidae Tanaidacea spp # Onuphidae Ostrocoda spp Ampheliscidae **0.339**	Corophiidae Tanaidacea spp Syllidae Spionidae Phoxocephalidae	
REF	Corophiidae# Ampheliscidae# Tanaidacea spp# Amphinomidae Syllidae **0.364**	Corophiidae # Ampheliscidae # Tanaidacea spp # Leptostraca spp # Syllidae **0.189**	Corophiidae # Ampheliscidae # Tanaidacea spp # Phoxocephalidae # Onuphidae **0.307**	Corophiidae # Ampheliscidae # Tanaidacea spp # Leptostraca spp # Sabellidae # **0.16**	Corophiidae # Ampheliscidae # Tanaidacea spp # Phoxocephalidae # Leptostraca spp # **0.739**	Corophiidae # Ampheliscidae # Onuphidae Tanaidacea spp # Leptostraca spp # **0.34**	**No sig. dif.**	Corophiidae # Ampheliscidae # Tanaidacea spp Leptostraca spp # Syllidae **0.254**	Corophiidae Tanaidacea spp Ampheliscidae Hoxocephalidae Ostrocoda spp
	BMB	**BTA**	**CBA**	**DPA**	**FLA**	**HLA**	**KFA**	**WTA**	**REF**

Shaded squares represent typifying species, non-shaded squares represent the distinguishing species, blue squares represent the five most dissimilar pairwise comparisons, green squares represent most similar pairwise comparisons, Analysis of Similarity (ANOSIM) pairwise R-stats are listed in bold typeface, where comparisons were significant. The '#' Indicates greater abundance of corresponding species to site on table left, absence of '#' indicates greater abundance at site along table base. BMB, BTA and DPA facilities not included in scope of this EP.

Figure G-3 Results of pairwise similarity percentage (SIMPER) analysis comparing sites based on relative species abundance (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2021)